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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IRISH CLEANINGS.

BESIDES examining witnesses, it is the duty of the Evicted Tenants' Commissioners to personally visit the estates concerned. Clongorey, Coolgreany, and Lord Massereene's property near Drogheda have been visited by them. In the first and second instances, they were left to pursue their investigations unaided, but in the third, they were accompanied by the chief bailiff of the estate, and the planters were on the spot, and apparently anxious to give a good account of themselves. They described their land, a stiff clay soil covered with rushes, as excellent, and declared they were looking forward to a most prosperous future. Some of them, nevertheless, were the third tenants who had occupied their holdings since 1837. Possibly the consideration of being compensated for removal, as advised, for example, by the Archbishop of Dublin, had something to do with their cheery and hopeful disposition.

A check has been given to the evictions on Lord Sligo's estate—possibly because of the fear of exposure in England, as appealed to by Mr William O'Brien. And, as a matter of fact, Mr O'Brien's appeal had brought over a reporter for one English paper—that is Mr W. P. Byles, M.P.—for the *Bradford Observer*. The threat of eviction, nevertheless, had done its work in stripping the unfortunate people of their very last farthing—and that in some cases was exacted from them with exceptional cruelty. The money earned in England or sent from America was given up, to save the aged and the helpless young from the road-side and the pitiless Atlantic storm. Starvation, in a few weeks, stares the people in the face, unless Government intervenes by providing relief works—as the late Government did in December 1890. But this is virtually paying the rent out of the taxpayer's pocket. Magnates, therefore, like Lord Sligo, are a burden on the public purse, and, as we see, even yet aristocracy has its privileges in the United Kingdom.

The hearing of the East Clare election petition, lodged by Mr J. B. Cox against Mr W. H. K. Redmond, has brought out evidence touching some rather lively proceedings. If, indeed, as the counsel for the petitioner stated in effect, the general rule was that Mr Redmond's supporters posted themselves in the immediate vicinity of the polling booth, and attacked and beat every man who came up, sending the voters flying out of the town, it is difficult to see how either of the candidates was returned at all. The result was perhaps obtained through a kind of practical Irish bull, successful though a failure. The anti-Parnellites appear to have distinguished themselves principally by running away. They were flying in all directions before the stones and "ash-plants" of their pursuers. Mr Redmond himself, too, played a valiant part. He seems, for the occasion, to have changed the pet-name by which he is, or was once, known to his more intimate friends, and from Fiery Billy had become Firing Billy—and possibly he was both in one—for he is said to have joined in the pelting with his own hands. We know, however, that the petitioner was not successful. Judge O'Brien seems of the opinion that hard words, which, nevertheless, as tradition has it break no bones, and which were used with ample justification by the priests in South Meath, are more criminal than blows.

Mr Dillon, addressing the Mercantile Branch of the National Federation a few weeks ago in Dublin, alluded to the attempt made by Mr Chamberlain in the *Nineteenth Century*, to damage the cause of Home Rule in the eyes of the English working classes. The speaker described Mr Chamberlain as the bitterest, most malignant, and ablest of the enemies of the Irish cause—adding that he was not alone, but had friends on both sides of the Channel pursuing the same policy—that, namely, of endeavouring to sow distrust between the respective leaders of the English and Irish democracies. "It is our policy, and I hope it will be the policy of every man who believes in the wisdom of the men of the Irish party, and the men of the Irish nation for whom they speak," he said, "to advocate and cultivate with the most zealous care that friendship and good understanding between the democracies of England and Ireland which unquestion-

ably will be the means by which we in England and Ireland having common interests, and being combined in a common army, will sweep away the aristocrats and monopolists, and the gang by which Government has been carried out in the past." Mr Dillon also called attention to Mr Chamberlain's failure. "Notice," he said, "because it is of intense interest to us—the reception which this attempt of Mr Chamberlain to sow distrust and hatred and rivalry between the working men of England and the mass of the Irish nation has met with. I have watched the thing with the most intense interest, and you will find that not one single man entitled to speak for the labour party in England has accepted the haud which Mr Chamberlain has thrust out to them. John Burns, Sydney Webb, Mr Wilson, and even our cantankerous Mr J. Keir Hardie, and every single other leader who speaks and has a right to speak for the labour party in England have rejected with scorn the attempt of Mr Chamberlain, and have proclaimed that they at least are loyal to the cause of Irish liberty."

Dis-moi qui tu hantes et je te dirai qui tu est. If there be any meaning in the old, oft-quoted, French proverb, it seems fully realised in the company in which Mr Dalton and his party find themselves with regard to South Meath. All the Unionist organs are filled with applause at their success. The effect, nevertheless, on those who, even outside the Catholic body, sympathise with the Irish cause, has not been so successful. Some of the principal secular newspapers in England defend the action taken by the priests. The *Manchester Guardian*, for example, a very influential paper, points out the suspicious advantage possessed by witnesses who, for the first time among Catholics in Ireland, testified to what had taken place in the confessional, on which the lips of the priests were absolutely sealed. The *Guardian* justifies the priests for taking a decided stand as to the evil bearing of Parnellism on morality—and claims that, also as the defending party, they were doing their duty in resisting it, as believing it tended to foster the growth of those secret societies against which they had long waged battle as good priests and good Irishmen. The *Daily Chronicle*, again, which is the chief organ in London of Radicalism, writes as follows:—"Bishop Nulty no doubt fully believed he was performing an absolutely sacred duty when denouncing the Parnellite party and their candidate in South Meath. There was nothing vulgar or disgraceful in this conduct; nothing, in fact, that was not founded on conviction." Mr Dalton and his friends, therefore, have made their mark only where it compromises their pretensions as Irish patriots—that is in Unionist quarters.

And, after all, the language used by the priests was only such as was metaphorical, and plainly understood as such by those to whom it was addressed. One of the threats quoted as particularly horrible was that of a certain priest who declared that he would put fire to the heels and toes of those who supported the Parnellite. Are we, therefore, to conclude that this priest was bent on literally playing the pranks of a *chauffeur*? Why, taken literally, the admonition given by St Paul is twice as bad—to heap coals of fire on your enemy's head! The good father no more meant to emulate the action of the famous robbers of the Vosges, than did the Apostle to recommend treatment such as that which Mr Rider Haggard relates in his very unpleasant story of "She," concerning the hot-potters.

A great pilgrimage from Ireland to Rome is in course of preparation. The occasion, we need not say, is the Pope's episcopal jubilee. The Holy Father has signified his willingness to receive the pilgrims, and it is intended that, in numbers and in every other way, they shall be thoroughly representative of the nation. Indeed this has already been assured.

The charges of the judges to the Grand Juries of the winter assizes prove that the peace and order of the country are most satisfactory. This effectually disproves the assertion made by Unionists—and, more especially, by Lord Londonderry, the late Lord-Lieutenant, that the milder measures introduced by Mr John Morley had been attended by an increase of crime. The period for which the returns are given exactly covers that commencing with the month of July, when the elections took place. In some counties serious crime, as compared with that for the corresponding period of last year, had decreased by nearly 50 per cent. The moral to be drawn relates to the salutary effects of a revival of hope.

THERE seems to be no longer any room for doubt ODDS AND ENDS, as to the fate of Mr Quintin M'Kinnon. The search party has returned reporting the finding of his boat sunk in Lake Te Anau. It is concluded that the owner was knocked overboard by the jibbing of his sails. Hope of finding the body has been abandoned.

Some of our Scotch friends, we see, are not pleased with Mr Max O'Bell, because he told them they had big feet. But then, on the other hand, he told them they had little eyes, and that ought to satisfy them. It's as broad as it's long. Isn't it?

The conduct of the Khedive does, in fact, appear childish, as, we are told, the Press of the Triple Alliance declares. To appoint a Minister and depose him in a fright at the first word of remonstrance is hardly the action of a man. French indignation was, of course, to be expected. But France herself paved the way for English interference in Egypt, and has no right to complain. Lord Rosebery seems to have acted with a very creditable promptness and firmness, and, even though England may have been drawn thereby into a little closer sympathy with the Triple Alliance, the matter is one for congratulation. There can be little doubt that at least the virtual annexation of Egypt is necessary for the safety of the Empire.

The men of Ulster, that is, of course, the Orangemen of Ulster which is quite a different thing, have been kicking up another hullabaloo at Belfast. But was it necessary already to confirm the decisions of the Ulster convention, as we are told they have done. Decisions needing such immediate strengthening could not have been very valid, and, depend upon it, a screw still remains loose in them. "Immense enthusiasm," and thousands unable to obtain admission! What howling, therefore, in the streets, but let us hope, no Belfast kidnays.

On Saturday December 3, Mr Gladstone was presented in St George's Hall, Liverpool, with the freedom of the city. The resolution of the City Council, which had been inscribed on illuminated parchment, and which was read on the occasion, alluded to Mr Gladstone as a native of Liverpool, "whose high position, lengthened and eminent public services, and admirable private life, endear him to his countrymen, and whose great natural abilities, cultivated by untiring industry and ornamented with profound learning, have won for him a world-wide renown which his fellow-citizens desire to recognise by conferring on him the highest honour at their disposal." Mr Gladstone spoke for fifty minutes in reply, testifying to the commercial greatness of the city, and recommending the pursuit of still higher aims in the form of distinction in letters and arts. He added that a higher end still lay in the fulfilment of the spiritual destiny of man.

Where is the bead the hat fi s? "At a church in New Zealand," says a London paper, "an incident occurred not long since which takes the cake for clerical readiness and congregational meanness. In lieu of plate or alms bag, a hat is used for the collection. An exchange of duty had been made between the regular clergyman and a friend. In due course the hat was handed around and returned to the minister, who, finding it absolutely empty, turned it up and shook it before the people to show that there was nothing in it, and then, looking devoutly upwards, exclaimed with much unction, 'I thank God that I have at least got back my hat from this congregation.'"

The low prices for farm produce which are now the rule in Great Britain and Ireland are calling attention to the necessity of small tillage. It seems proved that farming on a large scale cannot stand out against foreign competition. The agricultural imports amount yearly to a sum of close upon £40,000,000. Not to speak of the danger of leaving the country thus dependent on foreign sources, and the necessity thus enforced upon her to maintain a fleet equal in strength to at least the combined fleets of the two foreign powers that are strongest on the seas, it is highly impolitic to send out of the country so vast a sum of wealth that might be kept at home. But this can be prevented only by the establishment of small holdings, to be worked by the proprietors themselves.

"In consequence of the revelations in his book, it is believed that Major Le Caron is being shadowed with sinister motives, and the police entertain great anxiety for his safety."—Who believes it? As Mr Davitt has shown in the London *Speaker*, the revelations of Le Caron's book are but a repetition of his evidence before the Parnell Commission,—and this was stale, for every fact contained in it had already been published. Le Caron, depend upon it, is as safe now as he had been at any moment from the time of his appearance before the Commission alluded to, up to the publication of his book. Possibly, moreover, the anxiety of even the police for the safety of a scoundrel has its limits. This is the more probable since, as Mr Davitt also shows, the spy had hoodwinked, not the "deluded Irish patriots," as he claimed, but his employers. The police, therefore, are not improbably more anxious for his chastisement than to protect him against his deserts.

Miss Simplicity: "Do you not think, dear uncle, that the promotion of woman now taking place is a happy auspice for the future of society?" Celebs Senior: "Promotion, umph! from the bottom of every mischief to the top of it!"

"The Pope asserts that the Almighty sent Bonan into the world to wake up the Church from its lethargy. If that is so, Bonan is a decided failure. The Church still sleeps."—Not likely. This is a *réchauffé* of the assertion, now rather stale, that Luther had been so commissioned. Indeed, we have heard that doughty champion compared to the rooster that admonished St Peter. But the sleep of the Church is the sleep of a top. It represents activity at its highest pitch. If imperfect intellects mistake this for inertness, the fault is their own.

It is announced that the Pope has created fourteen cardinals. None of the names of the prelates elevated to the purple are reported. We may, perhaps, take it as significant that silence is maintained with regard to Dr Logue. Those who regard his Grace's elevation, and have, perhaps, endeavoured to prompt it, as a slur on Dr Walsh, would hasten, no doubt, to have its occurrence noised abroad. In the allocution delivered on the occasion, the Pope, we are told, referred to his episcopal jubilee, recognising in his longevity a symbol of the Divine protection vouchsafed to the Church. And, indeed, the hand of the Almighty seems evident in this—more particularly if we consider the providential circumstances attending on his Holiness' election—made as it was, owing to the prolonged reign of his august predecessor, at a crisis when it was impossible for adverse Powers to attempt any interference.

Last week we had occasion to refer to a claim—a very false one as we showed—that the Reformation had attempted to obtain freedom for the working classes. We have now before us the decision of a reformed authority as to the attitude of the movement towards freedom of another kind, and which has been much more persistently and blatantly associated with it. The following, in short, occurs in Professor Huxley's recently published book, "Essays on Controverted Questions." "The Reformers did not show a trace of any desire to set the reason free. The most that can be discovered is a proposal to change masters. One does not free a prisoner by merely scraping away the rust from his shackles." The allusion to "rust" shows the disposition of the writer towards the Catholic Church, but it emphasises his decision as to the relation towards freedom of the Reformation. It bespeaks the testimony of a friend.

Curious the likenesses to be found among men. That rough Scotch sailor, for example, of whom Mr Max O'Bell told us the other night, had something in his nature akin to what characterised a youth of whom we had heard a great many years before. The youth in question also followed the calling of the sea. He might have been a midshipman aboard Lord Nelson's ship "Victory." He might, indeed, have been aboard of Noah's Ark—in which case he was probably identical with Ham, who was the sportive youth of the day—earning, for instance, for niggers long afterwards in the Southern States the motto, "Cursed be Canaan." Mr Max O'Bell's Scotch sailor did not like to be bothered, and on one occasion when a lady passenger was bothering him he told her to go to blank. She went, however, and complained to the skipper, and the skipper told the sailor to apologise. He did so in these words: "You are not to go to blank." The youth of whom we had heard in antediluvian times, had insulted, not a lady, but a superior. He also was ordered to apologise, but in a more formal way, in presence of the ship's company drawn up to witness his humiliation. He apologised as follows:—"I am sorry I said you were fit to carry guts to a bear. You are not fit to carry guts to a bear." You see, it is evident that he and Max O'Bell's rough Scotch sailor were kindred spirits. Human nature also, then, repeats itself.

MR WALTERS, a dairy expert, who has returned from a visit, made on behalf of the Government of New Zealand to Europe, reports that Australian butter has, in the English market, a formidable rival in butter brought from Brittany. If, however, Australian butter, after the deterioration suffered on the voyage, even as remade in France, can be passed off in London for the Breton article, and Mr Walters says that such is the case, Australian dairymen have something on which to plume themselves. We speak from personal recollection of a table supplied from the neighbourhood of Nantes. Mr Walters claims to have discovered improved means of bringing butter to the English market from these colonies.

We learn from the London correspondent of the *Dunedin Star* that certain farmers from the neighbourhood of Salisbury, following the example of one of their number already on his way, are likely to emigrate to this colony. The correspondent also informs us that Mr Perceval complains that high passage rates interfere with the immigration here of members of the desirable class alluded to. But surely it would pay our Government well to make arrangements for the assisted passages of a class of men well versed in agriculture and with sufficient capital to set them going.

It is announced that Government have duly taken possession, by Order-in-Council of the Cheviot estate. The intention is to open it immediately for settlement, facilities being given for the purpose. A great deal, we need hardly say, depends on the success of this experiment—but the promise seems hopeful.

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PARCEL No 3 (19s 6d), containing 1 dress of all-wool French Beige, in a superior quality (6yds of double width or 13yds single width), in any of the following shades—fawn, grey, pink, or heliotrope; 3½yds good Skirt Silesia, 2½yds good Body Silesia, 2doz fashionable Buttons to match, and Silk, Twist, Braid, Hooks and Eyes, Belting, and Dress Bones—all, carriage paid to any address, for 19s 6d.

PARCEL No 4 (30s):—Ladies' Underclothing Parcel, a great speciality, containing 2 ladies' good-quality Chemise (neatly trimmed with embroidery), 2 Nightdresses, and 2 pairs Knicker Drawers (trimmed with embroidery, and made of a pure useful calico), 2 pairs ladies' black-ribbed Cashmere Hose, 1 print Garibaldi Jacket (good quality), and 4doz white lawn Handkerchiefs. The entire parcel, carriage paid to any address, for 30s.

PARCEL No 5 (50s):—Our Noted Useful Parcel. This parcel is noted throughout the colony for its wonderful value, and contains 1 large-size Marcella Quilt (a lovely quality for double bed) 1 pair good heavy Witney Blankets (2½yds long), 5yds white or Shetland-colonial Flannel (please state whether white or Shetland is required), 7yds strong serviceable Union Shirting, 6yds choice-pattern good Twilled

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PARCEL No. 9 (9s 9d):—Women's Boots: High-legged Balmorals, satin calf (sewn), heel and toe-plates (with or without nails); seal or calf Shoes, sewn. Any of these, post free, for 9s 9d.

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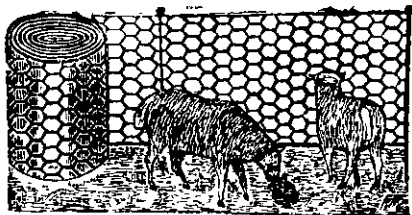
Tapestry Carpet (12ft by 11ft 3in), Suite in Haircloth or Cretonne, Pillar and Claw Table (round or oval), Steel Fire Irons, Curtain Pole, Lamp, Hearthrug, Cheffonier (3ft 6in wide), Steel Bar Fender, Black and Gold or Walnut Overmantel, pair White Curtains (3½yds long).—Full-size Wood Bedstead, Wool Flock Mattress, 2 Kapok Pillows, Toilet Set, Toilet Glass, 1 piece Carpet (6ft by 1ft), pair Pallasess, Bolster, Washstand, Toilet Table, 1 Cane Chair.—4ft Wood Bedstead, Wool Flock Mattress, 2 Kapok Pillows, Toilet Glass Toilet Set, 1 Cane Chair, pair Pallasess, Bolster, Washstand, Toilet Table, Chest of Drawers (five drawers), piece Carpet (6ft by 5ft).—4 strong Wood Chairs, Colonial Sofa (carpet cushions), 3 Iron Saucepans, Fryingpan, 6 Teaspoons, Milk Jug, 6 Meat Plates, Iron Tub, Washboard, Scrubbing Brush, set Shoe Brushes, Teapot, Kitchen Table, Fender, Iron Kettle, 6 Knives and Forks, 6 Cups and Saucers Sugar Basin, 1 Meat Dish, Iron Bucket, American Broom, Blacklead Brush, Knifeboard and Polish, Lamp.

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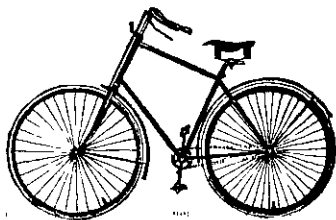


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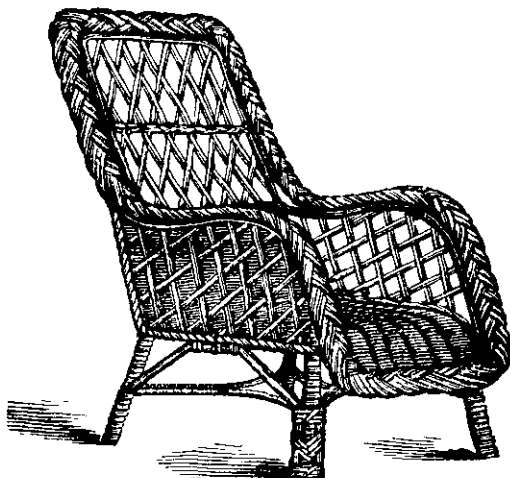
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Among the tourists who went last week in one of the Union Company's boats, on the trip—the first of the season—to the Sounds, were several from the Australian colonies and England. We may look forward with confidence to the time when the renown of our beautiful scenery will draw visitors still more numerous to our shores and prove not the least among the sources of prosperity to the Colony. Every tourist who comes here may be regarded as the pioneer and herald of others—how many possibly the treatment received by him and the conveniences he finds may determine.

Mr John Morley, speaking at Newcastle on December 8, neatly summed up as follows his arguments against the use made of the events attendant on the South Meath election:—"All this about priestly domination, so far as English parties are concerned, take my word for it, is cant."

On the same occasion Mr Morley spoke another word of truth that may also be profitably kept in mind:—"What is called Irish intelligence," he said, "in journals that circulate among the so-called cultivated classes is a list, for the most part, of distortions and exaggerations and of good, broad, unadulterated lies."—We may throw in, as a supplement to the journals in question, in many instances at least, the Irish cablegrams.

