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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"CIVIS"
AT BAY.

"PAPA, potatoes, prunes, and prism." We have once more to deal with our refined friend "Civis," and must, therefore, put on all the prettiness of lips possible to us. On whom shall we draw for the

occasion more aptly than, for example, on that pink of politeness, Mr. General? But our "Civis" mistakes his sentiment. He is not a bit amused. If he was he would owe us a debt. Does not he whose trade it is to amuse require amusement occasionally to replenish his stock? We are, however, content that our "Civis" should now measure our dullness, or even our disingenuousness, if he will, by his own amusement. In that case we should come off bright and honest. *Litera scripta manet.* There it is in black and white. In a note above—the Catholic vote in Bruce is computed at 250 solid "provided the Bishop gets all his pigs to market." The expression, of course, is proverbial if taken generally, but here its application is particular. The Catholic voters of Bruce are the "pigs" particularly meant. What the preternatural dullness of the editor of the TABLET has perceived cannot possibly have escaped the still more preternatural sharpness of the gay and airy "Civis." The fact is, however, that our festive friend, like the Major in "Dombey and Son," rather over-rated his slyness. The meaning of his proverb was plain enough. Tough, too, like Joey B, is our agreeable rattle. Nothing can exceed the toughness of his attempt to deny what remains in black and white. And is it, *par hasard*, with some sly inward allusion to this proverb regarding the "pigs" that, in a preceding note, our "Civis" now makes merry over the protest of Irishmen in New York against the calling by Irish names of beasts in the zoological gardens—drawing on his stage-Irish experience to make the matter more offensive to Irish colonists than even it had been made by the London correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*? Such a refinement of Cockney wit, at least, is not above what we should expect to find in our festive friend! We remember having heard old men, some thirty or forty years ago, describing a corps of volunteers or militia, or something of the kind, who, at the beginning of the century, had been sent over from England to Ireland. They had been recruited in the slums of London, and bore all the marks in their persons of their origin. Poor, stunted, bandy-legged, miserable-looking fellows, they were. When asked what brought them there their reply was that they had come over to "keep down the Paddies." Infinite indignation and disgust characterised the memory the old men retained of them. Those sickly stipplings, they said, owing to their armed condition and the forces at their back, had been able to hold the fine, spirited, strapping, Irish country-boys in subjection. Any paltry scribbler, now-a-days, who can publish his productions in a newspaper circulating widely among the general population has an advantage of a section of the people less generally represented, and can turn them into ridicule with comparative impunity. The *mauvais genre*, moreover, of such scribblers has gone far to promote and sustain ill-feeling between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland. But to return to our "Civis," we have dealt with his upper note; we now come to his lower note. We pass by, possibly as out of our depth, our friend's display of "larnin' and piety" with respect to St Paul and the Epicureans. The soliloquy he speaks of was a soliloquy composed by himself and gratuitously placed by him in the mouth of the Government candidate for Bruce, and in it these words occurred as our "Civis" acknowledges, "Nobody believes that I care a dump for religious education, not even old Moran himself." *Qui facit per alium facit per se.* We leave it to the scholarship of our "Civis" to substitute the more appropriate verb; but the truth remains the same. The words are our refined friend's own, and it is another effort of his toughness to make Mr Lee Smith accountable for them. We altogether deny that any public utterance made by that gentleman authorised our "Civis" to father on him a coarsely disrespectful allusion to the Bishop of Dunedin. The appeal of our "Civis" to St Paul and the Epicurean philosophy, besides its slight tone of irreverence, is altogether beside the question. No, no. Compare the note above with the note below, and you will have the words

the TABLET quoted. *Litera scripta manet.* There it is in black and white—not all the toughness and all the slyness even of half-a-dozen Joey B's could blot it out. But we have produced a bad effect on our "Civis." We have reduced his moral standing to a lower level. He tells us he is no longer capable of being shocked at anything he may read in our columns. Nay, what is worse, he says he is amused at it. What kind of character, we should like to know, is that of the man whom depravity amuses and does not shock. For our own part, on the contrary, we acknowledge our indebtedness to our festive friend. It is our misfortune and not our fault if we have so ill requited his favours. We confess again that we have found the perusal of his notes quite as improving to us as the advice of a Mrs General must be to any young lady in search of a true refinement—"Papa, potatoes, prunes, and prism!"

It seems to us very strange that there should be AN INTEREST- any hesitation among the Presbyterian body as to ING QUESTION. the absolute necessity of reading the Bible in the schools. Considering what their professions are as

to the effects of reading the Bible, it might naturally appear that they would make this the one thing needful, and cast away all other considerations and all other interests with respect to it. From the report of the meeting of the Dunedin Presbytery held last week, it would appear that such was not the case. If there was not indifference shown by some of the ministers who spoke on the subject, there was at least hesitation and doubt. A communication had been received to the effect that the committee appointed on the question had recommended ministers to insist on the importance and necessity of reading the Bible in the schools, and office-bearers to exert themselves for the return of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support their claim. Strange to say the recommendation was opposed by some of the ministers as impracticable. The Rev Mr Porter, for example, went so far as to express a doubt as to whether even a single voter could be influenced in the desired direction. The Rev Mr Dutton said he was satisfied that most of the congregations were not in earnest in the matter. Let us hope that the views expressed by Mr E. B. Cargill, who was also present, may prove to be more to the purpose. They were certainly more manly, as well as more in accordance with wisdom and justice. We quote from the report given by the *Daily Times*:—"Mr Cargill said there was no reason why what had been done in London and other large cities in the old country should not be done here, and if they were strong in demanding that the Bible should be introduced into the public schools of the colony, and sought the aid of other churches, they would get what they wanted before long. As to the claims of the Catholics, he did not see any objection to their getting a grant for their schools. In Scotland and in Ireland the Catholic schools had an allowance like all other schools, and he could not see why the people of this colony should seek to perpetuate a system of opposition to the claims of the Catholics, and try to make themselves different from the people of other countries. He thought that was the opinion of a good many of the Presbyterians in town, and it was a great pity that their claims should be raised on that occasion. What the presbytery had to do was to get their people to introduce the Bible into the public schools for the benefit of their children. They should keep that point in view, and let the difficulties take care of themselves." The result of the discussion was the appointment of a conference on the subject, to be held in a fortnight. It remains, therefore, for us to see whether the professions of the Presbyterian body as to the effects of Bible reading are a mere empty echo of a belief entertained sincerely by them in days gone by. If such proves to be the case, we may regret that a form of Christianity, however imperfect, gives way before the advance of infidelity. If the Presbyterian body remain firm in their faith it is impossible for them to assign to Bible-reading a place secondary to that occupied by anything. The result of the conference alluded to, therefore, besides its particular interest as referring to the public schools, will possess for us a general interest as relating to the Presbyterian body as a body of professing Christians.

OUR suburban representative, Mr W. Dawson, has also been addressing his constituents. Mr Dawson, however, is not very remarkable as an orator. His chairman, in fact, on the occasion alluded to, thought it necessary to excuse him for not having spoken at greater length in the House. It was not always the greatest talker, he said, who was the best Member, or who

did the largest amount of work. But, on the other hand, we must remember that, as George Eliot, or Shakespeare before her, has told us, silence is not always a note of wisdom. It is not necessarily the silent Member who is the best Member or the more effective worker. From what Mr Dawson says, when he does talk, we should say that his is a case in point. Mr Dawson, in his speech, in fact, said nothing particular. All his strain appeared to be a feeble repetition of what we had heard before. We do not, however, clearly recollect whom it was that Mr Dawson's special craze originated with. Most of our nonentities, it may be observed, have a distinctive craze. For one it is the single-tax; for another it is the State Bank—an institution, we may remark in passing, that, to some minds at least, may be taken as signifying unlimited loans at nominal interest and no repayment. Mr Dawson's craze is the State school farm, where he would have the children of the Colony generally taught, at the public expense, to milk cows and make butter. And yet Mr Dawson admits—somebody no doubt has told him—that the education system, even as it exists, is costing a large sum of money. That, indeed, seems to be the only thing about it that he clearly understands. "There is one thing certain," he said, "and that is that it is costing a large sum of money every year, but under it every child of the Colony is assured of a good education." Children, nevertheless, who need it most—the children of parents who cannot afford to keep them long enough at school—are assured of nothing of the kind. Someone also has crammed Mr Dawson with the clap-trap relative to the Catholic claim. He gives us the usual rub-down of not a quite inoffensive sympathy. He admires our sacrifices, but that is all. Somebody has told him that, if we got what we want and have a right to, all the other denominations would each want as much. Mr Dawson has not the nous to see that his own line of argument contradicts his conclusion. He argues that the other denominations, seeing that Catholics obtained their rights, would demand the same concessions, and, they being a great deal more numerous, would obtain them. But if the other denominations desired to make their influence in the matter felt at the polling-booth, as Mr Dawson says they would, they would do so now. It is an insulting charge to bring against them that they waive their claims, and themselves submit to what they regard as injury and injustice, merely to perpetuate injustice to their Catholic neighbours. Mr Dawson, however, is not accountable. He has heard this argument used, and he takes it up. Logicians of his calibre are incapable of independent views.—The apology, then, made by his chairman for Mr Dawson was hardly necessary. It is rather to his credit than otherwise that he did not, as his chairman said, fill many pages of *Hansard*. Let us give the hon Member credit for all that is due to him. He had nothing to say, and, therefore, he held his tongue. *Hansard* is none the worse of his reticence. We do not know, indeed, that the columns of the *Daily Times* are much the better of the couple of columns that our contemporary has devoted to the report of a very common-place and stupid speech.

A PAINFUL AMENDMENT. AN amendment to the Home Rule Bill that has with apparent reason, caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among the National party, has been one relating to aliens. Details, of course, we have still to receive, but, from the general information conveyed to us by the cable, we may conclude that a question of the privileges of American citizens in Ireland was involved in the matter. Lord Cranborne, Lord Salisbury's son, indeed, as we are told, tried to make a point of the matter against the Liberal party generally by representing them as hostile to Americans. Mr Gladstone, however, with a rebuke addressed to the noble lord, as one of the bitterest Members in the House, explained that the intention of the Government was only to preserve to the Imperial Government their full right with respect to foreign nations. What, nevertheless, could be more natural than that the Irish party should be anxious to extend, as it were, the hospitality of their particular hearth to the American citizen? What can be harder for them than to regard as aliens their kindred beyond the Atlantic, or the members of that kindly people who have given their kindred a welcome, and all the consideration that enables them to make on their shores a new and more prosperous home? Who, besides, more than the people of America have taken a principal part in the present struggle, or to whom are the prospects of its success more due? To refuse to the American citizen a complete participation in any privilege that the people of Ireland themselves may enjoy must needs seem an act of black ingratitude. We can, therefore, easily understand that the Irish Members would be taken aback at an amendment proposing to bind their hands in the matter, and implying at least a possibility that disabilities might be imposed in Ireland on members of a people to whom the country owed so much—multitudes of whom, in fact, were as much bound to the country by ties of blood and affection as if they had never crossed the ocean. It was a point on which it would be impossible to avoid a keen affection of sentiment. Still Mr Gladstone's attitude on the subject is not incomprehensible, nor is it altogether incapable of defence. Welcome as the American citizen must ever be in Ireland, and anxious as the Irish people must always be to repay Americans for the incalculable benefits they have so generously conferred upon

them, there are still instances in which American interests are widely at variance with those of Great Britain. There are questions, for example, of national privileges, such as that now pending with regard to the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea. There are questions of trade and commerce, and the probabilities are, not of a decrease of such conflicting interests, but of their growth, as the years go by. If the Panama Canal, for instance, ever becomes a reality, a vast increase of the kind, as well as, perhaps, a creation of other difficulties, may be expected. To ensure to America, therefore, a settled and unalterable hold on any part of the United Kingdom would be a step that could hardly be taken with due regard to the interests of the Kingdom at large. But it is to support and forward these interests that Mr Gladstone is pledged. His advocacy of Home Rule itself, in fact, is only justifiable on the grounds that he sees it to be conducive to the promotion of these interests. The situation, therefore, so far as it has been reported to us, seems easy to understand. We fully share the sentiment of the Irish party, and perceive the pain they suffered at the disappointment it met with. But we are forced to recognise the exigencies of Mr Gladstone's position and to admit that the course of action taken by him, as viewed from the standpoint he occupied, was just and prudent. Lord Cranborne might turn the matter to account by an attempt to distort it. Any other course, nevertheless, would have exposed to his bitterness—to the weapon bitterly and cunningly aimed by him against Irish independence, a vulnerable point.

THE man of the future has scored a success. Sir A CONQUERING HERO? Robert Stout has been returned for Inangahua—the tug of war, therefore, now begins. It will take the shape, we need hardly say, of an effort to form so to speak, the patent incubator in which the coming race is to be hatched. Now it once happened to us to be acquainted with the case of a lady who, having been brought up in a town, was unexpectedly but inevitably called upon to enter upon the direction of a farm house and its surroundings. A kindly neighbour undertook to give her some insight into the nature of her unaccustomed duties, and among other things introduced her to a clucking hen sitting on a clutch of duck-eggs. The neophyte was astonished to learn that ducklings, not chickens, would come out. We greatly fear that the brood produced in Sir Robert Stout's incubator will follow the example of those misguided ducklings and derive their nature from the parent birds. We greatly fear that even under the influence of Sir Robert Stout's hatching apparatus goose-eggs will not produce swans. Has not Sir Robert himself indeed led us to form such fears? We have not forgotten various utterances of his in which the fatalities of heredity were dealt with. But what are the chances that Sir Robert will succeed even in his effort to form the patent incubator? Some there are who hint that he re-enters public life not to build up, or aid in doing so, but to destroy. The coach of State, they say, may become top-heavy by his weight and topple over. Well, for our own part, we shall predict nothing. Very much, in our opinion, cannot be made of Sir Robert Stout's return. It has been, in fact, almost a foregone conclusion—nay, it has been something of a downfall for Sir Robert. A man of his eminence certainly should not have been obliged to go away from the greater centres where he was personally known—to seek election in a comparatively obscure quarter. It is proverbial too, that distance leads enchantment to the view, and the favour of the Inangahua electors must, in some degree, be taken at a discount. The veteran moreover, contrary to his evident assumption, was obliged to sust in a contest, finally, though ably championed, beating an inexperienced and untried competitor by a majority of considerably less than one third of the total number of votes polled. What again has been the meaning of that championship bestowed on Sir Robert's candidature by the roaring lion of those parts—aided, if we understand aright by a jackal or two? Does a statesman whose ambition it is to do away altogether with party government seek, in all sincerity, to strengthen the form of government he seeks to overturn? Or does he, relying as perhaps he rationally may, on Sir Robert's changing fancies and aptitude for catching up novel ideas, hope to find in him a convert and an ally? We cannot tell, and possibly we are not singular in our ignorance. We shall, however, watch with interest the struggle for the formation of the patent incubator. The struggle, we may add, begins under somewhat inauspicious circumstances. Its leader goes in by a bye-election for a comparatively obscure constituency and for one session only. Never did a conquering hero make his appearance on the scene less strikingly, or more like a mere nobody glad to find a door open anywhere. The formation of this patent incubator—for hatching swans from goose-eggs—begins, then under inglorious auspices.

"NEMO," in the Dunedin *Evening Star*, supplies us with the following:—"The hostility of the national system of education has always been very bitter, but it might fairly have been expected that, when the conductors of that journal sought to lay a foal charge at the door of the system, they

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No. 14: Our Little Wonder Dress Parcel, containing 12yds good Amazon Cloth—brown, navy, or maroon—3yds strong twill Silesia, 2yds extra-strong Silesia for bodice, 2doz Buttons to match, 1 ladies' warm knitted Petticoat, 1 pair Dent's 4-spring kid Gloves to match dress, and Braid, Twist, Silk, Webbing, Belting, Hooks and Eyes; also 2 pairs ladies' extra-quality ribbed black merino Hose.

