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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WHAT does the Church of England think about the ANGLICAN General Booth and the Salvation Army? This is a SYNOD ON a question we have not asked before. It never GENERAL BOOTH, came into our heads to ask it, but the discussion on the subject in the Anglican Synod of Dunedin on Wednesday last has aroused our curiosity and left us in a state of confusion. The proposal was to send a message of greeting and good wishes to General Booth. Mr Allan proposed it; Archdeacon Edwards seconded it; the Rev A. B. Fitchett approved of it; Canon Howell and Colonel Morris protested against it; Mr Ritchie showed himself ready to eat everyone opposed to it; and the Right Rev President evidently hated it but was afraid to commit himself. It is impossible for us to gather what the true mind of the Church is regarding the matter. Supposing the Church to have any settled convictions and clear modes of thought, however, Canon Howell and Colonel Morris must be regarded as the more consistent members of their communion. Under such circumstances it is very hard to see, as they argued, how a Synod of their Church, met for the promotion of its interests, could salute and congratulate the leader of a sect directly antagonistic to them and which rejected rites they looked upon as necessary to salvation. It is quite impossible that a man who regards anything as of vital consequence can at the same time view with indifference, much less with satisfaction, the success of anyone who rejects that very thing or passes it by as unessential.—The broader views of Mr Fitchett we are unable to appreciate, and, although that gentleman's adoption of the Pope and the Catholic hierarchy as his relatives in some sense, of what degree we know not, is very touching, we are unable to give him our sympathies. Nor do we believe the claim made by the Pope, and to which Mr Fitchett alluded, to stand as Pope in a spiritual relationship towards the late Emperor William, gave any kind of sanction to a laxity of doctrine. It was but the assertion of what we are all aware of, that is the Pope's spiritual fatherhood towards a baptised Christian who by the act of baptism had become a member of the Catholic Church. But is it really true, as Mr Allan says, that the late Bishop of Durham hailed the Salvation Army as having restored the lost "ideal of the Church." Surely there must have been something in the context to explain the Bishop's meaning, for we cannot err in denying that so ripe a scholar as Dr Lightfoot ever gave utterance to an absurdity and a falsehood so manifest as that implied in the words, as quoted by Mr Allan. If so it is only another proof of the shiftings which men are put to who have the truth before their eyes, but who are prevented by preconceived ideas from recognising and embracing it. The Salvation Army is removed even more by practices and beliefs than by time from the primitive Church. It is a brand-new departure from and a revulsion against the dreary coldness of the older Protestantism, whose most refined, and therefore most frigid, manifestation occurs in the Anglican Church. Only those who believe that good can come out of unnatural excitement can hope for wholesome or lastingly beneficial effects from the Salvation Army, and, although its methods may, perhaps, in some instances change the current of the debased mind, and divert it by exaltation from grosser courses, they must necessarily tend to form and encourage a temper among the masses that inevitably leads to excess. We do not, therefore, see that the amiable proposal made by Dr Nevill to emulate the practices of the Army need be received by the members of his Church with ecstasy. We cannot by any means agree with the Bishop that were he to carry his design into execution he would be left alone in doing so, at least in a certain sense. On the contrary, we fancy that his Lordship, trying in *propria persona* to imitate General Booth or one of his colonels or captains, would form a spectacle that all of us would hasten to gaze upon. The bare thought of his Lordship in mitre and cope capering like an officer of the Salvation Army is a picture whose irreverence horrifies the imagination. Of course if the Bishop means an orderly modification of Anglican methods, that is another thing. But in that there would not be the slightest hope

of success. Let him do his utmost, he could not free himself from the stigma of the gentleman and the man of culture and refinement. The dignity of his position and the formality of his creed would still be with him and his utmost effort must be a failure. Whatever the Anglican Church may think of the Salvation Army it cannot compete with it. The masses have rejected it; they thirst for something it cannot give them. It is cold and gloomy. They look for warmth and light. It is the mistake of those who join the Army to take glare and feverishness in their place. But these are a form of error that is not included among the errors of the Church of England. So far as that Church is concerned, in fact, General Booth must proceed upon his way without a rival.

QUEER PROPOSALS.

WHEREVER we find pearls of wisdom we are glad to profit as much as possible by them. There are black pearls and white pearls, and some pearls possibly partake of both colours. A speckled kind of a pearl, for example, seems to be that motion made by the Ven Archdeacon Edwards, in the Anglican Synod, for the approval of cremation, while, at the same time, the mover was accountable for another motion advocating funeral reform, so as, among other things, to give greater expression to the Christian hope in the resurrection. It would be interesting to learn how the Ven Archdeacon identifies the Christian hope of the resurrection with a practice strongly recalling the heathen world, to which all hope of the resurrection was unknown—which practice, moreover, has been re-introduced and advocated by the enemies of Christianity as tending to make a belief in the resurrection of the body more difficult. But such little inconsistencies as this are, perhaps, what we have naturally to expect among divines and theologians belonging to the Church of England. A pearl quite of one colour was that, on the other hand, which fell from the lips of Mr J. Ashcroft—also on the occasion alluded to. A question arose as to admitting women to an equal part in the government of the Church. Colonel Morris, evidently with the conviction of disposing of the matter once for all, asked if women were to be admitted to holy orders. "Mr Ashcroft thought that women should be admitted to all the privileges and responsibilities which they themselves were willing to undertake."—*Sic volo sic jubeo*, in the mouths of the fair sex. Such, then, at least according to one of the Synodsmen, should be a law of the Church of England. We live in quickly advancing times, however, and who knows what some of us may live to see? Her Ladyship the Bishop and the Ven. Archdeaconess are perhaps among the possibilities of the future. How interesting it will be for the milliners of an approaching age to be consulted concerning the most becoming trappings for a mitre, or to give their opinion as to whether a cope would look better over a Grecian bend or a complete crinoline. Lawn sleeves would necessarily afford opportunities for many tasteful devices, and the sweetest things in the way of aprons would be mere matters of course. We are not quite prepared to say how a shawl-bat might change its sex, and still less do we feel ourselves able to recommend any particular adaptation of gaiters. Among the pearls of the period, however none strikes us as brighter or more interesting than that which has thus dropped from the lips of Mr Ashcroft. It forms quite the newest thing in connection with the rights of women. Its startling novelty, nevertheless, as the temper of time goes, is by no means to its prejudice. We live in a day of comical evolutions, and the very quaterness of a proposal often seems its strongest recommendation. The colour of many of our pearls of wisdom is rather doubtful.

FACTS and fancies are all very well for independent people. If the people of a tight little island, or of two or three little islands, were shut in altogether to themselves, able to draw for all they needed on their own resources, and wanting nothing from the rest of the world, they would occupy a very enviable position, a unique position, and one to be found nowhere else. They might try what experiments they pleased and no great harm could come of them. Nothing of the kind, however, exists with regard to New Zealand and it behoves our legislators to be very careful in what they do. Last week a report reached us of the withdrawal of a quarter of a million of money from the country, and now again here is a paragraph to a similar effect. "A well-known firm of Dunedin solicitors has shown us (Otago Daily Times) letters from a

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client in England, who has had money invested here for many years, from which we make the following extracts:—"I observe in the daily papers several remarks respecting the proceedings of the new Government of the colony, which appear to me to indicate clearly that the property of absentees from the colony is no longer safe there. It is therefore with no inconsiderable regret that I feel compelled, in justice to myself and those to follow me, to instruct you to remit to me at once all cash you now hold of mine, and which may be now on deposit in a bank; and, further to call in and realise all money on mortgage and remit all to me. It seems to me that the colony is committing itself to a most suicidal policy. . . . I have lost all confidence in the integrity of the Government of the colony. It gives me much pain to have to say this, as I hitherto have had the highest opinion of the colony, its Government, and its immense natural resources." Capital is, then, really taking unto itself wings and flying.—That famous labour organ the *Sydney Bulletin* a little time ago decided the notion of any such flight, and quoted with glowing satisfaction a case that had recently occurred somewhere in South America, in which a certain company failed to withdraw their capital because it had been lost there. We doubt, however, as to whether there would be much to console us in such a failure, were it to happen with regard to New Zealand. Capitalists will not see things with Mr Ballance's eyes, and spend their money on the production of frozen meat and other staples, unless they have not only a certain security for their outlay, but a fair guarantee that they shall have a full enjoyment of its returns. We do not, of course, venture to defend the capitalist. He may, for aught we know to the contrary, be a very legitimate object for spoliation. But, for the moment at least, we think it is undeniable that he is a necessary evil—if he be an evil. We are not independent in New Zealand. We have neither people enough nor money enough to make us so. What seems quite on the cards is that, while money is withdrawn from the colony—or only not withdrawn because, as in that encouraging case in South America referred to by the *Sydney Bulletin*, it is sunk in profitless speculations—the country may obtain so bad a name that emigrants from the Old Country will shun it, and we may be left a stagnant population to struggle as best we may with our impecunious condition. Fads and fancies then, we say, are all very well. They may even form a fit subject for the poet's dream, as witness Mr Earnshaw, M.H.B., as well as for the declarations of the rabid demagogue—but with an unappreciative world looking on and making cold calculations as to pounds, shillings, and pence, they are something after the nature of edged tools, and require careful handling.

It is very much to be feared that, notwithstanding all the felicitation, and all the sympathy, and all the gush and mutual admiration attending on

RUMBUG.

General Booth's visit to the colony, there is little belief in the genuine nature of the conversions worked by the General's organisation. Indeed, if there is anything made plain to us by the General's visit it is the complete insincerity of the welcome bestowed on him. Every one professes himself delighted with him; every one re-echoes with delight the boasting and vaunting that form one of his chief characteristics, but every one at the same time sees some insuperable difficulty to the carrying out of his plan in New Zealand. Some, while they wonder at the regenerating power of the Army, openly betray their belief that its converts are in momentary danger of relapsing into their former practices of thieving and drinking; that is those of them who had been thieves and drunkards, for we are not to suppose that all who seek relief from misery in noise and excitement belong to either category. Others, while they admit that the General's settlements would be everything that could possibly be desired, find refuge in a conviction that the people could not possibly be induced to remain in them. Every one pats the General on the back and declares that he is the finest fellow in the world, but almost everyone declares that, notwithstanding that, it won't do. The most inconsistent and ill-natured of all, however, appear to us these bodies of workmen who protest against the admission of the immigrants. Is this, indeed, the brotherhood and the universal bond of sympathy of which we lately heard so much? Why, it is only a few months since we were personally near being eaten raw in the streets of Dunedin for venturing to drop a passing hint that we regarded the strike as a foolish measure. We were told in a manner that completely shut us up, and made us very thankful to get off so cheap, that it was the finest thing on earth, an undying proof at last of the ties that bound the world of labour together, and a pledge of brotherhood that should never be broken. Where is their brotherhood now? Let the "submerged tenth" rot in their submergence, but never a finger will workmen in New Zealand wag to save them. And of all the arguments that are employed in opposition to General Booth's proposal, that of these bodies of workmen is the worst. It gives us a clue, indeed, to what must be the result if they succeed in getting into their hands the management of public affairs. The very thing the colony wants is workmen. Its progress depends altogether on their numbers, and to shut them out from our shores is nothing short of suicidal. For our own part, we have all along given our approval to General Booth's proposal—not,

however, by any means, as General Booth hopes to see it eventually carried out. We have no desire whatever to see fanatical centres established on a lasting basis among us, or in any way to give countenance to the promotion of a form of religion that we regard as capable only of putting a seal on the brutalisation of the spirit and dragging the Christian name in the lower mud. Our conviction is, that with the advance of material comfort among these people, their religious excesses must become modified, and by degrees altogether subdued. According as these waifs from the submerged tenth regained the surface and realised their restored condition they would become sober-minded, and fit in all respects to take their place among the ranks of reputable society. While we have no sympathy whatever, therefore, for General Booth, as a religious apostle, and not a particle of belief in him as such even among the Protestant sects, we think that the chances of his proving a valuable social reformer, in the way alluded to, are quite sufficient to deserve for him a trial. That he would send us an improper class of immigrants we do not believe. He is far too sagacious for that. We differ, then, altogether from General Booth's friends and admirers. We are neither the one nor the other;—but while they among all their sympathetic gush oppose his plan, we are willing to see it tried.

A DREADFUL CASTIGATION.

(To the editor *Lake Wakatipu Mail*.)

SIR,—The editor of the *Arrow Press* refuses to insert the enclosed letter in the coming issue of his paper, though it is a reply to an editorial two columns long in his last issue. Trusting in your kindness and usual spirit of fair play, I therefore ask you to publish it in the *Mail*.—I am, etc.,

JAMES LYNCH, C.C.

Arrowtown, November 4.

[ENCLOSURE.]

(To the editor of the *Lake County Press*.)

SIR,—After two or three weeks' incubation you have brought out another achievement on "Holy Coats." You refer to a multitude of newspapers. You begin with the *European Mail* of August 28th. The *Mail's* "young man" is not much of an improvement on the Cable Agency boy. Anyone who carefully reads the extracts quoted by you, can see that he has been around for his information to the back-yard of some Treves Israelitic public-house, and has had a word with "boots" on master's prospects this season. He seems, moreover, to have overheard the grumbling of some old-woman hawkers of the Bongs persuasion. Then he rebashes and serves up in the columns of the *Mail* the information thus acquired with the gusto of one who has been among the moral sewers and malodorous gutters of Treves, and picked up just what he wanted. You, sir, comment upon this superb, congenial information quite learnedly and characteristically. Then, you go on to tell us, not of the arguments and facts alleged by several other newspapers, but of the "jokes" of "Civis" in the *Witness*, of the "hammering away" of the *St James's Gazette*, of the "ridicule" of the *Otago Workman*, of the "something to say" of the *Canterbury Press*, of the "exhaustive article" of the *Age*—an article which, by-the-bye, is designated by another Melbourne newspaper (the *Advocate*) "a silly sneer." Why did you not reproduce some, at least, of the facts and arguments put forward in this catalogue of newspapers published so "widely apart"? I was expecting, as I read through your long list, to hear that jocose journalists far away in the moon—writers in the *Lunar Blazer* or *Moon Free-thinking Liberal Enlightener*—had utterly swept away the "Holy Coat," the Bishop of Treves, and the 2,000,000 pilgrims in torrents of printer's ink, and that, contemplating the havoc they had made, they were singing a ditty with the refrain—"Never more! Oh! never more! if ever!" Your rambling, hobbling eulogies of New Zealand intellectual brilliancy, and implicitly, of your own coruscating lustre—being a leader in our colonial resplendant galaxy—reminds me forcibly of a maudlin character in Dickens—"Major Joseph Bagstock." Flourishing his stick, rolling his lobster-eyes round and round, and apostrophising the fragrant air, Joe went on mumbling and chuckling:—"Joey B. knows a move or two, Ma'am. Joey B. is worth a dozen of you. He's tough, Ma'am. Tough and de-vilish sly! Bagstock is alive, Sir. Joe has his weather-eye open, Sir. You'll find him tough, Ma'am. Tough, Sir, is Joseph! Tough and de-vilish sly! Sly Sir,—sly Sir,—de-vil-ish sly!" If anyone should substitute "is progressive" for "knows a move or two," "is enlightened" for "has his weather-eye open," "up to the spirit of the age" for "sly, sir, de-vil-ish sly," the points of comparison will be obvious to him.

Now, Sir, I do not intend to traverse the details of your dissertation; discussing nonsense is profitless. But you desire me to tell you:—(1) Why I consider the pilgrimage to Treves reasonable and praiseworthy; (2) to supply "the positive evidence" for the authenticity of the Holy Coat; and (3) to explain "how miraculous cures may be wrought in connection with the Treves relic." I shall attend to this request with all brevity consistent with clearness. First, then, as to the reasonableness and praiseworthiness of a pilgrimage to the shrine of this holy relic. "It is a feeling natural to man,"

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PARCEL No 4.—THE WASHING DRESS PARCEL—contains 12yds good quality Galatea, either striped or checked; 5yds of the new spot Cambric (extra wide) in navy and white or light blue and white, splendid quality, large or small pattern; 12yds unbleached Calico (32in wide); 6yds unbleached Calico, extra heavy (36in wide), pure Mexican finish; 12yds of very superior universal medium Calico (32in wide), suitable for ladies or children's underclothing; 7yds extra good quality checked cotton Shirting; 6yds good Flannelette, choice pattern; 6yds extra good twilled Flannelette (33in wide). We will send this Marvellous Parcel to any address, carriage paid, for 33s 6d.

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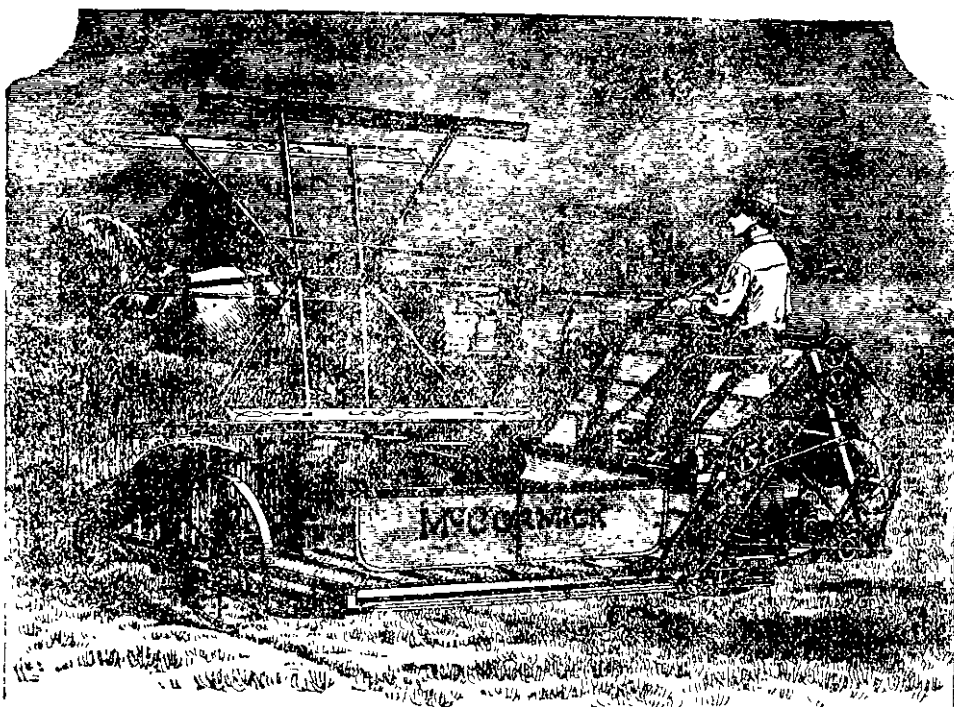
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CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN.

says the learned Balmes, one of the greatest political and philosophical writers of this century, "to extend his love or veneration to the objects which were nearest the person beloved or venerated. We preserve with care the articles which belonged to the person who possessed our affection; and it often happens that things, in themselves insignificant, acquire an immense value, when measured by the feelings of the heart. . . . Every people has respected the sepulchre and placed it under the shield of religion. The body of an illustrious man has been considered a treasure of great value and worthy of being disputed for by nations who regarded the fortune of possessing it with happiness and pride. This veneration extends to everything that belongs to him. His dwelling is cautiously preserved from the injuries of time, that future generations may visit it; his dress, his articles of furniture, his most insignificant things are held as a treasure and have an estimation above all price. Sanctify that feeling of the human race; purify it, and raise it to the supernatural order in its object and end, and you have a philosophical explanation of the veneration of relics; and free yourself from the necessity of condemning *simple* and other people who do that through religious motives, which is done by the whole human race; even in things profane. You now see that, where you thought you had discovered ignorance and superstition in our religious practices, you find the most tender and sublime feelings of the human soul purified, elevated and directed by our Religion." I find that Leibnitz, the illustrious Protestant philosophical and theological writer, also inculcates the same doctrine in his profound *Systema Theol.* Omitting for the present, the scriptural arguments for the veneration of relics and sacred objects I say that, when we see the intense respect shown by people of intelligence and high, refined tastes, to even insignificant things which belonged to their deceased friends or to great men; when, for example, we see pious Lutherans paying 58,000 florins for the arm-chair of Gustavus Vasa; admirers of Charles XII. paying £22,000 for a coat of his; a votary of science exchanging £730 for a trinket which had belonged to Newton; when, I repeat, we see thousands of examples of a like cult paid to the relics of famous men, and of journeys made to the homes and tombs of great poets, philosophers and statesmen—is it not praiseworthy and reasonable on the part of Christians, desirous to awaken holy memories in their minds, vivid visions of the great tragedy of Calvary, and to manifest their piety and faith, if they go on a pilgrimage to Trèves to see and touch and reverently kiss that venerable garment which the Redeemer of mankind moistened with His sweat, in His journeys of mercy up and down through Palestine, and wetted with His blood, when going with the cross on His shoulder, to accomplish that great Sacrifice which has transformed the World?

Judging by your previous efforts, I fancy I can anticipate the character of your enlightened reply, derived from sources "so wide apart":—"The *Canterbury Press* had something to say on the subject"; one newspaper "young man" has "had his joke," another "young man" has snickered, and another has ventured on the significant prophecy "not likely to be seen again for years to come—if ever"; our correspondent is not up to the times—he is an obscurantist; he is unacquainted with the advanced literature of our age; evidently he has not read the latest edition of Bradder Bones' "Standard Yankee Jests"; he is in blank ignorance of that supreme production of the close of the nineteenth century, "Cole's "Fun Doctor," published at Melbourne in 1890!