Now here is a publican that our total abstinence friends might adopt as a brother. He is not a creature of our own imagination. We find him in a London society paper. He is building for himself a house, and an acquaintance addresses him: "'Made the money out of whiskey, I suppose?' 'No.' 'Why, you were a liquor dealer, were you not?' 'Oh yes; but the money I'm putting into this house was made out of the water I put in the whiskey. Every farthing was made out of the water, sir.'"—Evidently a man of the right sort, you know, and fully impressed with the virtue that lies in cold water.

The announcement that the Pope has sanctioned with particular approbation the proposal of the Bishop of Northampton to erect at Slough a church in celebration of the thirteenth centenary of the baptism of King Ethelbert, which will occur in February 1897, has occasioned much indignation among Anglican ritualists. To hear

correspondent writes to *Modern Society* of December 10, to complain that the evil is not confined to the dissenting bodies, but extends also to the Church of England. "Thus, too, possibly," he says, "the numerous disgraceful clerical crimes and scandals—over six hundred in number last year, as you lately told us—may, in a great measure, be accounted for, and I see nothing to remove the difficulty but fresh legislation." Unlimited education, therefore, seems not to be without its drawbacks. It must, however, be admitted that, under existing circumstances, the manual labour, for which the education in question unfits the young, has little to recommend it, even to those who are most capable of it.

"Ouida" has been giving her opinion as to colonial tricks and manners. She finds, in effect, that all which is snobbish and insolent at Home is repeated among us in an exaggerated form. We cannot speak from any personal experience of the fashionable life of the colonies, but we should not be surprised to learn that there was some truth in the allegation. It may not take three generations to make a gentleman, as the old tradition had it—though, in fact, we know that occasionally many more generations than three have failed to produce the character—but to acquire the distinguishing ways of Mayfair, we should say, it took at least quite as long. Many succeeding nurseries, and many schoolrooms, and a line of contemptuous dames and dowagers, for instance, may well have been needed to develop the calm stare of Lady Clara Vere de Vere. We can fancy how coarse and brazen would be any counterfeit of it. After all, the world does not form its catch-words without significance. The beggar on horseback, no doubt, deserved his name. If our *nouveaux riches* ape the manners of Mayfair, their failure may merit for them "Ouida's" sharp rebuke.

An important question is now being agitated. It is nothing less than whether or not corsetry shall be reintroduced for the personal adornment of the fair sex. The Queen and the Princess of Wales, we are told, have decided not to give an opinion—feeling, no doubt, that the matter was too momentous to admit of their committing themselves with prudence. There is, nevertheless, a sinister side to the matter. When, for example, the ugly and inconvenient

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them, one might think that St Augustine who converted and baptised the King, had never come from Rome, but had risen up spontaneous from the soil to baptise a king to be, as her most Gracious Majesty the Queen now is, head of a national church, and to receive from him as a reward the archbishopric of Canterbury—the creator consecrated by his creature. His Holiness is reminded, as if he had ever heard of the important fact, that the baptism of King Ethelbert had been commemorated by the late Mrs Beresford Hope, who, some years ago, restored the abbey of St Augustine, to serve as a missionary college.

All Anglicans, however, are not Ritualists, but some there are, who preserve a logical frame of mind. The London *Spectator*, for example, a newspaper of Anglican principles, and of some authority as such, admits the connection with Rome that had existed from the days of St Augustine and King Ethelbert. Alluding, for instance, to a pamphlet published by Lord Norton, and which deals harshly with "Schism"—notably that of the Wesleyans, our contemporary writes:—"Now is it not clear that the Church of England under the guidance of the Tudors, deliberately threw off all the authority of the Church to which they had, till then belonged, rather than submit to what they thought serious abuses and unjust dictation?" Was not the Wesleyan movement, he asks, a legitimate protest against the neglect of the poor and degraded classes? "If" he concludes, "in spite of abuses, schism is a fatal sin in all cases, we do not see what standing ground our Church has. If it is not it seems hard to apply to the schism which resulted from the neglect of the poor and the degraded by the English Church * * * a kind of censure to which we are quite indifferent when it is heaped upon us by the Roman Catholics." With the question between Anglicans and Wesleyans we have nothing to do. Our concern is with an Anglican authority, who admits the plain facts of history—that is the dependence on Rome of the Church of St Augustine.

A complaint had recently been made that, owing to the Board School system in England, and the consequent unfitting of the sons of the working classes for manual labour, the Non-Conformist pulpit was crowded by ministers of an undesirable and incapable kind. A

wear referred to was formerly in fashion, it was the cause of many deaths from burning. Even, therefore, those most foolish and whimsical of creatures, the dames who lead the fashions, might hesitate in what they seem about to do.

We have quoted a rumour to the effect that the Pope had created a number of cardinals. It seems, however, doubtful as to whether the consistory has yet been held. If so, the usual time has been anticipated—probably on account of the jubilee celebrations. We shall not be surprised to hear that the report alluded to was premature.

Australian Notes.

GREAT expectations are based on a Land Bill which the Minister for Lands of New South Wales is about to introduce into Parliament. It is said to make provision for co-operative and communal settlements in a manner that can leave, even to the most clamorous of Socialists, nothing to be desired.

The Sydney *Bulletin* gives an inviting picture of the scenery among which the expedition, led by Mr Lane of Queensland, proposes to form its New Australia or New Eden in the Argentine Republic. "The Promised Land," says the *Bulletin*, "was the ancient seabottom of the Atlantic before the Argentine was heaved up out of the waters, and the sand and gravel and shingle that formed the floor of the old ocean are still there in boundless profusion. It is mostly a rainless region, even Australia can present no such record as that of the Western provinces for cast-iron drought. . . . Also, there are saline swamps here and there, alleged to be the last remains of the vanished ocean, and at intervals there are miles of glaring salt, and the climate ranges from many degrees below freezing limit to an unknown quantity in the shade." The *Bulletin* suggests that the destination of the expedition should be changed to more fertile

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quarters, among the rest, pointing to New Zealand. But it must be admitted that Communism, which is the guiding principle of the undertaking, will be put more fully to the proof, like the cheerfulness of Mark Tapley, among unpropitious surroundings. The country described, we should say, is the very place for the settlement in question, since the settlers will all the sooner recognise their folly and betake themselves to more useful pursuits.

But, though Queensland Socialists have set on foot a project for the establishment abroad of a new Australia, it is not to be concluded that they are going to neglect at home the interests of old Australia. A very advanced programme has been drawn up for the action of the party in Parliament. What it does not include it would, perhaps, be difficult to say, but its principal point may be taken as the creation of an Australian Republic. Perhaps, indeed, the rest is superfluous, for, if that could once be carried, it might be understood to include everything, however impossible.

The Rev Father McKillop, S.J., Superior of the mission to the blacks of the Northern Territory, has lately visited Sydney. The rev missionary has issued an appeal for the protection of the Aborigines from evil influences, from the white man and, *a fortiori*, from the Chinaman. "In fine," he concludes, "a born Australian myself, and the present leader of a forlorn hope, I ask of my country men, whether by birth or by adoption, such sympathy as will enable us at no very distant date to apply without presumption for that larger measure of justice which alone can insure success—a native territory. What, by the grace of God, was once effected in America, can be brought about also in the little corner of Australia mentioned above. But the natives must long be treated as children, and protected by the secular arm. If not for them, the State must necessarily be against them. This also was proved in Paraguay, when, after a hundred years of happy prosperity, the flourishing commonwealth went down before the greed of the Portuguese and the terrible hate of Carvalho, Marquis of Pombal."

Rome. "As already stated in the *Freeman*," says our contemporary, "his Eminence has been invited to Rome for a meeting of the Cardinals which is to be held during the Holy Father's Jubilee celebrations. His Eminence will in all probability go to Rome, but of this we are assured, that he will not leave Sydney before Easter."

The late Chief Justice Higinbotham, of Victoria, whose sudden death has been a cause of deep regret, leaves a memory that goes to perpetuate in the colony the reputation of Irish intellect. The deceased was highly esteemed throughout Australia for his brilliant talents and other admirable qualities. He succeeded in the chief justiceship by Dr Madden.

In reference to a letter, over the signature, "An old Digger," which was recently published in the Melbourne *Argus*, describing the Eureka Stockade as the outcome of a "popish plot," and dealing with it generally in a highly excited Orange strain, the *Australasian* has the following:—"The rising was a mad one and we have no intention of praising it, but there was excuse for it. It occurred during times when we were under a form of government that the people were disgusted with, and the ruling authorities were quite incapable of dealing with a state of things, and a time of universal excitement which was past understanding, which took them by surprise and came together against their will * * * No men in these days would stand the exasperating trials the diggers were subjected to for their supposed good."

Dean M'Cartney of Melbourne, who has attained to the venerable age of 93, was recently asked what was the secret of his vigorous longevity. His reply is reported as follows:—"A regular life, abstemiousness in food and drink, and a constant round of duties." Neat and precise as we see, but hardly full enough. Many men, who, barring the age, might have truly said the same, have not attained to one half, nay, not to one third, of the years. Regular living and a tough constitution would perhaps come nearer to the point. But indeed, the cause of long life seems still to remain a mystery.

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DUNEDIN.

Mr Thomas Curran senior, of Sydney, who had been elected M.P. for south Sligo, took his departure the other day for England, having been entertained, on the eve of setting out, at a complimentary picnic by a number of his friends. In responding to the toast, "Our guest," proposed by the Mayor of Sydney, who was chairman on the occasion, Mr Curran promised that it would be his endeavour to aid in bringing back the necessary unity among the Irish party. Mr Curran's son, Mr Thomas Curran junior, is the present Member for Kilkenny, for which he was chosen when he was a student at the University of Oxford.

The Very Rev Vincent Grogan, C.P., who replaces the Very Rev Father Alphonsus O'Neill, C.P., as superior of the Order, that of the Passionists, in Australia, returned to Sydney from Europe by the Orient Company's boat on December 31—receiving on his arrival a hearty welcome:—"Father Vincent Grogan," says the *Freeman's Journal*, "has brought the first copy of Charles Santley's book, 'Student and Singer,' to Australia. Father Vincent received the distinguished singer into the Church, and the written inscription on the title-page of the presentation copy of the 'reminiscences' indicates the feelings of affection entertained by Mr Santley towards his old friend. We learn that the book, although published at an unusually high price, has already run through two editions in London. Father Vincent says that it is not at all improbable that Mr Santley will pay the colonies another visit within a year or so."

Mr W. H. Poole, the English manager who was recently in these colonies, is about to introduce to the public of the United Kingdom a concert company of Australians. The object is not only to delight the music-loving world but to show the progress art is making in the colonies. Mr Poole has, no doubt, been encouraged in his design by the opinions of the distinguished artists—Santley, Sir Charles and Lady Halle, Madame Patry, and Foli, whom he was instrumental in bringing out here.

The Sydney *Freeman's Journal* contradicts a report to the effect that the Cardinal Archbishop was about to leave immediately for

A scant and experimental farm that has been recently established near Bairnsdale in Gippsland is favourably reported of, as proving what may be done by means of small holdings, even on inferior land.

A fruitgrowing firm at Brandy Creek, Gippsland, are going in extensively for the export of apples to London. Last year they sold 500 cases there at from 11s to 12s a case. This year they intend to send 1000 cases.

A farmer's letter to the Melbourne *Argus* gives a case in which ensilage was found good after an interval of four years. The conclusion drawn is that the silo might be utilised for storing the surplus fodder of exceptionally good seasons.

LENTEN PASTORAL, 1893.

PATRICK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE HOLY SEE, BISHOP OF DUNEDIN & TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF SAID SEE, HEALTH AND BLESSING IN THE LORD.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—It is incumbent on us to announce to you that Lent begins this year on the 15th February (Ash-Wednesday), and ends on the 2nd April (Easter Sunday), and to publish the regulations for the fast and abstinence during this holy season. These regulations you will find in a schedule at the end of this Pastoral. It is not necessary, in addressing Christians so well instructed as you are, to labour to inculcate on you the necessity and utility of fast and abstinence and other penitential exercises, or to delay in proving that the austerities of the time of Lent are of Apostolic origin. This we have endeavoured to do on many previous occasions, and we rejoice to know that our words have fallen like seed on good soil and produced abundant fruit. It only remains for us now to ask you to call to mind and seriously reflect on what you already know, to put your knowledge into practice, and see that not only you yourselves, but also all the members of your households, regulate your and their conduct according to the principles of our holy religion, and the

regulations, which, in virtue of special faculties from the Holy See, we make for the faithful of this diocese. Most earnestly do we exhort all to enter on this holy season of Lent, with the determination to profit by it, and for this purpose to devote themselves to the prescribed practices of penance and mortification, remembering these words of Holy Scripture: "Unless you do penance you shall all perish alike." It has been usual for us during many years to draw your special attention to the most important question of education, and the necessity for dwelling still on this question continues. After our holy faith nothing is more necessary for us all than the Christian and Catholic education of our children. The Apostle tells us that "he who neglects his own, particularly those of his own household has lost the faith and become worse than an infidel." So that the neglect of the Christian education of children amounts to a loss of faith, and is verily an apostasy. From this it follows that there is nothing about which we should be more solicitous than to guard our children from all dangers to their faith and morals. For, as we are told again by the highest authority, "he that loves the danger shall perish in it." On this account we should make every sacrifice to provide good Catholic schools for our own children, for only in Catholic schools can children be trained as children ought to be trained, in the knowledge, and the fear, and love of God. It is, indeed, possible that in isolated cases children not attending Catholic schools may learn the words of the catechism from either their parents or some other charitable persons, but even should the words of the catechism be learned, in such cases there is almost always wanting that training and discipline and practice of religion which are indispensable to a Christian and Catholic, and which, as a rule, are not to be obtained outside a good Catholic school. Guard your children, then, from the dangers inseparable from secular and godless systems of education, and let nothing induce you to imperil your children's faith and Christian morality, or persuade you to permit them to frequent non-Catholic schools, where indeed they might obtain a smattering of secular learning, but where God's name is neither honoured nor often even mentioned, and from which the name of Christ, our dear Redeemer, is ignominiously banished. Remember the words of our Divine Redeemer, "What will it avail a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul, or what shall a man give in exchange of his soul?" We know that, owing to unjust laws and bigoted administration of these laws, a heavy, even a double, burden is imposed upon you, and after having educated your children at your own sole expense you are compelled by these iniquitous laws to contribute largely to the free and godless education of other people's children. But we must look upon this as a trial from the hands of Divine Providence, meant for our greater good and to afford us an opportunity of showing how we value our holy faith, the most precious gift of God; a gift so great that whilst it is indispensable to salvation, it is the root and foundation of justification and the origin under God of all blessings to man. It is evidently a divine dispensation enabling us to prove our sincerity and fidelity whilst placing within our reach the means of satisfying for our many faults and shortcomings. We should thank God for this blessing and opportunity, and prove our appreciation of them by exerting ourselves to the utmost to establish as many Catholic schools as possible, and making them as efficient as possible. Thank God you have Catholic schools in this diocese second to none, but, nevertheless, we should never relax our efforts till all our children are within reach of a Catholic school, provided with all the most approved appliances of the most efficient system of education. And although the burden of doing this may at first sight appear very heavy, even crushing, it is not in reality beyond our strength. We have resources not possessed by every body, and all that is required is that all lend a hand, and that all take care to practice Christian economy, avoid extravagance, and zealously lend to the Lord. There is an old and homely saying, of which we beg to remind you, and which runs thus: "Where there is a will there is a way." Let us all, then, without exception, generously help to promote Catholic schools in sufficient number, provide these with all necessary and useful appliances, and labour to render the attendance of children regular. If we do all this, and we entertain no doubt whatever that all this will be done, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing our children amongst the most highly trained and intellectual children in this country, and shall have the further satisfaction of knowing that for these great results we are indebted solely to our own exertions, and are not indebted for them to other people. Such a consummation would be most creditable to our faith, our sense of duty, and our honourable independence. Meantime we shall experience the comfort and happiness of knowing that our children have been trained in such a way as to make them a source of blessings to themselves, to us, and to the community in the midst of which we are living. Let us forget in our efforts for the proper education of our children, that others are spared the sacrifices we are obliged to make, and console ourselves with the consciousness of having done our duty to our children. This does not imply, of course, that as citizens we are in the least to relax our efforts to obtain justice in this matter from the Government and Parliament of the country. But whilst endeavouring to

do so, let us take care to remunerate those who are labouring so hard to teach our children as we are bound to have them taught. To succeed in the discharge of this paramount obligation of Catholic education we need the grace of God—and the chief instruments of his grace are prayer, the avoidance of the proximate occasion of sin, and the frequentation of the sacraments. Let us, then, especially during this holy season of Lent, devote ourselves more energetically than ever to these practices, and by every means in our power endeavour to attract the merciful eye of God and secure His blessing. You will be called upon during this year to make the usual efforts to maintain your schools already established and to establish additional ones, to contribute as usual to the Seminary Fund, to help the Holy Father with Peter's Pence, and to do something towards the maintaining of the holy places hallowed by the footsteps of our Divine Redeemer, and the evangelisation of the Aborigines of Australasia. You will, we have no doubt, do your duty in these particulars in the future, as you have done in the past, with that devotion and zeal for which the Catholics of this diocese have ever been remarkable. In this diocese there have been very few, indeed, who have not been in the habit of making their Easter duty, and for this we return hearty and grateful thanks to God. But there ought not to be any absentees and we hope that in the future there will be none. All should remember that the precept of Easter Communion is, in substance, Divine, and that it is only ecclesiastical in so far as the determination of the time of Easter is concerned. Our Divine Lord commanded all his followers who had arrived at the years of discretion to go to Holy Communion at least once in the year, and all the Church has done in reference to this is to direct that the time for the fulfilment of this precept is Easter time. The law of Easter Communion, therefore, is in substance Divine, and only ecclesiastical as to time. Surely, therefore, no one deserving the name of Catholic will so outrage our Divine Redeemer as to disobey His loving command, or be so rebellious to His Church, which all are commanded to obey, as to neglect his or her Easter duty.

The blessing of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

† P. MORAN.

Dunedin: Feast of St Agnes, 1893.

The following are the regulations for Lent, made in virtue of special faculties from the Holy See:—

1. The use of flesh meat is permitted at dinner on all days in Lent with the exception of Wednesdays and Fridays, the Saturday of Quarter Tense, and Monday in Holy Week.
2. At the collation on fast days the use in moderation of butter, cheese, and milk is permitted, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.
3. On all days the use of butter, cheese, and milk is permitted at dinner, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.
4. By indulgent use of lard is permitted on all days except Good Friday and Ash Wednesday.
5. Eggs can be eaten at dinner on all days except Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.

Fish and flesh meat are not permitted at the same meal.

There is neither fast nor abstinence on Sundays in Lent.

All who have completed their 21st year are bound to fast and abstain—unless excused by the state of their health or the nature of their employments—according to the regulations stated above; and all who have arrived at the use of reason, though not bound to fast before the completion of their 21st year, are, nevertheless, bound to abstain from the use of flesh meat on the days appointed—unless exempt for a legitimate cause, of which the respective Pastors are to be the judges.

Subject to the above regulations, every day, except Sunday and St Patrick's Day (when it does not fall on Friday or in Quarter Tense), in Lent is a day of fast and abstinence.

All who have arrived at the years of discretion are bound to go to Communion within Easter time, which, in this diocese, commences on Ash Wednesday and ends on the octave of the Feast of SS Peter and Paul.

A collection for the Seminary Fund will be made on the 1st Sunday in Lent where a priest officiates, and in other churches and chapels as soon after as possible. The collection for the Pope will be made in each chapel or church some Sunday before the end of September next, and for the Aborigines and Holy Places when each rector shall think convenient.

The clergy are requested to read this Pastoral at Mass in all churches and chapels where they officiate on Quinquagesima Sunday, and to place a copy of it in a conspicuous position in all churches and chapels at the beginning of Lent.

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Received "	135 4 9
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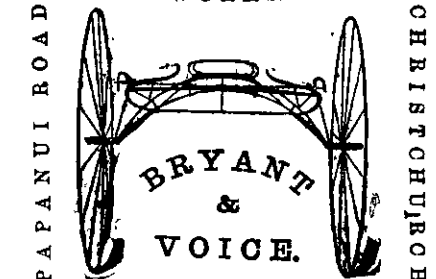
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Proprietress. This is the Hotel par excellence for Tourists, Families, and Commercial Gentlemen. Centrally situated, overlooking the neighbouring Mountainous Scenery. A porter waits on every boat. Sample Rooms for Commercial Gentlemen. Private Suites for families. Ladies' Boudoir, Bath Room, etc
Tariff—8s per day, or £2 2s per week.

R. T. BOOTH'S

GOLDEN REMEDIES

Through the influence of friends in America, and after the expenditure of much time and money, I have succeeded in obtaining, and now hold in lawful possession,

THE SAFEST AND SUREST CURE EVER DISCOVERED FOR THE

LIQUOR, OPIUM, AND TOBACCO HABITS.

IT ABSOLUTELY DESTROYS THE APPETITE

AND ALL CRAVING FOR ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS AND ALL DESIRE TO SMOKE.