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No. 16: Specal Ladies' Underclothing Parcel, containing two handsomely-trimmed Nightdresses, trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery—2 rows of insertion in front and 12 tucks between the insertion and embroidery round sleeves; 2 Chemise (16 tucks across front, with 7 rows of insertion; trimmed round neck, sleeves, and front with embroidery), 2 pairs of ladies' Knickers, trimmed with embroidery 2in wide. All the above of excellent quality, and lock stitched. One handsome trimmed Holland Apron.

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No. 18: Our Wonderful Household Parcel. This parcel is noted throughout the colony for its wonderful value, and contains:—1 handsome reversible eider-down Quilt (side, 72in by 54in), padded and quilted, in choice pattern sateen, and has all the warmth of a blanket and quilt combined; 1 pair good-quality real Witney Blankets, 2yds long; 12yds Crewdon's celebrated white Calico, 36in wide; 4 large unbleached striped bath Towels, and 6yds good-quality heavy twilled Flannelette, 28in wide.

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PARCEL No 20.—Our Clothing Parcel contains 1 men's all-wool dark tweed Colonial Suit, well cut, and specially made for our country customers; sizes, 3 to 7; best value in the colony—worth 45s. This parcel, carriage paid to any address, for 37s 6d. Youths' Suits in same quality; sizes, 13 to 2½. Carriage paid to any address for **29s 6d.**

PARCEL No 21 (12s 6d).—Men's Boots: Heavy or medium pegged watertights; heavy kip Balmorals, pegged; light Balmorals, heel and toe plates (without nails); superior calf Shoes, sewn or pegged. Any of above, carriage paid, for **12s 6d.**

PARCEL No 22 (9s 9d).—Women's Boots: High-legged, Balmorals, satin calf (sewn); high-legged Balmorals, heel and toe plates (with or without nails); seal or calf Shoes, sewn. Any of these, post free, for **9s 9d.**

PARCEL No 23 (9s 9d).—Men's Boots: Heavy Balmorals Oxford Shoes (heel and toe plates), best kip Bluchers. Any of above post free, for **9s 9d.**

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For the benefit of those at too great a distance to pay us a visit we give the Price at which we Supply the Furniture for a two, three, or four-roomed Cottage; and shall be glad to supply any information or estimate for any sized house, or prices for single articles.

TWO ROOMS, KITCHEN AND BEDROOM, FOR £12.

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

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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 (3yds long). — Full-size Wood Bedstead, Wool Flock Mattress, 2 Kapok Pillows, Toilet Set, Toilet Glass, 1 piece Carpet (6ft by 3ft), pair Palliasses, Bolster, Washstand, Toilet Table, 1 Cane Chair. — 4ft Wood Bedstead, Wool Flock Mattress, 2 Kapok Pillows, Toilet Glass Toilet Set, 1 Cane Chair, pair Palliasses 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, Fryingspan, 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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would have made absolutely sure of their ground. Last week our Greymouth contemporary came under their lash, because it commended to the notice of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in this colony the example set to the American Hierarchy by Monsignor Satolli, the Papal Legate to that country. The *Grey River Argus* had suggested that the *TABLET* should omit its 'standing leader,' and the organ of Bishop Moran made this reply: 'While the *TABLET* continues to be published our leader will stand, and will remain a true statement of things, until either the grievance plainly stated is remedied, or the infallible Church renounces one of her everlasting principles—and that will be never. A particular answer we will give as well. It would be criminal on our part to withdraw our protest against the attempt made to drive Catholic children into secular schools. Could we stand by with folded arms, for example, while our children were being hounded into that school in Auckland that was lately closed because shameful disease had broken out among its pupils?' Now, the charge set forth in the concluding part of the extract I have made is just one of those suppressions of the truth that are worse than a downright lie. It is another of these distortions of fact that are employed by opponents of the national system for the purpose of defaming that system. The ordinary reader would imagine that a terrible business had been enacted in one of the State schools in Auckland city. The fact, however, is, as the *TABLET*'s writer could have learned had he troubled himself to inquire, that the occurrence took place in a small coal mining district, and was discovered by the master of the local State school, and his inquiries satisfied him that the trouble had arisen through a girl of immoral habits who was not attending the school. The School Committee closed the school for a week to enable them to make a searching inquiry, which fully bore out what the master had reported to them. The affair, unfortunate though it is, has no bearing whatever on our school system, because the principal offender was beyond school age, was not in attendance at the school in question, and was entirely beyond the control of the school authorities, whose action, I am informed, has received the approval of all the parents of children attending the school. Doubtless the *TABLET*'s object of throwing mud at the

Labour Notes.

At a meeting of the unemployed which was held at the Dunedin Town Hall on Friday morning, a complaint was made concerning the practice of sending sheepskins out of the country in a raw state. This, it was urged, implied the idleness of a thousand men. Mr W. H. Hutchison, M.H.R., who took a chief part in the proceedings, suggested in reply that there were hardly so many men skilled in fellmongery to be found in the Colony. The question, he added, could not be summarily dealt with. One of the speakers declared that work must speedily be found or the men must come on the charitable aid. Mr Hutchison subsequently interviewed Mr Farnie, who explained that he was awaiting further instructions, the works being everywhere full-handed.

We take the following from the *Otago Daily Times*:—So far the evidence taken by the Gumfields Commission goes to show that the Austrians are all industrious and sober, but owing to keeping together in communities speaking their own language and maintaining their own customs, are not likely to be considered desirable settlers. The Hon. E. Michelson gave evidence to-day. He said he had not seen much personally of the Austrians, but the storekeeper and others who had come in contact with them spoke in terms of the highest praise of their industry and law-abiding habits. His brothers stated that the average cost of living for the Austrians was 9s to 12s each man per week. He had been informed that upon their arrival in the Colony they were not very flush of money, and being strongly averse to getting into debt, they lived very frugally until such time as they sold their first quantity of gum, after which they lived just as well as any Britisher. They were not as good customers however, to the hotelkeepers. Witness's own impression of Austrians was that they were not a desirable class, inasmuch as that they came without their wives and families, this being an evidence supporting the theory that they did not come to settle permanently. All the witnesses were of

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Result of last month's trading—Stock reduced by nearly £3,500; Cash sent to London partners, £3,250 (see Bank drafts at our door on blackboard). Busy as bees all the month in fact. A REGULAR BOOM!

FURTHER REDUCTIONS THIS MONTH.

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national system in the hope that some of it will stick has been served, I don't expect that the writer will be manly enough to admit that he was ill-informed." Well it must, in fact, be something a little less funny than this that shall arouse our manliness and make us admit that we were ill-informed. Since the "principal offender" was a girl beyond school age, and not in attendance at the school, "Nemo" thinks it was all right. He acknowledges, however, that there was "trouble" connected with the school, and that the school was consequently closed. We understand that the name Auckland applies to a province as well as to a city. We used it indefinitely to avoid pointing out the particular school. But the closing of a school in the city would necessarily have attracted general attention. It was plain, therefore, that our allusion was to a country district. We may add, in conclusion, that a breach of morals in the country parts might appear quite as grave as a breach of morals in the town—nor does the comparative obscurity of the locality seem to furnish a valid excuse. Every one, however, has a right to his opinion—even our "Nemo"—some of whose tenets, as we have seen, appear decidedly peculiar.

The Catholic population of Glasgow are congratulating themselves on the election to the Town Council of the first Catholic. Mr James M'Kenzie, who has been thus honoured, is a young Glasgow merchant. His family is well known in Glasgow Catholic circles, and his uncle, Mr John M'Kenzie, has been a munificent contributor to the funds of the Church in the city. He has already done excellent work on the City Parochial Board, on which he has been a member for some five years.

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opinion an export duty would have to be paid practically by the gum-diggers, and a rise in price would bring Zanzibar and Manila gum into competition.

Mr John Burns, speaking recently at Poplar, professed himself very hopeful as to the future of democracy. From the year 1884, he said, when the agricultural labourer was enfranchised, the working classes had gradually used their political power for the attainment of social, industrial, and economic ends. It was true that much of their power had been dissipated on crochets and fads, but these were now fast disappearing. The spirit of democracy had entered the ranks of trade unionism, which 10 or 20 years ago was the monopoly of the aristocracy of labour. Since the dock strike they had seen that the democratisation of trade unionism had advanced more than it had done during the whole of the preceding 50 years, and this had followed upon the democratisation of municipal government. Referring to the measures now before the House of Commons, Mr Burns said they were all of an essentially democratic character. He especially instanced the Employers' Liability Bill, which he considered the best attempt to deal with the subject they had ever had. Some of these measures would, he considered, have to be forced through, seeing what the Government had at present to contend against. When these measures had become law, he thought they would see the gradual merging of the Liberal and Conservative parties into one, and the evolution of a strong and united Labour party, able and willing to carry the aims and aspirations of the workers into effect.

A cablegram under date London, June 6, informs us that Mr John Burns contends that the strike at Hull is a sign of the coming agitation for the abolition of the capitalists as a class. The labour problem, in his opinion, will be insoluble so long as capitalists exist.—But how is the capitalist to be abolished?—by taking away his money or cutting off his head? The question is of some special importance to the class particularly concerned.

The dispute between the Shipping Federation and the Unionists at Hull (says the *Liverpool Catholic Times* of April 21) is not yet definitely settled, but there is a fair prospect of agreement, and there is no reason why it should not be effected if wise councils prevail on

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both sides. The terms of an arrangement were drafted on Monday evening by a conference in the House of Commons, presided over by Mr Mundella, president of the Board of Trade, the basis being freedom of action for Unionists and non-Unionists and the suspension of the importation of free labour pending negotiations. The Shipping Federation is, it is said, manifesting a disinclination to accept arbitration of any kind. The responsibility it thus assumes is of such a grave character as to suggest the necessity of investing properly-qualified arbitrators with some sort of compulsory powers. The Bill which Mr Mundella has introduced seeks to meet this requirement by constituting the Board of Trade a general umpire in disputes between labour and capital. If sufficient care be taken to have all the interests concerned duly represented, the plan ought to work satisfactorily. The impartiality of the Board can scarcely be called in question either by employers or employed.

The Belgian Chamber yielding to a demand for manhood suffrage, made with the accompaniments of strikes, riots, and outrages, have compromised the matter. They have granted the suffrage demanded but qualified it by giving a double vote to heads of families, owners of property, and persons of a certain educational standing.

Members of the Queensland Labour party are blaming the Catholic vote for the failure of some of their representatives in the recent elections. They, consequently, bring a charge of narrowness and sectarian bitterness against the Church. The Church, nevertheless, in standing out against the godless education on which they insist, takes counsel even for their own interests. The extremes to which, without the restraint that religion only can impose, they bid fair to proceed, must eventually work the ruin of their cause and place them in a position worse than that from which they now seek to rescue themselves. All parties who oppose a religious education deserve the opposition of Catholics—but most of all the Labour party, whose opposition, besides implying a tyrannical spirit altogether out of keeping with their professions, tends to the most dangerous results. Other members of the party, with a still more

whose example all Churchmen are bound to conform themselves, has issued the encyclical *Humanum Genus*.

Considering the extent of the employment in which women and girl labour is engaged (says the *Liverpool Catholic Times*), the appointment by the Home Secretary of two women as factory inspectors is a commendable start in the right direction. The *Queen*, we see, is not altogether elated over the appointments. "It is the same," it says, "with women inspectors as with matrons of hospitals. Some of the latter have gone through their duties, earning not only the love and affection of the patients, but the respect and esteem and co-operation of the general staff. On the other hand," it continues, "there are not wanting examples of matrons whose pettifoggery interference with minor details, whose neglect of broad general principles, and whose interference in matters over which they have no control, have rendered them most objectionable to the entire hospital staff." We fail to see the analogy. A paper written by women for women should, we imagine, be more sympathetic in this matter. No doubt a great deal depends upon the selection of suitable persons and the mutual co-operation between inspector and employer to insure the comfort of work-people in shop or factory.

IRISH WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

(Written for the *Pilot*.)

THE fine art of what I may be permitted to call military writing is older than the Ark. The wars recorded in the Old Testament were described in glowing colours by inspired annalists. Those of us who were at school at a time when the classics were still the fashion, will remember the stately eloquence of Homer in his lines on the martial feats of Achilles and Ajax, and the hand-to-hand fights in chariots between the opposing hosts of Troy and Greece. Xenophon's "Anabasis," written many centuries ago, might make a companion volume to McGahan's "Campaigning on the Oxus," published by Harper's, of New York, in 1873. Julius Cæsar, during his march at

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minister design, deny that Catholics were influenced in their voting by the education question, and assert that the Church threw in her influence as a matter of course on the side of capital. The design of these men is directly to excite hostility against religion among the masses, and we may reckon them among the adherents and champions of the red revolution. The cause of labour, then, may cry out for deliverance from its friends. The pleading of some of its advocates is such as to bring it into suspicion and to risk the alienation from it of the sympathies of all who not only desire the safety of religion but even the maintenance of ordinary law and order. We do not know what the true state of things with regard to the Queensland elections is. The Ministry, however, have a majority, and it is reported that they had the support of the Catholic vote in return for a pledge of State aid for Catholic schools. All we can say is that if this report be true, the Catholic voters of Queensland have done their duty.

We are all acquainted with religious cant, and most of us appreciate it with a due disgust. Irreligion, nevertheless, has its cant as well, and between the two there is little to choose. Here is a specimen which we clip from the *Brisbane Worker*:—"On the whole we (the masses) must expect to find the Churches ranged against us. They have always been the bitterest opponents of human progress, and they will be to the last. This is not saying that there is nothing good in the Churches mind, it is only saying that they are intensely conservative and avaricious beyond most other institutions."—There is as fine a Pecksniffian odour about this as if it were a choice specimen fresh from Exeter Hall.—Chadband and Siggins need not always wear a white choker.

Here is another specimen from the same pen:—"It is only here and there that a noble Churchman like the late Cardinal Manning comes to the front with words of cheer for the masses"—That is, the work of the late Cardinal Manning is too prominently before the eyes of the masses to permit of its being passed over in silence or misrepresented.—The Pope, nevertheless, the head of the Church, to

the head of the legions of Rome through the mountain fastnesses of Helvetia and the vineyards of Gaul, was his own war correspondent, as every one who has read his "Commentaries" is aware. Turning to Ireland, it may be observed that long even before the advent of St Patrick to that country, the bards or *fileas* occupied the positions of war correspondents. They sat at the right hands of the *riags* or *ard riag* at the festive board; they accompanied them on their various fights and forays, taking part often in the *melee* themselves, and chronicled in strophes of melodious verse the triumphs and defeats of their respective clans. These reports that came, so to speak, piping hot from the blood-stained battlefields of Innisfail, were committed to memory by the people and were transmitted orally from generation to generation. The good monks who penned the "Annals of the Four Masters," were in a certain sense war correspondents also. Though they did not accompany the warring Irish battalions to the fight, they recorded nevertheless the impressions and experiences of the soldiers who participated in these campaigns.