Secondly, wherein consists the positive evidence for the authenticity of the Holy Coat of Trèves? In its prescriptive title of undisputed possession, supported by a tradition, public, widespread, uninterrupted, of witnesses, respectable, numerous, intelligent, a tradition which no one, capable of critical intelligent appreciation of human testimony, could prudently reject—a tradition whose rejection would lead to all the absurdities of historical Pyrrhonism; in the *Diploma* to the Bishop of Trèves, of St Sylvester, who was Pope from A.D. 314-352; in the confirmatory narrative of St Helena's journey to the Holy Land for the Cross and other relics of the Passion, given in the *Chronicon* of Eusebius of Cæsarea, the biographer and contemporary of St Helena's son, Constantine the Great; in the writings of Bishop Valasian, who occupied the see of Trèves during the early part of the 5th century; in a very old Life of St Agritius (Bp., A.D. 312); in the frequent references to the existence of the Holy Coat in the Cathedral of Trèves, as to a fact as well-known as the daylight, contained in *Gesta Trevirorum*, compiled about the year 1100 from the old municipal and ecclesiastical archives of that city; in the honesty and trustworthiness of the bishops and archbishop-electors of Trèves, men who, like Valerius and Maternus, Egbert and Poppe, Eberhard and Bruno, have left names bright by learning and virtue in the annals of Church history; in the moral impossibility that a *catena* of such men should be so heedless of the Church's decrees, requiring the greatest care in the authentication of relics, and so negligent of their own honour and the reputation of their Cathedral as to permit a silly deception and to partake themselves in an easily discoverable imposition; in the folk-lore (clustering about the Holy Coat) of the people of Trèves—of Trèves which, in the old Roman days was next to Rome, the most magnificent city of the West—the place of residence of

several of the emperors, amongst them, of Constantius Chlorus, the husband of Helena, and which continued during the middle ages to be a centre of splendour and learning, being the see of the archbishop-electors and the home of the episcopal schools, and of four Benedictine Monasteries; in the *Sagen* of Trèves, one of which, the *Orondellied* (in which are many references to the Holy Coat), is called by H. Vilmor, a distinguished historian of German literature, "the oldest *Heldensage* of our literature;" in the large ivory carving preserved in the Cathedral of Trèves and representing, say the *savants*, the presentation of the relics by Helena to the Cathedral, and their translation thither by Agritius—a carving examined by the members of the Archaeological Society of Frankfurt in 1846, and reported by them to have been executed so early as the end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century; in the exact correspondence of the Holy Coat in material and pattern with the *tunica* worn in Palestine in the days of our Lord; in the very wrappings in which the Holy Coat is preserved, which themselves by antiquarians are referred, as to material, to the East only, and, as to date, to the first centuries of our era; in that scrupulous and microscopical accuracy in investigation always exercised by those committees of learned historians and antiquarians who are entrusted with the authentication of relics before bishops are permitted to expose those relics again for veneration. From the oral, historical, and monumental evidence connected with the Holy Coat the late Cardinal Newman concluded that he could "see no reason why the Holy Coat should not be what it is said to be." But you, Sir, tell us that your "belief" is the contrary to the learned Cardinal's, and your reasons for your "belief," as far as I can discover them, are:—That this is the year 1891! that "New Zealand is a place where people have such opportunities of knowing better"! that it is a paradise of light (of light, by-the-way, suffused with tints so pitchy that every nincompoop may therein publish without shame—nay, even with self-congratulating satisfaction—any drivelling nonsense that passes through his murky brain); that "Arrowtown, especially," is a focus of intellectuality, endowed with an old edition of Chambers' Encyclopædia and "two English dictionaries in the Arrow Public Library intended to be for reference!" You assure us that the pilgrims to Trèves "were, to say the least, unenlightened," that their minds "are not free" and that they have "failed to catch the spirit of the age!" How much do you know about them? The truth is, the Catholics of the south-western provinces of the German Empire (see Bellingham's *Social Aspects* for ample proof), who have formed the great majority of the pilgrims, are the most enlightened people in the most enlightened country in the world. They have in their midst those great radiating centres of European mental activity—the universities of Bonn, Heidelberg, Strasburg, Friburg, Tubingen, Wurzburg, Erlangen, and Munich; they have systems of primary and secondary education unequalled outside Germany. But what are their systems of education, their universities, possessed of faculties of theology, philosophy, arts, jurisprudence, and medicine, compared—as educational advantages—with the Arrow Reading Room, littered with the *Cromwell Argus* and *Arrow Press*, and crowned with an old Chamber's and two English dictionaries? What, in acuteness of mind, extent of information, and depth of research are those great Catholic professors and writers of Germany—Moebler and Jansen, Hergenroether, and Bellesheim, and Görres (Görres, who has been called "the foremost mind in Germany," has, by the way, written a book in defence of the Holy Coat); what are these, I repeat, when compared with some persons who go about the Arrow with their heads in a fancied aureola of light, burnished into a more dazzling brilliancy by that fantastic sprite, "the spirit of the age"? Go and read the *Lake County Press* for a reply!

Though I have compressed my matter into the smallest space possible I find my letter is running into an almost unpardonable length. Before concluding I must, in the fewest words, refer to your third question, viz, "How the miraculous cures have been wrought?" By the power of God—by the suspension of the laws of Nature; by an act of new-creation; by a supernatural intensification and combination of Nature's forces, easy to the Omniscience and Omnipotence of Him whose "the earth is and the fulness thereof—the world and they that dwell therein." God can work miracles now as he worked them at the touch of the cloak of Elias (2 Kings, ii, 13); of the relics of Eliseus (*ib.*, xiii, 21); of the garment of Jesus Christ (Matthew ix, 21); by the word and passing shadow of St Peter (Acts v, 15); and the handkerchiefs applied to the body of St Paul (Acts xix, 12). According to the promise of her Divine Founder (Matthew xvii, 20; Mark xi, 23), miracles occur in the Church and are testified to by witnesses, numerous and critical; and reported by historians judicious and respectable; men whose testimony we cannot reject without shaking—to use Professor Hunter's words—all certitude, historical and moral. The evidence, in favour of miraculous events in our own day—*e.g.*, the miracles of Lourdes—has convinced hundreds like Mr Kegan Paul, who, whilst yet an infidel, found it, on examination, to be "overwhelming." Herr Jansens, an eminent doctor of the Rhein-Province, and a committee of physicians, investigated the miraculous cures which occurred at Trèves in 1844. Dr Jansens gave the result of the investigations in his work, "Report



Mother Mary Joseph Aubert's REMEDIES.

REV. MOTHER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT, of Jerusalem, Wanganui River, having applied for permission to dispose of the right of putting up her medicines for sale to Messrs Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., I hereby willingly grant such permission in the hope that such vegetable medicines may become more publicly known, and assist the good cause in which the Rev Mother works. From many facts that have come under my own notice, I can testify to the beneficial effects of these several medicines upon the persons who have used them. (Signed) † FRANCIS REDWOOD, Archbishop of Wellington.

THE WEALTH OF NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND is a country which is blessed with great mineral wealth, and it also must have struck all travellers and residents what an immense amount of beautiful foliage covers every hill-top and valley.

So far science has not done much to discover the hidden good qualities contained in the vegetation of this Colony, but there has been a lady at work for the past 30 years, who has devoted her life to actions of mercy, and being of benefit to mankind generally. We refer to MOTHER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT, who has spent most of her life amongst the Maoris, and during that time she has been most fortunate in discovering the most valuable remedies for diseases in the vegetation which grows everywhere around us. It is most natural that a country so bountifully supplied by Nature in mineral should also have its vegetable wealth, and we must all be truly grateful to MOTHER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT for her untiring research, and which will now bring in its own reward to herself in the fact that her life has not been mis-spent, but will hereafter be of great benefit to suffering humanity.

PARAMO is a splendid medicine for complaints of the Liver and Kidneys.

MARUPA cures Asthma, Coughs, and all Bronchial Affections.

NATANATA prevents and cures Diarrhoea, Vomiting, and General Sickness, whilst

KARANA is a most excellent Tonic, giving splendid tone to the Stomach.

If you suffer from any of these complaints kindly give the medicines a trial, and note the great benefit to yourself.

SISTER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT says she has kept some of these medicines herself for the last twelve years perfectly good, so that no fear need ever be entertained of them losing their now well-known merits.

The preparation of them all is carried out under her own supervision, and only the most efficacious plants are used in their manufacture.

The Rev Sister has been for over thirty years experimenting, and during that time has successfully treated hundreds of cases without fee or reward; and, seeing the great benefit that may accrue to mankind generally, has consented to have the medicines put up in saleable form, and offered to the public under the names of PARAMO, NATANATA, MARUPA, and KARANA, and which have been registered for protection and to avoid plausible imitations.

Testimonials have never been asked for, but we present a few which have been given entirely unsolicited.

The medicines are not altogether unknown, because in whatever district the Rev Sister has been stationed there are numbers of persons who can vouch for the efficacy of the medicines.

ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD certifies that he himself has seen and heard of many cures, and his certificate, as printed herein, will go a long way to prove that the public are getting a genuine article, and not one which it is expected to sell by extensive advertising, although there may probably be no benefit attached to it.

SISTER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT'S remedies are genuine, and can be proved by any person who will have faith enough to persevere with them.

SISTER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT guarantees no immediate remedy, but it is certain that any complaint as specified under the dif-

ferent headings will be successfully cured after a fair trial, and asks all sufferers to obtain the medicine from the nearest chemist, or if not kept by him, to write to the Wholesale Agents, MESSRS KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO., who will advise them where to get it.

Wellington, August 25th, 1890.

I have very great pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effects of the several medicines prepared by SISTER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT. From my own personal knowledge I should say that the medicines will be of great benefit to suffering persons, and I can highly recommend them to all who would wish good health, particularly so when it can be obtained at such a small cost.

Yours truly, C. SOULAS.

MESSRS KEMPTHORNE PROSSER & CO.

SHOULD LOCAL INDUSTRIES BE ENCOURAGED?

Can anyone for one moment doubt that local industries should not be helped on? The wealth of any country is assured when the whole of its population is fully employed.

We hear of large factories in English and American cities, where hundreds and thousands of hands are kept at work.

Why should a country like New Zealand have one single pair of idle hands? Nature has bountifully provided a grand soil, good climate, and a luxurious germination, and we are certain that the efforts of MOTHER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT to bring forward good reliable remedies, made purely from New Zealand vegetation, will in time give employment to many pairs of hands, and be one of the best advertisements for this favoured colony.

Why should the public insist on having English or American Medicines when they can get the very best articles at their very doors? We sincerely ask that a fair trial be given, and we are very confident of results.

KARANA, MARUPA, NATANATA, and PARAMO will become household words.

INQUIRE WITHIN!

DO you suffer from Headache and Dizziness in the Head; have you pains under the ribs or shoulders; are you affected with heartburn or indigestion? If so, have you ever asked yourself why this is? You certainly are allowing two of the chief organs in your structure to become neglected. The liver and kidneys are responsible for these ill feelings, and you are getting too much work out of them without attending to their wants in the functions they have to sustain.

These organs are in continual play day and night, waking or sleeping, and any constitution will not stand, be it ever so good, if its internal requirements are not attended to.

The liver and kidneys cannot put up with repudiation, and they soon let you know it, and it is highly necessary that PARAMO should be administered to their wants. This vegetable preparation is particularly adapted to these complaints, and those persons who have already taken it assure us they never felt better in their lives.

Mother Mary Joseph Aubert has been particularly successful with PARAMO, and is daily receiving numberless inquiries in reference to it.

The agents are continually getting letters and telegrams from all parts of New Zealand, and have confidence in saying that no other remedies are giving the same amount of general satisfaction.

Give PARAMO a fair trial, and note how quickly your mental depression leaves you. It is worth the experiment, and will certainly do no harm.

KARANA.

WHEN the digestive organs are out of order a good reliable Tonic is required to bring them back to their normal state.

A number of persons upset the stomach by neglecting to take their meals at regular stated intervals, and others again eat to excess at some particular meal—and from these causes the machinery gets out of order and does not run smoothly. Late suppers, also, are one of the causes of upsetting the digestive organs. How often does a man, too, in meeting an old acquaintance have a merry evening, and suffer terribly from the effects next day.

SISTER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT, in her researches among the plants of New Zealand, has discovered there is a valuable remedy for these complaints in our own vegetation, and, after experimenting for a number of years, has now brought forward the medicine called KARANA.

DR. LAROCLETTE, a Chemist of the First Class of the Faculty of Paris, to whom samples were sent, says:—"It is an excellent bitter Tonic, and I consider it even superior to the preparation of Cinchona in all affections of the stomach. It has given us, prepared as you sent it, the most satisfactory results."

The Reverend Sister says she has used it for many years extensively and successfully with sufferers of every age and constitution, and she noticed that in a few cases it did not agree at first, but by diminishing the dose good results followed. She remarked astonishing good results on old people, who had ruined their constitutions by the abuse of intoxicating drink, who were debilitated and suffering after having turned over a new leaf.

"Kawana, March, 1888.

"DEAR MADAM,—I respectfully thank you for what you have done for me. You have saved my life. Your medicine (KARANA) is invaluable. I wish I could make you a return for your kindness. F. PESTAL."

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This complaint is very prevalent amongst children at the present time. MOTHER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT'S MARUPA has been most successfully experimented with for some time past for this epidemic. The proprietors are pleased to say the results are most encouraging. They are assured that there is no remedy to equal MARUPA, and all parents whose children have or show signs of developing Whooping Cough should immediately call at the nearest chemist's and get a bottle.

This remedy is not a cheap and nasty preparation, but a skillfully compounded medicine, made by a lady who thoroughly understands the complaints of children, and whose knowledge of the vegetation of New Zealand enables her to combat with disease.

Wellington, August 10, 1891.

The enclosed testimonial has been given to Mr Woods, Chemist, by Mr Percy (Messrs Haggart and Percy)—

"As you wished me to give you the result of the MARUPA on my son, who has been suffering from Whooping Cough for the last eight weeks, I am pleased to tell you that the first bottle thoroughly relieved him, and the second entirely cured him.

"I have no hesitation in recommending it, and if this is any use as a testimony to its efficacy you are at liberty to use it.

"GEORGE PERCY."

Mr Woods asks the manager of these Remedies to send him up another six dozen, being the third lot had during four weeks.

and Official Documents relative to the Miraculous Cures wrought during the exhibition of the Holy Coat in 1844." In this work are set down the details of eighteen cures of diseases, nowise connected with the nervous system, hysteria or paralysis, or curable by mental excitement or like influences, but of diseases really and visibly organic, whose sudden removal can only be accounted for by supernatural interposition. But, of course, I expect to be told "this is the nineteenth century!" Ploughs, harrows and wheelbarrows have been much improved during the past "dozen years"—men's religious beliefs should be improved in the same way! Your comparison from the point of view of innate progressiveness between farmers' "methods" and similar "branches of industry" and the truths of a Revealed Religion like Christianity, betrays dullness of understanding, cloddish, bucolic, and abysmal ignorance of the first elements of philosophy and theology.

JAMES LYNCH, C.C.

(To the Editor of the Lake Wakatip Mail.)

SIR,—In the correspondence lately published in the *Lake County Press* relative to the "Holy Coat of Treves," between the Rev. Father Lynch and the Editor, I may state that the relics of all notabilities (in religion) were preserved; in fact, oftentimes, whether religionists or otherwise, to wit, the clothes of notorious criminals by the executioners, whose privilege it was to keep the garments of such as a perquisite. Now, our Lord Jesus Christ, on his execution, had amongst his garments a coat "without seam"; this is an historical fact, and it was prized as something out of the usual way by the Roman soldiers (probably the executioner being a Roman) who cast lots for the vesture, this coat being amongst the prizes. Why should they not have made all the money they could (the same as a common hangman would in our time) out of the sale of the holy garment, and the purchasers of it having, from their love to the Redeemer, kept it in the hands of the early Christians—as they seem to have done?

Whether there is any efficacy in the virtue of the garment is a moot point, but I think with Father Lynch that there is very little doubt about the genuineness of the coat. I write this as one who takes a thorough disinterestedness in its virtue and as to its healing properties; but would like to ask the conductor of the *Press* whether he believes in history, and also that he had a grandfather—that is although he never saw him.—I am, etc.,

PROTESTANT.

IS THERE SNOW ON THE MOON?

A SPECIAL from San Jose says that Professor Holden of the famous Lick Observatory has procured through the big telescope better photographs of the moon than have been taken anywhere else, and the work of photographing goes on every hour when the moon is visible. By studying these photographs with a magnifying glass and comparing them any changes taking place on the surface of the moon may be discovered. The astronomers on Mount Hamilton have discovered some things that nobody else ever saw, but they have not determined whether these are new features or things that are too small to have been seen through less powerful telescopes.

For example, upon the top of one of the mountains of the moon the photograph shows a luminous white spot that looks like snow. If that is snow and if it was not there before, the presence of an atmosphere is indicated. It has been believed that the moon has no atmosphere and therefore is uninhabitable, but if it should be demonstrated that snow falls upon the surface of the satellite the accepted theory would be upset, and astronomers would begin to study the moon with new and greater interests. If the moon were inhabited it is very likely the works of man would have been seen there before now.

The growing and harvesting of crops would produce changes of appearance easily distinguishable by the aid of such a glass as the Lick telescope. Objects upon the moon are detected by their shadows, and a projection or eminence fifty feet high casts a shadow large enough to be seen through the Lick telescope. If Professor Holden, studying his series of photographs should discover some day a new shadow where none had been cast before when the moon was in the same position, under the same light he would know that there had been a change upon the surface, either part of the crust upheaved by some internal movement or a building put up by living creatures. The shape of the shadow might tell the nature of the projection.

Professor Holden does not expect to find any traces of man's work on the moon, but he may ascertain if any changes have taken place there within thirty years.

The smallest church in the world is at St Lawrence, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight. It has a seating capacity for twelve people.

Rev Dr Kane, the Orange parson, has denounced Mr Forwood, Secretary to the Admiralty, for having made the statement that he, Dr Kane, was one of the warmest supporters of Mr Balfour's proposal last session to aid denominational colleges in Ireland by money grants. The Dr apparently thinks that Mr Balfour is a Jesuit in disguise. The Orangemen are sorely troubled on the point.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

(Wellington Press, November 4.)

THE students of St Patrick's College held their sixth annual athletic sports on the Hutt racecourse yesterday. The weather in town was very bad when the special train conveying the boys and their friends left, and was so in fact all day, but curiously there was not much rain at the Hutt. Monday had, however, been very wet there, and the ground was so soft that anything like fast running was quite out of the question. By the kindness of the Wellington Racing Club the grand stand and rooms were placed at the disposal of the College, and in the building the masters and boys had lunch.

The judges were—Rev John McKenna and Messrs P. S. Garvey, W. Gasquoin, R. Holcroft, and S. Kohn. Starters—Messrs H. McCardell and M. Hodgins. Handicappers—Rev J. Holley, S.M., and Messrs H. McCardell and J. S. Ryan. Management Committee—Rev J. Holley, S.M., and Messrs H. McCardell, S. J. Ryan, M. Hodgins, M. Hanning, P. Fay, and W. H. Jones.

The proceedings were under the kindly eye of the Very Rev Dr Watters, S.M., D.D., principal of the College, and his staff, all of whom showed great interest in the different events. The Archbishop was to have been present, but is absent in Australia. The Very Rev Father Macnamara, V.G., and the Very Rev Father Devoy were present. The boys returned to town shortly before 7 p.m., having spent a very pleasant day.

The results of the various events are as follows:—Preparatory School Race 190yds—C. Harper, 10yds, 1; H. Poll, 9yds, 2; F. Reid, 1yd, 3. Twenty-six started. No time taken. St. Patrick's College Grand Handicap (first heat), 100yds—E. Smith, 4yds, 1; J. Prendergast, 5yds, 2; A. McKay, 6yds, 3. Time, 11 2/5th sec. High Jump—J. Haggerty, 5ft 2in, 1; J. Prendergast, 4ft 10in, 2; W. Organ, 4ft 3in, 3. 120yds Handicap, under 15 years—P. Garvey, 18yds, 1; C. Harper, 18yds, 2; K. Jeffries, 1yd, 3. No time taken. 150yds Championship—J. McNeill, 1; J. Prendergast, 2; J. Young, 3. Time 17 3/5th sec. St. Patrick's College Grand Handicap (second distance), 220yds—J. McNeill, 4yds, 1; E. Smith, 6yds, 2; A. McKay, 10yds, 3. 220yds, under 15 years—M. Scanlon, 2yds, 1; J. Haselden, 15yds, 2; P. Keane, 15yds, 3. Long Jump—P. Fay, 19ft 9in, 1; J. Lafferty, 18ft 4in, 2; J. Prendergast, 18ft 1in, 3. 250yds (open)—A. McKay, 11yds, 1; W. Organ, 15yds, 2; J. Cullen, 18yds, 3. Time, 30sec. High Jump, under 15 years—J. Taylor, 4ft 6in, 1; S. Hickson, 4ft 4in, 2; J. Brazil, 4ft 2in, 3. St. Patrick's College Grand Handicap (third distance), 440 yds—A. McKay, 15yds, 1; W. Fallon, 30yds, 2; E. Smith, 8 yds, 3. Time, 60sec. Half-mile Handicap—P. Fay, scr, 1; T. Bourke, 50yds, 2; H. Kummer, 60yds, 3. Time, 2min 26sec. Old Boys' Race, 120yds—P. Cooney, scr, 1; J. Bourke, 5yds, 2. Time, 14 2/5sec. Band Race, 120yds—W. Miller, 5yds, 1; J. McNeill, 1yd, 2; J. Henley, 4yds, 3. Mile Handicap—F. McDonald, 200yds, 1; H. Kummer, 150 yds, 2; T. Bourke, 120yds, 3. Messrs W. Reid and C. Ludwig were the timekeepers.