NOT FOR DRUNKARDS ONLY. ALL MODERATE DRINKERS, ALL SMOKERS

CAN NOW QUIT THEIR HABITS With Perfect Ease, with No Naggling of the Nerves, and with No Bad Nights.

THE LIQUOR HABIT IS A DISEASE Of the Nervous System and of the Blood.

THE GOLDEN REMEDY No. 1.

Cures the Disease by Removing the Cause, and along with it all desire to return TO THE DRINK.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED.

For you there is Hope, Help and Health

THE GOLDEN REMEDY No. 2.

A Brain, Nerve, and Blood Tonic. A certain Cure for
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, WEAKENED ENERGY, NEURALGIA, AND POVERTY OF THE BLOOD.

READ THIS:
I hereby certify and declare that, after over thirty years' experience as a pharmaceutical druggist and manufacturing chemist, and being familiar with the formula and composition of nearly every tonic preparation on the market, that in my opinion the formula of B. T. Booth's GOLDEN REMEDY No. 2, as submitted to me, is the best I have ever seen. From my long experience of articles of this nature, I have no doubt that it will act promptly and effectually in all cases of exhaustion from whatever cause, for neuralgia, poverty of blood, and general nervous disorders.

M. MARSHALL.

R. T. BOOTH'S GOLDEN REMEDY No. 1
For the Liquor, Opium, and Tobacco Habits; and

R. T. BOOTH'S GOLDEN REMEDY No. 2
A Brain and Nerve Tonic,
ARE MANUFACTURED BY
R. T. BOOTH AND CO., LIMITED,
BURTON'S STUDIO BUILDINGS,
DUNEDIN, N.Z.

Agencies in the Australian Colonies and Continent of Europe.

P. HAYMAN AND CO.,
Wholesale Agents for N.Z.

Price, 5s per bottle.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Will be supplied through the post by all retail medicine vendors.

Irish News.

Armagh.—How the northern farmer is rack-rented was shown in the Land Court in Armagh a few days ago, where the Commissioners reduced the rents of thirty-five tenants on the estate of Countess of Charlemont by thirty-six per cent all round—from £398 16s 11d to £252 3s 2d. For years this tenantry has been paying fifty-eight per cent above what the fair rent should have been on the judicial declaration of the Land Commission. In another estate, that of H. B. Fitzgerald, the same court cut down the rent from £5 to £3 2s, being a reduction of nearly sixty per cent, and in this case the tenant had been required to pay 150 per cent more than the Commissioners allow is fair. Other reductions were given, such as £2 to 15s and £88 to £60.

Carlow.—A meeting of tenants on the estate of Viscount Carlow will be held at the village of Emo soon for the purpose of appointing a deputation to wait upon the estate agent and ask him to grant a reduction in their rents. The tenants are driven to this step by the unusually bad harvest and the great fall in the price of stock.

Cork.—The Baroness Bardett-Countts has, through her agent, John Sipsford, given instructions to Richard Sisk, who built the industrial school at Baltimore, to produce a model of it eighteen feet square, or on the scale of an inch to the foot, for exhibition at the World's Fair, Chicago.

At the meeting of the Skull Board of Guardians recently a demonstration was made by a large number of distressed labourers and small farmers bearing a black flag, on which were inscribed the

paid rent for seven years. Mr Doherty is the first Donegal landlord who has recognised in his dealings with his tenants the exceptional agricultural depression.

Dublin.—There passed away last week, at the ripe old age of 84, Father Collier of St Agatha's, Dublin. His life was full of useful work. While O'Connell was in Richmond Gaol Father Collier was his spiritual adviser.

The petition of Mr J. R. Cox against the return of William Redmond, M.P. for East Clare, came before Justice O'Brien, Justice Johnstone, and Justice Andrews, sitting for the trial of election petitions, on an application on behalf of the respondent for particulars of the corrupt and illegal practices alleged by the petitioner.

The Lord Lieutenant was recently presented with addresses by the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. In acknowledging the former his Excellency said there seemed to be an idea on the other side of the Channel that Ireland's sole natural beauties were the Giant's Causeway and the Lakes of Killarney, and he thought it desirable that the academy should encourage landscape painting, with a view of making more widely known and appreciated the island's great attractions.

The following appears in the *Freeman*:—Dear Sir:—I still receive a considerable number of letters from readers of the *Shamrock* story paper, who are under the impression that the *Shamrock* remains under my control, and I am led to believe that its readers in general are unaware that the *Shamrock* was seized by the same persons who took forcible possession of *United Ireland* during my absence in America. As the labour of replying to such communications is considerable, may I ask you to be good enough to let me state in your columns that I am in no way connected with the *Shamrock* under the present management, but that it is in possession

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

BE SURE THE BOOTS YOU PURCHASE
 HAVE THE
STANDARD TRADE MARK
 ON THE HEEL.

REGIS-
 TERE
 TRADE
 MARK

ONLY GENUINE WHEN
STANDARD

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

words, "Remember '46, '74, '79, '80," etc. The chairman, having inquired as to the object of the visit, a spokesman, named Bonace said he was sorry to say that they had to appear before them to renew their appeal for succour to ward off the distress and hunger which were staring them in the face in the districts of Dumanus, Goleen, and the west generally. They did not come to look for charity, but for honest labour. What they now sought was that the Guardians would use their influence with the Government to try and obtain some employment for them around Dumanus, Goleen, and Crookhaven.

Derry.—An incident of an extraordinary character occurred at Garvagh, which has created a sensation, and is viewed with varied feelings by the people of the locality. About two weeks ago the Church authorities in the town of Garvagh proceeded to the ancient church at Desertoghill and removed from its place there an interesting religious and antiquarian relic known as St Columbkille's Stone, and brought it to Garvagh and placed it in the churchyard there for the purpose of insuring the greater safety of the relic. It has since disappeared. As it is generally believed to have been associated with Desertoghill Church since its foundation 1300 years ago by St Columbkille, it has always been an object of interest. A sensational solution of the disappearance is a report which has gained currency to the effect that the stone is now on its way to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Donegal.—William J. Doherty, Dublin, intimated to his (Cloghaneely) tenants that he is prepared, on payment by them of a half year's rent, to cancel all outstanding rents and arrears and give them clear receipts. The full significance of this generous offer will be understood when it is stated that many of the tenants have not

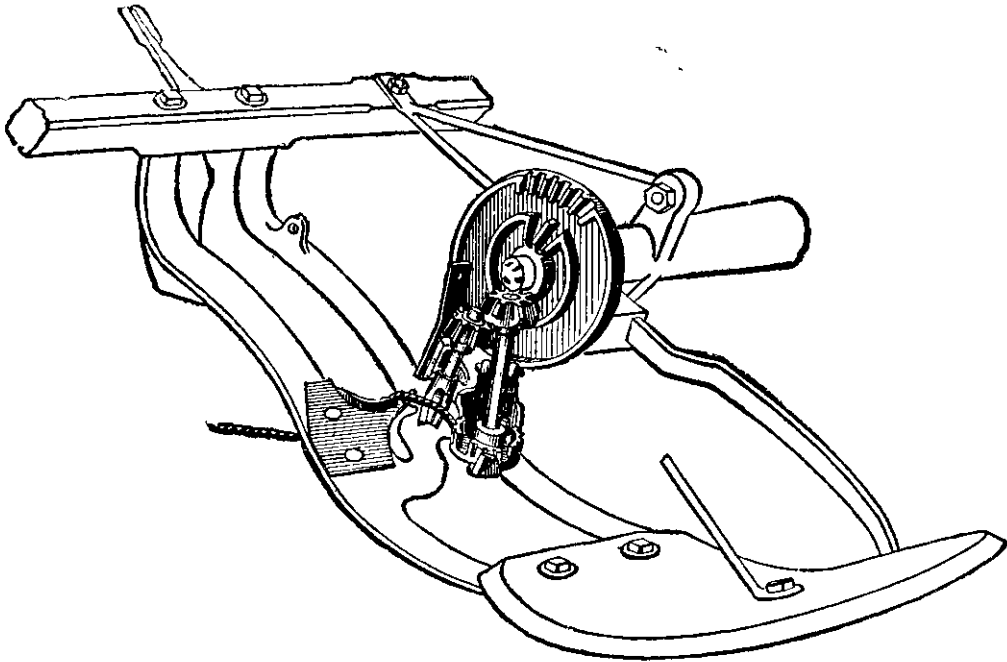
of the persons who, without a shadow of legal or equitable title, have seized by violence and destroyed *United Ireland*, for which no one among them ever invested a shilling of his money, contributed an effort of his brain, or risked an hour of his liberty? Yours faithfully, WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

About sixty years ago there lived at Belle Camp, a few miles north of Dublin, in the care of an old woman who kept the gate of a Mr Woodmason's house, two little boys too young to know who were their parents or where they lived. Mr Woodmason later took them to Dublin, and the elder, still living, remembers being for some time at the residence of Lord Cloncurry (now dead) near Dublin. That must have been around the year 1838. The boys were afterwards brought to Liverpool and deserted there. They were put in a school of industry and separated. Eight or ten years after the elder boy wrote to Lord Cloncurry for information of his parents or relatives or early history. All Lord Cloncurry could tell was that Mr Woodmason was dead and a Mr Byron or Byrne held some property for his heir. Nothing more was learned at the time. The elder of the two boys, now an old man, would be grateful for any information in connection with above facts, Address, G. W. Dixon, Spring Lake, Michigan, U.S.A.

Kerry.—Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde has been making a visit to his constituents in West Kerry. He has promised to try and obtain a grant from Government for the extension of Ding's pier.

Maurice Leonard, agent for the Earl of Kenmare, claimed £4,000 damages at the Killarney Presentment Sessions a few days ago by reason of about 200 acres of wood, consisting of oak, birch, holly, arbutus, heather, grass, and other produce then growing on said lands, having been maliciously set on fire and completely destroyed at

The Triumph of Modern Invention!



— THE —

MCCORMICK SIMPLE KNOTTER

A TWINE SAVER.

.....

We claim that the Simple Knotter used on the McCormick Binder is more economical in the use of twine than any other. We are aware that others also make this claim. Unfortunately for the "others" the "claim" is all they have to rely on; the tests knock them out. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and to the man who intends to buy a Binder this season we offer this advice: When you go to town take a bundle of grain with you and ask the agents of the various machines to run it through their Binder in your presence. After it is bound, measure the length of twine used, including the waste, and jot it down. Go to each Binder and repeat the test. Don't take any person's "say-so" for it. See with your own eyes, and if you are not convinced that the McCormick Simple Knotter uses less, wastes less twine than any other machine on earth, then we will return to the old, back number, complicated device offered by our competitors. Why are we making this Simple Knotter if it is not in every way an improvement over the old ones? Every feature, every device, every new method brought out by the McCormick is thoroughly experimented with by our mechanical force—experimented with and compared with others—and unless these experiments demonstrate the superiority of the McCormick it is not adopted as a part of the machine. It is easy for others to claim their knotters will save twine. But—"the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof."

It has happened now and then during the past two years that a farmer has bought his supply of twine and found it to be far inferior to what he was told it would be—miserable stuff in fact. The use of such twine on most binders is a source of great annoyance and delay. In such cases he is a fortunate man who owns a McCormick. Our Simple Knotter is so constructed that it produces a uniform strain on the cord, without a tendency to cut or tear it—a chronic fault with other machines. Our Knotter acts the same on all grades of twine, and we can therefore successfully use a cheaper cord than can be used by others.

.....

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.

CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN.

Derrycunihy, on Wednesday, May 11, 1892. The claim was not passed and the Earl may go.

At the Killarney Land Sessions last week Mary Leaby, tenant, F. O. Bland, landlord, came on for hearing, on an application to fix the letting value of the farm. The rent of the holding was £3, the valuation being £1 5s. The tenant who was scarcely able to speak any English, was sworn. She appeared to be 80 years of age. It transpired that her husband died last year, and shortly afterwards she received news of the death of her son in America. She was willing to dispose of her farm, which she said she had been keeping only for her son, who, in fact, had paid the rent for her by sending money home. A neighbour was willing to give her £30 for the land in consideration of old friendship for her family, but the landlord would not consent, and after some time introduced her to a prospecting tenant who would give only £21 for her interest in the farm and she was induced to consent to have the letting value put down at £21.

Kildare.—The farm held by John Moore of Blakestown, known as Poulaphuca, was recently sold to Peter Murphy of South Great George street, Dublin, for £1,500.

Longford.—Justin McCarthy and Edward Blake, M.P.'s, will, it is stated, attend the County Convention to be held in Longford on an early date.

At recent Ballymahon fair the demand was pretty good, but the prices were very low. Several lots of cattle and sheep remained unsold. There was a large supply of stock. The pig fair was something better. Fat pigs realised L3 to L6; store pigs, L2 to L2 10s; springer cows, L11 to L18; year-and-a-half bullocks, L3 to L5; two-year-olds, L5 to L10; milch cows, L10 to L14. Sheep:—Lambs, 14s to 25s; hoggets, L1 5s to L1 15s; fat sheep, L1 6s to L2 5s.

found in the present very depressed condition of agricultural affairs is problematical.

Tipperary.—Michael Tobin was last week evicted from his holding in Bawnricard by the "Murrays," who have laid a whole district tenantless and was'e.

Sunday was the day fixed by the great County Convention of Templemore for holding the collection for the evicted tenants in the Premier County. As was expected, the collection everywhere was a great success, and the enthusiasm and generosity of the Nationalists of Tipperary's municipal capital (Clonmel) was emphasised, as on all previous occasions, in a very practical way, showing that their zeal and ardour in the National cause is as vigorous as ever. The meeting was a capital one. The attendance was large and highly representative. With the exception of Father Meagher's able address, there was very little speech-making, genuine work being the order of the day; in fact no incentive was necessary, as all came prepared to "plank down the needful," which they did in no hesitating manner.

Tyrene.—Some of the results of dressing potato tops with sulphate of copper have now been made known. John Gray, of Scotch street, Dungannon, selected two drills of 40½ yards each, and subjected one to a dressing with the machine lent by the Board of Guardians. The tops dressed with the solution in July remained green much longer than the others, and the yield of potatoes in that drill was 17½ stones of large potatoes (no small ones), while the drill undressed yielded only 12 stones. The same results attended the experiments of James Brown, of Donaghmore, and H. Chambers, Stewartstown, who has lately purchased a sprayer of his own, for the purpose of using the dressing on an extensive scale. There is certainly every indication that the discovery is destined to be of immense benefit to the farmers of Ireland.

H O M E R U L E

— AND ONE OF —

J. & J. ARTHUR'S £3 3s Suits

Ought to make a man happy.

Try one of our £3 3s Suits, made of thoroughly reliable cloth, artistic in pattern and perfect in fit and style.

J. & J. ARTHUR, Tailors,

6 George Street, Dunedin (Second Shop past Octagon).

Horses:—Foals, L5 to L7; one-and-a-half-year-olds, L10 to L14; two-year-olds, L15 to L20; three-year-olds, L25 to L34.

Mayo.—There were over 1,100 cattle and 300 foals and between 300 and 400 sheep sold at the Westport November fair. The prices were down. Foals that used to bring L6 and L7 were sold at L4.

The pitiful condition of the people along the north coast of the County calls for immediate and substantial relief. Irishmen never want charity, they want work, and would have sufficient of it if the affairs of the country were in the hands of native legislators.

On All Saints' Day the first train entered the neat and prosperous town of Ballinrobe. There was a large fair at Westport and another at Castle Gore the same day. Great numbers of the people at Ballinrobe assembled to welcome the first appearance of the iron steam horse.

The fair held at Mohill recently was the worst ever experienced since '47, in fact, cattle were selling at a price ruinous to the farmers, and even at such low prices the demand was very bad. If the landlords ever had any notion of honesty or justice, they ought to forgive a year's rent this November, or at least give 50 per cent reduction.

Monaghan.—One of the most numerously attended demonstrations held in Ireland to assist the evicted tenants took place recently in Monaghan. Every parish in the County was well represented. The cause of the evicted tenant will not be neglected in this County.

Roscommon.—The fair of Elphin recently was well-supplied with stock of a very fine description. Demand was good, but prices low, splendid three-year-old heifers bringing only L14.

Breandrum lands are now for sale, Mr Edward Mulhall having decided to dispose of his interest therein. They are held at a yearly rent of L48, and contains 97 acres. But whether a purchaser will be

The torrent of rain fell last week in and around Strabane was unprecedented for many years. The incessant heavy downpour continued till ten o'clock, by which time the streets became deeply flooded, owing to the traps and gratings becoming choked. So violent was the rush of water that the streets were torn up, and some of them were made impassable with deep glut deposit. One place—Newtownkeny street—is literally torn up, and in some parts of it so great was the rush of water that holes three and four feet deep were made. All the inhabitants feared for the security of their houses. To add to the confusion the heavy rains flooded some roof valleys at the gas works, and the water, getting into the syphons, necessitated the opening of all the retorts, putting off the gas supply in the town. When the gas was turned off everything was confusion in private houses and in the streets.

Wexford.—Sally Power or Poor, of whom an interesting sketch is furnished by Miss Banim in "Here and There Through Ireland," died on Saturday in Mary street, Wexford, at the great age of 94 years. Sally used to declare—"I was born in Rosegarland the night the Rebellion broke out," which was ninety-four years ago last June. She appears to have been of a very wild if not romantic turn in her youth. Sally used to say:—"I call every affliction the grace o' God." Then, with lively humour and many peculiarities of speech, she gave a minute account of how, when she was a neat, comely slip of a girl, she was taken up by the fairies:—"Divil (the Lord forgive me) a word of a lie in what I'm tellin' yez now."—on a summer's day when there wasn't a cloud in the blue sky or a breath of air stirring—took up on a fairy blast, whirled right over the house and landed over on the other side in a dead faint. Ay, and beside the big stone where she was found was a pool of blood. And from that out, for forty years, she had fairy fits. They were nothing else, for when they took her, she—that was naturally not so

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

DUNEDIN.

CAPITAL £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver

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

Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside

Sales of SKINS every Tuesday.

Sales of WOOL and GRAIN periodically during the Season.

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

ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

HAVE you tasted GAWNE'S Worcester Sauce? It is a valuable adjunct to the luncheon table.

ONE of the cheapest yet most piquant Sauces ever introduced Its quality not being sacrificed by lowness of price.

MESSRS GAWNE & CO. have favoured us with samples of their Worcester Sauce.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

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

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF
SEEDSMEN AND NURSERYMEN,
51 PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

TESTED SEEDS.

MANGELS—Norbiton Giant, Long Red, Yellow Intermediate Globe, etc.

SWEDES—Champion, Imported Purple-Top, Skirving's, Bang-holin, etc.

YELLOWS—Aberdeen Green-Top and Purple-Top, Fosterton and Dale's Hybrids, etc.

WHITES—Devon Greystone, Lincoln Red Globe, etc.
Samples and Prices on Application.

NEW "MODEL" SEED DRILL—The most useful for Mangels, Turnips, Carrots, etc. All who have used it are enthusiastic in its praises.

"IRON AGE" CULTIVATOR AND HORSE HOE—Adjustable on any drilled crop, easily converted into a Weeder or Double Plough. Unequaled for the thorough efficiency of its operations and excellence of its get-up.—See Price-List.

BELIANCO CHEMICAL CO.'S SPECIAL FERTILIZERS—Give definite and satisfactory results wherever applied.

List of Prices and Testimonials on Application.

S P E C T A C L E S ! S P E C T A C L E S

N. LAZARUS & CO.,
OCULIST-OPTICIANS,

London, Calcutta, and 281 and 283 Collins Street, Melbourne

(By appointment to H.E. the Marquis of Dufferin,
Ex-Viceroy of India, &c.),

HAVE APPOINTED THE FOLLOWING AGENTS—

INVERCARGILL—C. H. Macalister, Chemist, Dee Street

GORE—C. Woodman, Chemist

TAPANUI—C. F. L. Wrenstead and Co., Chemists

BALCLUTHA—G. W. Hutchins, Chemist

MILTON—W. Walker, Chemist

LAWRENCE—W. B. Martin, Jeweller

DUNEDIN—D. Dawson, Jeweller, Exchange Court, Princes Street

PALMERSTON SOUTH—A. Lawson, Photographer.

All Agents have been thoroughly instructed in our system of Sight Testing (patent 4354), which is now being universally adopted, and may be CONSULTED for SPECTACLES DAILY.

Our "SPECIALTE" SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES fitted with LENSES, correcting the defects of each eye, and in frames and justed for Comfort and Good Appearance are, in nearly all cases supplied AT ONCE, after the sight is tested by our agents, or (in preference) on the prescriptions of ophthalmic surgeons.

The Medical Profession and all interested in Optical Science are invited to see this beautiful test and all the latest improvements in Lenses and Frames as advised by the most eminent oculists.

THE SPECIAL WINES FOR HOLY COMMUNION UNFERMENTED,

GUARANTEED PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE
And Unadulterated.