To an Irishman is due the honour of being the first war correspondent in the modern acceptance of that term. William Howard Russell it was who can justly lay claim to the glory of being the pioneer of these soldier pressmen, who have accomplished such wonderful feats and made such astounding "scoops" in the arena of journalism during the past half century. Russell's maiden effort in this line was his work for the *London Times* throughout the insurrection of '48 in Ireland. He was born in the hamlet of Lilyvale, County Dublin, in 1821, and was at an early age sent to Trinity College for his studies. Like some other geniuses he made no mark and took no prize in the classic halls, having too much Bohemianism in his nature to settle down to the humdrum routine of an educational curriculum. The result was that he left the establishment without winning a diploma. Possessing, however, literary talents of an exceptional character, he proceeded to London, and secured a post on the Parliamentary reporting staff of the *Times*, toward the middle of the forties. In '47 he was despatched by the managers of that newspaper to Ireland to report the horrors of the famine, and subsequently in '48 he chronicled the outbreak in Tipperary, which was headed by Smith

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O'Brien, Dillon, Stephens and others. Mr Russell's descriptions of this gallant but hopeless struggle were unfortunately tinged with an anti-Irish virus, which proved that he was at the time only a mere tool of the "Thunderer of Printing-House square," and wrote to order. Recalled to London, he was afterwards the representative of that journal in the Danish war, and in 1854 accompanied the British expedition to the Crimea, where he assisted at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Redan and Malakoff. His caustic criticisms in the *Times* of the wretched and impoverished condition of the British Commissariat made him very popular with the troops, but won him the undying hatred of the English Etat-major—with the result that his letters at the close of the campaign were not as accurate or as newsworthy as their predecessors, owing to the fact that he was more or less boycotted by the leading British commanders, who considered themselves insulted by the newspaper man's critical observations. The other historical events described by the facile pen of Howard Russell were the coronation of the Czar Alexander II., the Indian Mutiny, the Franco-Austrian war in Italy, a portion of the American Civil war, the laying of the Atlantic cable, the German-Austrian campaign of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian one of 1870-71. Russell's sympathies with the South, as well as his biased description of the battle of Bull Run, made this country so hot for him, that he had to pack up his trunk and scamper back to England long before hostilities had ceased between the boys in blue and the boys in gray. Russell is now residing in London, where he is editing the *Army and Navy Gazette*. Some years ago he was awarded the degree LL.D. by the very university that refused to give him a simple diploma in his student days. I. A. McGahan, an Irish-American by blood, was perhaps the best war correspondent ever employed by the *New York Herald*. He represented that newspaper in the Russo-Turkish war, and wrote from the various scenes of battle in that campaign the most thrillingly interesting letters that ever emanated from the pen of a "Special." His subsequent campaigning on the Oxus, and the success of his explorations in Asia, thanks to the tact with which he had ingratiated himself into the good graces of the Russian officers, are too well known to be recapitulated here. His account of the fall

of Khiva is one of the most graphic pages of modern history.

of Khiva is one of the most graphic pages of modern history.

of John Frederick Finerty, whose exploits as a war correspondent have been confined to this Continent, was born in Galway in September, 1846, received his education at the hands of a tutor in Tipperary—where he had access to the well-stocked and patriotic library of his friend Father Keayon, of '48 fame and P.P. of Templederry—and arrived in this country in the eighteenth year of his age. On landing he became a member of the Ninety-ninth New York Militia, in which regiment he served during the closing period of the Civil War. He afterwards proceeded to Chicago, where an hereditary instinct—his father had been editor of the *Galway Vindicator* in the Old Land—induced him to embrace the career of journalism, in which he soon proved himself a conspicuous success. He rose at various bounds from the humble post of police-court reporter to that of special war correspondent. He was commissioned in '76 by the late Mr Storey, the able proprietor of the *Chicago Times*, to join the Crook expedition, which had been then despatched by the Washington authorities to Dakota, North Wyoming and other adjacent territories where the Sioux tribes were fomenting disturbances. The Sioux war was reported for the *Times* by Mr Finerty in a series of brilliant letters, which were published in book-form under the title of "Warpath and Bivouac." This volume also includes his experience with General Miles in the second expedition of 1879. Throughout both these campaigns Mr Finerty had many hair-breadth escapes from death by flood and field in the discharge of his duty. He subsequently travelled over New Mexico and a large portion of Mexico proper in the interests of the *Times*. In 1882 he started in Chicago an Irish national weekly, entitled the *Citizen*. In the same year he was elected to the 48th Congress from the Second District of Illinois.

Edmund O'Donovan, a son of Dr O'Donovan, one of the most illustrious of Irish scholars, was born in Dublin and educated in Trinity. He became a journalist early in life, and won his chief spurs in the profession during the Carlist war of the early seventies. He had, however, previously written a series of letters on the Franco-German war, in the course of which he fought on the French side, and was taken prisoner to Germany. Having secured a post on the staff of the *London Daily News*, he secured some marvellous "exclu-

sives" for that journal. His discovery of the road to Merv is one of the great triumphs of modern journalism. Owing to the friendship entertained for him by the officers of the Russian Army, including the late General Skoboleff, he was enabled to send the *News* the spiciest of items, while at the same time never breaking the confidence of his Muscovite friends. His tour to the land of the Mahdi was the last of his journalistic experiences.

It is supposed that he lost his life in that ill-fated expedition, though no definite news of his fate has ever been given to the public.

Of John Augustus O'Shea, I need say nothing here, as I have already devoted a special article in these pages to his personality, save and except that he represented the *London Standard* during the Siege of Paris and the Commune, the Carlist war, the military manoeuvres in Lombardy; and that in the same capacity he accompanied General Wolseley to Cyprus, and the late General Grant to Ireland.

"Ghazi" Power, as he was familiarly called by his friends, was a Dublin man, and had a short but adventurous career. While on the reporting staff of the *Freeman's Journal* he enjoyed the reputation of being the most irrepressible wag that ever ate sandwiches or spilled beer over the counter of Fortune's bar in Grafton street. His imagination was at times boundless. One night, finding himself disastrously hard up for "copy," a brilliant idea struck him, acting on the inspiration of which he rushed breathlessly into the office, and announced to the astonished editor that he had just come from Kingstown; that a thousand Fenians had landed at that port, and that with the green flag waving o'er their heads they were then actually marching on Dublin Castle. It was just 2 a.m., an hour before the paper went to press. The late Edmund Dwyer Gray was telephoned to his residence, and apprised of the stupendous news, whereupon he jumped out of his warm bed, and reached the office in hot haste. The wires to Kingstown were at once set in motion for confirmation of "Ghazi's" story, which was soon found to be a fake, with the result that "Ghazi" himself was summarily dismissed from his post on the journal. He subsequently accompanied General Gordon to Khartoum, where both were massacred by the followers of the Mahdi.

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James J. O'Kelly has been a soldier as well as war correspondent. Having enlisted in early life in the Foreign Legion of France, he spent several years of an adventurous existence in Algiers. He afterwards proceeded to this Continent, and becoming a representative of the *New York Herald*, had a narrow escape from being shot on the unfounded suspicion of being a spy by the Cuba revolutionists. Mr O'Kelly was for several years a member of the Irish Parliamentary party. His devotion to the late Charles Stewart Parnell cost him his seat for Roscommon in the English House of Commons. He still, however, resides in London, where he is acting as special correspondent of the *Irish Daily Independent*.

EUGENE DAVIS.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The talented musicians, the Misses Albu, gave a well-attended and highly-appreciated concert at the Theatre Royal on Monday evening last. A splendid programme was arranged for the following night, but as the hour approached it became evident that the audience would be a small one. Mr Plunkett, the company's manager, came on the stage shortly after eight o'clock, and announced that the Misses Albu could not possibly appear before such an array of empty seats. He concluded by stating that all the money would be returned at the ticket offices, and retired amidst applause. It is a pity that the demoralising Worthingtonian sensation, which has been in full swing during the past week, or any other matter, should have prevented the musical people of this city from giving these accomplished artists a fair share of patronage. In response to the many requests the Misses Albu consented to appear again, prior to their departure from the city, on the Friday and Saturday evenings last, and persons who did attend enjoyed the first-class and admirably-rendered programmes.

A writer of a leader written for a Wellington paper, and published here, expresses himself thus on the episode in connection with the "Christchurch Mahomet." "At all times," he says, "the burglar is clapped into prison when caught, the pick-pocket is

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shunned by society, the welsler is expelled from the racecourse, and the card-sharper from clubs. But the religious imposter is invariably taken to the hearts of men and women—especially of women. Take a recent case. This man Worthington appears suddenly in Christchurch. No one knows anything about him, except that he is plausible, fluent, presumptuous, brazen. He hires a hall, wherein he delivers a series of addresses of the order 'vague,' and the genus 'flowery,' masses of words with musical sound and without sense. His audiences, like the old lady who loved the word 'Mesopotamia,' worship him and fall down before him. When they get up they are firmly convinced that they were men of old, yes, even of the time of which it is said, 'There were giants in those days.' Methuselah and Nebuchadnezzar, Moses, Elias, and one of the carpenters who built the Ark for Noah, Hannibal, Julius Caesar and the nine worthies—these and many other characters, Biblical, historical and fantastic—jostle one another in the crowd of worshippers, who, having risen from their seats are making for the doors. A great peace was upon them all. They had found not only religion, but certainty. A few minor points remained to trouble those whilom resolute sceptics, who had defied all the religions of the world, and confuted all the parsons of all the churches.—Poor Moses thinks it hard that he should be doing real work for the sum—small for a lawgiver of his long standing—of 30s a week. Noah's carpenter is vexed at times because he cannot remember whether the Ark was built by contract or day labour. One man there is who remembers distinctly that he was once the careful mother of a large and prosperous family. His mental condition, whenever he permits himself to reflect on his antecedents, is obviously hopeless. He sometimes wonders sadly what has become of his offspring. But these are minor difficulties. The worshippers have found truth and they are contented. They go on worshipping Mr Worthington and Mr Worthington's accomplished wife. They go and mortgage all they have, to build the pair a temple, and they subscribe freely to enable them to live on the fat of the land. Without one unfulfilled desire the pair are installed as co-equal teachers with a divine mission. In the course of time it is proved that the male infallible is a polygamist of the most heartless type, who left the United States because that great country was too hot for him. It is proved that the female left her husband and ran away with the male infallible. The only result of the truth is that the Students of Truth, as by this time they have come to call themselves, will have nothing to do with the truth. They go on worshipping their pair of infallibles, swallowing their bad flapdoodle, and lading out their own good money in return. Presently the infallibles disagree on a point of doctrine, and the new religion is threatened with a schism. One of the infallibles propounds a doctrine too absurd for the gigantic credulity of Hannibal, Moses and Company, including the ex-carpenter. They have swallowed several caravans of camels, but they draw the line as soon as they get to elephants. There was no reason why the line should have been drawn. They appealed to the trustees, who decided, that the new religion seeks to go on as before, under one infallible instead of under two." This comment embraces the salient points in the multitudinous details recently published. But whether is the cause of the rupture a matter of doctrine, or a desire on the part of the "male infallible" to shake off the female? The trustees, who, it seems, the two "infallibles" have persuaded to invest something like £8000 in the so-called Temple of Truth, are naturally mortally anxious that the novel creed should not collapse. Could the buildings be advantageously disposed of things would doubtless be otherwise, and the field would then be clear for another adventurer. A writer in a local paper wants to know whether the citizens of this city are going to encourage the imposture to continue in their midst simply because the trustees and the Students of Truth generally have been gulled? It is to be hoped that the citizens will not.

From a letter which has arrived in this city at the Convent of the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions it appears that the Rev Mother Prioress, Marie St Gabriel, the Rev Mother Provincial, St Peter, and Mother St John, who left the Colony several weeks ago to attend a special chapter of their Order in Lyons in France, are all in excellent health, and have so far had a prosperous voyage. This letter is the third they have sent since their departure, and another one, containing among other news the happy intelligence of their safe arrival in Europe, is expected in a fortnight. The three Sisters are also expected to return to the city about Christmas next.

Sergeant O'Malley, a very popular police officer, stationed formerly in this city, and until recently in Port Lyttelton, where he has resided for many years, has been transferred to Wellington.

The Very Rev Father Cummings, who returned on Saturday, left on Monday last for Timaru in order to conduct a retreat there preparatory to the Feast of the Sacred Heart.

The Right Rev Dr Grimes celebrated Mass at the pro-Cathedral on Friday last—the festival of the Sacred Heart—and gave Holy Communion to a large number of people. At Vespers he preached an eloquent sermon on the devotion of the day. On the following day he went by the express train to Timaru, where he will pontificate at Mass and at Vespers on Sunday next. He will give in the Theatre Royal at Timaru on Monday evening next a lecture, which will be illustrated with limelight views, and delivered in aid of the local Catholic schools.

The Rev Father Marnane, the parish priest at St Mary's, received last week a letter from the Rev Father Le Menant des Obeisais. This letter is addressed from Sydney, which place the writer reached in good health and spirits after a splendid voyage thither. The communication from Sydney, whence he sailed on the 27th of last month, will probably be the last news we shall obtain of him until after his arrival in Europe.

On account of the recent storm and slight fall of snow which prevented due preparations from being made and rendered the pathways unfit for walking, the procession of the Blessed Sacrament at St Mary's on Sunday afternoon last took place around the interior of the church and not in the grounds adjoining the presbytery, as was first intended. There was a large congregation, and when the Vespers were sung the Very Rev Father Cummings preached a splendid discourse on the origin, extent, and nature of the devotion to the Sacred Heart. Many persons from both parishes were present and the various societies and sodalities took part in the procession. The choir was greatly reinforced by several members of the choir at the pro-Cathedral, and the music was excellent. Miss E. Gamble and Messrs Funston and McCormack executed admirably the solo parts. The latter gentleman, who owns a very pleasant and well-trained bass voice of great power and compass, rendered exquisitely the vocal solo "O Salutaris," which Mr Harry Rossiter has composed. The new piece of music was re-set by the author for the occasion in order to suit the voice of the soloist.

In receiving some days ago the members of the Czartoryski family, which is well known in Poland, the Holy Father said: "The Poles should understand that I have neglected no opportunity of intervening in their favour. But they must take account of the difficulties I have met with, and then they will understand why I have been unable to secure any benefits for them."

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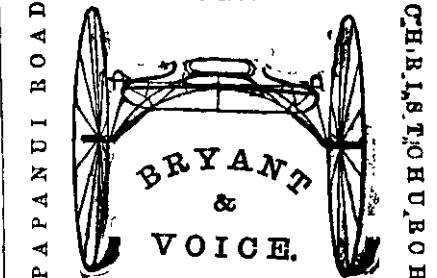
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T. J. BURNS ... Proprietor
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First-Class Accommodation for Boarders and Visitors.
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This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both railway stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early trains.
Guests may depend upon being called in time, a porter being kept for that purpose.
The Bedrooms are all well and comfortably furnished, and the Fittings and Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.
The Wines and Spirits are all of the choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.
Table d'Hote daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers.
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SHOEING AND GENERAL SMITH
St Asaph Street, near Manchester Street
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Kindly take notice that I have taken the Blacksmith Shop opposite Mr O'Brien's old boot factory. Having a thorough knowledge of Horse's feet I can safely guarantee a good fit, likewise good Shoes. Farmers may note that I have a stand for horses and carts where they can put up free of charge.

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Manufacturers of Fine Carriages, 2 and 4, Horse Drags, Hansom Cabs, Tandem Carts, Polo and Pagnol Carts. Racing and Road Sulkeys a specialty. Business Carts and Waggons.
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(Late of the Douglas Hotel).
Having purchased the lease and good-will of the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, J. L. hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, travellers, and the public in general, and having made several necessary alterations, to meet with a fair share of the public patronage.
Suites of rooms for Families. Terms strictly moderate.
A Special feature, is **LUNCHEON** from 12 to 2 o'clock.
Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.
The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits kept in stock.
Two of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.
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Two Minutes Walk from Railway Station.
Accommodation for Tourists and Travellers.
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OBTAINABLE in the market, including Worsteds, Tweeds (English and Colonial), Trousering of the latest patterns.