A HEROIC PRIEST.

ON Sunday evening, July 26, a sad accident happened at the Friar's Goose Chemical Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, by which six men were instantly killed and a seventh so entombed as to linger only for fifteen hours. McCuskin, the man entombed, was caught by the legs between two large stones, each a ton weight, besides several tons of debris, forming a vault over him. He was up to the waist in acid which in itself would kill one not accustomed to it in a few hours. McCuskin, who was a Catholic, was attended on Sunday night by Father Rafferty, who, when he had become prostrated, was relieved by Rev F. Fitzgerald, of Gateshead. During the early hours of Monday, when hope was all but abandoned, and the efforts of the workmen were futile to effect a release of McCuskin, Father Fitzgerald, at the imminent risk of his life, stepped through the ruins and stood close to the dying man, while the workmen stood a little way off. The good priest, in calm tones and with a quiet demeanour becoming his sacred office, administered Extreme Unction. The scene was most impressive. The place was only illuminated by the flickering light of the torches and the pale rays of the moon. Every now and then the view was obscured by the dense volumes of white smoke which completely enveloped the priest as he stood near the man who was dying under such dreadful circumstances. The solemn scene so impressed the spectators that they ceased work, and reverently uncovered their heads; no sound was heard save the solemn tones of the priest's voice. Poor McCuskin seemed intensely pleased that the priest had shown so brave a spirit, and appeared reconciled to his dreadful fate. As the priest finished his sacred duty and stepped from the ruins a feeling of relief was experienced by the spectators, who dreaded every moment that a further catastrophe might occur by the falling of another condenser. As the priest passed out each man involuntarily lifted his cap, or made a salute with his hand, as a mark of respect to him who had, amid great danger, given the only consolation that could possibly be afforded to this poor unfortunate comrade, who soon afterwards passed away, after exclaiming "I'm done."—Exchange.



ABOUT THIS TIME OF YEAR

The man who meets you on the street
With most effusive smile,
Who grasps your hand in both of his
And pumps your arm the while,
Is not a long-time absent friend
Who money wants to borrow,
Nor yet an oily creditor
Who wants a cheque to-morrow:
Oh, no, this man is none of these,
As you may quickly note,
He's just a candidate for mayor,
And he merely wants your vote.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Visit the Leading House for BOOTS and
you will be sure to vote in
our favour.

CITY BOOT PALACE,

Corner George and St. Andrew Streets,
DUNEDIN.

J. McKAY,
Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

J. COUSTON

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

ANDERSON AND MORRISON, DUNEDIN COPPER, PLUMBING, AND BRASS WORKS, MOBAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

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

Irish News.

Autrim.—The *Irish News* is the name of the new paper started in Belfast to combat Parnellism and disunion in the North.

Lady Day passed quietly in Belfast. Large numbers attended services in the various Catholic churches. Afterwards numerous excursions went to the country by special and ordinary train, those to Newcastle, Warrenpoint, and Portrush being well patronised. In no case was there any attempt at political display. A feature of the day was the presence in the streets of a large number of Scotchmen in the picturesque kilt, induced to visit Belfast by the Highland sports at Ballynasoign.

Armagh.—The great festival of the Assumption was celebrated in a manner befitting the City of the Primatial See. Masses were well attended. There was no demonstration, and everything passed off quietly. In the early part of the day a large party on brakes and cars, including the O'Brien Flute Band and the Ballycrummy Flute Band started for Dungannon, and returned home without any mishap to mar the enjoyment of the day.

In Armagh a few days ago an itinerant player on a tin whistle, named Thomas Finnegan, was sent to goal for one month for being drunk and abusive in the street. Here is what took place between the whistler and the peeler in court:—Prisoner—Didn't you tell the people to give me nothing, as I was a Government spy? Henry Hillock, J.P.—Did you say that? No. Prisoner—Do you swear positively that I was drunk? Undoubtedly you were drunk. Prisoner—God forgive you (laughter). The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. The prisoner—That is very hard, particularly as I am after doing one month for playing "God Save the Queen" in Newry. I am a man who served his Queen and country, and am the only survivor of the regiment to which I belonged (laughter).

Cavan.—At recent Cavan fair there was large turn out of horned stock. Buyers were well represented from the large centres. There was over thirty waggons of stock railed special to Belfast for shipment. Beef, best quality, 57s to 60s per cwt; second-class, 52s to 56s; inferior, 44s or 50s. Mutton, 7d to 8d per pound. Springers, in good condition, £18 to £20; second-class, £15 to £17. Best milchers, £14 to £16; strippers, £12 to £13 10s; old cows, £7 to £9; three-year-olds, £13 to £15; two-year olds, £9 to £11; one-year-olds from £6 to £8; weanlings and calves from £2 10s to £4 10s. Store pigs from 25s to 35s each; suckers, from 30s to 40s and 44s per pair.

Clare.—Patrick Fall died in the Kilrush Infirmary recently at the age of 100 years. The deceased resided on Scatterry Island and had been a pilot for many years. He had a vivid recollection of the rebellion of '98 and the construction of the fort in Scatterry Island in 1813.

A number of ladies and gentlemen of the Antiquarian Society, accompanied by members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, arrived at Kilrush Pier a few days ago *en route* for Scatterry Island, picturesquely situated on the Lower Shannon. They were conveyed down the river by the Lower Shannon Company's (special) steamer *Vandeleur* and were joined by a fashionable gathering, which included Very Rev. Doctor White, D. Fetherstone, manager; W. J. Glyno, M. S. Brews, Ballyverra House; H. C. Supple, W. S. Irwin, by whom they were accompanied to the island. The visitors spent some hours on the island, on which there is an ancient round tower and other antiquities.

Cork.—Skibbereen annual horse fair was held last week and was a decided success. There was a good attendance of buyers from Cork, Bandon, Limerick, Millstreet and London. The amount of business transacted was exceptionally large, and good prices were obtained.

At Youghal one day a week ago a most remarkable demonstration was made in honour of the memory of a deceased Irish patriot lady of the town, Mrs Michael Ahearn, who died suddenly. This lady, since her youth, when she was familiarly called Kate O'Neill, possessed in full the qualities of her relatives, who gave many martyrs to the Irish cause since one of them, Father Peter O'Neill, was flogged in Youghal and then transported. There are many of the most prominent "hillside men" of 1867 now in the United States who would have suffered in some of the convict prisons of England were it not for her tact and influence with sheep-owners and sea captains in getting them off disguised. The funeral procession was the largest any person in Youghal ever witnessed, and its length of carriages and cars, which continued all the way to the burial-place at Ballymacoda, was over two miles.

Derry.—The Lady Day anniversary was celebrated in a respectful manner, there being no party demonstration of any kind. Masses were celebrated in St Patrick's Catholic Church, Glen, at nine and eleven o'clock. Both were well attended. Large numbers took advantage of the facilities afforded by the B. and N.C. Railway

Company, and patronised the Draperstown horse-races, while others enjoyed the day in the bracing air of Portrush and Portstewart. The Maghera fife and drum band paraded the streets playing lively airs before leaving Draperstown. During the entire day not an offensive expression was uttered, and the conduct of those enjoying the holiday bore a striking contrast to that of the crowd who favoured Maghera with their presence on the 12th of July and went through the town playing such "music" as "Kick the Pope," "No Surrender," "Boyne Water," etc. It is to be hoped the inhabitants of Maghera noted the contrast.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Nationalists was held in Derry a few nights ago to further the work of registration. The hall, capable of holding 3,000 persons, was packed to its utmost extent. A powerful address was delivered by T. M. Healy, M.P., who received a hearty ovation. During the progress of Mr Healy's speech he was several times interrupted by Mr O'Hanlon, M.P., one of Parnell's champions. His interruptions were most unfavourably received, and the chairman intimated he would not be allowed to disturb the proceedings, but an opportunity would be afforded him, after the other speakers had concluded, to address the meeting. When Messrs Healy and Kenny, M.P's, had finished, Mr O'Hanlon ascended the platform, but was received with groans, the audience refusing to listen to him. Ultimately he was compelled to give up the attempt in despair, and feeling deeply the humiliation he endured for the "Chief."

Donegal.—The town of Ardara was honoured a few days ago by a visit from the illustrious prelate of the south, Archbishop Croke, accompanied by Most Rev Dr O'Donnell, Bishop of Baphos, etc. The distinguished party drove from the residence of Dr O'Donnell, and when it became known that they would visit this town the greatest excitement was manifested. The committee of the National Federation had an address to present, but as the party remained only a few minutes this was impossible. The people crowded round the wagonette, and each one strove for the honour of kissing the rings of the two great dignitaries of the Church. A beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented to Dr Croke by Miss B. E. Gilbride on behalf of the children of Ardara. The Archbishop returned thanks and carried the bouquet in his hand through the town. The streets were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and arches and flags were prominently displayed. The Archbishop gave the assembled crowd his blessing and soon after drove off amidst tremendous cheers. In the Frosses, Mountcharles, and Donegal districts the revered and patriotic Archbishop of Cashel was enthusiastically received. The priests and people remain united despite the frantic efforts of Parnell and his disruptionist followers, who would gladly see it otherwise.

Down.—Maggie Morrison, of Saintfield, who avowed that her relatives fought under the Irish standard in 1793, was arrested by Sergeant Loftus on a charge of having used to him abusive and threatening language. The better to guarantee a conviction the "old rebel" was prosecuted under the 34th of Edward III, cap. I. Having pleaded guilty she was allowed out on her own recognizance of £5 to keep the peace for twelve months, failing which the spirit of the great and good Edward will demand that punishment be meted out to Maggie.

The Newry and Kilkeel Steamship Company have added another new steamer to their fleet for the Newry trade. This is the fourth boat trading to and from Newry belonging to the company, and she has been named the *Carlingford Lough*. She is constructed of steel, far in excess of Lloyd's requirements for the highest class, the plating, frames, etc., being of the hard metal, and even of the same thickness as if of iron, according to Lloyd's rules. She has been specially designed to go up the river to Merchants' Quay without lightening, and will carry 250 tons.

Dublin.—The Irish mail train, when opposite the Marine Square, Holyhead, went clean off the rails. The metals were torn up. A letter-sorter and several passengers received slight injuries and bruises, but happily there were no fatalities.

Fermanagh.—No one was better known than Mrs Elliott, of Trasná Island, in Lough Erne, familiarly known as Peggy Elliott, "the Queen of Trasná," because of her having been, since the death of her husband in 1839, the ruler of the island, which constituted her farm. Mrs Elliott died recently at the age of 108 years. She was born in the year of Irish Independence, 1782, at the time the Parliament of Ireland shook off the English yoke, and she must have been married early, for some of her sons were well-matured men. She lost her husband in 1839, over half a century ago, and battled ever since with the world in her island home. She was generally known as "Orange Peggy," because of her wearing orange and blue ribbons all the year round, and no figure was more familiar to passengers on the Deverish steamer of long ago than Orange Peggy dancing on the green, waving an Orange handkerchief. The weather was very stormy during the funeral, and the men had trouble in getting the coffin across in the cot from Trasná to Ballycassidy.

Galway.—County Galway Herds' Association started in Loughrea a few months ago and is going rapidly ahead through the

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 A large Stock of BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS always on hand; also Patent Lustre, Diapre, Muranese,
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 STANDARD GENUINE MIXED PAINTS, ready for use, made from the best materials, in patent self-opening tins.
 STANDARD ENAMEL PAINTS, acknowledged to be equal to the best, and superior to many of the English brands.

gent for WILLIAM HARLAND & SONS' VARNISHES AND JAPANS. Used in all parts of the world. Reliable, durable, brilliant
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First-class Staff of Painters and Decorators constantly in our employ. All orders promptly attended to. Charges strictly moder

A N D R E W L E E S.

Established 1859.

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 PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN
 And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches
 finished under special arrangements.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

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CLEARING SURPLUS STOCKS

(Slightly damaged by late Fire)

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TIMBER, DOORS, SASHES,

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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FINDLAY & MURDOCH.

P.S.—Farmers and others about to build
 Rough Sheds should not lose this splendid
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Wholesale Importer of MARBLE
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 Tombstones in Marble or Granite
 from £4 upwards always in Stock.

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DEALY ... Proprietor.

D.D., late licensee of the Cricketers' Arms,
 having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the
 above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous
 friends, old customers, and the travelling
 public generally, that he has renovated and
 re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanli-
 ness and moderate charges being his motto.—
 A conveyance leaves every night to convey
 guests' luggage to and from both railway sta-
 tions. No charge for conveyance of luggage
 to station. Passengers by early trains can have
 breakfast before leaving. Free stabling. Wines
 and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter
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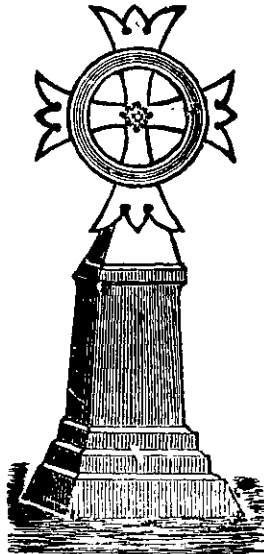
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Is prepared to offer
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 To all those who may favour him with their
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SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE
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BATH ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOM.

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

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 4 PRINCES STREET.

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

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

Ladies' Evening Shoes, 5s 6d.

Patent Leather Pumps, 4s 6d.

Gents' Shoes from 3s 6d per pair.

English Boots from 10s 6d per pair.

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This Company acts as Executor or
 Trustee under wills and settlements; as
 Attorney for absentees or others; manage,
 properties; negotiates loans; collects interest
 rent, and dividends, and conducts all general
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AUCTIONEERS, WOOLBROKERS, STOCK
 AND STATION AGENTS, &c.,
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Are prepared to receive Wool, Grain, Sheep-
 skins, Hides, Rabbitskins, &c., for sale at their
 Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Reid and
 Maclean, Princes Street south, Dunedin.

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

Liberal advances made on all produce con-
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Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Twine, &c., supplied
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 Mr S. G. SMITH as from and including the
 first day of September, 1891, I respectfully
 solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage
 bestowed on Mr Smith. The requirements of
 customers will be most carefully studied and
 attended to. All description of Meat kept
 will be of the prime quality, and will also
 be supplied at reasonable prices. Quotations
 given on application.

GARDEN WATSON,
 Proprietor.

P.S.—Coming forward, a draft of prime
 Bullocks from Messrs Murray, Roberts, and
 Co's Gladbrook Estate; also to arrive, a large
 quantity of extra prime Hams and Bacon
 from Pigs fattened on the Awamoia Estate of
 Hon. M. Holmes, Oamaru, and fat Lambs
 from North Canterbury.—G. W.

County. A meeting of the Herds of Mid-Galway was held at Corofin recently, at which a large number were enrolled as members. A meeting will be held at the Cross Roads, Kilbenin, and at an early date in Milltown.

Menlough races came off on August 15, and were most enjoyable. The course was kindly given by Mr Murphy, who judiciously located it in the midst of a fine, prosperous district, thickly dotted with comfortable-looking homesteads. The pretty town of Menlough, with its fine chapel and schools, its attractive and busy shops, and thriving appearance in general, looked its best, crammed with a gay and fashionable gathering from all parts of Galway. So well arranged had everything been by the committee that all passed off without a hitch. Next year, with more time for preparation and publicity, the Menlough races will compare favourably with many in the country.

Kerry.—The official despatched to Kerry by the Land Commission to experiment with the "Eclair Spraying Machine" on potato gardens, where indications of decay appear, visited Castleisland last week and in the presence of several persons interested in the process treated some potatoes growing on a farm belonging to Eugene O'Connor of Caheragh, and found that the disease was not so far advanced as was represented to him.

The police have been withdrawn from Cloonreeds, Inchycorrigane, Boulacullane, and Faha Court. With the exception of Faha Court, the residence of E. M. Bernard, these places are portions of the Kenmare estate. The number of extra police, however, has not been affected, because the men who occupied them have been kept in the district. M. Leonard, the agent, has still his complement of two police, and the guard at the Killarney House is kept in the person of a solitary policeman in plain clothes.

It has been stated that the Earl of Kenmare is about to sell the Bathmore portion of his property. Judging from the unprecedented number of persons under distress warrants on this estate it would appear that some very pressing liabilities are to be met by the owner, and possibly the selling of this portion of the estate is connected with them. There is hardly a townland on the estate but distressing for rent have been made within the last few months, and the tenants are in many instances suffering acutely from such extreme measures.

King's County.—The North Tipperary Farming Society's annual show was held in Birr recently and was well attended. The exhibits of horses were poor, of cattle fairly good. There was a large collection of improved steam-threshing machinery and harvesting machinery exhibited by B. W. Fayle of Birr. A new light single-blast thresher for hilly districts and small farms was much admired, as well as the new rotary board divider attached to the Hornby self-binder for this season, is a decided step in advance with cutting lodged and tangled corn. The exhibits in butter, honey, etc, were very meagre. An exhibit of cottage industry might advantageously be added to the show. It would be highly interesting and an incentive to further improvement in that direction.

Leitrim.—One hundred and thirty tenants on the estate of William Robert La Touche purchased their holdings under the Ashborne Act recently. The largest amount advanced to a tenant purchaser was £1,632, to Francis La Touche.

Limerick.—Blight has attacked the potato crop in this county. Continuous rains have compelled the abandoning of all harvest operations, and the oat and hay crops are rotting on the ground.

The Antiquarian Society, numbering ninety members, visited Kilmallock recently, and were entertained at a select dinner, catered for by Messrs O'Sullivan and Clery, hotel keepers.

The Archbishop of Trinidad, the Right Rev Doctor Flood, has been the guest of the Dominican Fathers, Limerick, portion of last week. His Grace celebrated eight o'clock Mass each morning.

Longford.—Many Longford men will learn with regret that a well-known resident of the town has been forced to seek a home beneath the "Southern Cross" because of his attachment to the Irish cause. W. H. Lynch, the only representative of one of the oldest and most respectable Protestant families in Longford, has gone to Australia. Recently, on account of his refusal to supply goods to William Jones of Creagh, Mr Lynch was deprived by T. E. Edgeworth of the office of Assistant Secretary to the Grand Jury. The renewal of his license was opposed on similar grounds, and he would have been deprived of that had he not in common with other traders given a guarantee to supply all parties in future. The patriot's course in Ireland is not laid in smooth waters.

For some weeks past torrents of rain have fallen over the county, by which a large quantity of hay has been ruined and the potatoes and oats seriously injured. The employment given at this season to the labouring classes having been suddenly interrupted a considerable amount of suffering is the consequence. Ireland is so circumstanced that a fall of rain can bring its people almost to the verge of despair. The weather shows signs of improvement, and, possibly, with a few weeks' change great quantities of crops may be saved.

Mayo.—Father O'Connor, parish priest of Achill, who has recently visited London and Dublin, received the highest assurances that the Achill extension line will be worked as well as made. Father

O'Connor went to the fountain-head. One effect of this line will be the restoration of a large fish supply.

William O'Brien, M.P., accompanied by Mrs O'Brien, arrived in Westport last week from Connemara. Mr O'Brien will reside for some time in a cottage about seven miles west from Westport, beautifully situated on the shores of Clew Bay, at the base of Croaghpatrick, and in view of Clare Island, where the plot of his new novel is laid.

Monaghan.—The Feast of the Assumption was befittingly observed by the inhabitants of Monaghan. At the Masses the churches were filled by devout congregations, and after the Mass celebrated at eleven o'clock Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. The town was filled with holiday-makers, who thoroughly enjoyed the fine weather. The Donagh Fife and Drum Band and the Tyholland Band marched through the town several times, discoursing excellent music.

Queen's County.—The farm from which W. Kidd, Corbally, Ballylinan, was recently evicted, has, it is alleged, been grabbed by one of the Merediths, who seem to be in the wholesale land-grabbing business about Luggacurren.

The tenants on the Stanhope property at Balliniskill, who some time ago became the owners of their farms and houses under the Ashbourne Act, are thriving well. There are no arrears of the yearly instalment on the purchase money due. The tenants are now appreciating the happy state of things which the sage counsel and practical patriotism of Father Dempsey effected in their condition.

Tipperary.—A meeting of the Smith-Barry evicted tenants was held in Tipperary a few days ago. The meeting was a thorough success, and the greatest unanimity prevailed. John Vincent Bourke said he begged to propose the following resolution:—"That we pledge ourselves to pay no rent until Smith-Barry retires from the Pousonby syndicate and makes a full and ample compensation for the intolerable wrongs he has inflicted on us." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

There is a lively dispute now on in Tipperary about the tolls of the butter market. The national butter merchants will not purchase the butter in the Barry market nor pay tolls to Chadwick, the holder. The number of firkins sent in one day last week was 433. Out of this number the Nationalist merchants, or the men who refused to support Mr Chadwick's market, purchased 280. The remaining 153 firkins were purchased in the old market. The sellers, on learning of the turn affairs had taken, declared they would not again support the market.

Tyrone.—The Catholics of Cookstown, when celebrating the Feast of the Assumption, August 15, which, of course, is not political in the smallest degree, were stoned by the Orangemen. None were injured, however.