Testimonials sent free on application to

F. C. B. BISHOP,

WINE MERCHANT, 184 ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

SPRING, 1892.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Are now making their

FIRST DISPLAY OF SEASON'S DRESS GOODS,
and respectfully solicit your inspection and
Patronage.

THIS SEASON'S SHIPMENTS

Are very extensive, consequent upon the Special Inducements offered to MR HAYNES when visiting the various Centres of Commerce while the character of the Goods (as might be expected in view of Mr Haynes' long study of the Requirements of our Patrons) leaves nothing to be desired.

AS REGARDS VALUE,

To say the Goods are Cheap does not adequately convey the idea when speaking of this Season's Importations; THAT MONEY MAKES MONEY is an accepted axiom, but the truth of it was never more strikingly illustrated than in the Goods

BOUGHT FOR CASH BY MR HAYNES,
and which are now on view.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO GIVE THE PUBLIC THE
BENEFIT OF ALL DISCOUNTS

(which in many cases amount to 50 per cent.), and mark everything at the smallest possible working profit. Such being done we confidently await the verdict of the Public, believing that their judgment and discrimination will result in largely increasing the amount of business done by us this season.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

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

MASSEY-HARRIS Open Back BINDER

CAN BE SEEN

At all the forthcoming Agricultural Shows.

FARMERS! SEE THE MASSEY-HARRIS BEFORE PURCHASING.

Satisfaction with every Machine guaranteed or No Sale.

LOCAL AGENTS in all Districts with Supply of Duplicate Parts.

Also **TORONTO MOWERS,**
PEERLESS OIL,
PEERLESS TWINE.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Ltd., Crawford Street, Dunedin.

powerful as another by reason of not being so tall (though straight and a purty little girl, an' a head of hair you could wisp round your waist), yet when the fairy fit took hold of her, she would do the work of three men, be it rapin', or bindin', or whatever she was at, no power could stop her. A' most wore out when the Almighty (blessed be His holy name!) took compassion on her and she was cured.

Wicklow.—The splendid schools which Father Dunphy, in connection with the Convent of Mercy, Arklow, is having built, are approaching completion. These fine buildings when completed will afford accommodation for 500 girls, and will be placed in charge of the Sisters of the Convent of Mercy, Arklow. The schools, the foundation stone of which was laid in the early spring of the present year by the Archbishop of Dublin, will be thoroughly equipped in every respect for providing a sound primary education for the young girls of the town and surrounding locality, and will form an ornament to Arklow and a fitting memorial to the energy and zeal in the cause of religion and education of the good priest.

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED report for week ending January 25, as follows:—

Store Cattle.—The market continues fairly steady, a good number change hands, and doubtless more could be placed if the supply had been larger and the prices more in sympathy with those now ruling for fat stock.

Store Sheep.—At the moment it is quite evident that there are a great many more buyers than sellers. Prices for the few selling are in consequence firm, and to all appearance likely to continue so. During the week we placed 2,590 crossbred wethers and ewes, also merino ewes and wethers. Crossbreds at 10s 6d to 11s 3d; merino wethers, 4s to 6s; do ewes, 5s 3d to 6s 9d.

Wool.—There is no news of any consequence to hand from Home, merely one telegram saying that at the wool sales that were to open in London yesterday prices would be firm, while another says that the Bradford wool market is quiet, with a downward tendency, in anticipation of the opening of the London series. In the local market there is little or nothing doing pending the opening of the third series on Friday, the 27th inst. (not Thursday), when good catalogues will again be submitted.

Sheepskins.—We had the usual attendance of buyers at our weekly auction on Tuesday, when we submitted a moderately full catalogue, embracing the usual variety of classes. There was very good competition. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 2s 10d; do do merino, 1s 5d to 2s 7d; full-woolled crossbreds, good, 3s 3d to 4s 4d; best, 4s 5d to 6s 6d; do merinos, good, 3s to 3s 7d; best, 3s 10d to 5s 8d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 3d; green crossbred pelts, best, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium to good, 1s to 1s 4d; lambskins, 1s 3d to 1s 9d each.

Rabbitkins.—This being the off season the business passing is necessarily of small importance. We sold a few lots on Monday, when all the buyers were present, prices ranging from 4½d to 10½ per lb.

Hides.—A considerable number of these come to hand from week to week, but very few can be described as prime, the greater part being light and badly flayed, and saleable at prices which must be disappointing to consignors. Heavy hides are scarce and in demand. Quotations for good to best, 2d to 2½d; extra heavy, 2½d to 3d; medium, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior to medium, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow.—A steady demand exists for both export and local consumption. Prime rendered mutton, in shipping condition, is readily placed at from 19s to 21s 6d; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior

to medium, 13s 6d to 15s 6d. Bough fat is readily taken up, best canl fetching 12s 9d to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The business passing in this cereal at the present moment is within very small dimensions, buyers only purchasing from hand to mouth, just sufficient to keep moving till the new crop is available. For the bulk of the wheat now offering buyers are not disposed to give over 2s 6d. At the same time really prime, showing no signs of sprout, would command 3d to 6d more, only in small lots, as there does not seem to be any desire to purchase for future requirements. The impression prevailing is that first-class wheat will be obtainable immediately after harvest at lower prices than have hitherto ruled. Quotations—For best milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; extra prime, 3s; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; inferior and whole fowls' wheat, 2s to 2s 3d; broken, 1s 6d to 1s 10d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).—Oats: The position of the market this week differs but little from that of the past. A moderate demand is experienced, but buyers are not in a speculative mood, and only purchase sufficient for present requirements. A good deal more business could be done, but sellers' ideas of values being somewhat beyond buyers' limits prevent the latter from operating to the extent that they undoubtedly would do if they could purchase at prices more in accordance with those now ruling at outside markets. Old stocks are pretty nearly exhausted by this time, and most of the arrivals are being placed without much delay. On the whole, a very fair business is being done. Quotations—For best feed and milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; medium to good, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior, 1s 7d to 1s 8d (ex store, sacks extra, net).—Barley: Old stocks have long ago been cleared out of first hands, consequently no business of any importance has been done lately, and until the new comes on the market there will be no transactions of any moment. Quotations, nominal.—For prime full bright malting, 3s 9d to 4s; medium to good, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; feed and milling, 2s 3s to 3s (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

Grass Seed.—A good deal more activity is displayed in the tone of the market for ryegrass seed; during the past week several parcels have changed hands, chiefly medium, and at lower prices than those lately being quoted, but for prime seed old pasture holders meantime are not prepared to take less than 3s 9d to 4s; and for medium, 3s to 3s 6d; ex store. Cocksfoot at the moment has little or no inquiry, quotations nominal, say for best dressed, 3½d to 3¾d; medium, 2d to 3d per lb.

Potatoes.—The supply during the past week was rather under than over, which caused a slightly better demand but made no difference in prices, which we quote for best local grown, L6 to L6 10s; others, L4 15s to L5 15s per ton; ex store, sacks weighed in.

Chaff.—Supplies are light but sufficient for requirements, which at this time of the year are never extensive. Prices remain as last week, say for really good bright and well cut, 52s 6d to 57s 6d; medium, 45s to 50s; inferior, 35s to 42s 6d per ton; ex truck.

Dairy Produce.—Market quiet; quotations unaltered.

Flax.—All to hand meet with fair attention and realising prices on a par with those lately quoted, which are for best, L18 10s to L19; medium to good, L16 10s to L18; inferior to medium, L13 to L16 per ton.

MESSRS STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Sheepskins.—We presented a moderate catalogue on Tuesday to the usual full attendance of buyers. All lots were well competed for, but prices obtained were a shade easier than those ruling last week. We quote—Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 2s 9d; do do merino, 1s 5d to 2s 8d; full-woolled crossbreds, good, 3s 4d to 4s 3d; best, 4s 4d to 6s 4d; do merinos, good, 3s to 3s 8d; best, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 4d; green crossbred pelts, best, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; medium to good, 1s to 1s 3d; lambskins, 1s 3d to 1s 10d each.

Rabbitkins.—There is no change to report for these. All coming forward are readily disposed of at full rates, quality considered. Quotations—Medium to good spring skins, 10d to 1s; summer, 7d to

NEILL AND CO
(LIMITED)

Agents for the Undermentioned Steamship Companies, beg to announce the following projected dates of Departure:—



NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALASIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The Magnificent Steamships
WARRIMOO AND MIOWERA,

Each 4,000 Tons Register,
Will be despatched from Port Chalmers as under:—

WARRIMOO, on 31st JANUARY, for SYDNEY, via LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, and AUCKLAND, thence to MELBOURNE and BLUFF, via MILFORD SOUND (Weather, etc., permitting).

MIOWERA, on 13th FEBRUARY, for MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and MILFORD SOUND (Weather, etc., permitting), thence to SYDNEY and AUCKLAND.

Carrying Passengers and Cargo at specially Reduced Rates.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DUNEDIN, SYDNEY, or MELBOURNE to LONDON.

Overland from MARSEILLES via PARIS, Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAHE, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.

Passengers Booked to BOMBAY, REUNION, MAUBITIUS, & EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Ville de la Ciotat	6531	Jan 27	Jan 31	Feb 2
Polynesien	6428	Feb 27	Mar 3	Mar 5
Armand-Bebic	6537	Mar 27	Mar 31	April 2

PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.

Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from £24 to £65, including table wine and Suez Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Available nine months	£105	£70	£42

Saloon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris. Best railway accommodation luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight allowed from Marseilles en route. First-class, £70; Second-class, £52.

Passage from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.

For further particulars apply to
NEILL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

SCOTCH STORES HOTEL,
HIGH AND TUAM STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

This grand hotel is now under the management of that popular host, Mr CHARLES GOLDSWICH, formerly proprietor of Lancaster Park Hotel. Visitors to Christchurch may always rely on receiving every attention. Best Wines, Spirits, and Ales. Telegrams and Telephone messages (No 458) promptly attended to. Medical Wines supplied.

R. W. WALTERS AND CO.
UNDERTAKERS, CHRISTCHURCH.

Funerals Furnished in Town or Country on the shortest notice and at lowest rates. Polished Coffins in Kaimo and Kauri from £5. Please note Address—43 Victoria Street; Private Residence, 211 Kilmore St., Christchurch. Telephone, No 146.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL
TIMARU.

T. J. BURNS ... Proprietor
(Late T. O'Driscoll).

First-Class Accommodation for Boarders and Visitors.
FREE STABLING.

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(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £435,000.

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Abbotsford	Walter Stewart
Alexandra South	James Rivers
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Balclutha	Blackwood and Chapman
Broad Bay	Gao Green
Clinton	Wm Moffat
Caversham	George Allen
Cromwell	Henry Hotop
Dunroon	Wm. Sutherland
Greytown	J. Williams
Hampden	Edward Lefevre
Heriot	C. Todd, junr
Henley	Donald Malcolm
Kakanui	Wm Barr
Kaitangata	Wm Kelly
Kaikorai	Jno Fraser
Kurow	F. W. Thiele
Lawrence	Herbert & Co.
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Moegtel	J. E. Jago
Maheno	John Rankin
Milton	Jas. Elder Brown
Moeraki	Edward Lefevre
Naseby	Robert Gleon
North-East Valley	Wm. Mitchell
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Pembroke	Robert McDougall
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Every Description of Property Insured against Loss or Damage at Lowest Current Rates of Premium.

Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and Importers.

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Branch Manager.

Offices: Corner of
BATTRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS
DUNEDIN.

RE-OPENED AGAIN!

HENRY J. SMITH
(For several years with Messrs Suckings Brothers)

Has OPENED that well-known

BOOT ESTABLISHMENT

Lately occupied by

W. H. PAYNE,

GREEN'S BUILDINGS

(Opposite Burke's Hotel),

CHRISTCHURCH.

KAITANGATA COAL.

KAITANGATA COAL is UNEQUALLED

in every respect for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, and is

SOLD BY ALL COAL MERCHANTS.

Cheapest Coal in the Market.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON. — ROTORUA, s. s., on Monday, January 30. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

NELSON VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON AND PICTON. — ROTORUA, s. s., on Monday, January 30. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIBBORNE. — WAKATIPU, s. s., on Saturday, February 4. Passengers by 2.30 train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, NAPIER, GIBBORNE, AUCKLAND. — A Steamer early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GIBBORNE, and AUCKLAND. — WAKATIPU, s. s., on Saturday, February 4. Passengers by 2.30 train.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF. — MABAROA, s. s., on Thursday, February 2. Passengers from Dunedin by 3.35 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND WELLINGTON. — WAHOA, s. s., about Wednesday, February 1.

FOR WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON. — OMAPEPE, s. s., on Friday, February 3. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m. Cargo till 4 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, and WELLINGTON. — HERALD, s. s., about Friday, January 27.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — TAVIUNI, s. s., Sunday, January 30.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND. — UPOLU, s. s., about Saturday, January 28.

OFFICES:

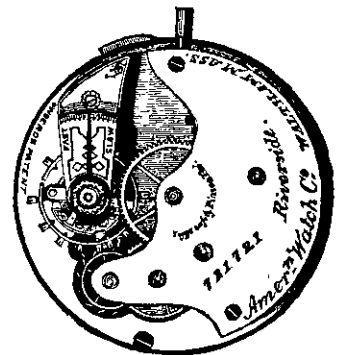
Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

ARTHUR JOHN SHAW

(Successor to Peter Adair),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

13 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.



A Special Shipment of English Lever and Waltham Watches just arrived.

Large and Varied Selection of Jewellery suitable for Presentation.

REPAIRS & SPECIALTY.

Jameson Anderson & Co.
No 155 Colombo St
Pure Seas are Unequalled
and all the Leading Stockholders

LUNARGAN & CO.'S

MILLINERY is admittedly the Prettiest, most Stylish, and Cheapest. Ladies should certainly purchase from the above.

Ladies should

8d; inferior and mixed, 6d to 7d; suckers and half grown, 3d to 5d per lb.

Hides—A steady demand is experienced for all coming forward. We quote—Good to best, 5d to 2½d; extra heavy, 2½d to 3d; medium, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow is in strong demand, all coming forward being readily placed at the following prices:—Best rendered mutton, 19s to 20s 6d; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; rough fat (best mutton tallow), 12s 9d to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt.

Wheat—We can report no improvement in this market. The demand is extremely limited, and little or no business being done, millers confining their purchases to such lots as they occasionally require for mixing purposes. Fowl wheat is in little demand. Quotations—Best milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; extra prime, a shade more; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; inferior and whole fowls' wheat, 2s to 2s 3d; broken, 1s 6d to 1s 10d (ex store, sacks weighed in).

Oats—A fair demand exists, but buyers are not disposed to give prices lately quoted; in consequence, very little business has been done during the week. We quote—For prime milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d; best bright short feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; medium to good, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior, 1s 7d to 1s 8d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Chaff—This still remains in good demand, and can be easily placed at the following prices:—For best, 52s 6d to 55s; medium, 45s to 50s; inferior, 35s to 42s 6d per ton.

MESSES DONALD REID AND CO. report as follows:—

Wool—The third sale of this season's series will be held on Friday first, commencing punctually at 9 o'clock.

Rabbitskins—At auction on Monday we submitted a small catalogue. Quality considered, prices were quite as high as have been ruling lately.

Sheepskins—Our catalogue comprised all descriptions of skins, but a large proportion were from country clients, and were in dry condition. Competition was brisk, but prices showed no improvement on those of the previous week. Green pelts sold at 11d to 1s 8d; do lambs, 1s to 1s 8d; dry crossbreds, 2s 1d to 5s 7d; do merinos, 1s 5d to 4s 5d; do pelts and boggets, 4d to 2s 4d.

Hides—Market unchanged. We quote—Prime heavy, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, bulls, 1d to 1½d per lb; calf skins, 6d to 1s 6d each.

Tallow—The demand continues good, and all lots are readily placed. Prime rendered, 18s to 20s; medium, 15s to 17s; inferior, 12s to 14s; rough fat, 9s to 13s.

Wheat.—The market continues very dull, and only a small amount of business is being done. We quote—Milling (prime), 2s 9d to 2s 10d; do (medium), 2s 6d to 2s 8d; do (inferior), 2s 3d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 1s 10d to 2s 2d.

Oats.—Arrivals have been in excess of requirements during the week, and prices have weakened considerably. Milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d; bright feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; discoloured, 1s 6d to 1s 7d.

Potatoes—We quote—Prime L6 to L6 15s; medium, L5 to L5 15s. Chaff—There is a steady demand for prime heavy oatmeal. Inferior and light are dull of sale. Heavy oatmeal, well cut, £2 15s to £2 17s 6d; medium and light, £2 5s to £2 12s 6d.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats: 1s 7d to 1s 9d (bags extra). Wheat (sacks included): Milling, 2s 9d to 3s 3d, demand dull; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 3d. Chaff: Inferior to medium, good supply, demand dull, £1 10s 0d to £2 5s 0d; prime up to £2 15s 0d, good demand; hay, oaten, quality inferior, demand dull, £2 10s to £3 0s; ryegrass, £3 0s, of good quality. Potatoes, old, none; new provincial kidneys, £6 0s 0d, good demand; imported, £5 0s 0d. Flour: Boiler, £8 10s to £9 0s; stone, £7 15s to £8 5s, demand quiet. Oatmeal, bulk, £8 10s; 25lbs, £9 0s to £9 10s. Butter, fresh, 7d to 9d; potted, demand easier, 8d for prime. Eggs 10d per dozen.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSES, WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—With one or two exceptions the horses, both draught and light harness, were only of medium description, and as the attendance was unusually small the sale was a dull one from start to finish. There was little or no demand for draughts, but this is not surprising, as buyers will no doubt be holding off for the sale of Melbourne horses, which takes place to-morrow, the 24th inst. A few buyers were present for hacks and harness horses, and it was in this class that most business was done. We quote—For first-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; good ordinary draughts (young), L18 to L22; medium draughts, L12 to L16; aged draughts, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium hacks and harness horses, L7 to L9, light and inferior hacks and harness horses, L2 10s to L5.

A great many men determine to have a living if they die for it. Women dislike garrulous men, because they know how it's done. But a talent for silence strikes them with awe and wonder.

Democrats denounce the Republicans, it is alleged, for being the friends of the rich, but what about their leader, Grover Cleveland, who dined the other day with forty men whose aggregate fortunes make one hundred millions of dollars. They'll be all right.

"They tell me, professor, that you have mastered all the modern tongues." Professor: "All but two—my wife's and her mother's."

Amongst the latest additions to the magisterial bench of the city of Newcastle appears the name of Mr Bernard McAnulty, an Irish man and a Catholic long identified with the national movement in England.

Baroness James de Rothschild has become a convert to the Catholic religion. Her ladyship was baptised on Thursday the 17th inst. in the Cathedral of Beauvais, France, by the bishop of the diocese. She is the daughter-in-law of the Baroness Nathaniel Rothschild, and is a widow.

"IT IS THREE THOUSAND MILES LONG."

We allude to the great Mississippi river in America. For hundreds of miles of its course it is yellow with the earth which the swift current has torn from its banks. Probably the Mississippi bears constantly its solution ground enough to make many a rich farm, though the amount is, of course, greater at times of flood. Thus, for drinking, and even for washing, the water of the Mississippi must first be purified.

It is the same with anything which either for appearance or utility is in some way thrown out of character. For instance, the blood in our body is a river. From the heart to the extremities it is of a bright red colour, but on its return through the veins it is dark and sluggish. The reason is that when it starts from the heart it has just been purified, and when it comes back it is loaded with all sorts of refuse matter it has picked up in its journey. In other words, the blood—which is only food fully digested—carries life on its red current and brings away disease and death on its dark one.

Speaking of her own condition at a period about six years since, a woman writes that her skin gradually became first yellow and then of a saffron colour. Connected with this she experienced several symptoms of illness. She had more or less pain at the sides and difficulty in breathing. Her appetite, previously good, began to fail, and after eating comparatively little there was much distress in the region of the stomach. There was an attendant loss of energy, both of mind and body, and she felt tired, languid, and weak.

Now we must observe that in case of natural fatigue from labour or any exertion rest is an unfailing remedy. Sleep and relaxation renew our powers. But there is a kind of fatigue which rest does not relieve—for which the Angel of Sleep bears no healing in his wings. What vile counterfeiter is it?

She adds:—"I finally took to my bed and was visited by a doctor, who said my liver was wrong, and that I had jaundice. He gave me medicine, but as it had no good effect he advised me to go to the hospital. As I objected to this, he said I might try a change of air and see what that would do for me. So I gave up my place and went to my home at Fairfield, in Gloucestershire. Failing to obtain any benefit from the change, I consulted another physician, who attended me for some time, but I grew no better. Whatever I did I could not recover my strength, and my friends thought I was in a decline.