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

P. AITKEN, Tailor, George street
Dunedin.

Irish News.

Antrim.—A manifesto has been issued to the Royal Irish Constabulary by the "members" of the Provisional Committee who met at Belfast on March 20, calling upon them "to organise in face of the threatened danger of Home Rule, despite all disciplinary rules in the Constabulary Code to the contrary." The constabulary are exhorted not to allow the possibility of their being "bossed" in the future by the village ruffian and the professional agitator, but to be true to themselves, for were they not 12,000 of the best men the Empire could produce, and were they not in possession? The committee, which claims to be representative of every barrack in Belfast, proposes to hold a conference in Belfast, and constables are informed that a fund has been started to indemnify those who may be punished for taking part in the movement. The manifesto is not signed.

Carlow.—The Carlow Fair held recently, proved quite successful, the show of horned stock being very large, and the attendance of buyers very numerous.

Clare.—The taxed costs in the East Clare election petition case amount to £5,000, of which £1,000 had been lodged by the petitioner, Mr Joseph B. Cox, ex-M.P.

Cork.—Miss Helen D'Alton, the famous contralto, died in London on March 18. She was the daughter of Mr John Shea, who was Mayor of Cork many years ago, and it was during his Mayoralty that the future singer was born. Miss D'Alton developed superior vocal powers at an early age, and after a course of training, became a professional singer in London. She never joined an opera company, but pursued her career as a concert singer, and gave many

o'clock. The Feast of the Annunciation was specially selected for this ceremony in order to inaugurate the devotion of the "Angelus" in the parish, which probably took place for the first time in this parish since the Reformation.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers made a notable display at Rathfriland on St Patrick's Day, when 400 strong, headed by their colonel, with drums rolling and fifes gaily playing Ireland's national anthem, every man with a tuft of shamrock in his busby, they marched from their barracks to the Church of our Lady of Refuge, to be present at High Mass. Two of the Fusiliers served Mass, eight others carrying flambeaux, while several received Holy Communion. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, hundreds of persons crowding the sacred edifice, while several of the soldiers united with the choir in singing the "Tantum Ergo." Colonel Johnstone deserves much credit for the liberality and kindness of feeling which induced him, Protestant as he is, to participate in the services and the same is undoubtedly to be said of the other Protestant officers, who also showed their sympathy with the desire of the Fusiliers to celebrate the festival of the patron of Ireland in the manner which befits Catholic soldiers.

Mr John O'Donoghue, barrister-at-law, of Dublin, died suddenly on March 23, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a well-known writer and journalist, and did immense services to the Catholic and National cause in bygone years. From 1838 to 1871 he was connected with the *Freeman's Journal*. In 1831 Mr O'Donoghue was enrolled a scholar of Trinity College, and six years later he was admitted to the bar. He was the close friend of Daniel O'Connell during the Repeal agitation, and was on intimate terms with, and held in high regard by, many leading figures on the judicial bench and at the bar. He was also a friend of Doherty, Perrin, Brady, Pigott and O'Hagan, and he was known and esteemed by

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
STANDARD BRAND BOOTS & SHOES
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REGISTERED **STANDARD** TRADE MARK

ONLY GENUINE WHEN
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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.

performances at West End "At Homes." She was invited to and sang at the last Cork Exhibition. Miss D'Alton visited Cork three years after her visit to the Exhibition, and succeeded in drawing crowded houses nightly to hear a company which had no other notable member except herself. She was married some years ago to a London doctor, but continued her professional career.

The White Star liner *Britannic* sailed on the 11th inst. from Queenstown, at 12.30, for New York with a number of lace workers, dairy-maids, and workers of various Irish industries on their way to the Chicago Exhibition. They will occupy the Irish village there. In all they number twenty-one, and have been selected by the Countess of Aberdeen. They are under the care of Miss Charleton, of Dublin, and may be expected to return in December next. These representatives of Ireland were accorded a grand send-off, quite a number of people of distinction journeying to Queenstown to wish them a good voyage, among them being Lady Arnott.

Mr John J. Piatt, late United States Consul at Queenstown, has officially severed his connection with that port to enter upon his duties as Consul in Dublin. He has been succeeded in Queenstown by Mr Kress. Mr Piatt and Mrs Piatt have both made their mark in literature as not the least among our minor poets. Their writings are as racy of the Irish soil as those of Kickham and Mangan, full of sympathy and free alike from the prejudices and misrepresentation which disfigure the works of many recent authors.

Dublin.—The celebration of the Feast of the Annunciation was observed with elaborate ceremonies at St Michael's Church, North Anne street, Dublin. The large new bell, which had been cast for the church five years ago, was recently placed in the new tower, and was tolled for the first time for the "Angelus" at twelve

Some of the great advocates of the past—Richard Lalor Shiel, Whiteside, Fitzgibbon, Heron and Martley. In 1871, being then nearly sixty years of age, Mr O'Donoghue found his journalistic labours pressed too heavily upon him, and retired from the *Freeman's Journal*. He was the author of several graphic sketches of the Irish Bar, now out of print; and he contributed some admirable literary articles to the Dublin University Magazine.

Fermanagh.—An old woman named Bridget Tummon died recently at her residence in the townland of Ballyreagh, about three miles from Enniskillen. She had arrived at the ripe age of 105 years. She was in her usual good health up to the time of her death. The deceased was the mother of ten children, and lived to see twenty great-grand-children.

Galway.—The Christian Brothers of St Patrick, Galway, acknowledge the receipt of 50 dols. from Joseph A. Oliver, San Francisco, Cal., being the annual endowment left by his late lamented father, the Marquis Oliver, K.S.G., and his personal contribution to the Poor Boys' Breakfast and Clothing Institute, Galway.

On Friday last Miss Maud Gonne delivered a lecture at Loughrea under the auspices of the local branch of the Irish Literary Society. The subject chosen was the French Invasion of Ireland in 1798, which Miss Gonne treated with characteristic point and force. The lecture was the cause of much interest in the town, and was well attended and most cordially received. Miss Gonne will deliver similar lectures on behalf of the Literary Society throughout the country, and from her popularity, eloquence, and insight into Irish Questions, they cannot fail to be productive of lasting benefit.

Kerry.—Daniel O'Connell, D.L., Derrynane, who has signed a petition against Home Rule, is not, as has been stated, a son of the

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.

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86 and 88 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL

Junction of High, Madras and St. Asaph Streets,
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W. B. GAFFNEY Proprietor.

This New and Modern Hotel affords superior accommodation for Tourists and Travellers, being fitted with every modern appliance necessary to comfort.

Suites of excellently furnished rooms set apart for private families. The cuisine under efficient management.

Terms Strictly Moderate.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

The Commodious Cellars always well stocked with best quality Wines, Spirit and Ales.

Telegrams and Letters promptly attended to.

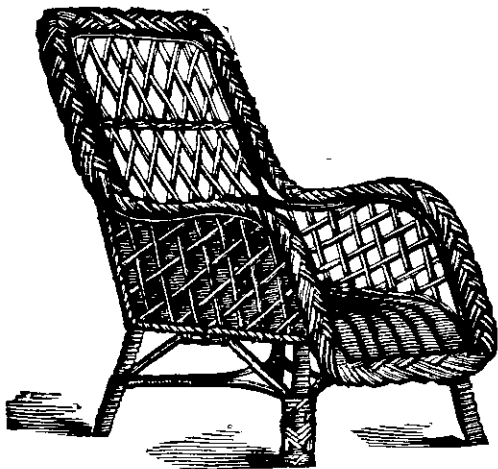
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MESSRS GAWNE & CO. have favoured us with samples of their Worcester Sauce.

ITS flavour is as good as its piquancy is pronounced: It is altogether a well-balanced relish.

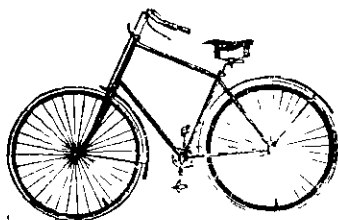
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FANCY BASKETS, CHAIRS, CLOTHES BASKETS,
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Kindly Note.—The undersigned has just received a Large Shipment of all the Latest Patterns.

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(Near Hereford Street.)

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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

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ELEVATOR AT WORK ALL DAY.

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THE LARGEST SELECTION OF RANGES IN THE COLONY.

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VALUE.

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JAMES TROUP, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CITY HOTEL

TRIANGLE,

CHRISTCHURCH.

The City Hotel, which has been recently built, is most centrally situated, and commands one of the Best Views in the city. Patrons will find at this Hotel Every Convenience, combined with Moderate Charges.

J. McNAMARA

...

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Proprietor.

TELEPHONE 365.

famous Daniel O'Connell. He is a son of John O'Connell, brother of James O'Connell, of Lakeview, and he once contested South Kerry as a Unionist, and was badly beaten.

King's County.—The committee of the Manchester Martyrs' Memorial at Birr have erected a nice paling around the site granted by the Town Commissioners for the erection of the monument. This necessary preliminary will be shortly followed by the laying of the foundation stone, and not a moment will be lost by the committee in giving effect to the desire of the Nationalists of Birr, and a respectable monument will do honour to the brave men who gave their lives to their country, and reflect credit on those who undertook the project.

Louth.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen left for New York on Thursday, bound for Chicago. Amongst the party accompanying them is Miss Josephine Sullivan, daughter of the late Mr A. M. Sullivan, "the eloquent member for Louth," as Mr Gladstone once called him, whose memory is still cherished in the House of Commons as one of the ablest and most high-minded of Irish members. Miss Sullivan, adds our contemporary, is a harpist of rare ability, and will take part in some concerts to be arranged in connection with the Irish department of the great show.

Roscommon.—Large numbers of young persons have left Roscommon railway station during the past few weeks for America.

Tyrone.—Even with Mr Balfour in their midst, the Orangemen are not entirely happy. Furthermore, the presence of the Tynesiders, whose enthusiasm was at their service, for the low sum of fourteen shillings a day, did not bring them unmingled bliss. Political fever cannot wholly blind an Orangeman to a sense of sham, when sham is abroad. In the office of the *Tyrone Constitution*, there is an uneasy feeling that all is not well. The editor has opened

200,000,000 DOLLARS LOST.

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago Thomas L. Walker, then a mere boy, planted four walnuts by the roadside opposite his father's house in the eleventh civil district, near Cedar Bluff, and some ten miles west of Knoxville. He died ten years ago, and yet he lived to see four walnut trees grow up to a measure of four feet in diameter, worth, if cut and properly seasoned, at least 400 dollars each. Had he planted 300 walnuts on an adjoining acre of ground, his heirs, when he died, would have been 120,000 dollars better off. To-day they would have been 200,000 better off. Had he planted ten acres they would be worth 200,000,000, dollars. Had he planted 100 acres, and all the trees had reached an average size of three feet in diameter, and there is no reason why they shouldn't, as the land is fertile and impregnated with lime, his heirs, and there are only three living, would be worth 200,000,000 dollars. If, like old Johnny Applesseed, who planted thousands of apple trees in the north-west, he had planted all the worn-out fields in Tennessee in walnuts, it would be the richest State in the Union by far. Thousands of people lose their lives by similar oversights, they neglect the important warnings of nature, who always gives timely warning of the approaching physical disease. Sometimes it is a headache, sometimes neuralgia, toothache, indigestion, constipation, or what not? Severally and collectively they indicate that something is wrong, and wise is he who takes time by the forelock and has a course of Clements' Tonic, for that is a reliable remedy, as proved by Mr John Haynes, general blacksmith, Stockton, New South Wales, who writes on January 7th, 1893:—I have been a severe sufferer for a number of years from liver complaint, symptoms—shooting pains, especially on the right side and also between the shoulders, want of appetite and severe bilious attacks, with headache, especially in the morning. I am now seventy years of age, and believe I have tried nearly every advertised remedy. I found no relief until I tried Clements' Tonic, which I am happy to say in conjunction with Dr Fletcher's Pills, it has entirely rejuvenated me. I am never without it; it is the best medicine in the world in

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£3 3s Suits.

ONE TRIAL will ensure your continued favour and support.

NOTHING IN THE TRADE TO EQUAL OUR VALUE.

J. & J. ARTHUR, Tailors, 6 George street.

his paper to a remarkable contribution from a northern Protestant Unionist. "Is peace possible," asks this thoughtful Ulsterman, "even at this late stage?" All the talk about lining the ditches seems to him to be what the reviewer called "clotted nonsense." "I write," he proceeds to say, "from the point of view of an Irish Protestant Unionist, and as one who would put the material prosperity of my country before any mere matter of sentiment. One thing, I think, may be accepted, and that is, that sooner or later Ireland must have self-government." He gives weighty reasons for this thought. He urges the "loyal" minority to accept the inevitable, and make the best terms they can. If Ireland is to become as prosperous as it lies in her power to be, political and religious animosity he sees, must be abated. North and South should transfer from the political to the industrial and practical arena, that immensity of vain effort which, used as it has been and is being used, is so wasting to the nerve tissue of the nation. These are wise and practical words for the Orangemen to study. The latter are welcome to the same rights and privileges as the majority of their countrymen, but monopolies and sham must cease. As the writer in the *Tyrone Constitution* wisely put it, they should accept the inevitable. In the end they may receive a better treatment from their Irish Catholic brethren than from either ex-coercionists, or the fourteen-shilling tourists of the Tyneside.

Waterford.—The Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, at their meeting on Thursday last, accepted the tender of Mr Robert Worthington for the completion of this railway, the cost of which will be £270,000. This is one of the railway lines originated by Mr Balfour, and towards which the Government gave a cash subsidy of £150,000. It is understood that the works will be commenced immediately, and completed in about eighteen months or two years.

my opinion. I am only too happy to recommend it at all times.—Wishing you every success, I remain, yours sincerely, John Haynes, general blacksmith, Stockton, New South Wales.

CATARRH, HAY FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby these distressing diseases are rapidly and permanently cured by a few simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. A pamphlet, explaining this new treatment, is sent on receipt of a 2½d stamp by A. HUTTON DIXON, 43 and 45 East Bloor street, TORONTO Canada.—*Scientific American*.

PLAIN TALKING.

We are so much in earnest about this matter that we absolutely refuse to waste one moment of our time in planning and writing out paragraphs of a catching character. There is just this question, if you want to stop drinking, smoking, or the use of opium you can do by the use of Golden Remedy No 1. If you suffer from dyspepsia, loss of energy, neuralgia, poverty of the blood, or poor appetite Golden Remedy No 2 will cure you. Now this is straight, it all depends upon yourselves whether you are to go on dragging on a miserable existence, or be strong, free, and well. Send for circular of cures.

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

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CAPITAL £4,500,000.

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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.

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Come to

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And you will get them.

Ladies' Elastic Sides	6s 11d
Ladies' Button Boots	7s 11d and 8s 11d
Ladies' Balmorals	8s 11d
Baby's Strap Shoes	from 1s upwards
Boys' and Girls Boots, size 10 to 13	... from 3s 11d
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Mens' Sewn Balmorals	9s 11d
Mens' Oxford Shoes	6s 11d
Mens' Canvas shoes	3s 11d
Mens' Carpet Slippers	1s 11d
Mens' Bluchers, Strong	6s 6d

Don't forget MRS. LOFT intends to clear HER VALUABLE STOCK.

Prices too numerous to mention.

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J. MERRELL, Manager.

R A B B I T S K I N S .

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No commission or charges to the seller.

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ARTHUR McDONALD, Manager.