Several eviction-made-easy notices are posted at the police barracks and other places throughout the district. In two of these ejectment notices Anketil Moutray, Killybrack House, is the plaintiff, and Sir John Marcus Stewart, Bart; James Irwin, George Irwin, William Wilson, Thomas Irwin, Caravey, and Jane Irwin, defendants. The rents, whatever due, with taxed costs, amount to over £200, and the decree is for the recovery of the lands of Caravey, which are in the possession of the defendants as care-takers only. John Cairns and Thomas Cairns, Drumcallion, are also under sentence of death.

Wexford.—Some of the Campaign tenants have returned to their holdings, as they cannot stand out, now that the Evicted Tenants' Fund has been exhausted.

Wicklow.—The annual horse fair was held last week. The number of animals displayed for sale was exceptionally large, but the quality did not reach the standard of former years. The top price realised was £80. Father O'Gorman, Coolafancy, hunter (by Banerette), £60. P. Kinsella, Gorey, mare (by Irishman), £45. Mr Redmond, New Ross, sold a six-year-old colt to Robert Pandin of Clone for £50.

The reverend Mr Hallows, now notorious as the street preacher of Arklow, still continues to conduct his services in the open, contrary to the law. One day recently it took twelve peelers to shake the reverend gentleman from a lamp-post, to which he clung. It will surely lead to bloodshed in Arklow if continued. Here is one of the disagreeable things in the preaching:—While the services were being held on the parade ground a lay gentleman, who accompanied the preachers, commenced reading the Scriptures and preaching from the doorstep of the house of Father Manning. The priest was naturally incensed at what was undoubtedly a preconceived attempt to insult him, and accordingly requested the Bible-reader to betake himself from the door-step. This request was, after some hesitation, complied with, but immediately afterwards a number of his followers came and assumed the position he had just vacated, some of them using anything but complimentary language towards Father Manning.



Ladies, for afternoon tea use Aulsebrook's Oswego Biscuits a perfect delicacy.

KAITANGATA COAL.

THIS 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, in Octagon, Dunedin.

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

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

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

PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in town.

CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL!

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE beg to intimate that we make liberal Cash Advances, free of Commission, on Wool, Hemp, Grain, 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.

M R S . A R L I D G E

DRESSMAKER,

LEITH STREET (between Hanover and Vire Sts.), DUNEDIN.

CUTTING and FITTING (Lessons 10s. per Quarter) Wednesday Afternoons and Thursday Evenings.

Underclothing, Baby Linen, Boys' Suits, &c., made to order. Sole Agent for Madame Demorest's RELIABLE PAPER PATTERNS Journals, Catalogues, and Monitors of Fashion every month.

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. MERRELL, MANAGER.

3RD EDITION

OF

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK

IS NOW READY.

Approved By

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

All Orders to J. J. CONNOR, TABLET Office, receive prompt attention

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

Have you tasted Gawne's Worcestershire Sauce? It is one of the Cheapest Sauces made, but is of Excellent quality. In fact, Gawne's Sauce is second to none in the market, and about half the price of English. It has a peculiar 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.

Y O R K H O T E L
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JNO. F. ROBERTSON, Proprietor (late U.S.S. Coy's

Splendid Accommodation for Travellers and Boarders. N.B.—Wines and Spirits of the best brands not kept in Stock, but SERVED.

Commercial.

**THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY Co., LIM-
TED,** report for week ending November 11, as follows:—

Store Cattle.—A moderate inquiry exists for suitable lots for fattening. Young stock are also saleable at slightly less favourable prices.

Store Sheep.—Shearing is now commencing in the early districts. Inquiries seem to point to prices equal to those of last year.

Wool.—Prospects for the coming season are most favourable, it being fully understood that a number of fresh buyers intend visiting this market. Growers may reckon upon good competition for all wools at the opening sales on 17th and 18th December, and should growers refrain from putting extreme reserves on their lots large clearances will be made.

Sheepskins.—We had a good attendance at our sale on Tuesday when competition was very keen. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 9d to 3s 10d; do do merino, 1s 8d to 3s 2d; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 8d to 6s 9d; do do merino, 3s 9d to 6s 2d; butchers' green crossbreds, best, 6s to 6s 9d; good to best, 5s 6d to 5s 11d; medium to good, 4s to 5s 5d; green merinos, best, 4s 3d to 5s 8d; medium to good, 3s to 4s; lambskins, 1s 1d to 1s 8d each.

Rabbitskins.—The market continues firm and late rates easily obtained, all sorts being in very good demand. Very few, if any, prime winter skins come to hand now, most of those offering consisting of spring killing, and inferior. Quotations for best Winter greys, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; ordinary to good, 1s 2d to 1s 3½d; medium, 10d to 1s 1½d; inferior to medium, 4d to 9d per lb.

Hides.—There being no inducement for shipping the business done is chiefly confined to the operations of our local manufacturers. We quote—Heavy hides, clean and properly flayed, 2½d to 2½d; medium weights, 1½d to 2d; light do, 1½d to 1½d; inferior, ¾d to 1d per lb.

Tallow.—There is little or no change to report in the market since our last report. Medium to good, 16s to 18s; extra prime, 18s 6d to 19s 6d; inferior to medium, 13s to 15s. Rough fat has good attention, and selling freely at late rates, viz, for best caul, 12s 9d to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: Quotations for best milling, Northern, velvet and Tuscan, 4s 11d to 5s; medium to good Southern, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; inferior to medium, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; ex store, sacks weighed in, terms. Oats: Best f and m, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; medium to good, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d, but no sellers; inferior to medium, 1s 2d to 1s 5d; ex store, sacks extra, net cash; ¾d extra f o b Dunedin. Barley: Quotations for best maling, nominal, say 2s 9d to 3s; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; feed and maling, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; ex store, sacks extra.

Grass Seed.—The demand now is principally confined to retail lots, no sales of any consequence being effected. We quote—ryegrass seed, 5s 3d to 5s 9d; Pacey's imported, 5s to 5s 3d; Poverty Bay, 6s 3d to 6s 9d—ex store. Cocksfoot, best-dressed, 5½d to 5½d; medium, nominal, 2½d to 4½d per lb.

Chaff.—The market continues fully supplied; prices, in consequence, remain about the same as last day—for best cut and screened heavy chaff, 50s to 52s 6d; inferior, 30s to 40s per ton.

Dairy Produce.—The market shows no animation. We quote—best keg butter, 6 1 to 7d; fresh do, 6d to 10d per lb.

Flax.—The market is barely supplied. A moderate demand exists for superior, soft, bright got-up parcels; also medium to good, if well dressed, can be placed at our late quotations, which are—for the former, £18 10s to £19; for the latter, £15 10s to £17 10s per ton.

MESSRS. STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report for week ending November 4:—

Fat Cattle.—142 were yarded at Burnside, representing all qualities. Prime bullocks sold quite up to prices lately ruling, while for inferior sorts lower prices had to be accepted. Best bullocks brought £8 17s 6d to £10 12s 6d; medium to good, £6 to £8 2s 6d; light and inferior, £4 5s to £5 17s 6d; best cows, £7 5d to £8 12s 6d; medium, £5 2s 6d to £6 2s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—Only 967 were penned. Best crossbred ewes sold up to 21s 9d; do do wethers, up to 21s; medium to good, 15s to 18s 6d; and merino wethers up to 13s.

Fat Lambs.—The entry to-day was large—273 being penned. Prime lambs brought up to 13s; medium to good, 10s to 12s.

Pigs.—There was a large entry of these, numbering 299, and sales were consequently difficult to make to the satisfaction of vendors. Suckers brought 7s 6d to 11s 6d; stores, 13s 6d to 17s; porkers, 17s 6d to 22s; baconers, 23s to 27s 6d.

Rabbitskins.—Best winters sold up to 17d.

Sheepskins.—For these the strong demand still exists. Full catalogues were submitted on Tuesday 1st, and all lots offered met with ready sales at a slight advance on last week's quotations. Butchers' green crossbreds brought 4s 6d to 7s; do merino, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 2s to 4s; do do merino, 1s 10d to 3s 9d; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 3d to 6s 10d; do do merino, 4s 1d to 6s 2d.

Hides.—This market is steady, with no alteration in value.

Tallow.—In this market also there is no alteration. Arrivals limited. We quote—Best rendered mutton, ready for shipment, 19s to 21s; medium, 17s to 18s; inferior, 15s to 16s; rough fat, 10s to 14s.

Grain.—Wheat: This market is firm. There is a fair amount of business being done at the following quotations—Prime milling, 4s 10d to 5s; medium, 4s 7d to 4s 9d; broken, 4s 1d to 4s 6d; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s.—Oats: A better demand now exists. Best milling may be quoted at 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; bright feed 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; discoloured and inferior, 1s 4d to 1s 5½d.—Barley: There is nothing being done in this line.

Potatoes.—Owing to the small supplies coming into stores last week stocks of hand are being slowly reduced at—for fresh picked, 25s to 30s; others, 15s to 20s per ton.

Chaff.—The demand is not quite so strong, best fetching 37s 6d to 50s; medium, 30s to 35s.

MESSRS DONALD BEID & Co. report for week ending November 11 as follows:—

Wheat.—The market continues firm, but there is very little business passing. We quote—Prime milling, 4s 10d to 5s; medium, 4s 7d to 4s 9d; inferior and broken, 4s 1d to 4s 6d; fowl wheat, 3s 4d to 4s.

Oats.—The market continues firm and there is an excellent demand. Milling, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; short bright feed, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; discoloured, 1s 4d to 1s 5½d, sacks extra.

Barley.—No business passing.

Potatoes.—We quote—Best fresh picked, 25s to 30s; others, unsaleable.

Chaff.—The market is only moderately supplied, and there is a good inquiry. We quote prime, 47s 6d to 50s; medium, 42s 6d to 45s; inferior, 35s to 40s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—The demand rather dull. There were buyers for strong upstanding spring-cart horses. With the exception of two or three good carriage horses the entries were inferior. First-class draughts, extra heavy, L25 to L30; good ordinary do (young), L18 to L22; medium do, L12 to L16; aged do, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium do L7 to L9; light do, L2 10s to L6.

Mr F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 5d to 1s 7d (bags extra), demand good. Wheat: milling, 4s 9d to 5s 0d (strong demand); fowls, 3s 6d to 4s, sacks included (good demand). Chaff: Market, fair supply—£2 to £2 15s; hay, oaten, £3; best ryegrass, £3 10s. Bran, £3 0s. Pollard, £4 0s. Potatoes, kidneys, unsaleable; derwents, £1 5s to £1 10s. Flour: roller, £13 to £13 15s; stone, £12 5s to £12 15s, firm. Fresh butter, 6d to 10d; salt, nominal for prime 7½d. Eggs, 7d. Oatmeal, £9 0s.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MR J. M. GRAY does not intend to offer himself again as a candidate for the mayoral chair. He could not do so consistently, for he has ever been a steadfast opponent of biennial mayoral periods, as he considered that the annual term of office gave a better chance for a rotation of the position amongst the most eligible of our citizens. The present Mayor is nothing if he is not consistent, perhaps some people may say that he carries that consistency to the verge of obstinacy, but in those days of expediency it is refreshing to find a man who means what he says, and is prepared to stand by it. He has proved himself an excellent Mayor, and an extremely useful member of many public boards, looking carefully after the expenditure of the public money, and seeing that no injustice was done to inmates or the employees of our public institutions. As a successor to him there has been named one of the oldest members of the City Council, to wit, Mr Prudhoe. What qualification this gentleman possesses, to fill the civic chair, I know not, except that he is a very prominent member of the Orange lodges and has had the high, but somewhat dubious honour of presiding from time to time at various Evangelical and Non-Popery meetings. If such qualities, combined with being a man of no particular ability, be sufficient recommendation, then Mr Prudhoe will be the right man in the right place. As all the burghers are neither Orangemen, nor religious enthusiasts, it is not a matter of much surprise that many of them are anxious that some more popular and representative man should come forward, and with this object in view, a requisition has been largely signed during the past week for presentation to Mr Geo. Bonnington requesting that gentleman to allow himself to be nominated for the mayoralty. Mr Bonnington is not a man who has taken a great deal of interest in public affairs, but still in comparison with Mr Prudhoe, the advantages are a hundred fold in his favour. He is of a good appearance, has been a resident of this city for a number of years, occupies a good social position, and will be well able to entertain any distinguished visitor who should pay us a visit. It is to be hoped that Mr Bonnington will consent to be nominated, for we want an intelligent, liberal-minded man in the civic chair, a man whose acts shall be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion.

His Lordship Dr Grimes left here on Saturday morning for Ashburton, where he intends to remain until the 11th inst, when he will proceed to Geraldine, Waimate and Timaru, arriving in the latter place about the 18th of this month.

The Rev Father Lynch of Dunedin was in Christchurch during the week, when he was the guest of his Lordship the Bishop at the presbytery. He visited several places of public interest during his brief stay here, and in company with his Lordship the Bishop drove out on Thursday afternoon to Mount Magdala, where he was deeply interested in the work of that institution.

The clerk of the weather has been most propitious for the Cup day. There was an immense concourse of people, and the city was full of visitors from other parts of the Colony. The result is that trades people are making strenuous efforts to smile once more, as where there are crowds there is sure to be some money spending. It

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

DUNEDIN.

CAPITAL £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver

WOOL, GRAIN, &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.

VINCENT PYKE BUSINESS AGENT.

Land and Land Board Business,
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Shares Bought and Sold on account only.
NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

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BOND STREET (32), DUNEDIN

"ACME" BLACKING

IS a genuine Article, and the Best in
in the Market. Ask your grocer for it.

"ACME" BLACK LEAD

SHOULD meet with approval for
Quality, Speed, and Cleanliness.
Try it.

ACME MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, Dunedin first manufac-
turers of Blacklead in the colonies, draw
special attention to

THEIR "ACME" BLUE.

NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL CHRISTCHURCH.

Situate at the Junction of High, Malrae and
St Asaph Streets, in the business portion
of the City, and Five Minutes' walk
from the RAILWAY STATION.

T. B. GAFFNEY desires to thank his num-
erous patrons for the support so liberally
bestowed on him in the past, and hopes to
merit a continuance of their patronage by
providing the Best Accommodation at Mod-
erate Charges. He would remind TOURISTS,
TRAVELLERS and FAMILIES that the
building is quite new and has been fitted with
every modern appliance necessary to comfort.
Suites of elegantly-furnished rooms are set
apart for families or private use.

HOT, COLD and SHOWER BATHS
The Cuisine is under efficient management,
and the comfort of Boarders and Travellers
is studied in every possible respect.

A large Stock of the best quality of Wines,
Spirits and Ales is always kept in com-
modious cellars.

Tel.grams or Letters promptly attended to
Telephonic communication provided.

This large and commodious Hotel is capi-
tally situated for Visitors, as TRAMS to and
from SUMNER, PAPANUI, &c, pass the door
repeatedly.

T. B. GAFFNEY, Proprietor.

M A N U R E

PRIZE MEDAL—KIWI BRAND
SUPERPHOSPHATE
BONE DUST (FINE)
BONE DUST (COARSE)
GARDEN MANURES
SPECIAL MANURES

For Nine Years the popularity and demand
for our Manures have continuously increased.

We are now ready to deliver for Season's wants

CAUTION—Any persons using our Branded
Bags for other Manures will be prosecuted.

Terms, particulars, and testimonials, see our
MANURE PAMPHLET.

KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & CO.'S
NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,
DUNEDIN.

CHARLES GALLOWAY BLACKSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT, AND WAGGON BUILDER.

First-Class Workmanship guaranteed. Esti-
mates given for Repairs, etc. Twenty-five
Years' Experience in the Leading Shops of
Dunedin. Country Orders will receive prompt
attention.

CUMBERLAND STREET, DUNEDIN
(Duthie's Yard).

COBB AND CO'S TELEGRAPH LINE OF ROYAL MAIL COACHES.

SUMMER RATES.

SPRINGFIELD TO HOKITIKA—
Single Fare £2.
Return £3.

CASSIDY, YOUNG & CO,
Proprietors.

W. F. WARNER, Agent,
Warner's Hotel, Christchurch.
Or
THOMAS COOK & SON.
Agencies throughout New Zealand.

G. M. WILKIE

BRITISH and AMERICAN PRACTICAL
TAILOR,
98 George Street,
Defies Competition for Cut, Quality, Fit, and
Finish. MODERATE CHARGES.
Always a Fresh Stock of Tweeds and Coat-
ings to select from.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED

The above Company will despatch steamers
as under:—

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON. —
PENGUIN, s.s. on Monday, November 16.
Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.
Cargo till 1 p.m. Saturday.

NELSON, VIA LYTTELTON and WEL-
LINGTON.—PENGUIN, s.s. on Monday,
November 16. Passengers from Dunedin
Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till 1 p.m. Satur-
day.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE.—TEKAPO, s.s., on Wednes-
day, November 18. Passengers by 12.10 p.m.
train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.—TEKAPO, s.s., on
Wednesday, November 18. Passengers per
12.10 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF and
HOBART.—TE ANAU, s.s., on Thurs-
day, November 19. Passengers by 3.35 p.m.
train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON AND
WELLINGTON.—WAIHORA, s.s., about
Saturday, November 14.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTELTON, AND WELLINGTON. —
BRUNNEN, s.s., on Friday, November 20.
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m.
Cargo till 4 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA
OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and
WELLINGTON.—A Steamer early.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—OVALAU
s.s., on December 4.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-
LAND.—WAINUI, s.s., about Tuesday,
November 20.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

GREEN ISLAND GUANO COY.

The Best and Cheapest Manure in the Market.

"Dunedin, 8th June, 1891.

"DEAR SIRS—

"Re your Guano.

"I have pleasure in testifying that I gave
your Guano a trial on Turnips last season, and
I am pleased to say that the result was very
gratifying. Our season was so dry that
Manures of this class were at a disadvantage;
but I tried nearly all the Manures in the mar-
ket, and value for value, your Guano gave the
best result. I hope you may have the success
you deserve with it, and feel sure at the price
you supply it, it will give a good return for
the outlay.—Yours faithfully,

"DONALD REID."

(Of Donald Reid & Co)

Price—£3 10s per ton, on Rail at Dunedin
(bags extra). Small Lots, 6s per cwt.

JOHN CLEGG, Manager.

Manse Street, Dunedin.

is to be hoped that the present loosening of purse-strings may be only a prelude to more activity in all departments of trade, for our shopkeepers and artisans require it.

The *Church News* for October has several references to matters educational in its columns:—"The attitude of the Anglican Church," it says, "in this Colony towards the education question is such as to fill its members with shame at the thought of their lack of interest to obey the command of the Church respecting the education of the young. Among agnostics and unbelievers the efforts of the Church are particularly hopeless of success. . . . In the training up of her children alone lies her hope for the future. The Church of Rome is wise enough to see this, but the Church of England fails to make this important discovery." The Rev Mr Hamilton is reported by the same paper to have said, when laying the foundation stone of a Sunday school at Temuka, "That he was glad the Church was awakening to the necessity for educating the young. The good example set by the Roman section of the great Catholic Church was stimulating other branches to like self-denying efforts."

Correspondence.

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

THE EDUCATION QUESTION:

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—As one who has carefully watched the progress of the State system of education in this Colony, and also noted the effects of the numerous appeals made by Catholics to the various parties in power from time to time, I have long since concluded that it is quite useless for us Catholics to expect any change for the better, so long as we can be divided as we were at the last General Election, as you have written, ranging ourselves on party sides, and disregarding unity on the education question. I am thoroughly convinced if Catholics would act as you advise regarding unity of action on this most important matter of education, acting like men who were not any longer to be deceived on this question, justice would have to be done to us before very long. The present system seems to satisfy all except Catholics, who have proved by their action in the past in erecting and supporting schools of their own, that their objection to these State schools for their children is very strong, and not to be overcome even by unjust taxation. And it cannot be called other than unjust to tax a man for a thing he cannot make use of, no matter how plausible the argument to the contrary.

The action of our Labour Members of Parliament is disappointing on this question of justice to Catholic schools. They, before all others, should be expected to give attention to this matter, if we are to judge by their pretentious regard for the workers. Are not the Catholics of the country workers, and is it not a matter worthy of attention that these workers are labouring under a grievous injustice in being doubly taxed for the education of their children? I do not know how the Labour Members reconcile their action in this matter with the claims made by their party. I entirely agree with you that Catholics should vote against all parties opposed to aiding Catholic schools, and who are not prepared to make this matter a Cabinet question. And I hope that every Catholic in New Zealand will also agree and act accordingly when the time comes for action.—I am, etc.,

Duncan street, Dunedin.

D. W. WOODS.

T I M A R U.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

In sending my report of the bazaar in your last issue I made a mistake in mentioning that the Scotland and America stall was under the management of Misses Whelan and Harney. Those ladies assisted with Mrs Shepherd and Miss Buckley, but the responsible managers were Mesdames D. Mahoney and T. Sugrue. As this stall was the most successful in the bazaar as far as the returns up to the present show, the omission is magnified, therefore I have much pleasure in correcting it and giving credit to whom credit is due. Certainly the amount of money received by these ladies—over £136—is a substantial proof that their exertions must have been above the ordinary. Amongst the ladies from the neighbouring parishes who assisted ably and spent a great amount of time for weeks previous to the opening of the bazaar, should be mentioned Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Goldstone. However, it is impossible to mention or to trespass unwarrantably on your space by bringing forward all those ladies, Catholic and non-Catholic, who generously devoted their exertions to the success of the bazaar. The result speaks for itself. About £900 in three weeks; £700 at the bazaar and the balance at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Brothers' house is what one would term in racing phraseology, a bit of a record in church collections. That everything passed off so satis-

factorily should be a source of pleasure to all and the mentioning of individual efforts is of minor importance when success is the order of the day.