"I did not eat enough to feed a bird, and began to despair of ever recovering my health. With many ups and downs in the way of feeling, and of fear and hope, I lingered along until July, 1890, when an acquaintance recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Indeed, so much was I impressed with what was said about this medicine that I sent my niece four miles to procure a bottle of it. After taking the contents I felt better. A weight seemed to be lifted from my chest, my relish for food returned, and by degrees I found myself in every way stronger. I will conclude by saying that after having used two bottles more of the Syrup I was able to return to Birmingham quite well, and have had no signs of the ailment since. It is only just to mention that I feel better now than I have done for many years, and had I sooner known of Mother Seigel's Syrup I should have avoided an amount of suffering and misery which it saddens me even to look back upon."

The lady referred to is Miss Sarah Hawkes, of the "Lion Inn," Longmore street, Birmingham. That yellow or saffron colour of the blood was caused by the failure of the liver to secrete, or take away the bile from the blood. Remaining in the blood it was carried to all parts of the body, and necessarily showed itself through the skin in the ghastly blue and green tints.

Understand, please, that the bile, useful to help move the bowels, is a poison when in the blood. The entire malady of biliousness, in all its forms, is a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia, the source of most of our aches, pains, and diseases. It is no new thing to say that the success of Mother Seigel's Syrup in reviving the torpid digestion, stimulating the liver, and thus purifying the blood, sets it apart from all other medicines as an article to be relied upon when the use of ordinary drugs has been followed only by disappointment. The blood holds the secret of life, and this remedy keeps that ruby river clear and clean.

A NAGGING WIFE.

A FACT.

A SPEAKER was holding forth on woman, and he made out that she was just a little angel on earth. In glowing words he pictured how patient she was in suffering, how courageous in trouble, and how altogether gentle, loving and good she was under all circumstances, and closed his peroration by declaring that any man who laid his hand on a woman, save in the act of kindness, was a monster. After the lecture, a pale, haggard, woe-begone looking man shuffled up to the speaker and said, "Look here, mister, I've heard what you've been saying about woman; all about how nice and sweet she is, why, one would imagine that you believed all women were just blushing, full blown roses; I guess you don't know my wife. Well she hasn't no blooming rose. She's a daisy, a reg'lar daisy, why mister my wife is a nagger, and there isn't an hour when she's awake, but what she's nagging some one. If it isn't me, it's the children, if it isn't the children, it's the cat. There is nothing that escapes her nagging tongue, and the only time any of us gets any rest is when she has nagged herself to sleep.

How like the nerves of a man who drinks; they just nag, nag all the time, giving no rest until enough liquor has been taken to deaden all nervous sensibility, and the poor fellow goes off into that sodden, snoring, miserable state that is but the rattling skeleton of a healthy sleep.

R. T. Booth's Golden Remedy No 1 puts an end to all this nagging of the nerves by destroying all desire for liquor.

R. T. Booth's Golden Remedy No 2 is the best Brain and Nerve tonic on this earth. All chemists.

For all kinds of Drapery, Clothing, Tailoring, Boots & Shoes, Millinery, Mantles, &c. there is no House giving such good value as

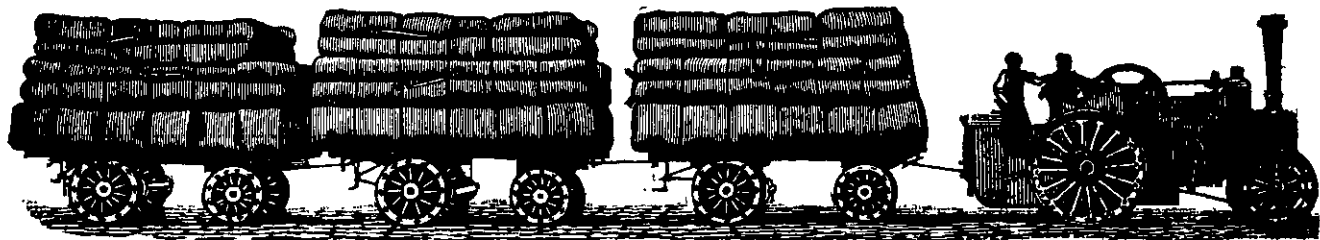
LONARGAN & CO.

J. & H. McLAREN'S (LEEDS) TRACTION ENGINES

ALSO

PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE, AND FIXED ENGINES

Combine Durability, Simplicity, Handiness, and Speed.



GOLD MEDAL, Haddington, N.B. 1891, after a Trial Open to All Comers. FIRST PRIZE, £75, Glasgow, 1888, after a Severe Trial.

The above Awards are the Latest that have been competed for at Home, and McLAREN was First in both. They are the ONLY Traction Engines used for Carting Wool from the back country to Christchurch.

W. A. McLAREN, AGENT, ST. ASAPH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

A GROWING BUSINESS.

THE DRAPERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

Point with great pride to the phenomenal success they have achieved since they opened at 86 and 88 George street, Dunedin, two years ago. They claim, without fear of contradiction, that no other House in Town can show such a growth and record in the time; and still there is no let up. Why is it? Why are they making such headway? They will inform you it is because they IMPORT DIRECT, buy for CASH, and sell for READY MONEY only, while their expenses are lower than Princes street shops. They have a good location, are prompt, accommodating, and a pushing, trade-making Firm. In fact, they fill a want by supplying really reliable goods at prices within the reach of all. They have now opened up their

SUMMER SEASON'S SHIPMENTS OF DRESSES, PRINTS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c., &c., and cordially invite inspection and comparison. Pay them a visit, and be satisfied and pleased.

DRAPERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
86 and 88 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. RHODES & CO.
DUNEDIN
STEAM DYEING & CLEANING WORKS
116 George Street, Dunedin.

We would respectfully solicit orders for Dyeing and Cleaning. Every description of Damask, Tapestries, Lace, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Feathers, &c., Cleaned or Dyed carefully and well. Terms moderate. Goods to be dyed Black for Mourning receive prompt attention.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

Hats, &c., in the Newest Shape and Designs, on the Shortest Notice



Hats renovated and Re-blocked. The trade supplied. Charges most reasonable.

Late H. BOOTH,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
170 High street, opposite Burke's Hotel,
CHRISTCHURCH.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
BATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. GEBBIE - PROPRIETRESS

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

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

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

I BEG to notify the general public I have on hand some of the very best Cloths.

OBTAINABLE in the market, including Worsteds, Tweeds (English and Colonial), Trousers of the latest patterns.

WHICH I am making up in the most Fashionable Style at the cheapest rates for cash.

P. AITKEN, Tailor, Octagon Dunedin.

HUGH GOURLEY desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

M. R. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG
SURGEON DENTIST,

Begs to announce that he has quite recovered and is able to ATTEND to all his PATIENTS PERSONALLY. Having Two Surgeries, with all the modern conveniences, no delay will be experienced.

Cases made without Palates where applicable.

For the convenience of Patients we have TWO SURGERIES, Replete with Every Modern Convenience.

FILLINGS A SPECIALITY.

Fees Moderate, compatible with the Highest Workmanship

COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
CORNER OF PRINCES AND HIGH STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

ELEVATOR AT WORK ALL DAY.

Telephone No. 604.

Hours: From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

M. R. FRANK ARMSTRONG,
DENTIST,

May be Consulted at his Offices,
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,

Corner of Princes and High Streets (Entrance from Princes Street)

HIGH SCHOOL, ST. DOMINIC'S PRIORY DUNEDIN.

The course of instruction comprises English (Grammar and Literature), Elocution, Geography, History, Penmanship, Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Book-keeping), Elementary Science, Latin, French, Italian, German, Music, Singing, Piano, Art Needlework, Drawing, Painting, &c., &c.

TERMS:

Boarders, £40 per annum, paid half-yearly in advance	
Day Pupils (Senior School), £3 per term, paid in advance	
" (Junior School), £1 10s do do	Piano, £1 10s
" Kindergarten, 10s do do	do 10s

EXTRAS, embracing Pianoforte, Harp, Harmonium, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Paper Flower Making, Wax Flower Modelling, Gymnasium (costume included), Painting, from £1 1s to £3 3s per term.

Domestic Economy and Cooking, 12s; Saturday Afternoon Classes (Civil Service subjects), 10s; Dressmaking by special arrangement. Boarders under 10 are not charged extra for Music.

Pupils are admitted at any time; allowance is made for the portion of the term elapsed before a pupil's entrance.

Ladies desiring to learn Music, Singing, Flower-making, or any other accomplishment, can receive morning or afternoon lessons at the Convent.

MRS. DREAVER'S

SPRING SHOW of the Latest Novelties in Summer Millinery, Dorothy Capes, Newmarket Jackets, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, &c. Ladies should see the Goods: Beautiful and very Moderate in Price
SCIENTIFIC DRESSMAKING TAUGHT.

S. FRANCIS XAVIER'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, WELLINGTON.

School re-opens JANUARY 31st, in the New Premises in Upper Ingestre Street.

The large, comfortable house and spacious grounds offer excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Every branch of a first-class English Education is carefully attended to, with French, Latin and Mathematics, when desired. All kinds of Useful and Ornamental Needlework taught. Young Ladies prepared for Matriculation and other Examinations.

Piano, German, Violin and Painting Lessons are extras.
TERMS—English and French—Boarders, £30 per annum; Day Scholars, 25s per quarter.

WELLINGTON.

A GRAND ZEALANDIA FAIR AND MONSTER ART UNION, In Aid of the Fund for BUILDING SCHOOLS AT NEWTOWN, Will be opened in the SKATING RINK On FEBRUARY 6.

The Very Rev Father Devoy, S.M., V.G., confidently appeals to his friends to whom he has sent Books of Tickets that they will return him the Blocks and Cash as soon as possible.

S. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

The College RE-OPENS on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

The co-operation of Parents and Guardians is solicited in ensuring punctual attendance of Students on Monday, Feb. 6.

F. J. WATTERS, S.M., D.D.,
Rector.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY SOLICITORS

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

NOTICE.

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

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

OTAGO CONSERVATORIO OF MUSIC

(Established 1890),
VIEW STREET (off Moray place).

Director:

SIGNOR B. SQUARISE, B.C.M.T., Professor of the Violin,
FIRST QUARTER COMMENCES

1st FEBRUARY 1893.

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HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.
FUNDS. NEW BUSINESS.

Date.	Amount.	Period.	Sum Assured.
31st March, 1877	416,988	3 years ended 31st March, 1877	4,997,937
31st March, 1880	103,450	3 years ended 31st March, 1880	2,214,217
31st March, 1882	298,708	3 years ended 31st March, 1882	2,682,200
31st March, 1886	586,074	3 years ended 31st March, 1886	3,222,256
31st Dec., 1888	863,281	2 1/2 years ended 31st Dec., 1888	4,127,216
31st Dec., 1891	1,372,861	3 years ended 31st Dec., 1891	5,423,410

During the year 1891 the New Business exceeded ONE MILLION AND A HALF, and the Funds were increased by £175,946, representing an increase for the One Year of nearly FIFTEEN PER CENT.

Head Office, Wellington. ARTHUR C. GIBBS,
Secretary for New Zealand.

District Agents:

C. E. YOUNG, Christchurch. | JOHN P. PIERCY, Dunedin.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, LEESTON.

I make an earnest and confident appeal to all my friends throughout New Zealand, but especially to all my Old Parishioners in Canterbury, for a donation towards the erection of a New Church at Leeston.

Mass is offered once a week for the Spiritual Welfare, and especially for the Precious Grace of a Holy Death, of all subscribers. Any donation addressed to me, Leeston Post Office, will be gratefully received and acknowledged in proper time.

LEEESTON:—Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

J. C. CHEVIER.

S. MARY'S ART-UNION, TAURANGA

The DRAWING of prizes of the above Art-Union is POSTPONED till 1st MARCH, 1893.

M. J. GILSENAN.

MONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART, BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Under the Patronage of the Right Rev Dr Grimes, S.M., D.D.)

The above Schools will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, January 30th.

For further particulars and prospectus apply to the

REV. MOTHER PROGRESS.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

THE BISHOP'S PASTORAL.



In another part of this paper will be found Dr MORAN's Lenten Pastoral for this year. This document strikes us as containing matter of the greatest importance in reference to the education question. It is evident from it that the Bishop expects nothing, or next to nothing, from mere political action. No doubt the Catholic people are reminded of their rights and duties as citizens, and warned that their duties as citizens remain untouched by anything said in the Pastoral. But the Bishop has made it clear that his chief reliance, so far as Catholic education is concerned, is placed on the zeal, faith, and generosity of his own people, and that he expects nothing from a stupid and bigoted majority. To us it is apparent that Bishop MORAN relies for success on the efficiency of Catholic schools to raise up an intellectual, moral, and influential people, and that he is sanguine that his policy must lead to making the Catholics of New Zealand second to none in everything that constitutes a really Christian, learned, and influential Catholic community. There can be no doubt that all intelligent men must agree with the views and policy of Dr MORAN. Hitherto all the efforts of Catholics to obtain simple justice from the Government and Parliament of New Zealand have failed, and it is

J. MUIR & CO., HATTERS and HOSIERS, 16 Princes Street, Dunedin, opposite the Dresden. Largest and best selected stock of Hats, Mercery and Ties in the City. Try our White Dress Shirts at 3/11 Special value. Every description of Hats and Caps made to order. Country orders punctually attended to. J. J. DUNNE, Manager.

notorious that political adventurers, caring nothing as to the morality of the means adopted by them to secure success at elections, have invariably raised the no-Popery cry, even when Catholics had done nothing whatever in electioneering. It is this fact, no doubt, that has impressed the Bishops as to the futility of taking an active part in political struggles, and suggested to him the policy of concentrating all our efforts on the multiplication and efficiency of Catholic schools. The Bishop knows, as, of course, all intelligent men know, that knowledge is power, and he also knows that Catholics are placed in an exceptionally favourable position as regards schools, and none, not even the Government, with all its money and all its injustice and bigotry, can possibly compete with Catholics as to schools. But one condition is indispensable, and this is that Catholics should understand their means and power, and generously do that which their faith and their own interests and honour demand. Catholics in New Zealand should not forget that multitudes of both men and women, highly educated and zealous and disinterested, men and women who are no mere hirelings, are engaged in the sublime work of teaching their children, and the expense to Catholics of this glorious service is comparatively slight. But Catholics, as is evident to all not absolutely idiotic, must lend a helping hand. And if Catholics will only lend this helping hand, even moderately, the good and beneficent work will surely go forward and prosper. A great amount of most successful Catholic school work is done throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the remuneration is hardly adequate to the labour. This is a state of things that in justice ought to be remedied, and that no doubt will be remedied now that attention is called to the matter. Catholics certainly will exercise their political rights, and at the proper time treat their enemies, and the enemies of justice and fair play, as they deserve, but, meantime, they, we feel assured, will not fail to do a still more important work, and leave nothing undone to make the Catholic schools most efficient, and to secure the multiplication of them so that no Catholic child shall have the least excuse for attending public and godless schools. We earnestly ask all Catholics to study Dr MORAN'S Pastoral, and we are satisfied that if they do so they will find a depth of meaning which a mere cursory reader may fail to discover.

THE Very Rev Father Maher, C.M., concludes to-morrow (Thursday) morning a retreat given by him to the Dominican nuns at Invercargill. Afterwards he leaves by train, to open in the evening at Dunedin a retreat for the clergy of the diocese.

THE schools conducted by the Dominican nuns in the Diocese of Dunedin, with the exception of that at Queenstown, re-open on Monday next the 30th inst. The school at Queenstown will re-open on Wednesday February 1st. On Sunday February 5th, the Feast of St Agatha, the Bishop will bless the school which the nuns will open next day, for the first time, at Lawrence.

THE schools conducted by the Sisters of our Lady of Missions at the Monastery of the Sacred Heart, Christchurch, will re-open on Monday next the 30th inst. It is requested that pupils will be punctual in their attendance. All particulars connected with the schools may be obtained on application to the Rev Mother Prioress.

THE Christian Brothers' schools, St Joseph's, Dunedin, will re-open on Monday next, the 30th inst. Parents from the country desirous of placing their sons under the care of the Brothers can have them accommodated in decent boarding houses in the city. We noticed by the Melbourne papers that twelve pupils from the Christian Brothers' school, Melbourne, presented themselves for the recent University Matriculation examinations and all passed. There is nothing to hinder our New Zealand boys from attaining the same high degree of literary excellence if their parents will but give them a sufficient time under the care of the Brothers. Success in one place is the best presage of success in another, provided parents will afford their children the same facilities. We may add that the results of the recent Intermediate examinations in Ireland in which 54 per cent of the successful competitors were boys from the Christian Brothers' schools, have finally confirmed the reputation of the Brothers as being in the very front rank of Catholic teachers.

THE Rev Father Lavery, we understand, is about to undertake the erection of a new presbytery at Hawarden. The building is much needed, as that in which the priest is now lodged is in a most dilapidated condition. The rev gentleman has taken steps preparatory to holding an art-union to aid in obtaining the necessary funds, and those who give him their assistance in bringing the work to a successful termination will deserve the reward of a charitable action.

WE would remind our Dunedin readers of the oratorio to be performed, in aid of Miss Keating, on the Caledonian Grounds on Saturday next, the 28th inst. Their patronage cannot be more kindly or charitably bestowed than on the object of this performance.

THE synod of Dunedin began in St Joseph's Cathedral on Wednesday last. The Bishop was the celebrant of the Mass. He was assisted by the Very Rev Father Mackay, Oamaru. After Mass the Bishop addressed the clergy present and pointed out to them some subjects for discussion. A second session was held at 3 p.m., which, we believe, was the last of the synod. The clergy present were:—Very Rev Fathers Mackay, M. Walsh, J. Sheehan, Revs W. Newport, W. Burke, M. Keenan, N. Vereker, P. Lynch, P. O'Neill, P. O'Donnell, J. O'Donnell, P. Murphy, W. McMullan, J. Ryan, E. Donnelly, G. Hunt, J. Coffey, P. O'Dea. Unexpected sick calls, we understand, prevented the other priests from attending.

MR ST GEORGE MIVART asserts, in the *Nineteenth Century* for December, that there is happiness in hell. The substance of his argument is that the horrors threatened are symbolical only. "The loss of heaven," he explains, "is an infinite loss, and therefore no symbols can represent it adequately." The writer's conclusion is the following:—"Hell in its widest sense—namely, as including all those blameless souls who do not enjoy that (the Beatific) Vision—must be considered as, for them, an abode of happiness transcending all our most vivid anticipations, so that man's natural capacity for happiness is there gratified to the very utmost; nor is it even possible for the Catholic theologian of the most severe and rigid school to deny that, thus considered, there is, and there will for all eternity be a real and true *happiness in hell*."—Meantime, for most of us, at least in apprehension, it will perhaps be safer, as the old proverb has it, to dine with the devil we know than to dine with the devil we don't know. A perfectly enjoyable hell may seem admirably *fin de siècle*, but there is little to admonish the sinner in such an end. In more respects than this, however, Mr St George Mivart is a most accommodating Catholic, albeit, as we have no doubt, a very good one.

THE release of the so-called dynamiter, Egan, which took place a few days ago, has given the Unionists an excuse for swearing. There is, however, little doubt that Egan was completely guiltless of the crime of which he was accused, and which was never proved against him. He was, indeed, convicted of by-gone Fenianism, but the sole grounds on which he was charged with criminal intent relative to dynamite were that Daly lodged in his house and that a bottle of nitro-glycerine, which Daly declared he had placed there without Egan's knowledge, was found in his garden. On this charge Egan had been in prison since 1884. The Government, in releasing him, deserve credit only for a tardy act of justice. It is infamous for the Unionists to try to make capital out of the matter. But let us hope, as we believe, that their unscrupulous violence betrays the weakness of their position.

WE have possibly not as yet heard an end of the state of things in Egypt. France and Russia seem inclined to make use of it for picking a quarrel with England, and the Khedive shows some signs of a desire to play into their hands. Possibly neither of the aggressive Powers will be conciliated by the news, if it be true, as stated, that Roumania is about to join the Triple Alliance. This would be a consequence of an Anglo-German marriage, for that of the daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh must be so regarded, that Russia, at least, could hardly see with satisfaction. This attempt of the Khedive, therefore, to set himself free from English control may, perhaps, prove a beginning of troubles.

WE record with regret the death of Mr Henry Driver, which occurred at his residence, Maori Hill, Dunedin, on Monday morning. Mr Driver, who was a native of the United States, was American Consul at this port. He was well known in connection with public life, in which, for many years, he had taken a creditable part. The deceased has left a widow and a grown-up family, and is also mourned by many friends.

HIS Excellency the Governor and Lady Glasgow arrived in Dunedin by a special train from Waimate on Monday evening. An address of congratulation on his appointment, and of welcome to this city, was presented to his Excellency on behalf of the citizens, by the Mayor and the city councillors.