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in Jolly, Connor's Buildings, OCTAGON, next Dr Martine, where all kinds of Furrier's work will be executed in the latest London and Continental style. Carriage and Travelling Rugs made on the premises. Ladies' Old Furs re-cut and re-lined. Handles put on Fur Bags at Moderate Prices.

THE SPECIAL WINES FOR HOLY COMMUNION UNFERMENTED.

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

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SPECIAL SHOW.

SPECIAL SHOW.

NEW CLOAKS & ULSTERS
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The Special Inducements we are now offering during the First Month of the Season should influence ladies to anticipate their requirements, for it is certainly an unprecedented opportunity of getting supplied with New, Fashionable, and Artistically-made Garments at a Moderate Price—in some cases at English cost.

Ladies who know all that is worth knowing about mantles say that nowhere in Otago but at H. H. and Co.'s can such a GRAND SELECTION be seen.

AN IMPORTANT SHOW.

EVERYTHING NEW & STYLISH.

LARGE DELIVERIES OF NEW MANTLES.

The First and Only Establishment to make this department a Specialty. Over £3000 worth of Garments to select from.

ALL SIZES, Cloaks & Ulsters
Mantles & Jackets ALL TASTES, for
for ALL FIGURES,
ALL FANCIES.

As we only send out Garments on approbation under exceptional circumstances, our Stock is thus preserved in the most perfect condition, and the styles not copied. In all Models and better-class Goods we only import single Garments. Ladies can, therefore, have any special design confined to them, copies being only taken by special permission from the purchaser.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT, SEASON 1893.

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GAWNE & CO.'S Worcester Sauce

supplied to public at a price that no Worcester Sauce was ever before offered.

FOR Meat, Fish, or Fowl, GAWNE'S Worcester Sauce

is the most appetising in the market.

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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.

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED report for week ending June 14, as follows:—

Store Cattle—There is nothing of any importance to note in respect to the business done in these. A moderately fair demand exists, but most sellers are inclined in the meantime, owing to having sufficient feed, to hold for higher prices.

Store Sheep—The market for these now is a good deal less active. Sales are confined to small lots, and few in number. The most of those offering, meantime, are invariably mixed sexes, all ages, and indifferent breeds, all of which, however meet with buyers, but at unsatisfactory prices.

Wool—It will be somewhat more satisfactory to note that the Antwerp wool sales closed with a slightly better feeling than was exhibited at the opening.

Sheepskins—These have a very satisfactory demand, and meet with good competition at the hands of the fellmongers, also buyers for export, all of whom attend the weekly auctions with regularity. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 9d to 3s 10 1/2; do do merino, 1s 7d to 2s 8 1/2; full-woolled crossbreds (good), 4s to 5s 3d; best, 5s 6d to 6s 9d; do do merino (good), 2s 9 1/2 to 3s 5 1/2; best, 3s 6 1/2 to 5s 6d; dry pelts, 3 1/2 to 1s 6 1/2; green crossbred skins (best), 3s 9d to 4s 4d; choice, 4s 6d; medium to good, 3s 3 1/2 to 3s 9 1/2; do do merino, 1s 10 1/2 to 3s 1d; lambskins, 2s 6d to 3s 9 1/2 each.

Rabbitkins—There is no abatement in the activity lately displayed in the securing of supplies at the weekly auctions. In our catalogue one or two choice lots of recently caught winter grey does brought 1s 6d; medium to good, 1s 4 1/2 to 1s 5 1/2; best bucks, 1s 4 1/2 to 1s 5 1/2; medium, 1s 3 1/2 to 1s 4 1/2; autumn, 1 1/2 to 1s 2 1/2; summer, 8 1/2 to 10d; suckers, half-grown and inferior, 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 per lb.

Hides—The market remains steady and no change to note in prices, which are as follows: For heavy hides, 2d to 2 1/2d; extra do, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; medium, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; inferior to medium, 1d to 1 1/4 per lb.

Tallow—Best rendered mutton, 21s 6d to 22s 6d; medium to good 18s 6d to 20s 6d; inferior to medium, 14s 6d to 17s 6d; rough fat, best mutton caul, fresh and clean, 14s to 14s 6d; medium to good, 12s 6d to 13s 9 1/2; inferior to medium, 11s to 12s per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: The most recent cables denote an easier feeling in the Home markets, all sorts having suffered a decline of 6 1/2 p r quarter. Locally there has been a fair demand from millers who however display no eagerness to advance on their present limits. Meantime we quote prime milling velvet and Tuscan, 2s 10 1/2 to 2s 11d; choice 3s; medium to good, 2s 6 1/2 to 2s 9 1/2; inferior to medium, 2s 1d to 2s 5d; broken and thin, 1s 8d to 2s; (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms). Oats: While the market does not display any very great amount of animation, a steady demand continues to be experienced. We report last week's quotations which were for best bright short milling, 1s 9 1/2 to 1s 10d; extra prime, 1s 10 1/2; best bright short feed sparse bills 1s 9d to 1s 9 1/2; medium and short Tartarians, 1s 8 1/2 to 1s 8 3/4; discoloured and inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 7 1/2; medium to good long Tartarians, 1s 8d to 1s 9 1/2; extra bright, fit for seed, 1s 10d to 1s 11 1/2; black, 1s 7 1/2 to 1s 8 1/2; Danish, 1s 7 1/2 to 1s 8 1/2 (ex store, sacks extra, net). Barley: There are only odd lots of this cereal now offering, nearly all inferior to medium, little or no prime malting on the market, business in consequence is quiet in the meantime—quotations nominal say for prime malting 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 8d to 3s 6 1/2; feed and milling, 2s to 3s (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

Grass Seeds—No improvement of any consequence. Machine dressed best perennial ryegrass is firmly held for 3s 9d to 4s, extra prime a shade more; medium, 3s 6 1/2 to 3s 6d, ex store.—Cocksfoot, nominal. Best dressed, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; medium, 2d to 3d per lb.

Potatoes—Supplies more than sufficient for requirements. Best derwents, 57s 6d to 62s 6d; medium, 52s 6d to 55s per ton, ex store, sacks weighed in.

Chaff—Supply still in excess of requirements, particularly inferior and medium which has been selling this week at 22s 6d to 42s 6d; prime being worth 47s 6d to 50s per ton; ex truck, sacks returned.

Dairy Produce—Market void of animation. Prime dairy butter, in kegs, dull at 7d to 8d; medium, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2d. Factory, nominal, 10 1/2 to 11d per lb. Factory cheese medium in small parcels, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; loaf, 4 1/2 to 5d; dairy made, 2 1/2 to 4d per lb.

Flax—There are no transactions of any consequence. Best, L16 to L17; medium to good, L14 to L15 10s; inferior and strawy L10 10s to L12 10s per ton, ex store.

MESSRS STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report for week ending 14th June as follows:—

Rabbit-kine—Values and condition are still improving. At auction on Monday we submitted a good catalogue, and cleared all lots at prices up to 18d per lb.

Sheepskins—We submitted a good catalogue on Tuesday, and cleared everything at prices showing perhaps a slight advance on late rates. Country dry crossbreds, 3s 6 1/2 to 4s and up to 5s 9d; inferior and medium do, 2s to 3s; pelts 6 1/2 to 1s 3d.

Hides—Country sorts, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per lb for best in good condition.

Grain—There is no marked change to report in either wheat or oats, and quotations may be repeated.

Fat Stock—Best bullocks, L7 10s to L8 10s; do crossbred wethers, 16s 3d to 17s 6d.

MESSRS DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows:—

Sheepskins—Prices ruled much the same as at last week's sale. Green crossbreds sold at 2s 8d to 4s 1d; do merinos, 1s 11d to 2s 7d; dry crossbreds, 2s to 5s 11d; do merino, 1s 5d to 4s 1d; do pelts and bgs, 4d to 2s 11d.

Hides—We quote—Prime, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; medium, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2d; light, 2 1/2 to 1 3/4; inferior, bulls etc., 1d to 1 1/4 per lb; calf skins, 9d to 1s 6d each.

Tallow—We quote—Prime rendered, 23s to 21s 6d; medium, 16s to 18s; inferior, 13s to 15s; rough fat, 10s to 14s 6d per cwt.

Wheat—Business very dull. Prime milling, 2s 9d to 2s 11d, extra to 3s; medium, 2s 7d to 2s 8 1/2; inferior, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 3d.

Oats—Ready sale at quotations for all arriving. Milling, 1s 10 1/2; best feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10 1/2; medium, 1s 8 1/2; inferior, 1s 4d to 1s 7d (sacks extra).

Potatoes—Prices are slightly easier at the moment. We quote—Prime, L3; inferior, L2 15s to L2 17s 6d.

Chaff—We quote—Best heavy oatstraw L2 5 1/2 to L2 10s; inferior, L2 to L2 2s 6d; straw chaff, L1 10s to 1s 15s.

MR F. MENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats: 1s 7d to 1s 10 1/2 (bags extra). Wheat (sacks included): Milling, 2s 6 1/2 to 2s 10 1/2, demand fair; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 4d. Chaff: Inferior to medium, good supply, demand dull, £1 10s 0d to £2 5s 0d; prime up to £2 10s 0d, fair demand; hay, oaten, quality new, good, demand dull, £2 15s to £3 0s; ryegrass, £2 15s to £3 0s, of good quality. Potatoes, kidneys, £4 0s 0d; derwents, £2 15s to £3 0s 0d, market fair. Flour: Roller, £7 15s to £8 5s; stone, £7 0s to £7 10s, demand quiet. Oatmeal, bulk, £9 10s; 25lbs, £10 0s. Butter, fresh, 7d to 10d; potted, demand easier, 7d for prime. Eggs, 1s 2d per dozen.

The great clearing sale to be held on Mr Robert M'Law's premises, near Middlemarch, on Friday, the 30th inst, should possess supreme attractions for all who are interested in agricultural pursuits. The stock and farm implements to be offered for sale are of very superior qualities. There will be no reserve, and the opportunity will be one not to be neglected.

NORDDDEUTSCHER - LLOYD
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.



SYDNEY, MELBOURNE
and ADELAIDE to
SOUTHAMPTON,
ANTWERP, and BREMEN,

Via Colombo and Suez Canal,
Taking Passengers for London,
Connecting from Alexandria by Direct Mail
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To BRINDISI and GENOA.

Will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Saller ...	3084	May 23	May 27	May 31
Hohenstaufen	3091	June 21	June 24	June 28
Hohenzollern	3090	July 18	July 22	July 26

And thereafter every four weeks.

Passage from Dunedin to Southampton, Antwerp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10s.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE
The Steamers land Passengers at Southampton.

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For freight or passage apply to

NEILL & CO, LIMITED,
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Steamers under Postal Contract with the
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Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE,
KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAHE, SUEZ,
and PORT SAID.

Passengers Booked to BOMBAY, REUNION,
MAUBIFIUS, & EAST COAST of AFRICA

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Ville de la Ciotat	6537	May 27	May 31	June 4
Polynisien	6428	June 27	July 1	July 4
Armand Béhic	6537	July 27	July 31	Aug 4

PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH
FROM DUNEDIN.

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

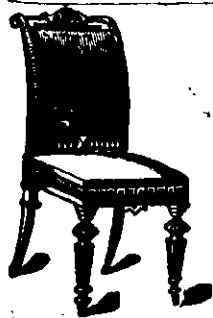
RETURN TICKETS issued at the following
rates:—

	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, £50.

By special arrangement an ENGLISH
INTERPRETER will attend on board upon
arrival of steamer at Marseilles, to give
passengers every assistance in disembarking,
passing their luggage through the Customs,
etc. He will also accompany them in the
train to Paris and Calais.

NEILL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents, Dunedin.



STEWART & Co
Princes and
Walker Streets,
DUNEDIN

For good, cheap
Tapestry and Leather
Suites, Iron Bedsteads,
Chests of Drawers,
Couches and Easy
Chairs, Spring and
Flock Mattresses.
Suites re-covered.
Furniture Repaired.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

BURTON BROTHERS'
New Departure in
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY.

For a brief season during the winter we
shall offer

For THIRTY-SEVEN SHILLINGS & SIX-
PENCE, ONE DOZEN CABINET
PORTRAITS

(Vignettes or three-quarter lengths),
And a LIFE-SIZE ENLARGEMENT in a
MASSIVE GOLD FRAME,

Or, for FIFTEEN SHILLINGS,
ONE DOZEN CABINET PORTRAITS,
Three-quarter length of Adults

(Vignettes and Children Five Shillings extra)
And, in addition, a choice from the
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A BEAUTIFUL OPAL ENLARGEMENT,
Or
TWO CABINET OPALS,

Or
A BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT,
All similar to those we produced last year
with such pronounced success.

. In hundreds of homes in Dunedin and
the country districts our Bromides and Opals
adorn the walls.

☞ We think we may fairly look for at
least an equal success in our second venture
in popularising Photographic Enlargements,
giving to all HIGH-CLASS WORK at LOW-
CLASS PRICES.

BURTON BROTHERS,
NUMBER FORTY-ONE, PRINCES ST.
. See our Window for Specimens of
all the above.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society
of Ireland,

MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS
In order to put my friends in the country
on a level with those in the town as regards
prices, I have decided to forward, with dis-
patch, all orders for medicines entrusted to
me FREE OF POSTAGE to any part of New
Zealand. Every drug used in my pharmacy
is guaranteed to be of the best quality, and
all prescriptions are dispensed at VERY LOW
rates. Correspondence invited and circulars
forwarded on application.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE,
Manse street, Dunedin.

**VOICE DEVELOPMENT AND
ARTISTIC SINGING.**

Notice of arrival from London.
MR ALBERT RICHARDSON,
Conservatorio Milan and London.
(Signor Alberto Riccardi, of London Musical
profession).

Professor of the Art of Singing.
Principal Baritone Lyster's and Carl Rosa's
Royal Italian and English Opera Companies,
and of the leading London Concerts. Having
studied under the celebrated Manuel
Garcia (R.A.M., London), Mr Sims Reeves,
the renowned tenor, Signor Nava (the master
of Santley), and Sir Michael Costa, Mr
Richardson can give lessons in the highest
style of singing.

Pupils Received at His Rooms, the Octagon.
Circulars at Begg and Co's.

J. AND R. SCOTT

(Late of Anderson and Morrison)
Beg to inform the Public that they have
commenced Business in
BATHAY STREET (Opposite D.I.C.)

As
SANITARY ENGINEERS,
PLUMBERS GASFITTERS, TINSMITHS,
BELLHANGERS,
ZINC and IRON WORKERS.

J. SCOTT having just returned from the
Home Country, where he made a special study
of Sanitation, Heating, and Ventilation, and
also gained diploma from Worshipful Com-
pany of Plumbers, London, is now prepared
to fit up Dwelling Houses and all kinds of
Public Buildings with the latest sanitary
plumber work.

People entrusting them with their work will
find it done in that style which emanates
from practical men.

All orders punctually attended to.
Charges Moderate.

Select stock of the latest Sanitary Appliances
per ship Westland.

JOHN S. CAPSTICK

(Late Brewers' Traveller),
Having retired from the travelling, has de-
termined to commence business as HOTEL
BROKER and GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT. My experience in the Hotel line
should place me in the first position of adviser
to anyone wishing to go into the business,
and my advice will be given to those who
wish to consult me in the matter at my Office,
Cumberland Street, next to Bern's Hotel,
DUNEDIN.

Telephone No 559 (Fernhill Coal Company)



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

The above Company will despatch steamers
as under:—

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON. —
PENGUIN, s. s., on Monday, June 19.
Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m.
Cargo till noon.