The members of the Aloysian Society met on Tuesday evening the 3rd November. No special programme being arranged the usual games and amusements were indulged in, and at half-past eight, when the Rev Father Foley took the chair, a very pleasing ceremony took place. It was the presentation of an artistically-chased silver tea-pot to Mr McMonagle, the late secretary of the Society, and was inscribed, "To Mr McMonagle from the members of the Aloysian Society, Timaru." The Rev Father Foley made the presentation, and referred to the many services the recipient of the present had rendered the Society, his reports in the *NEW ZEALAND TABLET*, and the interest with which he accomplished his onerous duties as secretary. He asked the vice-president, Mr Dennehy, to make a few remarks. Mr Dennehy had much pleasure in endorsing the remarks of the rev. president, and believed that the enthusiasm displayed by the Aloysians was due in no small measure to the efforts of Mr McMonagle. He hoped to have the pleasure of seeing Mr McMonagle settle amongst them, and to long enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr McMonagle suitably replied, and thanked the members very much for the kindness and courtesy displayed by the presentation. He would be constantly reminded by the inscription of the Timaru Aloysians, and would always be glad to drink their health from their choice present in the "cup that cheers but not inebriates." A vote of thanks to the rev president closed a very enjoyable meeting.

Another member of our community, Mr T. J. Burns, who acted so ably as secretary to the bazaar, has made a move in the world on his own account. Mr Burns has been for the past ten years chief clerk at our principal butchery establishment in Timaru, Messrs Peacock and Geaney's, and has now turned Boniface and taken the Hibernian Hotel, so long conducted by our late lamented townsman, Mr Thomas O'Driscoll. The present proprietor has all the genial qualities which a host should possess, and his many friends wish him a prosperous and remunerative future.

A FORTUNE IN SEARCH OF AN OWNER.

Galway, Monday September 14.

THE Lord Bishop of Galway has received the following letter:—
Fort Mayo, Ind., August 24, 1891.

Right Rev. Francis J. M. Cormack, Galway, Ireland.

Dear Sir,—About 1840 a man named Patrick Malloy left Ireland and all his relatives, and came to this country, settling in Allen County, Indiana. At that time he had nothing, but through the years of his life he accumulated quite an amount of property in the shape of real estate in this country. About three months ago he died, leaving no heirs, so far as known to outsiders, although there is a young man laying claim to his property, as being his nephew. The old gentleman never recognised this man as being his nephew, and the purpose of this letter is to find out if any trace of the family can be found in your parish, or whether the young man so claiming an interest in the property is really entitled to it. We are given your address by Rev. Joseph Dwenger, Bishop of Fort Wayne, who informs us that you may be able to render us some assistance in this direction. Mr Malloy, the owner of the property prior to his death, has told parties that he had a sister named Connors, who resided at Harding, and that the sister had one son, and this son the claimant here pretends to be although the old man has denied him, as we stated before. His sister's name was Bridget Connors, and it is she or some member of her family that we wish to reach. The amount of property will probably reach seven or eight thousand dollars, and as there seems to be imminent a great deal of trouble in the proper disposition of it, it is very desirable that we get in communication with the proper parties at a very early date if possible, if such parties are in existence. If you have it within your power to give us a clue that will assist us in getting into communication with the parties interested, you will be doing a very great kindness to them, and also assist very materially in unravelling a hard problem in the disposition of this man's estate, for all of which we shall be greatly obliged to you.—Yours respectfully,

BURTON T. CALVERT,

Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A.

Mr Loubat has caused to be executed by the Italian sculptor Zuchetti a colossal statue of Pope Leo XIII., as gift to the Catholic University of Washington. A fac-simile was made by the sculptor and presented to the town of Carpineto, the birthplace of his Holiness, and Mr Loubat went thither to present it, being most cordially received. The statue will be placed in the principal church. The Pope is represented in full pontificals, seated on his throne in the act of giving the Papal benediction. On the feast of St. Joachim, the patron saint of the Pope, a special demonstration in honour of Mr Loubat was made. The church bells were rung, salutes were fired and religious services held in the church, at which the Archbishop of Larissa officiated. The Pope has sent his solemn benediction, and it is said that his Holiness will confer a decoration on Mr Loubat.

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

CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN AND ART FURNISHERS,

Desire at this Season to direct special attention to their Stock of

FLOOR COVERINGS,

Amongst which will be found the Newest and
Choicest productions inWILTON
AXMINSTER
SAXONY

BRUSSELS

TAPESTRY, and
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.

Also a few

TURKEY, MIRZAPORE, and MASULIPATAM
CARPETS and RUGS.LINOLEUM and FLOORCLOTH
in all qualities.

Specialties—

INLAID TILE LINOLEUM

And

CORK CARPET.

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.

In these Goods we hold the Largest Stock and Greatest
Variety in New Zealand,

and are prepared to make and fit up

WINDOW VALANCES and DRAPERIES, BED-
HANGINGS, PORTIERES, &c.,A choice of which can be made from some of the latest Parisian
designs.

We have in Stock a few high-class

DRAWING ROOM OCCASIONAL CHAIRS,
which can be covered to suit purchaser's choice.We are also prepared to estimate for and undertake
Upholstery of every description.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

E. O'CONNOR

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

CASHEL AND BARBADOES STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

Now Landing—

FRESH SUPPLY of PRIZE BOOKS
from Approved Authors.Orders to the value of £5 and upwards (cash accompanying
order) from Catalogue prices, Forwarded Free of Carriage to any
part of the Colony.

STATUES, FONTS, CRUCIFIXES, MEDALS (Silver, Bronze, &c.)

Also PICTURES, XMAS CRIBS, and PRESENTS
In great variety.

Catalogues forwarded on application.

N.B.—Booking orders for "Australian Catholic Directory and Order
for 1892."**HUNT'S "LIGHTNING" WOOL - SCOURING
COMPOUND.**Testimonial from Messrs William Colliers and Co., wool scourers,
Timaru:Enclosed we beg to hand you cheque for last lot of HUNT'S
SCOURING COMPOUND. We have much pleasure in stating that
it gave us every satisfaction. You may send us one ton of the com-
pound at your earliest convenience, and we shall require before the
season closes several more consignments. We hope to be large
consumers of your compound next season.

To be had from all Station Agents.

ROBERT CLELAND & CO., Dunedin,
Sole Proprietors.**M R. H. S. F I S H**

Will address the

ELECTORS OF DUNEDIN

On FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp,

AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE.

His Worship the Mayor in the Chair.

The Dress Circle will be reserved for Ladies and Ladies accom-
panied by Gentlemen till 10 minutes to 8 o'clock.**O TAGO CONSERVATORIO OF MUSIC**

Third Quarter begins 23rd July, 1891.

For private pupils quarter begins from date of first lesson.

Private pupils as well as class students may attend class in
Harmony and Counterpoint free of Charges.Students for Harmony and Counterpoint in class, 30s per
quarter.SIGNOR R. SQUARISE, R.C.M.T., Director,
Pitt Street, Dunedin.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

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

[A CARD.]

J. P. M C A L I S T E R
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
BRANDON STREET, WELLINGTON.**T H E D R A W I N G**

Of the

ART UNION

In aid of the

DOMINICAN CONVENT SCHOOL BUILDING FUND

Will be held, without fail, on

DECEMBER 31.

Among the Prizes is a Beautiful Oil Painting of "Kenilworth
Castle." As a Work of Art this picture is of High Value. It is the
gift of the most Rev Dr Moran, and is enclosed in a Richly Gilt
Frame. Other prizes include several paintings in Oil and Water
Colour and Sketches in Crayons by the Nuns and their Finished
Pupils. We may particularly mention a remarkably fine painting of
"Home without a Mother," from the brush of Miss May Howell.
We shall return to the subject in our next issue.**N O T I C E.**All communications connected with the Commercial De-
partment of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper are to be addressed
to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders
and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.To insure publication in any particular issue of the paper
communications must reach this office not later than Tuesday
morning.

WANTED.—A MALE TEACHER for a Catholic School. Salary, £100 a year. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent in before the 1st December to Rev. J. McKenna, Masterton.

MAYORAL ELECTION
M. B. C. B. CHAPMAN
 Respectfully Solicits
YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST.
 Committees Rooms are now Open Daily, George street, near the Octagon.
W. ASHER, Hon. Sec.

MAYORAL ELECTION.
TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to intimate that I shall seek Your Suffrages at the Forth-coming Election for **MAYOR.**
MARK COHEN.

The New Zealand Tablet.
 FIAT JUSTITIA.
 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 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.

OUR POLICY.

HE who projected and started this paper, and has laboured for nearly twenty years for it, thinks the times and the attitude of certain Catholics call upon him for an expression of opinion in reference to its policy and management. This paper was launched for the express purpose, first and before all things else, to fight the battle of Catholic education, and to agitate for justice on this question at the hands of the Legislature. From this object it has never swerved, and to its attainment it has devoted much labour and undying loyalty. It has never been the partisan of any man or section of the community, and has always striven to advocate justice and fair play for all. Its course has been marked by independence and courage. As to its ability, let the public judge; it is not for him to pronounce an opinion. Last week but one this paper published a leader in reference to the education question which embodies his views as to the policy which Catholics should pursue in their exercise of the franchise. This policy calls on all Catholics to put themselves in opposition to all men and all parties—Liberals, Conservatives, and Labour candidates, who refuse to do us justice on the education question. For this we have been called to account by some advocates of the Labour party, and charged with opposition to this party, as if we were the enemies of labour and of the amelioration of all wrongs. This is unjust. We are not, and never have been, opposed to labour or the redress of grievances. On the contrary, we have ever been the advocates of the working man as he is called, and the determined foes of all injustice, and we venture to affirm that in our lifetime we have given many more proofs of our sympathy with labour and fair play than those who now find fault with us because we have dared to state some public and notorious facts, and

advocated a really Catholic policy. We have given great offence, it appears, because some short time ago we said that the labour strikes in this Colony had failed all along the line. And have they not failed? Is not this a public and notorious fact acknowledged even by the strikers themselves? But we must not state this lest it should hurt the feelings of the defeated. What folly! Again we have given offence because we stated that the want of common sense and the extravagance of certain attempted legislation is driving capital out of the country. Again, is it not a public and notorious fact that such is the case? Why should it be criminal in us to chronicle public and notorious facts? But so it is. We are expected by some to lie: and to grovel in the footprints of Labour candidates, to conceal facts, and even more, to kiss the feet of the men who have their heels upon our necks and declare their determination to keep them there. There are, it appears, some few Catholics, if indeed they are Catholics, who are prepared to barter their faith and the faith of their children, to accept godless education, for the favour of Labour candidates who have shown their ability by making a mess of almost everything to which they have put their hands. We have affirmed that the Labour party in this country, as represented by the majority of their Members of Parliament, are tyrants. This, too, has given offence. But we repeat it. Have not these Members declared their determination to maintain the present system of education and to refuse to us our own money for the support of our own schools? What is this but tyranny and robbery? And yet we must not say so. If there be men who fancy that they can frighten us from pursuing the true and manly course we have always hitherto pursued, we trust that this leader will disabuse them. We sympathise with labour, are amongst its best friends; but we do not and never will sympathise with folly, injustice, and tyranny. And, until Labour Members and candidates change their policy, cease to rob us, and to apply our money to their own selfish and godless purposes—until they declare themselves advocates of impartial justice to all, we shall be found amongst their most determined opponents. Our advice to Catholics is: Be loyal to your Church, be faithful to your duties to your children, and truthful to your consciences, and all will go well with you. It is justice that buildeth up the house and exalteth a nation. It is by the faithful discharge of your duties as Christians and Catholics, and not by grovelling before stupid and infidel men, you may secure a blessing both here and hereafter.

† P. MORAN.

It was announced in St Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday that a mission would be opened in that church by the Redemptorist Fathers on Sunday the 29th inst, the first Sunday in Advent.

THE Rev Father Lynch, Adm, left Dunedin on Wednesday, the 4th inst, for a short visit to Australia.

WE have again to remind our readers of the art-union to be held in aid of the Dominican convent fund, Dunedin. The drawing will certainly take place on December 31. But a short interval, therefore, remains in which the friends of religion and Catholic education can exert themselves to make the undertaking a success.

MR FLAVIN'S victory at Cork should be decisive. It has confirmed our conclusion that the disturbance there was the work of an irresponsible mob. Mr J. E. Redmond, however, was probably deceived by the noisy minority, and believed they represented the general feeling. It is clear now that the mind of the country remains sound, and we need have no fears concerning the final issue. The majority gained leaves nothing doubtful. It was far above the number polled by Parnellite and Unionist conjoined. The figures are as follows:—Flavin, 3,669; Redmond, 2,157; Sarsfield, 1,161.

WE are indebted as usual to the columns of our contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Star* for the last thing in the anti-Catholic line. It occurs in his London correspondence. This is the story of another escaped nun. The lady in question is one Miss Golding, who has escaped, through the wide open door and with the consent of the community, from a convent at Douai. This lady's story differs materially from that of the amiable Mrs O'Gorman. She complains of hard work and severe discipline. She also makes known a mystery, hitherto unheard of by the toxicological world, of something administered by way of punishment somewhere and somehow that produces first sore throat and then consumption. She declares that no nun can possibly live in the convent to reach more than 40 years of age. She herself, after a residence there of 25 years, is now 49. Another of her delusions, one not uncommon to people of disordered minds, is that she was about to be shut up in a lunatic asylum. It

MRS. DREAVER'S SPRING SHOW of the Latest Novelties in Smart Millinery, Dorothy Caps, Newmarket Jackets, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, &c. Ladies should see the Goods: Beautiful and very Moderate in Price
SCIENTIFIC DRESSMAKING TAUGHT.

will be enough for the present if we give the explanation offered by a secular newspaper published in the locality where this escaped female now resides. In its issue of Monday, September 7, the *Eastern Morning News* of Hull says:—"At St Charles's Church last evening the Rev Dean Sullivan gave explanations to a very large congregation in respect to Miss Golding, who is alleged to have been rescued from a convent in France under circumstances which have caused great publicity and some unnecessary excitement in this country, and especially so in this neighbourhood, where she is now residing. Father Sullivan explained that he knew the convent well, having received his education at Douai College, which is situated near the convent which Miss Golding left so abruptly. He lost no time in writing to Douai for information, and had been favoured with a reply, which he read to the congregation. From the facts set forth, it was perfectly evident that the lady in question had not been detained within conventual walls against her free will. Her vows only bound her for one year, at the end of which she was free to leave the community if so disposed, and they were renewed for each year during the time she spent in the convent. Before she joined the community as a religious, she would undergo a novitiate—a considerable time of preparation—consequently she would have a thorough knowledge of the vows she would be expected to take, and faithfully observe. If the lady, said Father Sullivan, desired to leave the convent as time went on, no one could have prevented her from writing to the Bishop of the diocese who had jurisdiction over the convent, nor did it appear that she made such a wish known to the chaplain of the convent, the Father Confessor. The gentleman who belonged to the 'firm of solicitors,' although a perfect stranger to the Lady Superior, was not hindered admission or in seeing and speaking to Miss Golding. There was no intention whatever to detain her forcibly. What was requested of the lady was simply that she should await a secular costume, so that she might leave suitably habited, instead of walking away with a gentleman (of whom they knew nothing) in her religious attire—a thing quite inconsistent with appropriateness. His inroad into parts of the convent where he had no business to go was a most unwarrantable proceeding, and not at all justified by the exigencies of the case. Miss Golding's fear of being conveyed to a lunatic asylum was most unreasonable, and devoid of any justification in fact. Some strange hallucination in this respect seemed to have taken possession of her mind, for which nobody but herself could be held responsible."

UNUSUAL interest is awakened in Melbourne in matters theatrical by the arrival per B.M.S. Oroya of the well-known English star actor Mr Walter Bentley, who visits Australia under an engagement to the Theatre Royal management for a tour of the colonies. Mr Bentley opens in Melbourne on the 14th inst in "Rob Roy," which promises to be one of the greatest spectacular displays ever seen in the country. The Caledonian Society, a deputation from which boarded the Oroya in Hobson's Bay to give Mr Bentley greeting, will attend on the second night of the season *en masse*, in Highland costume. His Excellency the Governor, who is also a brother Scot, has extended his patronage. New Zealand play-goers will be pleased to learn that in a few weeks Mr Bentley will undertake a tour of the country, commencing at Dunedin on Boxing Night, with a powerful company and the splendid scenery and effects used in his Melbourne productions.

MR C. R. CHAPMAN announces himself as a candidate for the Mayoralty of Dunedin.

Mr H. S. Fish, M.H.E., will address his constituents at the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, on Friday evening, the 13th inst.

MR M. COHEN is announced as a candidate for the Mayoralty of Dunedin.

LORD SALISBURY has been making a speech in which he gives a very hopeful sketch of things in general. Read between the lines the signification is different. His Lordship declaims against what he calls priestly domination in Ireland, evidently perceiving that the only chance of damaging the Home Rule cause among the English people is that of successfully appealing to anti-Catholic bigotry. Judged thus, the value of the encomium he passes on the career of Mr Balfour as Irish Secretary may be easily calculated. We may add that Mr Balfour, who resigns to become Tory leader in the House of Commons, is succeeded by Mr Jackson, Member for Leeds, concerning whom as yet we possess no very minute information. Lord Salisbury also vouches for the continuance of peace, keeping up the pretence of an ultimate evacuation of Egypt. But, as we see, there is not much reliance to be placed on his assurances. He speaks for particular ends, and those ends are not a revelation of the truth.

Mr T. B. Gaffney's New Zealander hotel, Christchurch, occupies a central and most convenient site. The house is new and has been fitted up in accordance with the requirements of a first-class establishment of its kind. Tourists, travellers, and visitors generally will find it in every respect a desirable place of call or residence. Special arrangements are made for the accommodation of families.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. FATHER BRIAND.

Reefton, November 2, 1891.

THE gentlemen deputed by the Greymouth Catholic community and Literary Society to present Father Briand with a token of the esteem in which he is held by the Greymouth congregation arrived by the late coach on Saturday evening. At the Tawai Railway Station they were met by a number of Reefton gentlemen, who accompanied them to Reefton—Messrs T. Lynch and T. McDavitt, solicitors; O'Began, editor of the *Inangahua Times*; and H. McSherry.

The following gentlemen comprised the deputation:—Messrs M. Philips, F. C. Dupre, senr, J. Kennedy, W. Card, F. and M. Mulvihill, W. Ryan, J. Moore, J. Deere, and W. Sampson.

At one o'clock on Sunday the visitors were entertained at dinner at the presbytery, when about 30 gentlemen, members of the Reefton church committee and some special friends, sat down to a sumptuous repast which had been prepared by the ladies of the Altar Society. After full justice had been done to the dinner, an adjournment was made to the girls' school, where a goodly number, in spite of the wretched weather, had already assembled. The chair was taken by the Rev Father Rolland, who, after having welcomed the visitors, most of them so well known in Reefton, and introduced the object of this friendly gathering, presented expressions of regret and apology for unavoidable inability to attend, from Messrs P. M. Griffen, Doogan, Daniel, Graham, and W. Joyce, solicitor. He then invited Mr Philips to read the address. Coming forward, the latter, supported by Mr Dupre, explained how, owing to different circumstances and especially to the illness of Father Briand, and to his inability to comply with their request and visit Greymouth, they had been compelled to delay so long this presentation.

The address, which is a well condensed and worded summary of six different addresses, read as follows:—

"To the Rev J. B. Briand, S.M., on his removal from Greymouth to Reefton.

"Dear and Rev Father.—We, your many friends of Greymouth on the occasion of your departure for another sphere of action, desire to publicly testify to the high esteem in which you are held by our Catholic congregation, and therefore ask your acceptance of this address and accompanying gifts. We trust that the culture, ability, and unwearied energy which have made you the leading spirit for so much good and promoted to so large an extent the work of the Church, will meet in your new district the recognition their great merits deserve. The wide extent of your good work in Greymouth is evidenced by the fact that your several friends, the parishioners of the parish, and several separate institutions take part in this public recognition of your worth, and through delegated signatories express their sentiments as follows:—

"I. The Rev Father Carew, P.P., on behalf of himself and the parish bears the highest testimony of your excellent and self-sacrificing work in the interests of our Holy Church, and expresses his great personal regret at your removal.

"II. The Greymouth Catholic Literary Society, of which you were founder, reiterate their feelings of esteem and respect as expressed more at length in their address to you.

"III. The Grey Catholic choir, which under your tuition acquired a premier rank in the musical world of the Colony, deeply feel your loss, and will ever hold you in affectionate and grateful memory.

"IV. The Altar Society, in whose good work you were director and leading spirit, bear testimony to your artistic skill and indomitable energy, and keenly feel your loss.

"V. The young men of the parish, of whom you made a special charge, place on record their gratefulness for the good you have wrought in their behalf.

"VI. The Greymouth Catholic Brass Band, of which you were the founder and director, desire to express their sorrow that you are removed from their midst. The Altar Boys' Society, Apostleship of Prayer, and the various institutions connected with the Church in Greymouth, all join in the public testimony to your worth, and your numerous personal friends, by your removal, sustain a loss which will be long and deeply felt.

"Rev and Dear Father.—The summaries of the above addresses amply testify that your priestly labours have been unceasing, unwearied, and in the great good resulting from them glorify God and His Holy Church, and further that your personal views and sympathetic heart are appreciated by your friends and the parishioners of Greymouth. We pray that God may long spare you in your useful career and reward you with the Clerical Crown given to those whose lives are spent in his service.