THE condition of labour in many places continues far from tranquil. Riots, in which the unemployed took a leading place and in which an attack upon the bakeries seems to show that hunger had a part, are, for instance, reported from Amsterdam. From Wales comes a report of a threatened strike of 90 000 miners, owing to a reduction in wages,—and from New South Wales impending trouble is announced, arising from the decision of colliery directors in England, who are dissatisfied because no dividend is payable—that their mine is to be worked by free labour. All this, following the serious

strikes that have occurred during the last twelve months—in America, Australia, France, and Germany—speaks of anything rather than a settled or promising condition of things. Indeed an amendment on the Address-in-Reply, which, it is said, Mr James Lowther proposes to move next week, when the Imperial Parliament meets, of itself speaks badly for the prospects of the working classes both on the Continent and in the United Kingdom. The influx of destitute aliens, to prevent which by legislation, is Mr Lowther's object, is sadly significant as to the situation both at home and abroad. A great deal, in short, has been and is still being said, but so far very little has been done. That remedy which the Pope, nearly two years ago, declared must be quickly found for the misery and wretchedness of the very poor still remains to be sought for.

THE Railway Commissioners, who have done much to distinguish themselves in the character of the Jack-in-office, have played another characteristic prank by refusing free passes to the members of the Central Otago Railway League who propose to visit Hyde next week—accompanying the local Members of Parliament in the interests of the prolongation of the line, the design being to send the Members up to the Session fully instructed, as eye witnesses, in all that is involved in the completion of the railway. Considering the motley band revealed by the official returns as having obtained free passes on the railways of the Colony during the year, and who seemed to have no claim whatever to anything of the kind, the conduct of the Commissioners seems most extraordinary.

A CABLEGRAM, under date Paris, January 22, runs as follows:—“The Chamber of Deputies has restored the bishops' stipends to the original figure.” Is this an exemplification of the old saying that when things come to the worst they must end? It would seem as if an open shaming in the sight of the world had done the Chamber of Deputies some good.

THE Clare magistrates, as the cable informs us, are calling out for more police—of course they are. A desperate attempt must needs be made to blacken the administration of Mr Morley in Ireland. But let us not forget how completely the addresses of the judges at the winter assizes have given the lie to the assertion that crime was on the increase. The report alluded to is one of those characterised the other day by Mr Morley speaking at Newcastle, and the cable agency again prove their claim to rank with the worst of the sources of false news justly stigmatised by him.

MEASURES have been taken, we learn, to make the concert tendered as a benefit to Mrs Angus on the eve of her departure from Dunedin most attractive, and worthy of the musical reputation of the lady to whom it is offered. A crowded house may be certainly reckoned on, Mrs Angus having done so much to deserve the gratitude of the people of this city.

“THOMAS CALLAN, the Irish-American dynamiter, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1888, has been released.”—We have no recollection of this case. The so-called dynamite prisoners were last year, according to a Parliamentary return, 16, of whom 12 had been convicted in 1883, two in 1884, and two in 1885. All were under sentence for life, except James Egan, whose term was 20 years. Not one of these men, moreover, had been convicted of dynamite offences. All had been prosecuted for treason-felony.

THE Khedive evidently means mischief. The outlook, as we write, seems very black. The state of things in Egypt is but the straw that shows how the wind is blowing, for without encouragement from without it could hardly have occurred, and certainly could not be maintained. Mr Gladstone's Government, however, stand firm, and are strengthening the English forces in the country. The issue will possibly be an open declaration of annexation, and, not quite impossibly, a war to make it good. The matter, as we have said before, is of the utmost interest for these colonies, involving as it does English interests in India, which are of vital importance to us.

Messrs J. and H. McLaren's engines are now in general use. In every instance their qualities ensure complete satisfaction. Mr W. A. McLaren, St Asaph street, Christchurch, is agent for the firm.

The first quarter commences on Wednesday, February 1, at the Otago Conservatorio of Music, conducted in View street, Dunedin, by Signor Squarise. The students of the Conservatorio have already made their mark in the city, testifying well to the character of the instruction bestowed upon them.

The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society is in a thoroughly prosperous and progressive condition. The public will find it much to their advantage to do business with the society.

Mrs Keyboard: “Why do you always sit at the hotel piano? You can't play a note.” Old Stokes: “Neither can anyone else while I'm here.”

“There!” triumphantly exclaimed an editor, as a bullet came through the window and shattered an inkstand, “I knew that new ‘personal’ column would be a success.”

CATHOLIC SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT AT LEESTON.

(From the *Ellesmere Guardian*.)

THE annual entertainment in aid of the Catholic School Fund was held at the Town Hall, Leeston, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. As usual on occasions of this kind, the building was packed with a large audience, and standing room was hardly obtainable shortly after the time of opening, which had been fixed for 7.30. The hall was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, etc, and looked exceedingly pretty, and on the stage the furnishings and decorations added greatly to the general effect. Evidently the committee had worked hard to make everything as successful as possible, and we are glad to state that their efforts were duly appreciated if we may judge from the hearty applause from the audience which followed the rising of the curtain. Owing to the absence of one or two of the performers the programme had to be slightly altered. It was much to be regretted that Mrs J. Haydon and Mr Fletcher were unavoidably prevented from appearing, particularly the latter; as the committee had specially arranged for new talent at the entertainment. No blame whatever, can be attached to the committee for this, and had they known previous to the entertainment that two of the principal performers would be absent, they would have arranged for someone else to take their places. Fortunately, Mr A. Cooper overcame the difficulty and kindly filled the vacancies very creditably at a moment's notice. The first part of the programme opened with an overture on the piano, “Grand March,” by Miss J. Henley and Master Henley, which was nicely rendered. That forever fond song to Irish hearts “The Dear Little Shamrock” was very sweetly sung by Miss Williams. Mrs J. P. Kelly followed with “Kate's Letter,” which she sang with much expression and her usual ability. In this item the audience were loud in demanding an encore, which was kindly responded to. Mr T. Wood gave one of his clever character sketches and stump speeches, which, together with his droll antics, fairly convulsed the house. A sailor's hornpipe, extremely well danced, was also given by Mr Wood, for which he received a most enthusiastic encore, and had to repeat the item. Miss Williams sang “Dear Robin, I'll be true,” very nicely. A negro character sketch of an extremely laughable description by Mr Wood concluded the first part. The second part opened with the piano duet “Qui Vive,” which was excellently played by Miss J. and Master Henley. The vocal duet, “Life's dream is o'er,” by Mr and Mrs J. P. Kelly, was very nicely sung indeed, but the piano accompaniment was slightly loud on one or two occasions. Mrs Kelly gave “Many a mile away” in her usual pleasing manner, and had to respond to a loud and enthusiastic recall. Miss M. Williams sang “Bring back my sailor boy” very nicely indeed. Mr A. Cooper sang two comic songs, which were highly appreciated, and Mr T. Wood created roars of laughter with his burlesque acting, singing, and dancing. His Irish dancing was very well done, and he had to respond to the demands of the audience for a repetition, notwithstanding the exertion (owing to the abnormal heat of the stage), had almost caused him to reach a “boiling-down” state. Misses Holley and Maude O'Brien played the accompaniments. The entertainment concluded with a laughable farcical sketch, entitled “Bum's from Rome,” given by the Southbridge Amateur Variety Troupe, in which Messrs Paddy, Whitehouse, W. Moore, Dyce, Penfold, and Hibbard took part, and the piece went fairly well, although we should have liked to have seen it go better than it did. We believe, however, that the audience were pleased, as the amusing situations in the piece seemed to cause much laughter. Mr Henley then stepped forward and thanked the large audience for their attendance and support. The object was one in which he was glad to see every person in the district took an interest and that they sympathised in a practical manner with their efforts to provide that instruction for Catholic children which continued under very great disadvantages as compared with others. He had the pleasure to announce that the proceeds of this entertainment would exceed that of last year by upwards of £15 (applause). He regretted that the programme had to be curtailed, owing to the non-appearance of several performers who promised to assist. He begged to move a hearty vote of thanks to those who had helped to make the entertainment as enjoyable as it had been. The motion was carried with acclamation. The singing of the New Zealand National Anthem brought the entertainment to a close. The whole of the performers were then very thoughtfully invited to an excellent supper, laid in a marquee adjoining the hall, at which tea and coffee and refreshments of all kinds were provided in a most liberal and *recherché* manner. We must not forget to mention the kindness which members of the variety troupe received at the hands of Messrs Murphy, the indefatigable secretary, Kilbride, Henley, Holley, and others, who also were most attentive to the visitors and to our representative in particular. Several lady friends who also assisted in the supper and refreshment marquee deserve special mention for their kindness and attention during the evening.

The way to meet a man of doubtful credit is to take no note of him.

NEW MUSIC.

The Dresden Popular Musical Album, edited by J. A. X. Riedle. This is a very well selected and nicely arranged publication. It contains several pretty songs, some of them old favourites, and others that are destined to become so. "Kate O'Shane," "The Arab's farewell to his steed," and the "Old Folks at Home," for example, never pall on the ear. Among the others the "Bonnie Hills of Scotland" holds a principal place. "The song that reached my heart," as transposed by Mr A. F. Robertshaw, deserves something more than a passing notice. Nor must we forget the far-famed "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," which, the high kicking left out, is not without some considerable degree of merit—although where the words are concerned, the "old maids" of whom the singer complains, are possibly quite correct. "Old maids say I have no sense." The music, however, is spirited and decidedly above the average of that of comic ditties. In all instances the accompaniments are very tasteful and appropriate. Among the instrumental selection the "Barn Dance," arranged also by Mr Robertshaw, should of itself form a welcome addition to the pianist's portfolio. Signor Squarise has contributed a choice little *morceau* in the shape of a polka—the "Ridi e Balla," or laugh and dance; inviting epithets well applied. The album is neatly turned out, and does credit to the lithographers, Messrs Mills and Dick. It should prove a boon to musicians who desire to add to their store a selection to draw on for the amusement or entertainment of their friends on social occasions.

BOOK NOTICE.

Our Alma Mater, the annual of the students of St Ignatius' College, Riverview, S.J., Sydney, is once more up to all rational requirements. The publication speaks of a prosperous year at the college, having to tell of marked successes both in studies and sport. It contains, as usual, several interesting articles for the ordinary reader, as well as technical information to delight the athlete, the oarsman and the cricketer. The editors this year, if not less cheery, seem something more sedate and, perhaps, more sentimental, than they were last year. But—*macte virtute, puer!*—we note several allusions to friends in Ireland. Has there been any coming and going between the college and the famous castle of Blarney? "The steep hill of letters, on the summit of which they themselves are placed"—that is the journalists who have reviewed the annual. The subject is a delicate one. We may approach it at a distance by recalling, for example, how Arthur Pendennis, in after years, read with wonder and perplexity sundry reviews which he had written in his newspaper. How he had, even for a moment, attained to the summit there displayed puzzled him exceedingly. And, by the way, an excellent article is that on Thackeray by "C." But on the whole the annual is most creditable to its editors and most interesting to its readers. It still testifies, in every respect, highly to the abilities and disposition of the students of St Ignatius' College and to the character of the training they are receiving at the hands of the Jesuit Fathers.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday last, 17th inst. The president being unavoidably absent the Rev Father Bell was voted to the chair.

The programme being "Short lectures by members," Messrs Power and Holland with interesting lecturettes managed to fill in an enjoyable evening. Mr Power spoke for about 20 minutes on "Growth of modern improvements in steam." Mr Power having had some experience of this subject treated it in a very concise and clear manner, being quite understood and followed throughout by the members.

Mr Holland's subject was the "Sources of Electricity," and he illustrated his explanation of the sources with a blackboard and chalk. After briefly explaining how electricity may be obtained by friction, heat, chemical action, and dynamo, Mr Holland, after having answered several questions relative to the subject, asked him by members, concluded.

Father Bell reviewed the lectures in detail, and most of the members present having commented upon them, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Count Albert de Mun, the founder of the Catholic working-men's clubs in France, and one of the most eloquent of living orators, is a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the French Academy.

The Irish party have appointed Mr Blake and Mr John Dillon to conduct all correspondence with America, from which country subscriptions to the Parliamentary and other national funds are again arriving.

The Queen Regent of Spain has sent Padre Brugijon, Rector of the new church of St Giacchino (to be offered to the Pope for his Jubilee), 25,000 francs, as her personal gift, and 5,000 francs on the part of the ladies of Madrid,

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

By CHARLES MACKAY.

I LIVE for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For all human ties that bind me,
For the task by God assigned me,
For the bright hopes yet to find me;
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story
Who suffered for my sake,
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The heroic of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd History's pages
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
'Twixt Nature's heart and mine.
To profit by affliction,
Reap truth from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfil God's grand design.

I live to hail the season
By gifted ones foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold—
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted,
As Eden was of old,

I live for those who love me,
For those who love me true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance
And the good that I can do.

FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE.

[These verses, by JOHN WALSH, the "Waterford Minstrel," first appeared in the *Waterford Citizen*.]

THIS throbbing heart of mine to-night is out upon the sea,
With him who from my loving side had for his life to flee;
For wild the storm beats on our door, and shakes the wooden latch,
And peltingly the driving rain is drifting o'er the thatch.

Will love and truth for ever-more beneath our roof-tree dwell?
Must death and doom the forfeit be of loving Ireland well?
Though he was dearer far than life and all the world to me,
I'd have him do the same again for chance of Ireland free.

His smile was fresher than the grass upon the green hillside,
And brighter than the full moon's beam when dancing on the tide;
And fair and frank and manly were his loving words to me,
With welcome ever on his lips—*asthore, asthore, machree!*

My people say I'm foolish when I think of him so long,
But they don't know how true we loved, how trustingly and strong,—
How wearily the heavy days roll round and fly o'er me;
How every night I dream of him beyond the glinting sea!

God send him honest wealth and gold within that distant land!
God speed and prosper every work to which he lends a hand!
Good angels guard and guide him, and keep him day and night
Secure against his enemies in honour's pathway bright!

I'll say my evening prayers for him before I reach my bed,
I'll bless him thrice before to rest I lay my weary head,
I'll beg the Virgin speed the day that sends him home to me,
Or sees me bappy with him there—*asthore, asthore, machree!*

The pilgrimages to Rome on the occasion of the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee are to arrive in the following order:—In January the pilgrimage from Lorraine; in February the Irish pilgrims, the English pilgrims under the Duke of Norfolk, and the Italian pilgrims conducted by several bishops. These parties will be respectively received by his Holiness on the 15th, 16th, and 17th February. All will attend the Jubilee Mass, to be celebrated on February 19th.

Dublin Notes.

(From our exchanges.)

AN influential meeting was lately held in Portumna to take steps to promote the re-opening of the derelict railway which connects Birr to Portumna. The line, which originally cost £98,000, has not been used since 1879, when the Loan Commissioners, who had lent £12,000 to the company, foreclosed as mortgagees. The Most Rev Dr Healy, Coadjutor-Bishop of Clonfert, in a letter to the chairman of the meeting, says:—"You have a right to call upon the Government to take effective measures for re-opening the line for the public good. Mr Balfour has certainly done much for Ireland in the matter of railways; let us hope that Mr Morley may see his way to do this comparatively small work, especially as it is a work which no home Government of any kind, good or bad, would leave undone for six months."

Mr John Dillon's speech at the meeting of the Mercantile Branch of the National Federation on Friday, December 2, developed a point of exceedingly great interest and importance, in view of the alliance between the British and Irish democracies. Having alluded to the great change that has come over the Liberal Party during the past twelve years, and the community of interests existing between the Nationalists of Ireland and the Radicals of England, Mr Dillon invited his audience's attention to the reception which Mr Chamberlain's effort to seduce the British workingman from his allegiance to the Irish cause had met with. As Mr Dillon noted, his offers have been rejected with scorn, and one and all of the labour leaders have recorded their determination to stand by the cause of Irish Liberty. In that, of course, they show their own wisdom. But the incident has afforded a test of the value and strength of the Home Rule alliance, and justifies Mr Dillon in hoping that the alliance may stand to the lasting good of both peoples. Mr Dillon's remarks on the political position of Dublin will be appreciated in the metropolis, and by

will of Archbishop Walsh and Archbishop Croke. Well, fellow-countrymen, I as an Irish Nationalist, and you, as Irish Nationalists, are not afraid to avow, but, on the contrary, we are proud to admit, that the cause of Irish freedom has had on its side not only those two great prelates but the whole of the Catholic hierarchy; and I'll venture to say that the best wish which I could utter for the people's cause in Great Britain would be this—that the prelates and ministers of the Church in England would follow the example of the bishops and priests of Ireland and give their powerful influence in the struggle for social reform. But I want to say this much in reply to Lord Salisbury, without in any way disparaging the well-earned influence a nonset Irishmen of the Archbishops of Cashel and Dublin, that the victories of July last were won by the laymen Nationalists of Ireland by the exercise of patriotic impulse and patriotic intention. There never has been a general election in Ireland in which there was freer play given to freedom of political thought and action than in the general election of last July.

The Cork Municipal elections just decided have resulted by no means as satisfactorily as Nationalists could desire. We have suffered defeat where success was looked forward to with a pretty fair amount of confidence, and where the Nationalist candidates have triumphed the victory has not been as conspicuous and as decisive as might have been anticipated. Some successes have been achieved which the public will regard with great satisfaction, and some changes have taken place in the composition of the Municipal body which will be accepted as improvements, but taken as a whole it must be said that the contest has resulted unfavourably for the Nationalist cause in Cork. It is unnecessary to dwell on the nature of the combination by which that result has been brought about. Everyone is aware of the influences which have for some time been in operation in local politics, and of the energy with which parties traditionally hostile have united for the defeat of Nationalist principles. Within living memory there has not been witnessed a more exciting or more strenuous conflict in this municipality than that which has just concluded. Factionists and Unionists worked as if their political existence depended on the result; they wasted no strength in triangular

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none more than by those Parnellites who have been disgusted by the abuse showered on men of pure patriotism.

At a meeting a few weeks ago in London, Professor Beesly, of University College (London), referring to the Irish question, insisted that every country should have its own national government, and pointed to the relations between Ireland and England as an illustration of the evil consequences of one country endeavouring to impose its rule on another. The effects of the compulsory union between the two countries were more disastrous to England than to Ireland. England had to pay the penalty—England had to bear the yoke—England was to-day governed by a Ministry imposed on her by Ireland. He thought no Home Rule Bill would be thoroughly satisfactory which kept the Irish members at Westminster. Ireland had all the qualifications, moral and geographical, of an independent country. She was cut off from England by the sea; she was inhabited by a different race—by a race whose religion, modes of thought, and habits were different from the English. Ireland should, therefore, be permitted to work out her destiny apart. His sentiment was "England for the English," as well as "Ireland for the Irish," and he believed that when the Tories were converted to Home Rule they would prefer to make the scheme complete by banishing the Irish members from Westminster.

Michael Davitt, in his speech at the late convention, remarked as follows on Lord Salisbury's recent reference to Archbishops Walsh and Croke:—"I feel, fellow-countrymen, when addressing this great convention that I am speaking to the men who saved the character of Ireland from reproach and the cause of our country from disaster two years ago. I know I am addressing the men who in last July returned a Nationalist representation strong enough to hurl the enemies of Ireland from power in Westminster; strong enough to place in power and keep there the friends of our country; and, fellow-countrymen, I cannot but emphasize the fact that it was you and your associates and your friends in every part of Ireland who did this and performed this work. Lord Salisbury is in the habit of declaring, in almost every speech which he addresses to the prejudices and religious feelings of the people of Great Britain, that the Liberal Government is held in power by the influence and at the

contests, but acted in complete accord as sections of one organisation. In one ward the Unionist candidate received the support of the Factionist voters; in another the nominee of the Independents got the votes of the Loyalists; in a third, Unionist and Factionist were put forward and fought side by side against the Nationalist candidates. For some reasons, which will not be entirely unknown to the public, the Nationalist strength was not brought forth as fully as it should have been. In the way of organisation, and not in that alone, the better cause went into the fight at most serious disadvantage. All things considered, the results declared last evening are, perhaps, not as adverse as they easily might have been.

FOR THE OLD LAND.

(By CHARLES J. KICKHAM)

CHAPTER XIX.

The summer months passed away pleasantly enough for nearly all the people, young and old, with whom we have been concerned in the parish of Shannalough—always excepting Cauth Manogue and her mistress, who were seldom without their troubles. We must also except Sub-constable Joe Sproul, who, as his friend and superior officer, Acting-constable Finucan, feelingly expressed it, "got pigs on the brain," in consequence of the sufferings, mental and bodily, inflicted upon him by the fates and Murty Magrath on that busy day in the merry month of May; when, with the zeal befitting an active officer, he, Joe Sproul, took charge of the lean pigs at the Cross of Gleemoyan.

Joe Sproul was an altered man after that eventful day. To his distempered imagination every pig was a black one, and every sound a grunt. He used to cry out in his sleep, too, that the black pig had seized him and was hanging on to him.

"I can't stand this," whimpered the sergeant's wife, roused from her sleep by a dismal cry from the sub-constable, "I can't stand this—and the state I'm in."