NELSON VIA LYTTLETON, WELLING-
TON.—PENGUIN, s. s., on Monday, June
19. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3
p.m. Cargo till noon.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE.—WAIRARAPA, s. s., on Wednes-
day, June 21. Passengers from Dunedin
by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON,
NAPIER, GISBOURNE, AUCKLAND.—
A steamer early.

FOR NAPIER WHARF, VIA OAMARU,
TIMARU & LYTTLETON.—KAWARITI,
s. s., early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.—WAIRARAPA, s. s., on
Wednesday, June 21. Passengers by 2.30
p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.—
TARAWERA, s. s., on Thursday, June 22.
Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train
Cargo till 4 p.m. Wednesday.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND
WELLINGTON.—HAUROTO, s. s., about
Saturday, July 1. Passengers from Dune-
din Wharf.

FOR WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON. —
OMAPEPE, s. s., on Friday, June 23.
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.
Cargo till 3 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA
OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, and
WELLINGTON.—HERALD, s. s., about
Monday, June 26. Passengers from
Dunedin Wharf at mid-night. Cargo till
4 p.m.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — TAVUNI,
s. s., about Thursday, June 15.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUOK-
LAND.—UPOLU, s. s., about Monday, June
19.

OFFICES:
Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

EUROPEAN HOTEL

(late Carroll's),
GEORGE STREET (near Octagon),
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P. DWYER Proprietor.

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

HOT, COLD, & SHOWER BATHS.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

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

PURE LINSEED OIL

(GUARANTEED),
White Lead, Paints, Dry Colors, Lubricating
Oils, Methyl, Spirits, Varnishes, Glue, Aniline
Colors, Hessian and Scrim, Artists' Materials,
Window and Mirror Glass, Gilt Mouldings, &c.

SMITH & SMITH, Dunedin.

WE Sell for Cash. — WE Buy for Cash. — We sell reliable Goods. We sell Boots.
We sell good Drapery and Clothing. We have Tailors, Dressmakers, and Shirtmakers
on the Premises. ☞ WE CAN SUIT EVERYBODY.

LONARGAN & COMPANY
CHRISTCHURCH.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 10, 1898.

At the weekly meeting of the Aloysian Society, held at St Patrick's Hall, Boucott street, on the 29th ult, a lecture was delivered by Mr Loughnan, editor of the *New Zealand Times* to a large number of members, besides several other gentlemen attracted by the well-known ability of the lecturer and by the subject on which he had chosen to speak, viz, "The Press." He likened the progress of development in the newspaper Press to that made in marine architecture, comparing the newspaper in its beginning to a Maori "dug out," and in its latest form to a first-class steam liner. He made it plain that where liberty flourished there also flourished the newspaper, and where the rights and liberties of the people were interfered with by the party in power the Press was always gagged. He gave a very graphic description of how the mighty *Thunderer*, with its two hundred and fifty thousand of daily circulation, is prepared for issue; and he then described the first newspaper that is known, the *Acta Diurna* of the Romans—this was the first daily news. He described the birth, growth, and great expansion of the newspaper Press of Great Britain, [paying honour to whom honour was due. To Wilkes whom he described as a man morally weak but intellectually a giant, belongs the glory and honour of knocking off the last shackles that bound the Press. He described the sensation caused by the letters of "Junius," and how well the secret of the name of that writer was so kept that to this day his identity is shrouded in mystery, to the eternal honour of the publisher, Mr Woodfall. Mr Loughnan had no difficulty in keeping up the interest of his audience for more than an hour, and at the conclusion of the lecture was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr Kennedy and seconded by Mr Devine. To a journalist Mr Loughnan's lecture would be intensely interesting, for his knowledge of his subject is thorough, and his experience extends over 20 years of journalism, which he laughingly described as a profession "laborious though not altogether dishonourable." Before the meeting closed Father Power announced that papers were promised from Mr Maskell on "The French Revolution," and from Mr Devine on "Boyle O'Reilly," poet, patriot, and journalist. On Monday, 5th inst., the Aloysian Society had under discussion "Feet versus head; or, is the game of football an unalloyed benefit as well as a pleasure?" A long debate followed which gave opportunity to Father Power to quote largely from Homer and the classics against too great indulgence in athletics; nevertheless, the advocates of the "manly game" carried their point by a large majority. The following gentlemen took part in the discussion:—Rev Fathers Goggan and Power, Brother Mark, Messrs Burnes, Bowden, McManaway and Coyle. Mr Morgan delivered a recitation, and the meeting closed with prayer.

His Grace the Archbishop is still absent from Wellington.

Sunday last being within the octave of Corpus Christi, was kept with great solemnity at St Mary's Cathedral. There was a large number of communicants at early Mass. After the High Mass at eleven o'clock the Blessed Sacrament was exposed until after Vespers in the evening. During the afternoon the church was thronged with worshippers. The intoning of the Psalms by the boys at Vespers was excellent. Father Dawson preached an eloquent sermon on the Blessed Sacrament, which was followed by a grand procession and Benediction. The sanctuary was exquisitely decorated with crimson and gold hangings, and, together with the candles and flowers on the altar, produced a brilliant effect.

I have seen tickets for a high-class entertainment in aid of the projected new infant school which is to be erected on the site of the old one in Hill street. The following is a copy of the ticket which speaks for itself: "Conversazione and dance with *tableaux vivants*, under the direction of Miss McLean, Monday, 26th June, 1898, at 8 p.m., in the Drill Shed. O. McManaway, secretary." Miss McLean is a lady well known in musical circles, and has rare talent in the direction of organising and controlling an entertainment of this kind, so a genuine success is anticipated.

The Wellington newspapers contain kindly notices expressive of sadness and regret at the rather sudden demise of the editor of the *Wellington Evening Press*, Mr Claude Hearn, a Roman Catholic gentleman and an M.A. of the Melbourne University, which occurred on Sunday the 4th instant. Mr Hearn at one time taught a Catholic school but left that position to devote himself to journalism. His rise in the journalistic profession was rapid as his talents were great. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss. His funeral took place on Tuesday morning. The coffin was borne to St Mary's Cathedral, where the solemn service for the dead was read by the Rev Father Power, after which the funeral procession left for Karori Cemetery, where the last rites were performed by the Very Rev Father Devoy, V.G., S.M. The following gentlemen were among the attendants at the funeral:—The Premier, the Hon T. W. Hurlup, Mr Duthie, M.H.B.; Mr Fisher, M.H.B.; Mr E. T. Gillon, editor *Evening Post*; Mr Loughnan, editor *N.Z. Times*; Mr J. Kennedy, Mr O'Dea.

At the Wellington Opera House, Maggie Moore (Mrs J. C. Williamson) has been delighting large audiences, as she only knows how, with her acting and singing. Government House has been lavish of its patronage to the charming actress, who is strongly supported by the Holloway Dramatic Company. Miss Moore acts with the same verve and dash as she did on her last visit ten years ago, and her voice has, if anything, improved, if that were possible. Her repertoire is extensive, and such productions as "Struck Oil," "Forty-nine," "The Child of the Regiment," "Meg," and "M'lies," have been given with eminent success. Miss Moore has had to submit to the inevitable interviewer, and her reminiscences of men, women, and cities are pleasant reading.

The goddess who presides over the destinies of Wellington need not blush for her protégé, for here is how that candid critic, the great London *Financial News*, and also the *Financial Times*, speak of the Wellington Harbour Board. The latter journal says: "The Wellington Harbour Board is one of those Boards whose bonds might be treated as a sound investment. The Board's report is most complete and most satisfactory; it not only reflects the increasing prosperity of New Zealand, but also shows in all its details that the Harbour Board is adhering to its policy of sound and careful finance." The *Financial News* says that the position of the Wellington Harbour Board is quite sound and "has considerably improved in 1892."—These are good words, coming as they do from where investors in colonial stock have been so rudely shaken by the crash of Bank failures in Australia. Wellington is indeed specially favoured, from her geographical position, her harbour being so situated as to command trade, and so formed as to give the very best accommodation to shipping with absolute safety; and, again, by having able and experienced men administering the affairs of her Harbour Board.

The late Catholic social held in the Skating Rink netted the substantial amount of £18.

We are nothing if not imitative. For some time past Thursday evening popular concerts have been given in the Theatre Royal, the charge being one shilling to all parts of the house. These concerts being so successful, it is not to be wondered at if the concerts of the Early Closing Association which have been more recently inaugurated, and are held every Wednesday evening in the Skating Rink (charge only 6d), should be still more successful. Last Wednesday the enormous audience of two thousand persons attended. These entertainments in the Skating Rink are under the able management of that well-known capable musician and Roman Catholic, Mr Salvatore Cimino.

I am sorry to have to record the death of Brother Malachy (Michael Landers, of Waterford, Ireland), one of the Marist Brothers of Napier, which sad event occurred at Napier, on Sunday last. The deceased gentleman came to the Colony some 30 years ago, and occupied himself with teaching and journalism. Six years ago he went to Sydney and entered the novitiate of the Marist Brothers. He was well and favourably known to the Irish Catholics of the Colony, being connected with the Hibernian Society in which he always took great interest. He will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends in New Zealand. May he rest in peace.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council which was held on Thursday evening last, a letter was read from the Catholic Electoral Association to the effect that it would support such candidates at the general election as would declare themselves in favour of voting for State aid to private schools; and it went on to say that it had appointed a deputation to wait on the Council to discuss such matters. The Council decided to refer the letter to their permanent electoral committee for consideration.

The flagship of the Australian fleet, H.M.S. Orlando Rear Admiral N. Bowden Smith, arrived in port about noon yesterday. A salute was fired from the battery on the Thorndon Esplanade. His Excellency the Admiral landed at 3 p.m., was received by Colonel Pat Boyle, Captain Hunter Blair and Mr Clayton for the Governor, and by Sir Patrick Buckley, K.C.M.G. for the Ministry, and by H. D. Bell, Esq., Mayor; Colonel Fox, and Lieutenant Colonel Newall. The Admiral has captain and flag Lieutenant will be the guests of the Governor till the Orlando sails for Auckland. This evening the citizens will attend a reception in honour of the Admiral at Government House and on Monday Lord and Lady Glasgow will give a grand ball in honour of the Admiral's visit.

The Government Life Insurance Department alone is authorised to offer Government security for the fulfilment of obligations towards policy-holders. The advantage of the guarantee is manifest.

Messrs Carter's great sale during the month has proved an immense success. The firm are now able to offer further reductions. All wants will be provided for at about nominal prices.

Messrs Nimmo and Blair's catalogue for 1898-94 is a complete work of art. It contains a great quantity of fine wood cuts of flowers, fruits, and plants. It also gives a series of most useful hints to the gardener and agriculturist. The list of trees, plants, and seeds with prices is voluminous, and no want either for farm, orchard, or garden can be left unprovided for by it. The work is well turned out and forms a handsome volume.

ECONOMICAL } New Winter Tweeds, including the world-famed Irish from the
TAILORING. } Athlone and Blarney Mills. Suits made to measure for 48s 6d }

LONARGAN & COMPANY
CHRISTCHURCH.

RIVERTON ART UNION.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
Value £500.

The Committee of Management of the Riverton Art Union wish to notify the Public that owing to the urgent solicitation of several of the book-holders, they have considered it prudent to POSTPONE the Drawing until the 13th SEPTEMBER, when the Drawing will certainly take place.

All books and remittances to be returned on or before the 1st SEPTEMBER.

THIS NOTICE IS FINAL.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF.

FRUIT TREES.—Apples (on Blight-proof stocks), Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, etc. Clean and well grown.

ROSES.—H.P.'s and Teas, including New and all Good Varieties Well grown and hardy.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—A useful collection, in perfect health and condition for transplanting.

CONIFERÆ—Cupressus Macrocarpa, Pinis Insignis, and Ornamental varieties.

HERBACEOUS AND ALPINE PERENNIALS—See Descriptive List.

SEED POTATOES—Our Stock includes all the most useful varieties.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS (Tested and of Reliable Strains), LAWN GRASS, etc.

"Agitator" Spray Pump; Insecticides, and Tree Washes.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF,
51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Nurseries: Eskbank and Opoho Road, near Botanic Gardens Tram.

FRIDAY, 30th JUNE 1893,
At 12 o'clock sharp.

UNRESERVED CLEARING SALE NEAR MIDDLEMARCH.

THE FARMERS' AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED), instructed by Mr Robert M'Law, will sell on the premises, one mile from Middlemarch, the whole of his live and herd stock, as follows:—

- 1 Draught Stallion, Merry Monarch, rising seven years old; by Prince out of Meg Merrilees
- 10 Draught Mares and Geldings (three of the mares prize-takers)
- 4 Light Horses
- 2 Foals
- 30 head Cattle (fat and three-part fat)
- 200 Crossbred Ewes (in lamb to Leicesters).

Two double-furrow Ploughs, 1 swing Plough, 2 sets four-leaf Harrows, 1 Cambridge Roller, 1 Reaper and Binder (new, by Woods), 1 Feed Box, 1 Drill Plough, 1 Drill Turnip Sower, 1 Whitechapel Cart, 1 set buggy Harness, 10 sets cart Harness, 4 sets Lead ng Chains, 2 Drays, Ste ge Hut, and a lot of farming tools, etc, too numerous to particularise.

Mr M'Law's lease having expired, the whole of the above will be offered absolutely without reserve.

Luncheon Provided.

Sale on FRIDAY, 30th JUNE 1893, at 12 o'clock sharp.

JOHN GRINDLEY,
Auctioneer.

Mr M'Law has very kindly given permission to allow outside entries of sheep and cattle. Anyone having stock for sale please communicate with the auctioneer above.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ART UNION IN AID OF THE NEW PLYMOUTH CONVENT.

In consequence of the Non-arrival of several Blocks of Tickets, it has been deemed advisable to POSTPONE the Drawing of the Art Union till AUGUST 18, when it will take place without fail.

This will give ample time to holders of Books of Tickets to dispose of the same, and return Blocks and Cash to the Rev Mother Prioress.

The Sisters return their sincere thanks to all who have already sent in their Blocks and Cash.