"Personally and in our representative capacities, believe us to be, dear and Rev Father, your sincere friends and well-wishers—For the religious: D. P. Carew, S.M., P.P.—For the Greymouth Catholic Literary Society: P. M. Griffen, J. Doogan, James Kennedy.—For Catholic Choir: D. Jones, P. F. Daniel, M. Guthrie.—For the Altar Society: Mrs P. M. Griffen, Mrs C. L. Morice, Mrs F. C. Dupré.—For the Catholic youth: W. Ryan, James Moore, R. Philips.—For the Greymouth Catholic Brass Band: J. Deers, F. Dupré, W. Ains-

worth.—For the Greymouth Catholic congregation: E. A. Burke, W. Card, F. C. Dupré, H. Graham, M. Hannan, W. Joyce, J. Keating, J. Matthews, M. O'Connor, T. P. O'Donnell, W. O'Keane, M. Phillips, D. Sheehy, J. W. Tynons."

Mr Phillips then paid a high tribute to the Rev. Father. He was sure the Catholics of Greymouth would long treasure a grateful remembrance of him, and he was sure also that the good effect of the rev. gentleman's labours would be felt for many a day. No words of his (the speaker's) were adequate to praise the zeal, the disinterestedness, the unflagging energy of the man on whom they had on that day conferred a well-merited honour. Father Briand had done much to develop the latent talent of their young men, and the result was the Greymouth Catholic Debating Society, an institution of which they were justly proud. Prior to the advent of the Rev. Father he (Mr Phillips) never dreamt that such gifted young men were in their midst, and he felt it unnecessary to advert to the good effect such a society must have on every one connected with it. But this was not all. To the rev. gentleman's labours they were indebted for the improvement which had been made to their school-building, and though he looked well after the culture of the mind he by no means lost sight of amusements. Mr Phillips then referred to Father Briand's love of music. Thanks to his labours they had founded in Greymouth a Catholic Brass Band, which in point of efficiency was second to none on the Coast, and he trusted that when the railway was opened to Reefton the band would visit this place (hear, hear). People not acquainted with Father Briand might think it strange that a deputation should journey from Greymouth to honour him, but any one who knew him would agree that it was difficult indeed to over-appreciate his merits as a priest and a gentleman (hear, hear). His (the speaker's) words were quite unequal to the task of expressing the sentiments of his heart, of his personal regrets, as being the father of a large family, mainly grown-up boys. He congratulated the Catholics of Reefton on securing the services of Father Briand, and he felt sure they would find by experience that the attachment shown him in Greymouth was not misplaced (cheers). Mr Phillips then presented the rev. chairman with the address, accompanied with a purse of sovereigns, representing the price of a rich altar service, ordered from the best jeweller in Lyons, which he asked him to accept on behalf of Father Briand.

Mr Dupre said that he was unused to public speaking, and as his friend, Mr Phillips, had amply expressed the regard borne in Greymouth towards Father Briand, he would not delay them by making a speech. He could assure them, however, that he thought the address and purse of sovereigns but a very small return for the invaluable services which had been rendered them by the Rev. Father.

In presenting the gifts to the recipient the rev. chairman said that they were evidence of two things—merit on one hand, and gratitude on the other. He himself felt in common with his parishioners highly honoured at having the assistance of a man so worthy as Father Briand (Cheers).

Messrs Deere and H. Mulvihill then presented Father Briand with a photo of the Greymouth Catholic Brass Band. The latter gentleman made a neat speech, in the course of which he testified to the high esteem in which the Catholic young men of Greymouth held the Rev. Father. In losing him they had lost a sincere and devoted friend. However, his good qualities would show themselves wherever he went, and he felt sure that before long the Catholic young men of Reefton would have as much cause to be grateful to Father Briand as those of Greymouth.

Mr F. Mulvihill then came forward and, on behalf of the altar-boys of Greymouth, read an original and very nice address, bearing the signatures of all of them, thanking him for all his care and kindness, and apologizing for all the troubles they gave him. He also referred at length to Father Briand's sterling qualities. Were he to speak for a week he could not express the feelings with which he (the speaker) regarded him, and he knew that his own feelings were shared not only by those who besides himself had journeyed to present him with so meagre evidence of their regard, but also by every Catholic in Greymouth. There was no better judge than Rev. F. Carew, who on the eve of Father Briand's departure, declared publicly before all of them that no priest on this side of the line might be compared to him for his activity, energy, self-sacrificing and spirit; "in fact Father Briand was doing so much that he himself (Father Carew) had almost nothing to do (cheers). Personally he (Mr Mulvihill) admired Father Briand for his zeal for the culture for the young. Youth was the critical period in which the mind was easily swayed either for good or for evil, and he thought that the priest who in any way assisted to mould the youth, so that he could hereafter take his place in the world with honour to himself, to his religion, and the good of society, was a real public benefactor (hear, hear). Mr Mulvihill then presented the address and also a silver pencil case. Both were of but small intrinsic value, but they would still serve to remind Father Briand of the esteem in which he was held by those for whom he had done so much.

Five other members of the deputation spoke in support of the address, all expressing in telling terms the loss they and the community have sustained, and the deep regret they felt at the departure of the Rev. Father from Greymouth.

Mr B. Kennedy (member of the church committee) could not help remembering what he did for the good of the souls, for the spiritual interests of the congregation; and then he referred to his works in various parts of the district—the building of the school, due to his initiation, and the establishment of the Literary Society in Brunerton.

Mr J. McDavitt, who to the last day was so closely connected with Father Briand in matters that concerned the choir and the Literary Society, paid a high compliment to his able, untiring, and so successful management and training of the choir, and felt happy not to have departed from so good a friend since he (himself) followed him to Reefton.

Messrs W. Card, Sampson, and W. Ryan also spoke in terms of praise of Father Briand, and referred to the void left in Greymouth by his departure, and which is more and more felt—the last-named gentleman remarking that previous speakers had forgotten to mention that the rev. gentleman had also another good quality which could not fail to endear him to all, irrespective of creed or of condition. He never hesitated to give his valuable assistance to any worthy cause; and he showed himself the true friend of all, and perhaps in a special manner of those who labour and toil under painful circumstances. He is pleased to record the deep regret and sympathy of the latter (cheers).

The Rev. Father Briand, in reply, said that on an occasion like this silence on his part was preferable to speech-making, while, however, he was deeply grateful for the gifts and addresses with which they presented him. What, above all, rejoiced him was the sincerity of the sentiments of affection, of regard, of sympathy, of good harmony that are expressed in so telling. It was a satisfaction and a comfort to him to know that the Greymouth community had appreciated his good will, and recognised that he had at heart only their good, and that in all things he was guided, even in the false steps he might have made, through the sentiment of justice, and the desire of promoting the general good and the welfare of the works he had in hand (applause). To that right appreciation were due all their kindness to him, all their generous and admirable, both moral and financial, support their great confidence, and those sentiments of regret they had so warmly expressed from the time of his removal. He also departed from them with a heart really broken. Even now he could not help missing so many excellent friends, all those works to which he devoted the best of his heart and of his soul, and for each of which he found a word of kind and heartfelt remembrance, and yet he had to leave them, just at the very moment he could commence to enjoy the fruits of his labours. He was only sorry not to have been able to carry to their full completion his plans and his last enterprises. But he deemed it to be a duty of justice to declare that the success which had been achieved in Greymouth was not due to him alone. Allowance must be made for the assistance of Father Carew and also of the co-operation of many of the laity. He had done his best but he could do no more than his share, and the result to be seen in Greymouth might be termed the outcome of their joint labours. He would be happy if he could convey to all his sincere thanks for that generous support, together with his sentiments of regard, of advice, of everlasting affection, of admiration he entertained for their good, Christian spirit, and great works of religion. Never will he forget them before God; and he feels confident that "whenever he will present up to the Divine Majesty the beautiful chalice he is about to receive from them, a still more fervent prayer will go up from his heart for their welfare (cheers)." Then, turning to the Reefton Catholic congregation, he took the present occasion to thank them for the way in which they competed with Greymouth in matter of kindness and respect towards him; nothing could be desired in his home life, so happy with the good venerable Father Rulland, whom all of them respect and love. They had supported him so well in all the works he was requested to start; they had taken an interest so great in his welfare during the last seven weeks, lastly he would be ungrateful not to express his satisfaction and gratitude for the zeal with which the members of the church committee and all the ladies of the newly-born Altar Society had prepared this splendid feast, which first of all was a compliment to his person. Now he had devoted to them all his person, to the last breath of this life of his he had the only regret to be so weak and so poor (long applause).

Mr P. Brennan, senr. (chairman of the County Council), said that the members of the deputation had given another evidence of that good feeling which, he was glad to say, always existed between the Catholic priest and his people (hear, hear). In honoring Father Briand they were also honoring the people of this parish, who had reason to be proud at having such a man in their midst (cheers).

Mr J. Lynch said that he would depart from the practice of bestowing praise on Father Briand, and would inflict a little chastisement. He had been removed from Greymouth because he had impaired his health by over-exertion, and he (the speaker) warned him against repeating that offence here (laughter). Clearly, if he worked too hard he would be removed just as his labours were bearing fruit, and then—they would be under the painful necessity of giving another purse of sovereigns (laughter). Mr Lynch concluded by passing a high compliment on the artistic knowledge shown in the preparation of the address, which had just received the best critique from the competent lips of Father Briand. It was, indeed, an excellent piece of workmanship, and reflected the greatest credit on Mr Zachariah.

A vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr McSherry, and seconded by Mr Deehan, terminated the proceedings, and a friendly gathering, which for a long time will be forgotten neither by the Reefton community nor by their Greymouth visitors.

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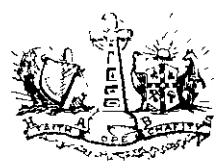
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P. KEARNEY,

District Secretary Auckland

Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

THE Established Church in Wales at present seems to be in very much the same state now as the Irish State Church used to be. A gentleman who a few Sundays ago visited Bettws Ifan church, Cardiganshire, says he formed one of a select congregation of five; the other four members were the officiating clergyman's three children and the son of a neighbouring clergyman. This state of affairs was said to be in no wise exceptional; there was but one solitary absentee!

The new Governor of the Punjab, Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I. who succeeds Sir J. B. Lyall, is, as his name would imply, an Irishman, and his father, Dr Thomas Fitzpatrick, of Baggot-street, Dublin, is still living at an advanced age. Mr Fitzpatrick, as he then was, graduated at Trinity College in 1858, and passed into the Indian Civil Service. He has held the posts of Secretary to the Governor of India, Legislative Department, and of Resident at Hyderabad. Sir Denis has a brother a priest, and one of his sisters is a nun.

We are requested to state that the Tenants' Defence Fund will close on the 15th inst., and treasurers are required to transmit immediately to the Central Council, at the Mansion House, Dublin, what sums they may have on hands, and to insist on the closing of subscription lists still open. It need hardly be said that the claims of the evicted tenants are paramount. The wounded soldiers of the fight naturally look to their compatriots for succour. The Irish people have so far subscribed generously, so that the fund now amounts to close on £23,000, which of course, has been put to the object for which it was intended. There is no doubt that if again required the people will respond with further liberality.

John Lavelle, known by the title of "King of Inniskea," and whose name appears in Miss Balfour's sketch, "Two Hours on the Coast of Connaught," in *Murray's Magazine* for August, died on 19th August, from the effects of a severe cold contracted early in the year. He was a native of Innisboffin Island, but having married an Inniskea woman, he settled on that island, and acquired the title of "King of Inniskea" on the death of the last of the Caine family. His funeral, which took place on 21st August, was attended by all the islanders and a large number of people from the mainland—such a "wake" not having been seen in that part of the country for years. During his life John Lavelle was noted for his genial manner and kindly hospitality to friend and stranger alike who landed on his island home. His eldest son, William, will, it is supposed, now acquire the title of "King of Inniskea."

The Nationalists of Belfast will be delighted to know that Mr Sexton, M.P., will shortly visit Belfast, and deliver an address to his constituents. Mr Sexton is at present taking a well-earned holiday after the long and weary debates of the Land Purchase Act. We are sure that a reception awaits him which will, in some slight measure, repay him for his many services to Belfast during the past session of Parliament, and for the splendid manner in which he has acted all through this crisis. He has shown by his conduct during the last ten months that he is not only a patriot but a statesman, and the people of Belfast should be proud to have such a representative, and should use every endeavour to hold the seat for him at the next general election.

The increasing number of ladies who seek for admission to the precincts of the House while Parliament is in session has given rise to a rumour that certain ungalant members are talking about seeking means to put severe restrictions on the fair sex in this matter. They uncharitably assert that of late years the ladies instead of waiting invitations have taken the affair into their own hands, and unfortunate legislators have had added to their other worries the grievance that parties of their "lady constituents" are constantly calling on them to take them to tea, entertain them on the terrace, and give them a peep at the House. It is to be hoped that the malcontents do not include among them any of our Irish representatives.

A return, moved for in the House of Commons, has just been issued, of the prisoners at present incarcerated for treason-felony. They number sixteen, and their names are—Thomas Gallagher, John Curtin, Timothy Featherstone, Henry Dalton, James McCullagh, Thomas Devaney, Peter Callaghan, Henry McCann, Terence McDermott, James G. Gilbert, Albert G. Whitehead, Henry H. Gibson, Patrick Flanagan, James F. Egan, John Daly, and Harry Barton. The first ten in the order mentioned (says the *Belfast Irish Weekly*, September 12) are confined in Chatham, the others in Portland, and all are undergoing life sentences except Egan, who was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude in 1884. These unfortunate men were convicted when the minds of Englishmen were paralysed with panic, and it is a well-known fact that they were found guilty on evidence which, under different circumstances and in calmer moments, would not be considered conclusive by a British jury. There is every reason to believe that the effects of the panic are now obliterated, and evidence is not wanting to show that the English

people will not insist in further punishing men who were cast into English dungeons principally to allay popular clamour, and to restore public confidence. If the amnesty movement is raised beyond the turmoil of politics, and elevated into a national request, there is no reason why every man we have named should not live and die in liberty and peace, instead of beneath the gloomy walls of Chatham and Portland and the dark scowls of the prison warders.

It was an interesting experience with the Gaels at Clontarf, not only for the feats of manly strength and dexterity witnessed, but for the historic memories awakened. Hurling is, indeed, an ancient game in Ireland. It was popular in this island when "our Celtic sires sang war-songs round the sacred fires of Baal," and it has come down to us through the centuries, one of the few relics remaining from the wreck of the mighty past. What time it was first played in Ireland no one can tell. It is frequently mentioned in the old bardic romances, and that it was the great game of the heroic period of Irish history seems certain. Cuchullin—that historic figure, half demi-god and half mortal, that looms so majestically, if vaguely, through the mists of bardic tradition—was a champion hurler of his age. He figured on our stage just at the dawning of the Christian era. There were gatherings of our forefathers in the days of Cuchullin, for friendly and festive intercourse, as well as gatherings to crush out deadly feuds in the red wine-press of war. The people assembled annually in large numbers from all parts of the country at Teltown, in Meath; at Carman, in Wexford; or at Tara, and for days together enjoyed themselves to the top of their bent. They had music and dancing, the recitation of poems by the bards, and hurling matches. Kings were there without number; gentlemen with high-sounding titles, like Niall of the Nine Hostages, Fionn M'Chool, and Conn of the Hundred Battles; the noble and the lowly-born mixed freely together, and mirth and good fellowship universally prevailed. What would we not give to witness a hurling match in those far-off days? Cycles upon cycles of Cathay might well indeed be bartered for an hour of such a spectacle at one of these Tailtain gatherings?

THE DEATH DEBT.

(From *Truth*.)

HERBERT HENDON, M.D., was fond of his profession, but he was a good deal fonder of horse-flesh. The tenth year of his London practice found him making a very considerable income, but grievous to relate by far the largest proportion of that income found its way, year by year, into the coffers of the book-making fraternity.

Never yet had he been a defaulter on settling day, but this had only been rendered possible by ignoring his trades-people's demands. There was no blinking the fact that he was considerably involved, and did not see any way of escaping the bankruptcy court save by some great and successful coup.

It was in 1887, just a week before Watts steered Merry Hampton to his Derby victory, that Herbert Hendon entered his consulting-room and rang his bell for the first patient to be shown in. He felt terribly down on his luck, for he had got what he believed to be a splendid tip for the great race, but he knew not where to turn for money. He was in anything but a proper frame of mind to do justice to his patients on this particular morning.

However, as the door opened, he pulled himself together, rose and stepped forward with his usual bland welcome.

A young man entered, and, proffering his hand, sank with an air of much lassitude into the chair to which the doctor motioned him. He was tall and very spare, with hollow chest, and his face an unwholesome pastry colour. His breathing came short and sharp, and Dr Hendon saw at a glance that this was anything but one of his "bread pill" cases.

He listened attentively as his patient described his symptoms, and then proceeded to subject him to a rigorous examination. To make a long story short, he discovered that Gordon Paston was suffering from a practically incurable disease, and that the only thing to do was to prolong the few short years that were left to him to their utmost limit. He did not, of course, tell his patient this. He merely hinted that the disorder might grow into something serious unless great care was taken with it, and he hoped after the course of treatment to which he proposed to submit him that he would be able to set him on his legs again. He then wrote out a prescription, gave him a list of foods to be avoided, and expressed a wish to see him again in a week's time, after which he rose from his seat as a hint to his patient to be going, but Gordon Paston still sat on his chair.

"Dr Hendon," he said after a moment's pause, "I hope you will excuse me when I tell you that I know very well what is the matter with me. I know too that you, with very proper kindness, have made light of the fatal disease from which I am suffering. I know from more than one doctor that it is only a question of keeping me alive for a few years. No, please, do not protest, but kindly hear me out in what I have to say. I do not want to pretend to you that I

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FEES MOST MODERATE.

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

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look with unconcern upon approaching death. Far from it, I am immensely enamoured of life, and my capacity for enjoying it is as strong as ever. Now, I hope you will forgive me for the proposal I am about to make. I am a poor man—that is to say my income is about three hundred pounds a year. My tastes are somewhat extravagant, and that is far from sufficient to satisfy them. My little income is derived from an invested eight thousand pounds, my absolute property. Now, what I propose to do is to apportion that capital sum to the remaining years of my life, of course with sufficient margin to allow of my disappointing the undertakers for a bit, and to pay my just debts and funeral expenses. My only sister is married and very well off, so I feel perfectly justified in leaving as few assets as I like. So you see, doctor, what I want you to do is to give me the very latest date up to which it is possible for me, under the most favourable circumstances, to live. Please do not be afraid of telling me the shortness of my tether, for you see the shorter time I have the more merrily I shall be at liberty to squander my eight thousand pounds."

To say that Dr Hendon was amazed at the calm calculation with which this man contemplated the near approach of death would be overstating the case. It takes a good deal to astonish a doctor who has been in continuous practice for ten years. But it was the first time in his life that a patient had begged him not to hesitate to fix an absolute period beyond which it was impossible for him to live, and he felt somewhat embarrassed at the request.

His patient noticed his hesitation and said that perhaps he would like to give some further consideration to his case, as the issues were somewhat momentous. He would, if he wished, call again for the verdict the following morning.

This was finally agreed upon, and Dr Hendon felt relieved at the postponement of what was to him a very unpleasant responsibility. The next day Gordon Paston was again his first visitor and the doctor subjected him to a further careful examination.

He then sat down and faced his patient.

"Your case, Mr Paston," he said, speaking with deliberation, "is a peculiarly easy one for prognosis. The disease from which you are suffering invariably terminates fatally, as you are aware, and its duration can be predicted with the greatest confidence. Of course, in every disease, all modifying influences must be taken into consideration. Your age, your calm, philosophical state of mind, are all in your favour. A hysterical woman would probably be dead in twelve months. I think it is possible that you may live for three years, but extremely improbable that you can last for four. Indeed, I am convinced that four years is a very wide margin to give you. I have spoken plainly, believing that your desire was for strict candour."

Gordon Paston listened attentively to every word, and Dr Hendon could not but admire the unmoved countenance with which he received his death sentence.

There was a short pause, and then the victim spoke.

"Your verdict, doctor, is much what I expected, and I hope you will forgive me when I tell you that I think you are mistaken in your estimate. Whether it is that I have a peculiarly sanguine temperament I know not, but although five doctors at least have told me the same, most, indeed, giving me even a shorter tether, I feel it impossible to believe in so speedy a termination to my life. Were it not so my course would be clear. I should year by year sell out £1000 worth of my investments, and spend that sum in addition to the income accruing from the remainder, but incredulous as I am, I feel that I dare not run the risk of finding myself penniless if I should survive my appointed time. Now, I have a proposal to make to you, doctor, somewhat of a sporting nature. I want to ask you to back your opinion against mine. I hope you will not think me impertinent, but it would ease my mind greatly if you would fall in with my suggestion."

He paused a moment, but Dr Hendon motioned him to proceed, half guessing in his mind what the proposal was to be.

"Now, you say, doctor, that I cannot by any possibility live more than four years, and consequently that, spending £1500 a year, I shall not at most run through more than three-fourths of my capital. Are you, then, prepared, for the sum of £8000 down, to guarantee to pay me £1500 a year for the rest of my natural life? According to your estimate, you are sure of clearing at least £2000, and very possibly a great deal more, and, further, you will relieve me of a very great anxiety. One thousand five hundred pounds a year is ample for my wants. What do you say, doctor; is it a bargain?"