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"Sproul," shouted the sergeant, "I'll report you to-morrow."

So he did. And after divers investigations and an immense expenditure of foolscap and envelopes with "On Her Majesty's Service" in the corners, it was one morning announced in all the newspapers, metropolitan and provincial, that Sub-constable Joseph Sproul was removed from Gurthnabober to Shannaclough.

The first man to congratulate him was Murty Magrath.

"You're all right now," said the sheriff, thrusting his fingers down his white cravat. "You're now in the midst of as gentlemanly a breed of pigs as is to be found in Ireland. You'll find the change very pleasant I can assure you."

But the pleasant change did not come till later in the autumn—hence we had to put Joe Sproul among the exceptions when recording the fact that the summer months had passed pleasantly for nearly all our friends and acquaintances in the parish of Shannaclough.

Nellie and Nannie were as happy as the day is long all through those summer months, never being a day absent from school, till that "terrible fall of rain"—as their father called it—in the second week of August compelled them to remain away for nearly a whole week. The roads during that week were flooded for several hundred yards and several feet deep at three different places between the ivied farmhouse and the little convent among the hills. So you see Nannie and Nellie could not go to school during that week, unless they constructed a canoe, and knew how to paddle it; as the two horses, and Jessie the jennet, and even Robin, the old white donkey, were kept hard at work the whole time hurrying away with the hay from the long meadow. For the river continued to rise and rise after that "terrible fall of rain" till fully half the long meadow and a wide strip of Mr Cormack's lawn were under water, and Martin Dwyer expected to see his train-cocks set sail down the river in pursuit of divers trusses, which during the first day of the flood passed under the arches of Corrilea Bridge from meadows higher up the stream. But the train-cocks were saved, "every one of them," as Martin Dwyer triumphantly told Body Flynn and a few other inquiring friends in the chapel yard after Mass on Lady Day.

Ned Cormack did not fail to note the energy and tact displayed by young Tom Dwyer in getting the hay beyond the reach of danger. Tom was ably seconded by Joe Cooney, and their example roused Mick Cormack and Paddy Brien to a degree of exertion of which they had never believed themselves capable, while Gauth Manogue, as her master said was "as good as the best of them" that day. In fact the removal of the hay-crop of the Long Meadow on this occasion was quite an exciting business.

Alice Cormack watched the progress of the work with great interest, and when the last load moved away, she and her mother walked over to the old farmhouse to congratulate Mrs Dwyer, and get some of Terry Hanrahan's eve-apples. Of course Nannie and Nellie went with them into the orchard—where, somewhat to Mrs Cormack's surprise, they found the orchard man's daughter sitting on the grass reading a book, with the tears rolling down her sunburnt cheeks. She was a subscriber to the "Sisters' Library," and paid her penny a week punctually. She had finished making a bib for her little sister an hour before, and had just come to the most affecting part of the story which Sister Xavier, who had charge of the library, recommended her to take when paying her penny at the convent on Saturday—when, feeling a touch upon her shoulder, she looked up and started to see the two ladies standing close to her. In spite of the tears on her sunburnt cheeks, there was something comical in Molly Hanrahan's frightened look, and Nannie and Nellie's musical laugh hushed the thrush on the top of the winter pear-tree into sudden silence in the very middle of his evening song. Alice could not help joining in the laugh, and even Mr Cormack smiled as she took the book from Molly's passive hand.

"Oh, yes, Molly," she remarked gently, while the girl got upon her feet; "this is a very affecting story. I don't wonder that it made you cry. Are you fond of reading?"

"I am, ma'am" Molly replied, wiping away the tears with both sleeves. "I never feel lonesome now. Between sewin' and readin' I don't feel the time passin'."

"This is a nice little bib you have made," said Alice, taking the bib from the grass, and critically examining the workman-hip. "You sew beautifully, Molly," she continued, seeming to count the stitches all round the hem. "Was it the Sisters of Mercy taught you to sew?"

"It was, miss," the girl answered. "And when the orchards are shook," she added delightedly, "I can go to school again for six months. I was mindin' the kitchen-garden at Cloonmore since the currants got ripe. An now I must stay here, off and on, till we have the apples drawn home. And after that father says I can go to school."

"I am told that you have a very good voice," said Mrs Cormack "Splendid" said Nannie. "She's the best in the singing class." "Well, get me some eve-apples," returned Mrs Cormack, "and they come over to the seat and let me hear you sing."

Molly Hanrahan knew exactly where to lay her hand upon the ripest apples upon the tree—indeed, she had made the selection in

expectation of Mrs Cormack's visit that evening to the orchard—and the quickness with which she performed her task caused Alice no little surprise.

"Well, now sit down and sing," said Mrs Cormack, as she took the little basket from Molly and laid it upon the rustic seat.

Molly Hanrahan blushed and smiled and hung down her head; but taking courage she fixed her soft brown eyes upon the river below, and sang the "Meeting of the Waters," in a voice of such exquisite sweetness and with such correctness and feeling, that Alice Cormack was first startled and then spellbound, and when the song was concluded, stared in amazement at the orchard-man's daughter for two whole minutes, evidently regarding her as something altogether incomprehensible.

"You certainly have a very sweet voice," said Mrs Cormack with an amused smile at her daughter's astonishment. "Will you sing another song for us?"

"She has every song you could mention," said Nellie. "But when I saw the sun shining on the water I knew that was the one she was going to sing. I wonder is the Vale of Avoca anything like this?"

"I'm sure it is not half so nice," returned Nannie. "I could not rest in the Vale of Avoca. I couldn't live anywhere else but here. But I suppose Moore meant that whatever place you'd like best would be a Vale of Avoca."

"You are very fond of your home, Nannie," said Mrs Cormack, pushing back the golden hair from Nannie's forehead with her closed hand, and looking somewhat sadly into the mild blue eyes that lost all their melancholy in responding to the glance that dwelt so kindly upon them. "Your heart will have taken deep root in your 'Vale of Avoca,' too, Nannie; and yet I dearly love the Vale in which I have found a very happy home." And Mrs Cormack looked down at her pretty home, with the thick fir-grove behind and the neatly kept lawn in front, as she added, as if to herself, "indeed I doubt that people who do not care for the spot where they were born, and spent their childhood, are capable of caring much for any place or any person either."

Nellie's bright dark eyes expressed surprise, and indeed incomprehension, as she fixed them upon Mrs Cormack's face—the while automatically gathering her coal-black hair behind her ears, in the same way as the gloved hands had done her sister's fair tresses. But Alice seemed to understand the matter very well, and turning round quickly, fixed a lingering look on the house with the glass porch—observing as she did so that her father and little Eddy were staring on their customary walk to look at the sheep. Then Margaret appeared outside the door, with her red cloak on her arm. She must walk by the fir-grove this evening, as the river has overflowed the walk by the hazels. But, to Alice's surprise, instead of going round to the fir-grove, Margaret returns quickly to the house, and disappears within the glass porch. Alice looked around to see if she could discover an explanation of this sudden retreat. It could not be Martin Dwyer, with his coat on his arm and a rake on his shoulder, even though his shadow seemed to reach all the way to the bridge from where he stood on the site of the last train-cock. Nor would Margaret have run away from the white greyhound, standing on the brink of the water, and showing not the slightest symptom of having gone mad. Tom Dwyer is too far away, up among that thick cluster of hay-cocks near the road, to have had anything to do with that sudden change of purpose on the part of the beauty of Rockview House. But stay! there is somebody coming. The avenue gate is swung open, and Alice saw Mr Robert O'Keeffe riding at an easy trot towards the house.

Mrs Cormack caught sight of Mr O'Keeffe as he gracefully reined in his handsome bay horse and said hurriedly:—

"Come, Alice, we must be off. Dear me, how near the house is; and yet how long the way seems round by the bridge."

Alice was surprised at her mother's haste; but it was not the first time that she noticed Mrs Cormack's anxiety to be in the house whenever Mr O'Keeffe called. Nannie and Nellie were a little surprised, too. They hardly ever knew Mrs Cormack to leave without saying good-bye before. And Tom's dark eyes would have betrayed his disappointment to the most unobservant beholder when he saw Alice and her mother walking quickly towards home—for he intended to accompany them at least as far as the avenue gate.

But we regret to be obliged to record that the feeling was in no way shared by Alice.

Molly Hanrahan also looked cast down for a moment on finding herself alone; but just then Terry Hanrahan was seen leading his mule through the orchard gate, and Molly jumped up to gather the necessary supply of apples, while yet there was light, for the "pattern." The "pattern" was held every year on "Lady Day, in Harvest," in the little churchyard where Aileen Cormack was laid to rest long ago.

Mr Armstrong will buy some apples at the pattern to-morrow from Terry Hanrahan, as he has done every Lady-Day for five-and-twenty years. Then he'll stroll among the graves, remarking to himself that the dressed graves are not nearly so numerous as they used

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to be. And stopping for a moment opposite a certain headstone, Ambrose Armstrong, will read the inscription; and while he reads, a flower will drop as if by accident from his fingers. So it happened every Lady Day in harvest for five-and-twenty years.

CHAPTER XX.

Percy Perrington, Esq., J.P., sat at his office, his elbow resting upon a table covered with papers, biting the feathers off his quill pen, with an expression of grinning laughter in his short, terrier-like phiz. The only other occupant of the room was Bill Keerawan, the rent-warner, who was standing at the end of the table wearing quite a solemn, if not sorrowful, cast of countenance. Yet a close observer could have detected something approaching to a twinkle in Bill Keerawan's dull, gray eyes, and an occasional twitch of the muscles of the stolid face, indicative of inward gratification, which, in spite of his utmost efforts, he could not wholly conceal. The snappish biting at the quill pen had been kept up for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; during that space of time the rain had poured down in such a heavy and continuous torrent, that a number of men—some twenty or thirty—who had been standing in twos and threes upon the avenue, had collected under a tree in the lawn, apparently for the sake of the scant shelter of its leafless boughs. Four or five of those men were comfortably and respectably dressed. Eight or ten wore riding coats that had a flimsy, thread-bare appearance, as blown by the keen December wind, they seemed to cling to the wearers' legs—which legs in most cases, judging from what was visible of the gray, worsted stockings, were not of the stoutest. But the majority of those composing the little crowd under the leafless trees, were of the poorest class of peasant farmers, and—as the rain ran down their slouched hats, over their patched and tattered habiliments, looked the very picture of wretchedness. You could easily have picked out the man in that motley group who had the half-year's rent in his pocket. He stood erect, and glanced occasionally towards the house with an assumed smile. The furtive, uneasy, but not quite terrified glance at the office window, told of the necessity of asking a little time to make up a deficiency of a few pounds, caused by the low prices of oats this winter. While an occasional compression of the blanched lips and a catching of the breath betrayed the terror of him who feared the dreaded sentence of eviction would be pronounced that dismal day; and that, wet and hungry, he'd have to return to his cheerless home to tell his wife and little ones that the poor-house must be their doom. The few comfortable, well-dressed farmers buttoned up their overcoats, and with flushed faces, expected every moment to be summoned to their landlord's presence. They keenly felt the indignity of being thus left standing to be drenched to the skin outside their master's door; and at that moment at least, the thoughts that passed through the minds of these respectable and peace-loving subjects of Queen Victoria were tinged with a trifle of sedition. The poorer men took it more quietly, and wrapped their well-worn riding coats closely about them as the rain became sleety, and the keen blast seemed to pierce to the marrow of their bones. There were some ghastly attempts at joking always on the part of the raggedest and hungriest-looking of the lot—which tended rather to intensify than relieve the dismalness of the future which afforded such intense delight to Mr Percy Perrington, as he sat with his elbow upon the table, biting the feathers off his pen and waiting for the rain to cease before beginning to summon his tenants one by one to his presence.

When the rain began to come down in right earnest, a few of the scattered groups in the lawn moved slowly towards the yard and had taken shelter in a cow-house, the gate of which stood invitingly open, when they were joined by Bill Keerawan, who in a friendly and confidential way told them to go to the front of the house and "wait there till they'd be called. He likes to see all the tenants together," Bill Keerawan added solemnly, "an' if ye war'n't all there, there's no knowing how long he might delay before beginnin' to send out for ye."

"The tenants addressed, of course, acted upon the friendly advice, and returned to the lawn.

The rent-warner entered the house by the back door and made his way to the landlord's office without waiting to be summoned. Bill Keerawan stood inside the door, evidently expecting that business was to commence forthwith. But as Mr Perrington went on biting the pen, and minute after minute passed without a word spoken, the rent-warner moved softly to the end of the table, for the

double purpose of getting near the fire that blazed invitingly behind the landlord's back, and of taking up a position from which he might be able to discover what it was Mr Perrington saw out in the lawn that so amused and delighted him. Bill Keerawan did not at once catch the humour of the scene outside, and consequently looked a little blank and puzzled.

"It must be somethin' he's thinkin' on," was the rent-warner's reflection, as he looked in vain over the dreary landscape for any object even remotely suggestive of cheerfulness. As a great gust splashed the heavy rain against the window, so as for a moment to shut out all view of objects outside, Bill Keerawan looked placidly at the blazing fire, of whose grateful warmth he was beginning to feel conscious, and thought how pleasantly his position at the moment contrasted with that of the poor devils under the tree. Then, for the first time, the secret of his master's gladness of spirit dawned upon him. He looked demurely through the corners of his eyes at the drenched and shivering crowd outside, and the rent-warner's stolid features indicated a struggle between real and counterfeit sympathy—the one with Mr Percy Perrington, the other with Mr Percy Perrington's tenantry. The sky brightened a little, however, and the rain became less heavy. Mr Perrington looked at his pen, which was quite bare of feathers by this time, and was about turning to the rent-warner, when something outside the window caught his eye, and, starting to his feet, he exclaimed:

"Didn't I tell that fellow never to let me see a sight of that dog or I'd shoot him on the spot?"

"He gave him away to Mr Armstrong," returned Bill Keerawan. "I never saw the dog with him this six months. But the devil wouldn't keep him from the rabbit-burrow."

"And the fellow refused to give the dog to me," said Mr Perrington with a scowl.

"Sure he hasn't a stim av sense," rejoined Bill Keerawan—remembering that his mistress was very friendly to poor Ponsonby, and fancying he heard Mrs Perrington's step approaching the office door. "Bob Dee, the fool, 'ud buy and sell Ponsonby at a fair."

"Beally," exclaimed the lady of the house, as she opened the door of the office and walked in quickly, but with a certain air of dignity and grace that took away all appearance of haste from her movements, "it is a shame to see so respectable a young man as that standing out there in the rain."

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

(From the *Irish World*.)

(Concluded.)

BUT, though the conflict was smoothed over, the Marshal did ^{all} he could to get rid of the Archbishop whom he had himself selected, and the Minister of Public Worship sounded him as to accepting the coadjutorship of the Archbishop of Lyons. But Monsignor Lavigerie made the characteristic reply that he could not, without dishonour, desert the field of battle on which he had been drawn against his will, and that he must remain in his African diocese. And there he remained, doing the work of the Church with a single-hearted zeal which never lapsed into bigotry, beloved alike by those who belonged to his own creed and the Arabs, who revered him as a just and kind benefactor, before whose strong will they bowed.

Secure in his place, he now began rapidly to develop these larger activities that have brought him into honourable prominence throughout the civilised world. He applied himself with vigour to the conversion of the inhabitants not of Algeria alone, but of all Northern Africa, to Christianity. His success was great, several of the prominent chieftains of the nomadic tribes of the interior and of the leaders of the Arab tribes being among his converts. Two of the sons of Abd-el-Kader, the Arab chieftain, he sent to Rome for education for the priesthood. Finding slavery a great obstacle to the civilisation and regeneration of the people, Archbishop Lavigerie began an active crusade against the inhuman institution, preaching against it to vast and enthusiastic congregations in London, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Brussels, Milan, and others of the great cities of Europe.

His visit to London witnessed an unusual spectacle. For the first time in English history two Catholic Cardinals sat at the side of the Archbishop of Canterbury on a public platform. The chair was occupied by Lord Granville, then the Foreign Secretary in Mr Gladstone's Cabinet.

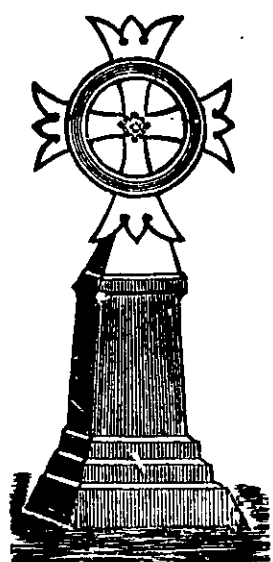
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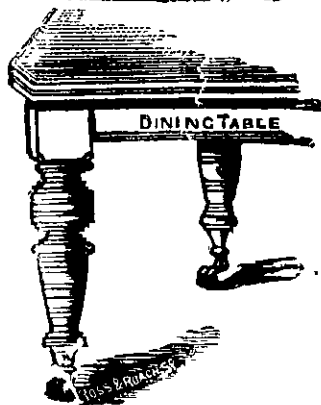
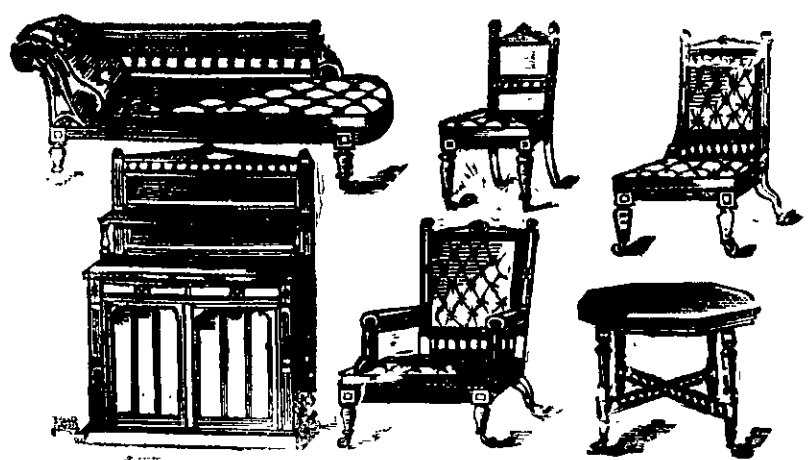
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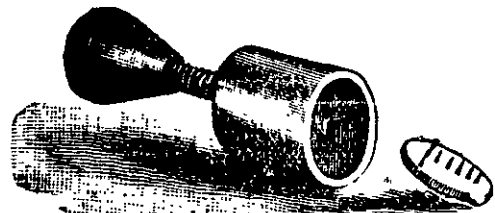
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CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE retreat of all the clergy in the bishopric ended and the diocesan synod opened in the pro-Cathedral on Monday morning last. A solemn Pontifical Mass of the Holy Trinity, whereat the Right Rev Dr Grimes was celebrant, was celebrated at 7.30 a.m. and prior to the opening of the synod. The Rev Fathers O'Donnell and Tracey assisted as deacon and sub-deacon, and the Rev Fathers Le Menant and Goutenoire as deacons of honour at the throne. The Rev Fathers Bell and Bowers were masters of ceremonies, and all the sacred ministers received Holy Communion from the hands of their Bishop. The usual blessing at the end of the Mass was not imparted till after the synod, but not a detail of the rubrics was omitted, and the opening ceremonial, which continued three and a half hours, was, therefore, most splendid and imposing. Before Mass, and after the usual visitation which a bishop makes to the Blessed Sacrament when he enters a church, a solemn procession took place around the interior of the pro-Cathedral. His Lordship assumed for the occasion a superb cope, and the clergy, except the Very Rev Father Cummings, V.G., whose vestments were a dark purple, wore red vestments. The convent pupils, who were followed by the Children of Mary, proceeded first. Then came the Sisters of Notre Dames des Missions, the schoolboys, who wore the badges of the Sodality of the Apostleship of Prayer, the Hibernians, the members of the Society of St Vincent de Paul, and, lastly, the clergy and the Marist Brothers. When Mass was concluded his Lordship delivered a splendid discourse and requested the prayers of the faithful for the success of the synod. He then intoned from the foot of the altar the hymn, "Salvum me fac," and repeated the prayers prescribed for the opening of the synod. He intoned also the hymn, "Veni Creator," and the clergy, while they made a second procession round the church, sang the Litany of the Saints. The choir not only took up the various hymns which his Lordship intoned but also executed admirably Mozart's Mass No 9, and Mr Dougal sang with much taste the psalm, "O Domine Deus," and an Offertory piece. The faithful then were requested to withdraw from the sacred edifice, and the synod began. Some of the sessions were very long and the synod continued on Tuesday and closed on Wednesday last. A solemn High Mass of the Holy Trinity, which commenced at 7.30, was said on the occasion. The Rev Father Aubrey was celebrant and the Rev Fathers Regnault and Laverty acted as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev Fathers Carew and Parton assisted as deacons at the throne, and Mr Funston sang the hymn "Veni Creator" as an Offertory piece with great expression. After Mass the Bishop thanked the congregation for their prayers, to which was due, he said, the perfect unanimity which had very strikingly prevailed in the deliberations of the synod. The decrees and regulations, which will be shortly translated and published, were drawn up in accordance with the spirit of the Church, and when they were read in Latin the clergy signified their assent to them with acclamations of "fiat, fiat" and "amen, amen." The closing ceremonies were much the same as the opening. The Papal benediction was given and the "Te Deum" sung, and then the Bishop and the clergy withdrew in processional order from the church to the presbytery.