S. PATRICK'S BASILICA, OAMARU.

The following offerings were received at the laying of foundation-stone, May 23, 1893:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Right Rev Dr Moran	120	0	0	Mr Con Connehan	1	0	0
Rev Father McKay	100	0	0	" McCullach	1	0	0
Very Rev Fr Sheehan	5	5	0	" T Sheeby	1	0	0
Rev Fr J F O'Donnell	3	3	0	Mrs Corrigan	1	0	0
" Father Donnelly	3	0	0	Mr Jno Quinn	1	0	0
" " Vereker	2	2	0	" M Power	1	0	0
" " P O'Neill	1	0	0	" J Fitzgerald	3	3	0
The Convent, Oamaru	15	0	0	Miss H Heggarty	1	0	0
Rev Father Murphy	2	0	0	Mr J O'Connell	1	0	0
" " J O'Neill	3	0	0	" Jas Watterson	2	0	0
" " O'Donnell				" P Mullan	1	0	0
" (Port Chalmers)	2	2	0	Mrs Power	1	1	0
" Father Regnault	5	5	0	Mr Haggie	1	0	0
" Fathers Hurlin and Tubman	2	2	0	" P Riley	1	0	0
Very Rev Fr O'Leary	5	0	0	" W Mullan	1	0	0
Rev Father McMullan	10	10	0	Mrs Toohey	1	1	0
F W Petre, Esq	5	0	0	" Manning	1	0	0
Rev Father Lynch	5	0	0	Mr R Murphy	1	0	0
Mr D W Woods	5	5	0	" M Nulty	1	0	0
Mrs Wise	5	0	0	Mrs Parker	1	0	0
Mr Carey (Maheno)	5	0	0	Mr J Cleary	1	0	0
Mrs Grant	10	10	0	" H Calligan	1	0	0
Mr J Cagney	5	5	0	" Tim Connehan	1	0	0
" P Corcoran	5	5	0	" Jas Diver	1	0	0
Mrs Cogvin	2	0	0	" M Nealon	1	0	0
Mr J Heavay	1	0	0	" P Breen	1	0	0
" D Foley	1	0	0	" J Cooney	2	0	0
" T Rodgers	2	2	0	Mrs J Martin	1	1	0
" A Riley	1	0	0	Mr R Cuddihy	1	0	0
Messrs Hodge & Jones	2	2	0	" J Meehan	1	0	0
Mr Harding	1	0	0	" J Connolly	6	0	0
" Jas Reid	1	0	0	" P Watterson	2	2	0
A Friend	1	0	0	" J Murray	1	0	0
Mr T Barry	1	0	0	" J Cartwright	1	0	0
" N McPhee	2	0	0	T Cartwright	1	0	0
" P Kelly	2	0	0	Mrs Dr Geo E Harrison	2	0	0
" Con Mannix	1	0	0	Mr J Breen	2	0	0
" D Boland	1	0	0	" J Evans	1	1	0
" D McLennan	1	1	0	" R Taylor	2	0	0
" T Curran	1	0	0	" W Kane	1	0	0
" T Molone	1	0	0	Mrs Haydon	1	0	0
" Jno Molone	1	0	0	Miss Mackay	1	0	0
" P Molone	1	0	0	Mr J Haff roan	1	0	0
" Gallagher (Totara)	1	0	0	" J Haggie	1	0	0
" Jno Curran	5	0	0	" J O'Connor	1	0	0
" Conahan	1	0	0	" J Rooney	1	0	0
" E Boyle	1	0	0	" Jas Rooney	1	0	0
" P Connors	1	0	0	" J Costegan	1	0	0
" O Divine	2	0	0	" J Maxwell	1	0	0
" W Beattie	1	0	0	" D O'Connor	1	0	0
" Jno McKay	1	1	0	" M Crowley	1	1	0
" H Killeen	1	0	0	Mrs Smith	1	0	0
" D Joyce	1	0	0	Mr D Flynn	1	0	0
" Jas Meehan	1	0	0	" J J Ardagh	2	0	0
" Jno Foley	2	2	0	" T Tansey	1	0	0
" Jos Maxwell	2	2	0	" P Ford	1	1	0
" M O'Brien	1	0	0	Miss Breen	1	1	0
" P Kelly (Totara)	3	3	0	Mr T O'Brien	1	1	0
" Jno Martin	2	2	0	" M Healey	1	0	0
" Jno O'Neill	3	3	0	" O'Grady	1	0	0
" J O'Condon	1	0	0	" D Wright	1	0	0
Miss Mina Falconer	1	0	0	" Mr Jas Spiers	1	0	0
Mr J Gallagher				" Joo Fallon	1	0	0
" (Windsor)	1	0	0	Mrs Johnstone	1	0	0
" P Tracy	1	0	0	Mr P Dooley	2	2	0
" M Hannan	5	0	0	Mrs McIlhenny	1	0	0
" N O'Toole	1	0	0	Mr P Walsh	1	0	0
" E Fitzgerald	1	1	0	Mrs Gilleran	1	0	0
" J Shen	2	0	0	Mr M Hanning	1	0	0
" Jno Conlan	5	0	0	" H Wilson	1	0	0
" E Conlan	5	0	0	Mrs Beattie	2	0	0
" J O'Connor	1	0	0	Messrs Miligan & Bond	1	0	0
" M Mulligan	1	1	0	Mr W C McDonnell	2	2	0
" Jos Kelly	1	1	0	" D A Cameron	1	1	0
" Joo Hyrue	1	0	0	Miss Callinan	1	0	0
" P Conroy	1	0	0	Mrs Grupler	1	0	0
" E Mulligan	1	0	0	Mr Jno McGrath	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0	" J Blackley	0	10	6
Mr M Doyle	1	1	0	Father Hunt	2	0	0
" P Tuuuu	1	1	0	Mr W Lightholder	5	0	0
" P Gilligan	1	0	0	Mrs T Curran	1	0	0

JOHN MACKAY.

THE ART UNION OF THE DAY!

WANTED AN OWNER
 For a
GRAND PAINTING,
 Or (should the Winner wish to Sell it) its approximate value,
£100!
 Claims One Shilling Each.

On the greater number of the "claims," or tickets, are found a letter and a number. The letter is the literal co-efficient of the number: they are inseparable. Duplicate numbers, or duplicate letter and number, are marked on each block and "claim." The block is forwarded as soon as possible to THE MOTHER PRIORRESS, DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN, and the purchaser keeps the claim. Great care is requisite when separating the tickets not to damage the number or letter.

The claim to the winning number, or to the winning letter and number, will be proved by presenting the duplicate in due form within three months of publication of same.

Rival claims will be adjudicated on the Art Union principle, on the 24th May, 1894, a date fixed to avoid any necessity for postponement by giving full time for return of all the blocks.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

Money receipts acknowledged each week in TABLET. Money can be sent by P.O. Order or stamps, or as cash in Registered Letter.

As the competition promises to become formidable, and as the number of blocks is limited, it is requested that persons requiring "claims" will send their name and address clearly, so as to avoid errors.

Successful claimant to present his number after publication of such in TABLET and Dunedin dailies.

£100 FOR ONE SHILLING.

To June 12—Receipt of blocks and remittances, by return post, is acknowledged from the following:—Very Rev Administrator, Dunedin; Mr Thomas Mayne, Waikata; Very Rev Rector of Riverton; Mr D W Woods; and Mrs J Carroll, Mornington, per Miss D Parson.

CHARLES GALLOWAY,
 BUILDER of all kinds of Spring Carts, Expresses, Lorries, Waggon, Drays, and Butchers' and Bakers' Carts, etc., and special maker of HARROWS with Tines having Square Necks—to prevent them turning round and coming out. All goods at Moderate Prices.
 CUMBERLAND STREET, DUNEDIN.
 (Opposite Findlay and Murdoch's saw mill.)



OF your charity pray for the soul of the Most Rev Dr REYNOLDS, Archbishop of Adelaide, who died on Monday, the 12th inst; aged 65.—*Requiescat in pace.*

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 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.

MR. DAWSON "DOES NOT QUITE GRASP THE QUESTION."



MR DAWSON has boldly burst through the veil of modest silence, and given the electors of North-East Valley a charming half-hour address. The principal point in the published report of this phenomenal speech was the declaration of the Member for Dunedin suburbs that "he was determined to stand for Parliament at the next general election."

With that object, no doubt, in view Mr Dawson turned his gigantic intellect to the consideration of the education question. Catholics cannot but be grateful to this gentleman of large sympathies who is not afraid to come on the public platform and declare that he "must give Roman Catholics every praise for the manner in which they support their schools, and the great sacrifices they make to maintain them." Secularists, too, will applaud the conduct of the intellectual giant who, "grasping the question" which Mr REEVES did not quite grasp, oracularly declared that in his opinion it would be very unwise to interfere with the present system of education. The man of few, but weighty and long-considered words, has spoken. Dunedin Catholics will do well to note the utterance of one who, though a secularist, is an admirer of Catholic sacrifice. "Go on," he says in effect, "in your noble work. You have won my admiration, and I wish you very well. Please remember my good will at the coming general election." We are rather wearied of listening to encomiums on the self-sacrifice of our people. We want no laudation, but simple justice. Mr DAWSON makes a great mistake if he thinks that fine words will make amends for the unjust spirit which he shows in declining to give Catholics back their own money for their own schools. He is "afraid it would lead to the revival of denominationalism." Anglicans, Presbyterians, and others would immediately, according to this keen observer and capable Partiammentarian, ask for similar concessions. They would get what they asked, and the present system would inevitably fall. Mr DAWSON would do well to consider the significance of his supposition. The general rush for aid to private schools would unmistakably show that the vast majority of colonists are opposed to the public school system. Consequently, if Mr Dawson voices the feeling of his fellow-Protestants, an immediate change is necessary. Mr Dawson's argument is this: If Catholics obtain aid, Presbyterians and Anglicans will demand and get aid, for they are very numerous and could so make their influence felt at the polling booth that their demands would be conceded. Thence would result the downfall of the national system. We are not so well acquainted with the Member for Dunedin suburbs as to judge of the amount of brain power at his command. Surely, whatever be his mental calibre, Mr DAWSON can see that Anglicans and Presbyterians, who generally are very content with the present system, are not going to decide for denominationalism simply because justice is done to Catholics, who cannot avail themselves of State education. Mr Dawson evidently takes for granted that Anglicans and Presbyterians are violating their own consciences at the present time, and would wake up to a sense of duty when existing Catholic schools would be brought under Government inspection, or else he believes that non-Catholics would cut off their nose to spite their face. Mr DAWSON either misrepresents the feeling of his fellow-colonists or "does not quite grasp the question." He has five or six months before him in which to prepare another brilliant half-hour election speech. We recommend him to give the education question careful study. We are inclined to be afraid he did not ponder deeply the subject matter of his speech, or he would not have declared that the New Zealand educational system had not got a fair trial. What does Mr DAWSON mean? After sixteen years of trial the system has not had a fair trial! After sixteen years of silence Anglicans and Presbyterians who have reared their children under the public school system will battle for denominationalism! The non-Catholic youth educated in an atmosphere of religious indifference will at once upset their own cherished system if Catholics, who have all the time kept their own schools going, get merited assistance!

Mr DAWSON may be right. We do not think, however, that aid with Government inspection to Catholic schools should interfere with the public school system. It should rather tend to cause healthy rivalry, and so advance the cause

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.

of true education. Certainly, justice to the Catholic body would remove a festering sore in the national life, and spare us some pre-election speeches of political rail-sitters.

WE learn with regret that the long illness of the Most Rev Dr Reynolds, Archbishop of Adelaide, has ended fatally. His Grace died on Monday last at the age of 65. The Archbishop's loss will be severely felt in the diocese over which he presided, where he was held among his people in sincere affection, and generally esteemed by the members of other denominations. His career had been a busy and fruitful one, and many monuments of his devoted labours remain to testify to his worth. Dr Reynolds, it will be remembered, had visited Dunedin some few years ago, being present at the opening of St Joseph's Cathedral. He was possessed of a kindly and winning manner, and very pleasing memories of his visit remained with us.—May his soul rest in peace.

ON Sunday evening last, in St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place. The Most Holy was borne by the Rev Father Murphy. The bearers of the canopy were Messrs Harris, Casey, Mahoney, and McKeay, respectively president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary of the H.A.C.B.S., St Joseph's branch, who, as a body, wearing their regalia, took part in the procession. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the church was crowded. The ceremonies were carried out in an extremely devotional manner. It is particularly pleasing, we may add, to see how closely the members of the Hibernian Society continue to identify themselves with the observance of religion. Miss Rose Blaney and Mr Jones, who were present in the choir, sang as a duet Stainer's "Love Divine." Mr Edward Wager sang as a solo Hummel's "O Salutaris." The litany sung on the occasion was an original composition, of much devotional beauty, by Mr A. Vallis. During the procession the choir sang the Gregorian "Pange Lingua."

THE usual meeting of the Saint Cecilia Society took place in St Joseph's Hall, Dunedin, on Monday evening, Mr A. Vallis, musical director, giving a lecture, to a large audience, on breathing. Miss Josephine Macedo played the piano solos, Krieg's "Norwegian Bridal Procession" and "Aufdenbergen." Miss McLean contributed a pretty song, and Messrs E. Dunne and N. Smith sang respectively "Only once more" and "The White Squall." On Wednesday evening a lecture on the anatomy of the throat was given to the Society, the members of the Catholic Literary Society being present by invitation. The lecture, which was illustrated by diagrams, was extremely interesting and instructive and was highly appreciated by the audience. The Rev Father Lynch introduced the Rev Father O'Neill, on his return from Europe, and the Rev Brother Hughes on the eve of his departure for Melbourne. Both visitors addressed a few words to the meeting. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

AMONG the names on the official list of candidates who have passed the second professional examination during March and April of the University of Edinburgh, we notice that of Mr A. J. McIlroy of Dunedin.

THE *Indo-European* correspondence of April 12th bears testimony to the work that the Irish Brothers are doing in Calcutta. They have recently effected much approved improvements in the cathedral orphanage, where their labours seem to be very highly appreciated. Our contemporary states that they are awaiting reinforcements from home in order to begin a Catholic school for the poor in a place called Howrah, where such a school has long been needed.

IN a note which we otherwise notice elsewhere, "Nemo," writing in the *Dunedin Star*, assumes that the *Greyouth Argus* was correct in, as he says, commending to the Catholic hierarchy of the colony the "example set to the American hierarchy by Monsignor Satoli." But, whatever excuse may be made for the *Argus* who perhaps had been deceived by the spurious resolutions quoted in his columns, a writer in the *Dunedin Star* can only with unblushing impudence repeat the falsehood respecting the Papal Delegate's attitude towards the godless schools. The contradiction given by the Archbishop of San Francisco to the gross misrepresentation of his opinions made by the *Star's* American correspondent might seem sufficient to have taught the writers in that journal some respect for truth and decency. We need not, however, wonder that a writer who deals lightly with disgraceful immorality and makes a ridiculous excuse for it in defence of the godless schools, confirming every word that in the particular case had been said about them, should coolly, and with an unblushing cheek, repeat a falsehood in their defence. Monsignor Satoli, we may add, has set no such example as that asserted before any hierarchy. He has, on the contrary, directly taught the absolute necessity of a Catholic education for Catholic children, and called on the American non-Catholic people to recognise and co-operate with it.

THE school committee at Broad Bay have taken a short method of settling the question. We learn from the *Dunedin Star* of the

9th inst that the following resolution has been unanimously passed by them:—"That the Bible be read daily without comment in the school."—But if it be read without comment it is also read without a conscience clause. It is read, in short, in direct violation of the law. The action of the committee may be very pious, but it is, nevertheless, a piece of bare-faced impudence for which they should be called to account by the proper authorities. They have no right whatever so to take the law into their own hands. If they be permitted to act in this way, why should not all other committees, if they will, take their example as a precedent? There is the question settled, then, for the whole Colony by half-a-dozen nobodies at the back of God-speed.

WITH respect to the illness of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney, we (*Freeman's Journal*, June 3) learn that, beyond the newspaper cablegram, no intelligence of any kind has reached the ecclesiastical authorities at St Mary's Cathedral. It is probable his Eminence is suffering from a slight attack of fever. Although his Eminence lived for twenty years in Rome before his appointment as Bishop of Ossory, Ireland, he is not proof against the ill-effects of what is called the Roman climate. On almost every occasion of a visit to Rome since the period of his residence there as student and professor, his Eminence has had an attack of illness. There is no reason to believe that there are any grounds for anxiety at the present time.

Is the Hon Mr Seddon a man of infinite modesty and unselfishness? If not he bids fair to suffer grievous heart-burning and mortification of spirit. Whatever may be the facts of the case, in public opinion Sir Robert Stout re-enters Parliament as the boss of the Government, bequeathed to them in that capacity by the late Mr Ballance. Whatever the Premier does that is right will be attributed to Sir Robert's influence. Whatever he does that is wrong will be set down to his resistance to Sir Robert's advice. Sir Robert Stout, in short, assumes to the public eye all the honours of the situation. It is to be feared that the Ministry may speedily come to regard Mr Ballance's legacy as occupying the place of a white elephant—with a spice of mischief thrown in that did not add to the embarrassment arising from the gift of the superfluous beast. However, there Sir Robert Stout is, and they must make the best of him.