Gordon Paston little guessed as he spoke what a godsend this seemed to the doctor. With eight thousand pounds down not only could he satisfy all his creditors, but, what was more tempting, he would have available money in plenty to back his fancy for the Derby.

The long and short of it was that, after some discussion, a formal document was drawn up and signed, and eight thousand pounds was handed over by Mr Gordon Paston to Dr Herbert Hendon in consideration of the latter undertaking to pay the former for the rest of his natural life the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds per annum, to take effect from June 1st, 1887.

As a further security a guarantee was obtained from a complainant brother of the doctor, who undertook to be answerable for the due performance of this undertaking in case he should fail to carry it out.

Dr Hendon had proposed that the amount should be paid quarterly, but Gordon Paston had insisted upon the whole one thousand five hundred pounds being paid him down once a year, and that on June 1st. So it was that the recurrence of that date seemed to be of considerable importance to both persons of our drama.

And the doctor backed his fancy heavily for the 1887 Derby, but, unfortunately for him, his money was not on Merry Hampton.

Nearly four years had passed, and the eight thousand pounds had long ago found its way in company with a very large proportion of his professional income, into the pockets of Dr Hendon's creditors. During that period the passion for gambling that was in his blood had led him to speculate in the city, and where before he had risked hundreds upon pigmies in pigskins now he risked thousands in gold-mines guiltless of gold, and in the stock of corporations which only had an existence, like the world of the transcendentalist, in the brains of men.

Gordon Paston was now in the last stages of his disease, but there was little doubt that he would live over June 1st, when another one thousand five hundred pounds would be due to him.

Between him and Dr Hendon during these three years there had sprung up a very close and intimate friendship. Indeed, excepting the latter's financial difficulties, they hardly had an interest which they did not communicate. Gordon Paston was a man of exceptional culture, intensely sympathetic, and in touch with the intellectual and artistic movement of the times, though unable on account of his failing strength, to associate actively, as he would have loved to do, with the men and women who were workers. Dr Hendon, on the other hand, was essentially the man of action—a platform speaker, a diner-out, a man who made his presence felt on councils and committees. He was the true complement to his friend and patient, and the happiest hours of both were spent in each other's company.

Often and often during the past year, when his strength had been more rapidly failing, had Gordon Paston forced his friend to the discussion of the physical aspect of death, and more than once he had insisted that when the last pang came on, and all joy of living was inevitably passed, there might be a more unfriendly action than that of a gentle and painless acceleration.

It was in the last weeks of May, 1891, that Dr Hendon found himself involved in the most hopeless financial difficulty. Tradesmen were growing clamorous. Bankruptcy proceedings were threatening him on all sides, and, to crown all, the one thousand five hundred pounds, due on June 1st to his friend, had to be found.

More than once Gordon Paston, unconscious as he was of Hendon's financial difficulties, had laughingly told him that he would do him out of another year's income. Indeed, the last time they had met he had said:

"Mind, old fellow, you have your cheque written for the 1st," and Herbert Hendon had sworn that nothing should make him forget it. And as he had left the house he had said to himself with a groan: "Would to God I was in that dear man's place, but, thank God, he is not in mine. Hell can, indeed, begin on this side of the grave."

On the 25th of May, just a week before the fatal day, he was paying his daily visits.

Gordon Paston was now failing rapidly. Indeed, for the last two months it had been evident that the end was approaching. His sister, Mrs Fairfax, was in constant attendance upon him.

"Hendon," he said, as soon as they were alone that evening, "I have a little matter of business I want to speak about to you. My sister, Mrs Fairfax, has been awfully good to me, and I should like much to give her a little pleasant surprise. Now, you know, as I told you four years ago, I felt justified, because of her husband's wealth, in not having any money available at my death for legacies. But, as a matter of fact, one of her boys is a godson of mine, and I think I would gratify her immensely if I presented her with the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, which will be due to me from you on the 1st of June for the boy. Do you see?"

"I see," said the doctor, with a chill at his heart.

"And, old fellow," continued Gordon, "I want you to do me the favour of writing me your cheque now, post-dating it of course, for June 1st, this day week. I should like to have it by me ready to put into her hand on the morning of that day."

"Oh, certainly," said Hendon, for he felt, in his apprehension that any hesitancy on his part to comply might divulge his secret and the last thing he could bear would be the forfeiture of the friendship and respect of Gordon Paston just now, when their parting must be so near.

So down he sat, with as much *sang froid* as he could muster, and wrote a draft for fifteen hundred pounds on an account which could not boast one quarter of that amount. How it was to be swelled to that sum within the course of a week he had not the remotest idea.

On May 31st Dr Hendon received an urgent summons from Mrs Fairfax.

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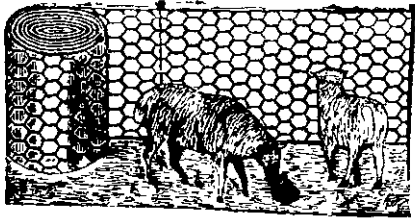
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On the arrival at the house he was informed that his patient had passed a very restless night, and, in the early morning, had fallen into a state of unconsciousness. Dr Hendon at once knew that the last stage of disease had arrived, and that the prolongation of life was a mere question of hours. There might be a temporary return of consciousness, he said, but he could do little for him. Yes, if Mrs Fairfax wished, he would call in again the last thing that night.

All through that day Herbert Hendon was on tenter-hooks. He knew it was touch-and-go whether Gordon Paston would live over the night. If he did the draft for fifteen hundred pounds would become due to him, his heirs, executors, or assigns, and he, Herbert Hendon, would be a ruined man. The anxiety was cruel. A few laboured, and probably unconscious, breathings, more or less, meant to him immediate ruin or temporary salvation.

By the time his eight o'clock dinner was over, after which he had promised to call, Dr. Hendon had worked himself up into a high state of nervousness.

Mrs Fairfax met him at the door.

"Yes, he is still breathing, poor fellow," she said, in answer to the doctor's inquiry, "but that is all one can say. At five o'clock he regained consciousness for about half an hour."

"Did he speak at all?"

"Yes, he asked me what day of the month it was, and when I told him May 31 he said, 'Oh, I do hope I shall live till to-morrow. That'll be the 1st of June.' He said little else except that he made a will which would be found sealed up in his desk. Almost the last words he said were, 'Hendon was right, and I was wrong. I should like to thank Hendon for all his kindness to me.' He said nothing else besides giving me a few tender and thoughtful messages for my husband and children, whom he feared he would never see again."

Whether this meant that mention had been made of the intended gift, Hendon could not tell.

By this time they had reached the sick chamber. The doctor say at a glance that the end was very near.

At that moment a neighbouring clock struck the hour of ten.

The sick man stirred uneasily, and threw his arms about. Dr. Hendon took his wrist in his fingers and felt the pulse. It was scarcely perceptible. Yes; a little stimulant might fan the flickering flame into a few hours of life. Yet he hesitated. What were a few hours of unconscious life worth to him?

"I fear we can do nothing," he whispered to Mrs Fairfax. "The end is close at hand."

"Stay with us till it is over, doctor."

Dr. Hendon bowed, and sat down by the bedside.

There was a deep silence in the room, only the clock's tick-tack could be heard, and Dr. Hendon yearned towards the sick man who lay there in his helplessness, and whom he had learned to love so well. The devil whispered, "He told you not to keep him alive when it was only pain to breathe." And the doctor settled himself down to wait. But his conscience would not let him rest. The man in him got the better of the devil.

He rose.

"I think," he whispered to Mrs Fairfax, "we might see what a little stimulant will do for him."

At eight o'clock in the morning of June 1st Dr. Hendon walked home through the deserted streets. But an hour before he had received a last word of thanks, a last pressure of the hand, a last, loving, trustful look from the fast-glazing eyes of his friend—and, as he walked alone, he thanked God that he had deserved that look of trust; that it was with an honest pressure of the hand that he had encouraged his friend across the swadlow valley. Guilty though he had been of almost criminal folly in monetary transactions, led away though he had allowed himself to be by the lust for gambling, liable through he was (as soon as legal formalities could be gone through) for £1,500 to Mrs Fairfax's boy, he yet trod the pavements with a lightheartedness which he had not felt for many a long day. He had at least proved himself a friend, faithful unto death. There was at least a particle of self-respect left to him.

A week later he attended his late patient's funeral, and was invited to be present at the reading of his will. The only part which in any way concerned him was as follows:—

"I give and bequeath to my dear friend and medical adviser, Herbert Hendon, the moiety of the sum of twenty thousand pounds due to me in reversion at the death of my great-aunt, Priscilla Paston, in consideration of his faithful care of me since May, 1837, and the disinterested manner in which he has prolonged a life in more ways than one a burden and oppression to him. Sanguine as I am that my life will, by his skill, be prolonged considerably over four years from that date, I will that this bequest shall not take effect in case of my death occurring before the first day of June, 1891."

Monuments to great men sometimes grow slowly in other countries as well as our own. Paris has just erected one to La Fontaine, the well-known author of the fables, who lived 250 years ago, and it was eight years before the 54,000 francs which the statue cost was collected.

MR. KEGAN PAUL'S APOLOGIA.

(*Liverpool Catholic Times.*)

SINCE the appearance of Cardinal Newman's "Apologia" there has not been published a more deeply interesting account of a convert's religious struggles than that which appears from the pen of Mr C. Kegan Paul in the current issue of the *Month* under the title, "Confessio Viatoris." The record of an earnest soul's battles against prejudices and doubts and its progress towards the true light of the Catholic faith must always possess an absorbing attraction; but its attractive power is immensely increased when, as in Mr Kegan Paul's narrative, every word breathes the most sincere conviction. This, indeed, constitutes the great beauty and force of Mr Kegan Paul's article—that it is written with a frank, straight-forward simplicity which not only wins the sympathy of the reader, but convinces him that the writer's object is to tell in the most direct way the truth, and nothing but the truth. Mr Kegan Paul is the son of an Anglican clergyman who, in his son's early childhood, ministered to the congregation of a Somersetshire village. It was not, however, from his father but from his mother that he received the strongest and most lasting impressions. As in so many other instances, the mother's influence in the days of boyhood was all powerful for good even amongst the anxieties and troubles of manhood.

"My mother (says Mr Kegan Paul) always prayed with her children, and till long after I had grown up always came to me after I was in bed and read me a chapter in the Bible. This nightly reading is among the happiest memories of my youth."

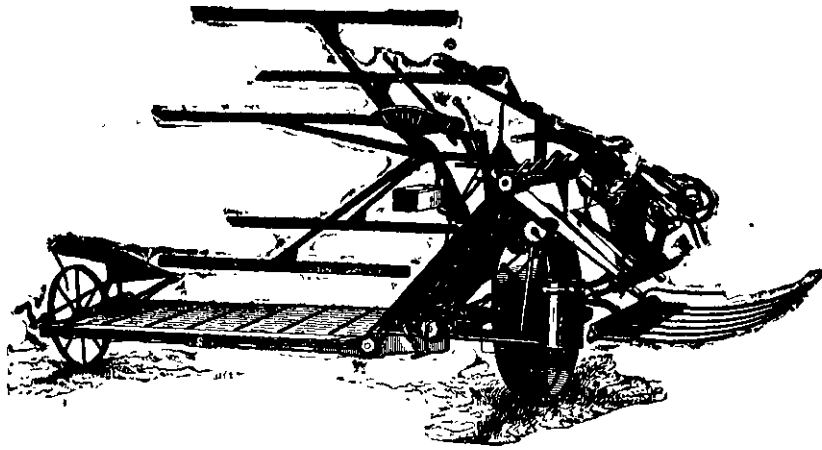
The cold formalism of the Anglican ritual had little relish for him. To such an extent did it excite his aversion that, though not an irreligious child, he loathed church-going. The first Catholic service of which he heard a description seems to have filled his young mind with new ideas of the beauty of religious worship. He thus recounts the circumstances:—

"The first time I was conscious of a dignified church beyond the Anglican, and no mere body of dissenters, was when my mother went one Holy Thursday to the Tenebrae service at Prior Park, and gave me an account of it. She had made acquaintance, how I do not know, with a certain Father Logan, who preached the Three Hours' devotions on that occasion. I think my mother went to Prior Park now and then for some years, and all that she told me impressed me deeply."

Even from the age of eight Mr Kegan Paul possessed and exercised a logical and analytic faculty. Some few books intended to confirm Protestants in antagonism to the Catholic Church fell into his hands, but the effect they produced upon the mind of the youthful reader was by no means that for which they were obviously designed. We have heard of Protestants being converted to Catholicism by the unfair diatribes of the late Dr Littledale against the Church. Honest Protestants, capable of weighing arguments, have revolted against the injustice of his attacks. Mr Kegan Paul was animated by a similar feeling in reading controversial literature composed with a manifest anti-Catholic animus. About the age of eight or nine years he read a discussion between one of the Downside Fathers and a Protestant champion, and it became clear to him that the advocate of Protestantism had not answered all that was advanced by his opponent. Other books, such as "The Nun," by Mrs Sherwood, and the tale "Father Clement," meant to inspire him with a horror of Catholic practices, had a distinctly opposite effect. The customs which were held up to scorn he considered perfectly innocent, and ever meritorious. His leaning towards the Catholic Church was thus becoming decided, but there was no one to deepen these early impressions. His religious instruction during his school life from eight to thirteen seems to have been slight and superficial, and from this point of view he appears to have fared little better at Eton, though the Oxford movement was then making a move throughout the country. Mr Kegan Paul, indeed, paints a sad picture of the life led by the average boy at our great public schools:—"There are lads who, by the grace of God, have in them a natural and ingrained purity of soul, a revolt from every wrong word and deed, an instinct against evil, which preserves them in ignorant innocence through the perils of boyhood; but, as a rule, an average English lad is neither ignorant nor innocent. When he ceases to say his nightly prayer at his mother's knee, there is no one who enforces on him the connection between religion and morals; no one, except from the distant pulpit, ever speaks to him of his soul; no one deals with him individually, or attempts to help him in his special trials. A father is, as a rule, shy of his son; tutors are apt to treat all moral transgressions as school offences, and are unwilling to see what is not forced on them, so that the boy's soul shifts for itself and for the most part fares badly. I can truly say that for the five years I was at Eton, between the ages of thirteen and eighteen, no one ever said a word to me about my own religious life, save always my mother, but she could know nothing of a boy's dangers, and was as one that fought the air."

Proceeding from Eton to Oxford, Mr Kegan Paul felt the spell of the religious energy which the Tractarian movement had generated. Though the set with which he mainly lived was not much given to

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habits of piety, his religious sympathies were not inactive. He was careful to attend any church at which Dr. Pusey was announced to preach, read Newman's sermons to his mother and sister in the vacations, and, unknown to his Oxford friends, endeavoured to do some little district visiting amongst the poor in a fitful way, under the direction of the Rev. William Knott, Fellow of Brasenose, afterwards vicar of St. Saviour's, Leeds. In his vacations, more than in Oxford, he saw the High Church party at its best. Much of his time was spent with the family of a member of his college. They held much Catholic doctrine, and adopted many Catholic practices with a simplicity, earnest piety, and thoroughness very beautiful to witness. The eldest daughter took much interest in the attempt at a revival of Sisterhood in the Church of England, and is now a Catholic nun, of the Order of St. Dominic. The remainder of the family are still satisfied with their half-way house. Mr Kegan Paul would probably have been more closely identified with them and their opinions but for the influence exercised upon him by Charles Kingsley, then rector of Eversley, with whom he contracted a friendship. Kingsley was broad, and tolerant towards every religion but the Catholic, on which he poured the whole vials of his wrath. He mixed with his religion eager Democratic politics, and he endeavoured with success, to persuade Mr Kegan Paul that work brought the solution of all doubts. When, therefore, Mr Kegan Paul took Orders in the Church of England his aim was to become a parson after Kingsley's pattern. First at Tew and then at Blox he laboured to attain this ideal. He then went abroad as a private tutor, and about a year subsequently he accepted a conductorship at chaplaincy at Eton. Here, in dealing with the boys, the necessity of one of the principal practices of the Church soon became manifest to him, and something very like confession entered into the relation between many of those entrusted to his charge and himself. Still he was far from being a High Churchman in creed. Neologian criticism, which he read more and more, took increasing hold on him, teaching him to minimize dogma and to hold the least possible doctrine compatible with a love for a somewhat stately ritual, chanted services, and frequent celebrations of communion, in which pious remembrance of Christ's death there seemed for himself and others great help towards a spiritual life. A college living in Dorset was then offered to him and accepted. The bishop frankly told him that he would, if it were possible, have refused to accept a man of his opinions, but as he could not help himself; he trusted Mr Kegan Paul would at least continue the outward character of the services. "It struck me as most grotesque," says Mr Kegan Paul, "that the chief pastor of a diocese should have no voice whatever in the selection of the men appointed to serve under him, no power to inhibit what he considered false doctrine, and should have to appeal to the forbearance and good sense of his clergy to hinder a complete reversal of an established ritual approved by himself." In his new position Mr Kegan Paul strove hard to improve the condition of the agricultural labourer, which was then deplorable indeed; but whilst social and political work had been carried as far as possible, faith had not grown firmer; rather it had insensibly slipped away. He accordingly resigned his living and went to London to take up a literary life, at a moment when the whole service of the Church of England seemed to him distasteful and untrue, and the outward scaffolding on which he had striven to rise to God had crumbled into nothingness, and when, though he did not deny Him nor cease to believe that a first cause existed, he was attracted by the Positivist system of Auguste Comte, the so-called Religion of Humanity. "It should in fairness be said (writes Mr Kegan Paul) that in this faith, if so it may be called, men and women live high, restrained ascetic lives, and find in Humanity an object, not self, for their devotion. Like the men of Athens, they would seem ignorantly, and under false names, to worship God. And or myself I may say that I doubt if I should have known the faith, but for Positivism, which gave me a rule and discipline of which I had been unaware. The historical side of Comte's teaching still remains in large measure true to my mind, based as it is on the teaching of the Church. Comte had the inestimable advantage of having been Catholic in his youth, and could not, even when he tried put aside the lessons he had learnt. But Auguste Comte did more for me than this. It may seem strange, but till I did so under his direction, I had never read the 'Imitation of Christ.' Comte bids all his followers meditate on this holy book, telling them to substitute Humanity for God. The daily study of the 'Imitation' for several years did more than aught else to bring me back to faith and faith back to me."

Mr Kegan Paul found in the course of some time that Positivism is a fair-weather creed which has no message for the sorry and the sinful, no restoration for the erring, no succour for the hour of death. He was further impelled towards Catholicism by the writings of Newman, which he read with those of Tennyson, Browning, Ruskin, and Carlyle. Like Thomas à Kempis, Newman studied day by day, sank into his soul and changed it from a state of desolation. The books which mainly aided him when he accepted in a more definite way than ever before the being of a God who actively, daily, and visibly interposes in His creation, were the "Grammar of Assent" by Cardinal Newman, and "Religio Viatoris" by Cardinal Manning.

The good seed thus sown grew steadily until Mr Kegan Paul recognised the force and truth of every Catholic doctrine. The end came at Beauhau, near Loches, in France. After a conversation with him on Catholic subjects, the curé said, "But, no doubt, you are a Catholic, sir." The question appears to have startled him. "I was tempted," writes Mr Kegan Paul, to answer, "A peu près"—*very nearly*—but the thought came with overwhelming force that this was a matter in which there was no love of nicely calculated less or more; we were Catholics or not; my interlocutor was within the fold, and I without, and if without then against knowledge, against warning, for I recognised that my full conviction had at last gone where my heart had gone before; the call of God had sounded in my ears, and I must perforce obey. The result was that on the 12th August last year, at Fulham, in the Church of the Servites, he made his submission to the Church with deep thankfulness to God. It was the day after Cardinal Newman's death, and the one bitter drop in a brimming cup of joy was that the deceased prelate could not know of his reception, but a few days afterwards as he knelt by the coffin at Edgbaston and heard the Requiem said for the Cardinal, he felt that he was in a land where there was no need to tell him anything, since he sees all things in the heart of God. In the following touching words Mr Kegan Paul tells of the happiness he now feels within the true fold:—

"I may say for myself that the happy tears shed at the tribunal of Penance on that 12th of August, the fervour of my first Communion were as nothing to what I feel now. Day by day the mystery of the altar seems greater, the unseen world nearer, God more a Father, Our Lady more tender, the great company of saints more friendly, if I dare use the word, my guardian angel closer to my side. All human relationship becomes holier, all human friends dearer, because they are explained and sanctified by the relationships and friendships of another life. Sorrows have come to me in abundance since God gave me grace to enter His Church, but I can bear them better than of old, and the blessing He has given me outweighs them all. May He forgive me that I so long resisted Him and lead those I love unto the fair land where he has brought me to dwell! I am confident it will be said, and said with truth, my experience is like that of the blind man in the Gospel who also was sure. He was still ignorant of much, nor could he fully explain how Jesus opened his eyes, but thus he could say with unflinching certainty, 'One thing I know, that whereas I was blind now I see.'"

MARY DRAPER.

Don't talk to me of London dames,
Nor rave about your foreign flames,
That never lived—except in drames,
Nor shone except on paper,
I'll sing you 'bout a girl I knew,
Who lived in Ballywhackmacrew.
And let me tell you, mighty few
Could equal Mary Draper.

Her cheeks were red, her eyes were blue,
Her hair was brown of deepest hue,
Her foot was small and neat to view,
Her waist was slight and taper,
Her voice was music to your ear,
A lovely brogue, so rich and clear,
Oh the like I ne'er again shall hear
As from sweet Mary Draper.