The office, which the promotion of the Rev Father Aubrey rendered vacant, of the diocesan inspector of schools will be filled by the Rev Father H. G. Bowers, who will examine the school's in Canterbury. The Rev Father Carew has been appointed the school inspector for the West Coast portion of the diocese. The diocesan consultants, or his Lordship's private councillors, for the year are the Very Rev Father Cummings, V.G., also the Rev Fathers Chervier, Goutenoire, Le Menant and O'Donnell. The synodal examiners are the Rev Fathers Bowers, Le Menant, Goutenoire and O'Donnell. The Bishop nominated for this office the Rev Fathers Bowers and Le Menant, and the clergy elected for the same position the Rev Fathers Goutenoire and O'Donnell.

A solemn *requiem* Mass *coram episcopo*, which was the Gregorian Mass, and sung by the choir and the clergy, was celebrated at the pro-Cathedral on Tuesday last.

Pope Leo XIII became interested in Lavigerie's work and gave him large financial assistance. The Protestant Evangelical Alliance in Berlin and the Catholic Congress at Freiburg took the question up, and urged active measures upon the Governments of Europe. The English, French, German, and Belgian Governments took the matter in hand, and although they have not, as Archbishop, and after 1882, Cardinal, Lavigerie urged, sent military expeditions into Africa to make direct war on the traders in human lives, they established strong naval cordons along the eastern and southeastern coasts of Africa that considerably restricted the trade.

The object sought by Lavigerie and earnestly striven for by him, the Christianising and civilisation of Africa, could only be secured by the suppression of the slave trade, which is the mainstay and support of Mohammedanism, not only in Africa, but in Arabia, Persia, and other Asiatic countries which furnish the markets for the disposal of the Caravans of slaves that have been and in somewhat less measure continue to be stolen out of Africa by Arab traders. With the absolute suppression of slavery the power of Moslemism in Africa would be broken and the way would be made plain for the conversion of the country to Christianity. Lavigerie did not live to see the consummation of his hopes, but he had the consolation of beholding the work of his latter years well established and progressing in a spirit that gave him ground to hope for its completion.

As to the Cardinal's private life, it was one of the utmost asceticism. His living-rooms were bare of all but essentials, and he rarely passed more than twenty minutes at table. He was created Cardinal, March 27, 1882.

Soon after his installation in Algiers Monsignor Lavigerie founded an order for the evangelisation of the natives. It was called the "Congregation of the White Fathers." The members worked with immense zeal among the barbarian tribes of Africa. Many missionary stations of the Order have been established in the region of the Albert Nyanza. The aid of women workers was also enlisted in the cause, and the Cardinal established a convent near the Dutch town of Maestricht, where Sisters could be trained for this severe work.

As a direct auxiliary in the work dearer to his heart than any other Cardinal Lavigerie formed a band called the "Armed Brothers of the Sahara." The members take vows for five years and go wherever the Superior of the Order, the Viscomte de Bressac, may send them.

When slavery is abolished the Brothers of the Order will devote themselves to protecting the feeble, establishing in the Sahara centres for the care of the sick and opening the interior to the civilised world. Cardinal Lavigerie's efforts for the suppression of the African slave trade have been productive of great results, and his death will prove a severe blow to those interested with him in putting down the traffic.

Cardinal Lavigerie, even as the physical man, was a magnificent type. He was 6 feet 10 inches in height and well built. His flowing beard of silvery whiteness gave a touch of patriarchal dignity to his kindly face, with its well-cut features. He was an impressive personality, and was one of the most commanding figures of the College of Cardinals.

The tomb in the Cathedral of Carthage, which awaits the dead prelate, was blessed by himself, and even the epitaph already engraved on the wall is characteristic of the man and reveals in its epigrammatic conciseness trace of the young French Professor of Latin Literature at the Ecole des Carmes. It runs:—

Here Rests in Peace,
in the Hope of the Infinite Mercy,
He Who Was

CHARLES MARIAL ALLEMAND-LAVIGERIE,
Cardinal

Priest of the Holy Roman Church.
Archbishop of Carthage and Algeria,
Primate of Africa,
and Who Now Is Dust.
Pray for Him.

Mr Labouchere has been keeping his sixtieth birthday. He enjoys wonderfully good health. He attributes it in a great measure to his complete abstinence from alcoholic liquors.

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NEW SEASON'S STRAWBERRY CONSERVE.

In 2lb Glass Jars and 1 lb Stone Jars.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Nelson, is keeping up his reputation for "real jam." He has sent us a sample case of this season's "K" Brand Strawberry Conserve, which leaves absolutely nothing to be desired, either in quality or in preparation. It is in 2lb. glass jars, very tastefully put up, and is perfectly delicious. It is not Jam, but might be better described as strawberries in jelly, the fruit not being broken but keeping its shape and appearance, only massed together in its own rich juice. It is suitable for pastry or for the table either as jam or as a conserve to be eaten with cream. Children say it's just bully, and it is as good for them as fresh fruit.—'Wellington Evening Press.'

S. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Manufacturers, Nelson.

A cablegram, which arrived here on Friday last, brings the sad intelligence of the death of the Rev Mother Marie de Cœur de Jesus, the foundress and the first Superioress-General of the Order of the Sisters of the Notre Dame des Missions. This sorrowful event happened on Thursday last, the 19th instant, at Sturry, Kent, England, and in the 67th year of her age. The Order of Notre Dame des Missions, which has houses in France, England, India, and 8 in New Zealand, was founded at Lyons, in France, in 1861, and at present numbers about 300 members. The convent which was founded at Napier in 1865, was the first house established in this Colony, and the Rev Mother St John, a very esteemed member of the representatives of the Order in this city, was one of the small community of pioneer Sisters who settled at Napier. The deceased lady, who was devoted to her sisters, and idolised by them in return, was a remarkably intelligent, energetic, and exemplary religious. She visited New Zealand in 1883, and again in 1886. Whilst travelling during the latter year from Woodville to Mauriceville, the axle of the coach, wherein she journeyed, was broken, and the vehicle upset. For three weeks afterwards she was confined to her bed and room, and attended to by the Sisters of Mercy at Wellington. Indeed, from the accident she sustained not only a severe shock to the system and a scalp wound, but also internal injuries wherefrom she suffered much of late years. Sincere sympathy is felt for the Sisters both here and elsewhere in their bereavement, and every success and prosperity is ardently desired for an Order, which has cost its foundress, who has now gone to receive the well-merited reward of her labours, so many years of fervent prayer and devoted zeal.—R.I.P.

His Excellency the Governor, with Lady Glasgow and party, visited on Friday last the Maori *pah* at Kaiapoi. The Natives gave about a year since a grand reception to Lord Onslow, and their feelings of loyalty prompted them to accord a hearty welcome to Lord Glasgow, who was driven out to the *pah*. When he arrived at the boundary of the Maori reserve he was met by a Native escort, in Native costume, of young chiefs, who formed up with Mounted-Constable Donovan. Two arches of welcome had been erected at the *pah*—one at the Native school, and the other at the Runanga Hall, which was decorated with toi-toi, flax, and several prominent members of the Ngaitahu tribe. The Native school-children were ranged on a platform within the ball, and on a table the school prizes. The Natives and the Native children each read and presented an address to his Excellency. In the address of the seniors of the tribe attention was drawn to a memorial which detailed the Native claims for certain rights and privileges under the Treaty of Waitangi, and for the fulfilment of "P. Kemp's deed." This memorial was presented in December, 1891, to the Queen through Lord Onslow, and as no reply had been received from her Majesty, Lord Glasgow was asked to cause instant inquiry to be made into their grievances, and to recommend that adequate justice be done to their long unsettled claims. When his Excellency had replied to the addresses and Lady Glasgow had presented the school prizes, he desired that the Native chiefs might be introduced to him. After speaking with several dignified Native gentlemen, a number of women of rank were introduced, and then followed a general introduction of the Europeans present. An afternoon tea, which had been provided in the school-room, took place next, and the distinguished visitors returned in the evening to Kaiapoi.

The Rev Father Le Menant des Cheneais, the parish priest at St Mary's, left the city during the week to conduct a retreat in Wellington, and the Rev Father Servejean of the West Coast preached at High Mass at St Mary's on Sunday last. The Rev Father Briaud, also from the West Coast, delivered a very eloquent and instructive sermon at Vespers. Taking for a text the words—"Train a youth in the way that he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," the rev preacher spoke of the vast and splendid civilisation

and progress of the present age, and, at the same time, said that the Church was never so cruelly tried and beset with so many difficulties and dangers. The improvements of the age in an intellectual and material sense are very great, but nevertheless an attempt is made in every corner of the earth to take by storm the very citadel of Christianity by eradicating the idea of the supernatural from the mind of man. To effect this the subtle plan is to seize the children and to train them in godless and mixed schools where nothing Obtrusive or supernatural is taught. This plan is more artful and efficacious than the chains, prisons, and lions of old, and therefore people are becoming neutral on matters of religion, and when religion is banished moral ideas and principles are likewise banished. In conclusion he reminded his hearers of the divine promise made to the Church and exhorted them to maintain their Catholic schools at any cost, and thereby prevent their children from perishing in the flood of infidelity and false science wherewith human society is at present deluged.

THE London Court Journal says:—"Mr Gladstone dines out with a regularity and daring that could not be excelled by a man of half his years. One who meets him often at these gastronomic tournaments says that Mr G's participation in their enjoyment is by no means perfunctory. Some men past 60 still dining out, enjoy themselves under severe restrictions, daintily picking their way through the menu. Mr G., past 80, is apparently under no such restrictions. He eats what comes, generally right through the menu, and can take his glass of port after his libation of champagne, a feat from which many an ardent diner out would shrink. His mental activity is on a par with his physical vigour. His conversation is a never flagging flood, brimful of interest. If it were only possible to reproduce a verbatim report of his conversation at a dinner party, where the personal surroundings are sufficiently interesting to excite him to talk, there would be produced a volume of interest, biographical, autobiographical, and historical. His memory is marvellous, and his power of graphically recalling an incident is the admiration of even the gentlemen behind the chairs." Mr Gladstone is to be congratulated on possessing a perfect liver, not all men can say the same; the slightest over indulgence in eating or drinking is sufficient with some people to upset the liver and cause bilious attacks; these eventually lead to serious disease and make the sufferer's life one continual misery. Timely use of Clements' Tonic with an occasional dose of Dr Fletcher's Pills will always cure the most serious cases, as shown by the proofs vouchsafed by Miss Lucy Lammond, New Plymouth, who writes:—"After many years of suffering, and travelling all over the world in search of good health, it gives me great pleasure to state that Clements' Tonic has done me more good than all the doctors and all the baths, spas and massages I have known. My life has been one round of misery for the past seven years, owing (so the doctors said) to liver complaint. My head always ached, my limbs ached; I was always tired and languid, and I felt more tired in the morning than when I went to bed. I had sleepless and restless nights, and could get no relief. Three months back I came to New Zealand, and in my travels frequently heard and read of Clements' Tonic, and mother advised me to try two or three bottles. I am pleased to say that it has done wonders. I never have headaches now, and I have only taken three bottles, but I feel a wonderful deal stronger and better, and you have my heartfelt gratitude for your remedy."

The Hon E. Blake has definitely taken up his residence on this side of the Atlantic. His future career lies in Irish and not Canadian politics.

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

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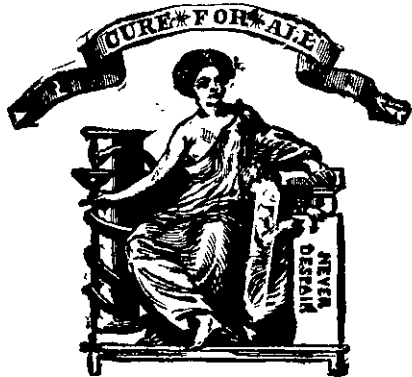
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BOOTS! BOOTS!

THE increasing demand for these

Boots proves that the public appreciate their sterling QUALITY, and the numerous Testimonials received establishes the fact that the ZEALANDIA BOOTS is exactly what the careful householder requires.

When a purchaser sees this brand on a Boot he need look no further for he has found a Boot

That WILL WEAR wonderfully well,
That FITS COMFORTABLY every kind of foot, and is MODERATE in PRICE.

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All orders will be attended to, as heretofore, with the utmost care, and complete satisfaction will be given in every case.

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Mr Dwyer desires to inform the Public that he has leased the above well-known, commodious, and centrally situated Hotel (three minutes' walk from Railway Station), and is now in a position to offer First-class Accommodation to Travellers and Boarders.

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All Liquors kept in stock are of the very Best procurable Brands.

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and WHEELWRIGHT.

All kinds of Jobbing done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 21.

THE Rev Father Goggan, in the course of his remarks at St Mary of the Angels on Sunday morning last, stated that the proceeds of the penny collection made at the doors of the churches in the city during the last six months amounted to £100. He also pointed out that, if this mode of raising money was persevered in during the next eighteen months, sufficient funds would be raised to defray the expense of building the new schools at Newtown. It is evident, however, that the pence make the pounds, and that this is one of the most popular as well as the easiest methods of raising money.

According to information which I have received from a gentleman in the North, the Catholics residing in the Waitara, having suffered inconvenience for a long time for want of a church in the district, are shortly about to erect one. Subscriptions to a large amount have, I understand, been promised not alone by the Catholic, but by the non-Catholic residents.

Among the arrivals here during the week has been the Very Rev Father Le Menant des Chesnais, the popular and highly-respected parish priest of St Mary's, Christchurch. Father Le Menant, whom I have only seen at a distance, looks very well, and has come up to conduct the retreat of the clergy of the archdiocese. I hope that before he returns again to the City of the Plains he will preach in one of the churches here, for no one, I am sure, would but feel better after listening to one of his learned, eloquent, and impressive discourses. The retreat commenced last Wednesday morning, afterwards the usual conference will be held, to be followed by the annual synod of the clergy of the archdiocese at the Cathedral.

The Very Rev Dr Watters, who has been spending his holidays in the Nelson district, returned to Wellington on Tuesday last in time for the annual retreat.

Mrs Captain Smart believes in putting into practical effect the injunction whereby we are invited to aid the fatherless and the orphan. According to her usual custom, she invited the inmates of St Mary's Orphanage to her pretty residence on the Terrace, on the afternoon of Thursday, so that they may enjoy themselves. It was indeed a pleasant sight, not mixed with sadness, to see these little ones enjoying the outing with as much zest as if they were under the loving care of the best and kindest parents. The pleasure which one felt at seeing so many waifs of society—or in some cases the victims of circumstances—so carefully looked after, and well brought up, from a Christian as well as a secular stand point, was somewhat marred by the knowledge that many of them would have been today living in a comfortable home had not one or other, or perhaps both their parents, set at naught all Christian precepts, all paternal instincts, and having given way to the vile promptings of their ill-governed passions, became outcasts of society, and left their little ones dependants on charity. The children enjoyed themselves at all kinds of games during their stay, their other wants being supplied in a most liberal and generous manner. About eight o'clock a start was made for home, the children to the number of between 80 and 90—and of all ages, from a little dot of three or four to twelve or thirteen years—marching two deep under the superintendance of two of the Sisters. Surely some of our wealthy citizens might take example by the action of this good lady—and instead of wasting dinners and luncheons on people who do not want them and who would be anything but grateful afterwards, and invite those children some afternoon to their places and, thus make nearly a hundred little hearts happy. I am sure the donors would sleep more contented with themselves that night than if they were after dining a couple of dozen cross-grained, dyspeptic, grumbling, aristocrats, whose forced civility at table was very often only a cloak for the ill-natured things which they uttered about each other and their host and hostess on their departure.

Already there is a spirit of briskness prevailing all departments of our political arsenal, which the knowing ones consider betokens anything but signs of peace. Indeed, the adepts tell us that before the end of the next session the disturbing roll of the political drum, summoning men to do or die for their party, will be heard. Already preparations are being made by either side for the conflict, in some cases the captains are chosen, and the men are quietly and actively furnishing up their weapons. The Conservatives will, it is said, put three men in the field, and the other side have at least a dozen aspirants for political martyrdom, who are prepared to do anything in reason *pro sua patria cum* £240 per annum. Since the return of Mr McLean last year, Wellington is considered a safe place for the Government, and hence the reason, I presume, that it is persistently reported that either one or two of the Ministers would like to try their chance here. It is said that already the Liberal Association have selected their champions in the persons of the present Liberal Member, Mr McLean and his predecessor, Mr T. K. Macdonald. This arrangement has naturally riled the Trades and Labour Council

whose opinions were not asked, but who, from their representative character, would be a very important factor in a contest. In fact, I doubt very much if the latter body are not more united and more influential than the former. The latter have, however, postponed dealing with the matter until a public platform is put forward, and then I would not be a bit surprised, I feel confident, if there will not be two real labour representatives put up as candidates. The contest will not be without interest to the Catholic electors of this city.

Notwithstanding the very cool weather prevailing—too cool for summer—our hospital is filled to inconvenience. I would not like to predict what would be the result if we experienced a hot, dry summer. There seems to be a great want of energy and spirit amongst our public men here, perhaps it is that they are too much engrossed in their own affairs, and cannot devote as much attention to their public duties as is necessary. About this time last year the city got an unenviable reputation for its insanitary condition, which was caused by the rotten and dilapidated state of the sewers. Because our late Governor did not choose to live on the confines of a fever bed, he became extremely unpopular, and anyone who would publish anything derogatory to the health and cleanliness of the capital would be looked upon as a foe to its welfare. Nothing has been practically done since then to remedy the evil. It is true that the citizens have sanctioned a drainage loan, but goodness only knows when it will be available for the carrying out of the work. In the meantime, nothing has been done to make provisions for any influx of illness, which would be naturally expected during the summer with our fearfully imperfect drainage system. The trustees say they cannot legally raise money for the extension of the building, and the Government are reluctant to assist, as they consider that such aid from the consolidated fund would be only the forerunner of countless appeals from the various hospital boards of the Colony. But the question which has been partly solved by the promise of partial assistance by the Government, has been hung up for a long time, whilst the unfortunate sufferers are either denied admission to the institution altogether because of its being overcrowded, or are huddled promiscuously into apartments, irrespective of whether they suffer from infectious diseases or stand in need of an operation, with a probable chance of an attack of erysipelas. The poor are the sufferers, having to live in the most unhealthy part of the town, and having to use food occasionally which is infected with the germs of disease. The contributing districts in the country object to give more than what they are justly expected to, according to the numbers in the institution from their localities. Any person who has studied the economic system under which we live now-a-days in this Colony knows that the main idea of the squatter class is: Keep the masses cooped up in the towns, and not to encourage the working-man in any way to settle in the country. Under these circumstances it is neither just nor fair that the greater part of the burden of maintaining and extending of charitable institutions should be thrown on the town population. But still this does not relieve the Wellington Hospital Trustees of the onus of not having brought the question of insufficient accommodation more prominently before the public during the winter months. It is to be hoped in the case of the poor and suffering humanity now that they have got the funds the alterations will be carried out as quickly as possible. The *Post* is exceedingly wrath because a gentleman of light and leading in this city, who had been lately in London, called into the office of the Agent-General for the purpose of seeing out evening paper, but found it not, its place being usurped by organs of the right colour—in fact, the whole of the papers were of one colour. This was one of the most unlikely things that Mr Perceval would be guilty of, for he is one of the most unprejudiced men a person could meet in this respect. One would be almost inclined to believe this gentleman to be a myth, were it not that the *Post* returns to the charge and places infinite trust on the word of its informant. There was one part of the statement evidently incorrect, for the *Otago Daily Times* is quite satisfied that copies of that journal have been regularly filed in the Agent-General's office. Whilst the *Times* of this morning asserts that the Government, in mailing papers to the Agent-General, the greater number of those sent are hostile to the Ministry. The *Post* can scarcely charge Mr Perceval with being such a violent partisan as to stoop to the very undignified action of suppressing what little information was sought concerning the Colony through the papers filed in his office. The Opposition papers are decidedly hard set to find a peg whereon to hang a charge against the Government.

The pilgrimages to Rome on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee will begin January and will be received by his Holiness February 15, 16 and 17. All will attend the jubilee Mass on February 19.

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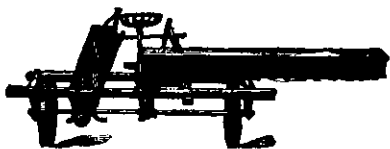
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[TESTIMONIAL.]

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Universal Opinion says

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