She'd ride a wall, she'd drive a team,
Or with a fly she'd whip a stream,
Or maybe sing you "Rousseau's Dream,"
For nothing could escape her.
I've seen her too—upon my word—
At sixty yards bring down her bird.
Oh, she shamed all the Forty-Third,
Did lovely Mary Draper.

And at the Spring Assizes ball,
The Junior Bar would one and all
For all her favourite dances call,
And Harry Dean would forget caper.
Lord Clare would then forget his lore,
King's Counsel, voting law a bore,
Were proud to figure on the floor
For love of Mary Draper.

The parson, clerk, sub-sheriff, too,
Were all her slaves, and so would you
If you had only but one view
Of such a face or shape or
Her pretty ankle—but, ochone,
It's only west of old Athlone
Such girls are found—and now they're gone,
So here's to Mary Draper.

Caterer to the Canterbury Saleyards' Company;
Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry;
Agricultural and Pastoral Association.



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Corner of High and Manchester Streets,
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Special Arrangements made with Theatrical Companies, Associations, and others, on application to P. BURKE, Proprietor.

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This Firm, having gone to great expense in erecting and fitting the above Mills with the latest improvements in Milling Machinery, are now in a position to supply their Customers with

FLOUR, OATMEAL, and PEARL BARLEY of the Best Quality at Current Prices.

As the Firm have several Machines in their Plant not to be found in any other mill in Australasia, their Patrons may rely on obtaining nothing but a First-class Article.

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Will burn Lignite, Coal, or Wood.

REQUIRES NO SETTING.



Most Economical and Durable Range made.

Supplied with High or Low Pressure Boiler.

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Repairs Effected.

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Buy the Best and insist on having

NOONDAY FAMILY OIL
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Every Tin Stamped to Avoid Counterfeit.

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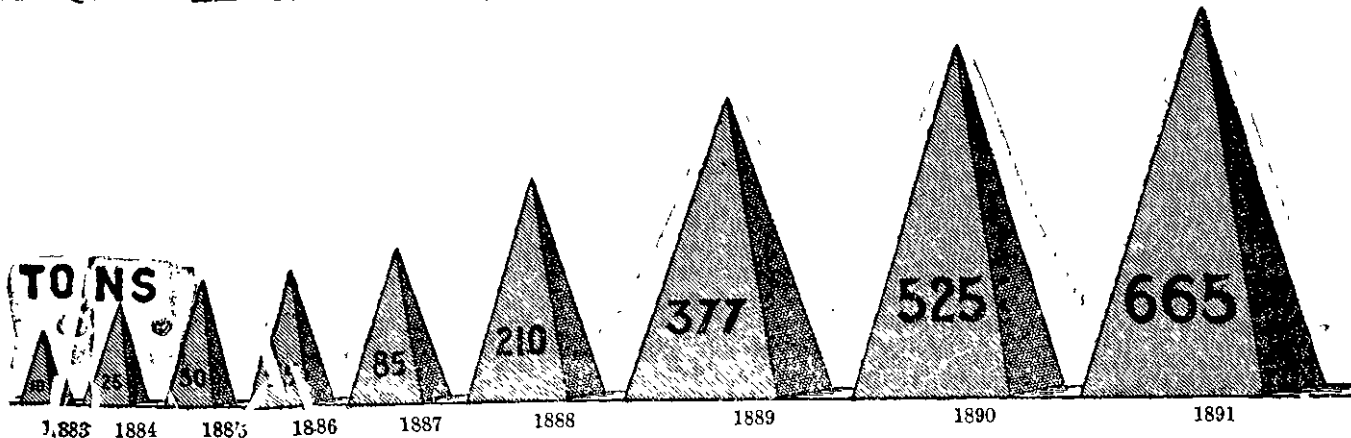
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The following are our various qualities:—

- No 1, PRIZE MEDAL MANILLA;
- No 2, MIXED TWINE (Manilla and Picked New Zealand Flax);
- No 3, NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

All these Twines are specially prepared by our Improved Heckling, Drawing, and Spinning Machinery, which cost over £20,000.

They are all Double Reeled, and tested by the Patent "Check Nipper," so as to ensure regularity in strength and Evenness. We put out

SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE TONS LAST SEASON,

All of which gave entire satisfaction. Absolute reliance can be placed on its working in any machine without breakage, or causing any stoppages whatever. In consequence of the extended area of crop, there will be a large demand this season. As Twine deteriorates if kept over one season, we do not make more than we have Advance Orders for. Farmers are therefore advised to

GIVE AGENTS THEIR ORDERS EARLY

so as to ensure getting our Twines,

Every Ball of Twine has the Company's Ticket on it specifying the quality.

M. DONAGHY & COMPANY, LIMITED,
OTAGO STEAM ROPE AND TWINE WORKS,
DUNEDIN.

BOOK NOTICE.

"Some Reminiscences of the 'Die-Hards' (27th West Middlesex Regiment)" By Sergeant-Major E. B. Zar. Dunedin: Mills, Dick, and Co.

This little work contains a soldier's narrative of events attending on the outbreak of the ever-memorable Indian Mutiny. The regiment in question was quartered at the time in Malta, and a description is given of the despatch of a detachment thence, and their passage through Egypt and the Red Sea to Aden. Under the altered circumstances of the day, the account is especially interesting, and takes additional importance as given by one who was present. A residence of some years at Aden is also well described, with the effect of impressing the reader with gratitude that he himself has no such experience to recall. The book is enlivened with anecdotes, some of a stirring and others of an amusing character. But did the writer really not know what the "big wind" meant. He tells of an Irish soldier who counted his age from that occurrence. The "big wind," otherwise known as the great storm, occurred all over Ireland in the year 1839. Such a wind as had never before, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, blown in the country, and such as has never blown there since. From that day to this, it has always formed a date for reckoning ages. The writer also took an adventurous part in the war with the Maoris. He gives a view of life not commonly placed on record, and in which a good deal will be found to interest. The book is neatly printed and turned out with credit to the publishing firm.

THEY ROLLED ON THE FLOOR.

ON Monday, November 24th, 1890, the American papers published the following news item:—

"Miss Sarah S. Henler, of No. 873, East One-Hundred-and-Thirty-fourth Street, New York, shot and killed herself yesterday morning. She was a lady of excellent character and high social position, and a member of the Rev. Dr. Ramsay's Presbyterian Church. She was well-to-do and very active in various public and private charities. Since last July she had suffered fearfully from indigestion and dyspepsia, which brought on melancholia and then a kind of insanity, under the influence of which she took her own life."

Here is another story, not so tragic, but with the same moral. The narrator tells it of himself. "Mostly," he says, "we dread and fear death, yet once I prayed to die, and the reason was in this wise. Up to Christmas, 1888, I had been a healthy man, but at that time (a period of rejoicing with so many) I felt depressed, languid and tired. My appetite left me, and I was much distressed after eating the lightest food. My skin and eyes became tinged with a dark yellow colour, and the kidney secretion was like blood. The pain in my stomach was almost unbearable and often lasted from 12 to 14 hours without intermission. Sometimes I was in pain night and day, and was so bad that my wife had to sit up with me though he night. I was constantly sick and troubled with a stomach cough, and expectorate a quantity of green phlegm.

"In spite of warm clothing and every comfort, I was always chilled; the cold shivers running through me as if my blood were thin and poor. I could take no solid food; I lived on soups, milk puddings &c, and after each meal I had empty, growling, windy pangs at the stomach, which nothing relieved.

"After a time an irritable itching of the skin spread all over me, as if my blood were poisoned. Our family physician attended me for about a year. Acting upon his advice I went to Harrgate, where I consulted another doctor, and drank the waters, but feeling worse I returned home. The bath attendant at Harrogate and others told me I was suffering from blood poisoning, but this the doctors never mentioned. The first doctor said it was the passing of gallstones that gave me such dreadful pain.

I now consulted an eminent specialist at Manchester, who confirmed what the other doctor had told me, but none of them afforded me any relief.

"In August of last year (1890), whilst my sufferings were at the worst, a book was sent to me by post telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I determined to try it, and sent to Mr Evans, Chemist, Lynn, for a supply. After taking the first bottle, I felt a little better, and by persevering with the remedy I recovered my appetite, and gradually gained strength. My natural colour is now returned and I feel as well as I ever did in my life; in fact, as well as I ever did when a boy. I can eat any kind of food without inconvenience and have gained 30 pounds in weight during the past three months. I may add that previous to taking this medicine I was so much altered that my friends, and even my pupils, scarcely recognised me. I tell everyone what Seigel's Syrup did for me."

"In this miserable way I dragged on for six months more, and became so reduced I could scarcely put one foot before the other, and so thin that the strings fell off my fingers and rolled on the floor. I was in such pain that I prayed to die, and one of the doctors told a friend of mine I could not recover.

The gentleman who makes the foregoing statement is a person of position and known to all the people of Lynn. He declines to permit the publication of his name, but the perfect truth of what is here related is vouched for by Mr. J. H. Evans, the chemist above named.

The case was an aggravated one of indigestion and dyspepsia and its natural consequences. The whole system had been poisoned and disordered by the acids generated by the fermentation in the stomach, and had not Seigel's Syrup come to the rescue just as it did, a fatal result must have followed in a brief time.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

(Melbourne Daily Telegraph.)

A MEETING of Scotsmen and others favourable to the formation of an association to promote the cause of Home Rule in Scotland was held on Friday night, 18th inst., in Scott's Hotel, the attendance numbering about fifty.

Mr T. Napier was voted to the chair, and called upon Mr F. J. Murdoch to state the objects of the association.

Mr Murdoch said that the objects of the association were three in number—(1.) To promote the establishment of a Legislature sitting in Scotland, with full control over all purely Scottish questions, and with an Executive Government responsible to it and the Crown. (2.) To secure to the Government of Scotland, in the same degree as is at present possessed by the Imperial Government, the control of her civil servants, judges, and other officials, with the exception of those engaged in the naval, military, and diplomatic services; and in collecting the Imperial revenue. (3.) To maintain the integrity of the Empire, and secure that the voice of Scotland shall be heard in the Imperial Parliament as fully as at present when discussing Imperial affairs." He had much pleasure in adding that their chairman had promised an annual donation of £100 to the funds of the association.

The Chairman said that, although the meeting was small, it promised to be enthusiastic, because they had but one purpose at heart, and that an unselfish one. The Englishman Johnston had declared that "patriotism was the last refuge of rogues" (laughter). Such might have been that great author's experience, but the members of this association would certainly not come under that designation. The desire was to see their country free (applause). He cited several periods in Scottish history to show how stubbornly the Scottish people had fought for their liberty, from the time of the Romans down to later days. He had spoken to many people in Victoria on the subject before the meeting, but they had turned away with the remark that it meant dismemberment and separation. It meant nothing of the kind (applause). Scotsmen had done a great deal to build up the British Empire. In fact, they had done more than their share (applause). They were, of course, proud to be called British along with the English people, but much as they liked and admired Englishmen, they did not desire that the English should rule over them (hear, hear). When the Union was consummated the fear was expressed that the smaller realm would be absorbed in the greater. That had proved to be a true prediction. The word English was now being applied to Scottish things, and Scotland was out-voted in the House of Commons. Was it right that Scotland should always be voted down in the British Parliament (no, no)? The Union had been brought about by bribery and corruption. He wished to see a relegation of Scottish matters to a Scotch Parliament. The Scottish Parliament would, of course, concern itself only with Scottish questions; all Imperial questions would still be dealt with by the Imperial Parliament. The form of constitution desired was much the same as that which was enjoyed in Australia. The Scottish sword blades of about 1740 generally bore the inscription—"Prosperitate tae Scotland and nae union." It was a mistake to think that the prosperity had accrued to Scotland solely from her union with England. As a matter of fact, that union had put back Scotland's progression by many years, for it deprived Scotland of direct trade with the Continent. It was not until long after the Union that her merchants began to participate in the British-colonial trade. His reading of events was that Scottish prosperity had been brought about by Scottish energy (applause). Scotsmen had something in them, and the wealth and prosperity of their country was owing solely to the minerals and metals taken from her soil, and to the capacity of her people to hold their own in commerce and arts. At present attempts were being made to destroy the national sentiment of their country by promoting a feeling of cosmopolitanism. He did not believe in cosmopolitanism, and as Lord Wolseley remarked when a firm of publishers forwarded him a copy of Grant's "British Battles," cosmopolitanism was sickening to the man who wished to see his country great (applause). In conclusion, he would quote the closing extract from "How Scotland Lost Her Parliament," a book written by a direct descendant of the great Wallace. It was there stated—"Let Scotsmen of this generation pause and consider if they are doing their duty to their country, and are they prepared to transmit this priceless boon of public liberty to their children. Are Scotsmen as free now as they were in 1314 to direct the destinies of their country? Or is it not the case that we have been living upon the achievements of our ancestors? Are we not like spendthrifts, consuming the principal of our estate, instead of living upon the interest? To be more particular, can Scotsmen pass laws for themselves, or must they not submit all their measures to the approval of Englishmen (applause)?"

Mr A Rankin moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That the meeting of the Scotsmen of Victoria is of opinion that a Legislature sitting in Scotland should be established, having full control over all purely Scottish questions, and with an executive Government responsible to it and the Crown."

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 The Business in future will be carried on by John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity to thank his numerous friends and the public generally for their patronage in the past, and respectfully solicits their future favors, when his long practical experience in the trade will be made use of for the benefit of his customers.
 The present large stock on hand and to arrive will be offered at sweeping reductions.
 The public are heartily invited to call and inspect the stock of
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 Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

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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 Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

He regretted to see that the more influential of their countrymen in the city had not attended the meeting, but it was only another illustration of the fact that great objects like these were always originated and carried towards success by men with little money (applause). In time, however, when the cause became popular, those gentlemen would crawl in, in order to preserve their own popularity; but he would be one for giving them a very warm reception (laughter). He was ashamed of the behaviour of the Scottish members in the British Parliament (applause). With her own Parliament Scotland would outvie England. Did not the barren soil of Scotland produce more wheat in proportion to acreage than any other country in the world? (applause). Had not her mechanical engineers reached the very highest point of excellence? Had not Edinburgh produced some of the finest of philosophers, and were not Scotchmen everywhere at the top of the tree? (applause)

Mr M. Glassford, in seconding the motion, said it was not to his thought that Scotchmen had an ill-feeling towards Englishmen, or that Englishmen willfully neglected Scottish interests. It was merely that Scotland was drifting into the position of a province of England. Scotchmen were an eminently practical people, and if they had a Parliament of their own they might well believe that their laws would be as wise as those of any other part of the world.

Mr Murdoch also supported the motion. He said they had heard much about the honour of Englishmen, but he for one did not believe in it (applause and dissent). He could support his statement by quoting from law cases that had come within his knowledge (inter-ruption and applause).

The resolution was put and carried amidst applause.

Mr J. Weir moved—

"That the meeting now constitutes itself into a Scottish Home Rule Association of Victoria, to be affiliated with the Scottish Home Rule Association in Scotland, with the same objects and aims, and that steps be taken to establish branches throughout the colony."

He said that the treaty of union had been an unfair one to Scotland, but it had been made even more prejudicial to the country by the manner in which Englishmen had taken advantage of Scotchmen in its operation. (Several of those present here left the meeting, using expressions of dissent as they walked out.)

Mr B. F. Gow seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

SOMETHING ABOUT PROTESTANT NUNS.


(Sydney Freeman's Journal, October 24)

THE Cardinal-Archbishop, speaking at the opening of the new school in St. Peter's district, Surrey Hills, on Sunday last, touched on the subject of Protestant sisterhoods.

His Eminence said:—Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to assist at such ceremonies as the one which had brought them together that day, and he availed himself of the opportunity to congratulate not only the Catholics of that parish but all other Catholic citizens on the great change in public opinion with respect to the position the Catholic body had taken up on the question of religious education. They were now better understood, and their motives in striving to preserve the religious character of their schools were no longer questioned. This new school and every school erected for the purpose of carrying on the work of religious education was a strong argument in favour of their cause, and a convincing proof that they were thoroughly in earnest, and not idle theorists. Those who in former years assailed them had given up the foolish course of denouncing them as enemies of the State, and plotters who were seeking the overthrow of the institutions of the State, and it was now recognised and admitted that none in the community were more anxious to promote the welfare and advance the greatness of this country than the Catholic citizens. Even those who differed from them in religion were beginning to enquire the Catholic citizens for the course they had pursued, and as they had all read, the stand they had taken in establishing their schools and educating their children according to their convictions did not pass without notice and commendation at the recent meeting of the Protestant bishops in Sydney. At the same meeting some of the speakers lamented that so little had been done by their own Protestant co-religionists. In this and in other matters they had many evidences of appreciation and sympathy on the part of those who were outside their own Church. At the Anglican Synod, to which he had alluded, one of the resolutions adopted was for the establishment of sisterhoods of Protestant nuns. He was sure they all rejoiced to see that those who were accustomed to denounce religious communities were opening their eyes to the wonderful works of mercy, religion and charity performed by the devoted women who formed these communities. The new movement showed in a striking way how deeply their fellow-citizens had been impressed by the work of the Catholic nuns in the schools, in the hospitals, in the orphanages and homes for the aged poor, and in the various other institutions of charity and benevolence; it showed how highly those outside the Church valued and appreciated the existence of such communities of devoted Sisters in their midst. He wished their

friends every success in their new undertaking, though he had to confess he had his fears that their anticipations would not be realized. Some years ago an effort was made in the same direction by the introduction of a community of Puseyite nuns from England. The nuns were set to work in one of the dioceses of Australia, but with the result that half their number became Catholics, while the other half returned to secular pursuits. If their friends succeeded in establishing the proposed sisterhoods, he believed many of those who joined would soon find themselves coming over to Rome, while others, though doubtless in no way less earnest in their desire to do good by works of charity and benevolence, would probably return to secular life. Those who were at all acquainted with the work of the religious communities knew that the secret of the reality of the religious life was to be found in the fervent faith of those who consecrated themselves to God, and in the completeness of their self-sacrifice and self-effacement. The religious life to be sustained must be real. There were two kinds of soldiers, the real and the theatrical. The one walked the stage with paper armour and pasteboard helmet, and to him battle was a passing amusement; the actual warrior, on the other hand, was trained and tried by service, his arms were deadly, and war was to him a stern reality. It was much the same with sisterhoods. There must be the training, the discipline, the spirit of obedience, and the determination to endure every hardship, and brave every peril in the loyal performance of duty. People might call themselves nuns or sisters, but unless they entered upon the mission of mercy and charity in the whole-hearted spirit of humility, devotion, and self-denial which characterised the Sisters of the Catholic Church, they could never become what they aspired to be. The Cardinal concluded with some words of advice to parents as to the management of their children, remarking that home influence and example were the most powerful aids in the completion of the religious education given in the school.

The moment a child is born; that moment he begins to die. Therefore beware of disease making inroads into the system. Probably one of the earliest signs is slight dyspepsia which cannot be attributed to error in diet, want of fresh air, &c. It is a nervous kind of atonic dyspepsia, sometimes combined with acidity from liver sympathy. There is not the same relish for food, and so relief from this state is sought for in piquant relishes, wine or tea. Another symptom is an uneasy or tired feeling about the head, fulness it may be, or sleeplessness and stupidity, especially after eating. The brow is often hot, so is the top of the head, and the hand is pressed wearily across the eyes. Life begins to lose its brightness, then things begin to go a trifle wrong, and there are moments of peevishness and irritability. Lowness of spirits is succeeded by want of sleep. There is danger ahead, if not, indeed, close at hand, and happy is he who sees the signal in time. Recourse should immediately be had to some genuine tonic restorative, which will restore the consumed nervous tissue, and most probably CLEMENT'S TONIC is the best for this purpose, it having had uniformly good results every time we have seen it used. In cases of debility, nervous prostration, bilious and nervous headaches, anaemia, and all diseases arising from poorness of blood and indigestion, CLEMENT'S TONIC can be used with confidence. It is not a quack remedy, and unlike other patent medicines its proprietors do not claim that it "will cure everything" from lock-jaw to bad spelling. But for cases of affections of the nervous and digestive systems it is specially serviceable. E. C. Guttridge, Esq. (Messrs Mauri Bros.), writes:—186 Kent Street, Sydney. Dear Sir,—It is only justice that I should write to you of the benefit I have derived from the use of CLEMENT'S TONIC. Two years ago I was brought to death's door by typhoid, and from that time until recently I was quite destitute of strength and energy, my daily occupation was severe toil, and I had on several occasions to take complete rest from business on account of sheer weakness. Eventually I commenced to take CLEMENT'S TONIC, and with the first bottle I commenced to regain strength, and you will readily understand that I continued its use, and now have taken six large bottles. My strength is completely restored! I give all the credit to CLEMENT'S TONIC, and having obtained so much benefit from its use I think the least I can do is to induce others to use it. W. J. L. Kyle, Esq., Postmaster, Manilla, N.S.W. writes, July 23rd, 1889. Dear Sir,—At the beginning of the present winter I suffered for several weeks from very severe attacks of neuralgia and toothache. After trying several remedies (?) without any relief, I heard of a friend who had derived great benefit from CLEMENT'S TONIC, and believing that my system wanted bracing up, I sent for a bottle, and before I had finished it the neuralgia had quite left me. At first I was sceptical as to the merits of CLEMENT'S TONIC but am now fully convinced that it does all you claim for it, and you can send me another bottle, as a stand-by against future attacks.

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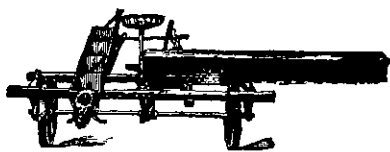
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