LOED SALISBURY has discovered a new point of danger in Home Rule. It is that it must lead to Ireland's aiding to cut off England's food supply in time of war. The appeal is to the cowardice of the English masses. Let us hope John Bull will prove himself more of a man than to heed it.

THE *Otago Daily Times* returns, in a quotation from the *St. James's Gazette*, to that exquisite joke, the insult offered, through the names of wild beasts, to Irish people in America. It would, doubtless, have been great fun for our contemporary, for example, to take part in that London mob who a couple of centuries ago, as narrated by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in his "Bird's-Eye-View of Irish History," amused themselves by poking potatoes on the ends of sticks into the faces of certain high Irish officials visiting their city on important business. "The perversity of a people who do not love such charming pleasantries," adds Sir Charles Duffy, "has naturally been the perplexity of English writers down to our own age." The *Gazette* informs us that no Irish names are to be given to the beasts in future. "But how," he asks, "are people to be stopped from using the old names?" Well, let us suppose, for the sake of argument, by their self-respect and sense of decency. The people who amuse themselves by a persistency in insulting others are themselves not altogether unlike gibbering apes and squeaking grunners.—But every man to his taste.—Why should not our contemporary the *Daily Times* take his fall of a congenial sport? He missed the potato-poking—let him enjoy himself among the wild beasts.

THE most important item of news affecting Home Rule this week is not a pleasant one. It is that a dispute with Messrs Dillon and Healy, touching the Dublin *Freeman*, led Mr Sexton to propose the resignation of his seat in Parliament for North Kerry. The hon Member, however, has been led to reconsider the matter, and will not resign. So far this is fortunate, but it would be far more reassuring for their friends, and would give their enemies much less of an advantage over them, if the members of the Irish party could remember that self-restraint and union are above all things necessary for them. Such differences, even though they may not proceed to extremes, are most injurious and cannot but endanger the prospects of success. Men of the standing of Messrs Dillon, Healy, and Sexton ought certainly to know better than to commit themselves in such a manner.

OUR Auckland correspondent informs us by wire that the allusion made by us to a school in the province was absolutely correct. The explanation given by "Nemo" in the *Dunedin Star*, as

may be seen, is completely ludicrous. We read it as confirming our statement, and our Auckland correspondent confirms us in this view.

MR J. A. TOLE, president of the Auckland Branch of the Irish National Federation, sent on Tuesday the following cable to Mr Thomas Sexton, M.P.:—"Retain your seat at all hazards. To do otherwise is to jeopardise the cause at Home and abroad."—The Branch have certainly taken a right view of the matter, and the spirit with which they have acted is worthy of the highest praise.

By kind permission of Captain Bickford and officers (says the Auckland Star, June 6), the minstrel troupe of H.M.S. Katoomba gave one of their amusing and varied entertainments in St Patrick's Hall, Panmure, on Friday night. The audience, the largest ever seen in the spacious and pretty hall, was kept in a constant state of merriment throughout the performance, and gave a hearty reception to every item on the programme. The entertainment was a most successful one, and an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent. Monsignor McDonald presided, and at the close of the well selected programme, suitably thanked the kind and talented artistes, also his numerous friends who were present on the occasion. At his request hearty cheers were given for the captain, officers, and troupe of the good ship Katoomba. During the social which followed, the music was alternately supplied by Mrs I. Fleming, Miss McDonald, and Mr G. Smith, while Mr P. McInerney made a most painstaking and efficient M.C. Refreshments were provided, and were handed round to those present in abundance by the performers.

PRESENTATION TO REV FATHER DONNELLY.

At the close of Mass on Sunday, June 4, the Rev Father Donnelly was presented with the following address:—"To the Rev E. Donnelly,—We, the undersigned Catholics of Hyde district, wish to express to you our deepfelt sorrow on hearing of your resignation of this parish, and to offer you our sincere thanks for the many good works you have engaged in and completed since you came among us. We wish to thank you specially for the excellent training and teaching you constantly gave our children, and, indeed, ourselves, which shall never be forgotten. Your zealous endeavours to administer the consolations of holy religion, so frequently in all weathers, even to the most remote parts of this scattered parish, is worthy of admiration. Words are quite inadequate to express our feelings of the loss that will be ours at your departure from amongst us. When we look back at your labours for the last three years and the amount of work you have accomplished in so short a time, we realise how arduously you have exerted yourself in the cause of our religion, and few, if any other priests would have attempted and accomplished so much. Coming as you did to a new parish, where there was no residence for the priest, two dilapidated and unfurnished churches, a parish in debt, a small, poor, and much scattered congregation, yet you overcame all these difficulties by your energy, and by your constant and zealous endeavours, and we regret that you now should have to leave this parish which you practically have made. Your good works will live after you, and the Giver of all good will reward you, as He alone knows how, for all your goodness. We regret exceedingly that time is so short, this being probably your last visit to Hyde, that we cannot give expression to all we feel for your untiring zeal, goodness, and kindness; and for your explicit and splendid instructions we thank you from our hearts; and we beg to offer you this purse of sovereigns as a token from us, your devoted and affectionate children, and to assure you, reverend and dear Father, that your memory will last with the people of the Hyde district as long as our lives; and our prayers and good wishes will accompany you wherever you go. Signed—John Laverty, Patrick Kinney, John Ryan, James Ryan, Daniel Kinney, Alexander Kinney, Robert M'Bride, Daniel Brown, John Larragh, Charles Meade, W. Meade, Timothy Ryan, Patrick Ryan, Edward Ryan, Edward O'Connell, James O'Connell, Walter McIntosh, Michael Prendergast, John Mathews, John M'Bride, Owen Lawson, William Fox.

The Rev Father Donnelly replied as follows:—"My dear friends,—I thank you from my heart for your magnificent testimonial, and too kind and flattering address. It is highly gratifying to me to know that I have won your esteem and approbation whilst discharging my duties amongst you. Whatever labours may have been attached to the discharge of these duties you have made light by your kind and indulgent appreciation. Indeed, so good have you been to your priest, and so ready to co-operate with him in everything that might tend to the advancement of religion, that whatever I did for you may be called a labour of love. In the goodness of your own hearts you attribute to me qualities which, no doubt, should adorn every priest, and, alas, I fall far short of your ideal. It is true that from the edifying lives of the people in Hyde district, and from the experience of the many virtues which I witnessed, I could learn to be what you so charitably represent me to be. This is a happy moment for me, my friends, not, indeed, because I am the recipient of your golden favours, but because I am the occasion of your giving another proof

of the attachment of the Hyde people to their faith and to their priests. I rejoice at it all the more, as I am conscious that I am not possessed of those brilliant talents which naturally attract admiration or call for recognition. When, therefore, you pay me this graceful compliment you pay it to the priest and not to the man, thereby proving your attachment to the grand old faith for which your fathers suffered. I acknowledge your gift with heartfelt thanks, not so much for the purse and its contents as for the kindly and affectionate feelings which accompany it. That God may always bless you and yours shall be the constant prayer of your devoted friend."

DEPARTURE OF REV BROTHER HUGHES FROM DUNEDIN.

On Thursday morning, the 8th June, about 30 of the pupils of the Christian Brothers' schools, Dunedin, assembled at the residence of the Brothers to present the Rev Brother Hughes, who had been called from Dunedin, with an address from the boys themselves, and to make a small presentation to him on behalf of a few of the friends and pupils of the school.

On the appearance of the Rev Brother, one of the boys came forward and read the following address:—

"To the Rev Brother Hughes.—Dear Rev Brother,—We, on behalf of the pupils of the Christian Brothers' schools, Dunedin, have assembled here this morning to express our deep sorrow at your hasty departure from Dunedin. You know that our efforts to express our feelings are very feeble, but still we feel assured that you know these feelings are sincere. Your great services to the school in general, and the deep interest you have always taken in the welfare of your pupils, are well known and appreciated by all of us, and we feel that we cannot let you leave the old school without giving you some slight token of our love and affection for you. The accompanying gift we sincerely hope you will accept, and when far away it will recall to your mind the boys of the Christian Brothers' school, Dunedin. Dunedin, June 8, 1893."

After the presentation the Rev Brother addressed a few words to those present. He heartily thanked them for their kind expressions of love and esteem, and also for their beautiful gift. He exhorted them ever to be faithful to the advice given them by their teachers, and, above all, he hoped that no one of his pupils in after life would so commit himself as to bring shame and disgrace on his teachers. This, he said, would be the best proof of their love and respect that could be given him.

The Rev Brother then shook hands with all present and wished them an affectionate good-bye.

In the afternoon a number of friends assembled at the railway station to wish the Rev Brother farewell and *bon voyage*. As the train was moving off three hearty cheers were given by those present for one of the greatest friends of the Christian Brothers' school, Dunedin, has had since its establishment, over 17 years ago.

TIMARU ALOYSIAN SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, the 6th June, the Rev Father Tubman (president), in the chair. The Rev Father Cummings, Vicar-General of Christchurch, was also present, and was introduced by the Rev Father Hurin.

Father Cummings gave a short address to the members, recounting the history of a similar guild established by him some years ago in England, and pointing out the immense amount of good attainable by such institutions. He urged on the members to attend regularly to their religious duties, which would make them stronger and better men both physically, morally, and intellectually, and also gave some practical hints on economy, humorously hitting off many items in youthful expenditure which were strangely considered as indispensable. Father Cummings gave some sound advice as to the manner in which the Society should be worked to make it a success, and concluded by expressing his great pleasure at meeting such a number of members present at the meeting.

Mr Dennehy proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev Father for his able and instructive address, which was endorsed in a hearty round of applause.

The programme for the evening was then proceeded with. Messrs Quinn, Cairns, Madden, and Collins contributed songs, and the following recitations were also rendered:—"The life-boat," Mr T. Stapleton; "Poverty Flies," Mr James Harney; "The fireman's wedding," Mr J. P. McGowan; and "Fontenoy," Mr M. F. Dennehy.

Father Cummings thanked the members for the night's amusement afforded to him, and expressed his appreciation of the different items as rendered. He would be pleased to welcome any of the members to the Aloysian Society in Christchurch should they visit the city.

The meeting was concluded by a shooting match between thirty-four competitors. The possible score, exclusive of handicaps, was ten points, the result being as follows:—1st, M. F. Dennehy, 12 points (2 points handicap); 2nd, T. Collins, 9 points (2 points handicap); 3rd, J. Mulcahy, 7 points (2 points handicap). The shooting gallery is a portable one, and is simple and unique in its construction. The target particularly deserves special comment, the arrangements for a full supply of light being skillfully designed. It is the handiwork of the indefatigable secretary, Mr J. Collins, who ought to be proud of his labours.

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THE DUNEDIN TIMBER AND HARDWARE COMPANY (LIMITED),

Having purchased the
SAW MILLS and BUSINESS
Of

MR. JAMES GILMOUR,
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And having also secured the adjoining
PREMISES in ST. ANDREW STREET

In which the TIMBER BUSINESS was
carried on for many years by Mr GEORGE
O'DRISCOLL (who is the present
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Beg to notify that they are now prepared to
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BUILDING MATERIAL

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

A SASH, DOOR, & TURNERY FACTORY
is now being erected, where Joiners' work,
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TIMBER delivered from the BUSH MILLS
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Along the Line of Railway North and South
AT MILL PRICES,

Railway freight only added.

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Both New Zealand and Foreign,
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KING AND ST. ANDREW STREETS.
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ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.
JOHN LAFFEY ... PROPRIETOR
(Late of Havelock Hotel.)

J. L. begs to intimate that he has purchased
the above well-known Hostelry, and hopes, by
strict attention to the comfort of travellers
and the public generally, to meet with a fair
share of patronage.

The Railway is one of the best appointed
Hotels outside of Dunedin. Under J.L.'s
management the comfort of patrons will be
made a special feature, and no effort will be
spared to give every satisfaction.

The best brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales
always kept in stock.

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security.

I have also several small sums awaiting
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TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

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yards; must be sold a Bargain.

Hotel (Palmerston North), rent £5; trade
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placed in our hands for sale.

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

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

Produce for Shipment is consigned direct to our London Agents.
Shippers have thus the full advantage of their produce being sold
under the direct supervision of trustworthy and experienced Brokers
and can depend on their interests being carefully protected.

FREIGHTS to England by first-class iron vessels at lowest
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Prompt Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

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

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communications must reach this office not later than Tuesday
morning.

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Annual Income exceeds	400,000
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The Expense Ratio shows a further reduction of 2 per cent,
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for Patrons. The Liquors kept in stock are of the Best Brands.
A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

MAURICE CRONIN ... PROPRIETOR.

Dublin Notes.

(Weekly Freeman, April 22.)

In view of the approaching civil war in Ulster, it is a singularly significant fact that several Ulster Nationalist Members have received requests by letter from delegates to the "great Unionist demonstration at the Albert Hall" to get these said delegate tickets of admission to the galleries of the House of Commons. This does not denote the existence of the irreconcilable frame of mind which the Orange spouters represent as firing the energies of the Ulster Unionists.

The other night in the House of Commons Mr Healy seized the opportunity afforded by the motion to sanction the contract for the improved Belfast mail service to press once more the claim of Wexford on the Postmaster-General's consideration. The Financial Secretary of the Treasury, in reply, asserted that owing to the Wexford line being a single line the mails could be expedited only by from half to three-quarters of an hour, and that for that improvement £2000 was too much to pay. This is the first time such a case was made by the Treasury, and Mr Healy expressed his scepticism with regard to the statement. We shall not be surprised to learn that Sir John Hibbert has been misinformed. The claim of Wexford to fair treatment must be satisfied.

A branch of the Irish Industries Association was opened on Tuesday in Monaghan by the Dowager Lady Rossmore. It is undoubted evidence of the increasing interest in Irish industries that branches are spreading thus through the country, and they cannot fail to do a great deal of good. As Father McMeel said at the opening ceremony on Tuesday, it had been felt for a long time in Monaghan that a great want existed in the absence of any employment for girls who had completed their National school education. To supply this want the branch of the Industries Association has been formed. There are few towns in Ireland in which a similar want does not exist, and it would be an excellent thing if an attempt were made to meet it in a similar way. Then we should not have so many Irish girls seeking a home beyond the Atlantic.

Mr Davitt seems to have earned the deadly enmity of the would-be wreckers by his services to the cause of his country. Having failed to keep him out of Parliament by the Meath petition, they have now begun proceedings to make a bankrupt of him for the costs in that case. As Mr Davitt made an offer to his opponents which would have prevented the incurring of any cost in the petition, he refuses now to allow the factionist exchequer to be furnished out of the resources of the National party. It is characteristic of the Redmondite party that the day selected for the commencement of the proceedings was the day on which Mr Davitt rendered one of the greatest services of his life to the cause of Ireland. At first it was contemplated to put bailiffs into the little cottage at Ballybrack, which a few friends of Mr Davitt presented to his wife after their happy marriage. The spectacle of Redmondite bailiffs in Land League Cottage while Mr Davitt was fighting for Ireland at Westminster would, however, have been too damaging to the interests of faction, so the country was spared it.

We see that the monstrous pretence is being set up by the Belfast deputation to Mr Gladstone that he treated them unfairly, because he would not allow any replies to his answers to them. I need not say that it would be absolutely unprecedented for a Minister to enter into a debate with a deputation that waited upon him. In fact as a rule it is not customary for a Minister to give such an exhaustive reply as Mr Gladstone did to the Belfast gentlemen. That is where the shoe pinches. In addition to that none of them were able to reply to him off-hand, and it is a mere imposture to pretend that such a reply could have been given. Seeing that it has taken them a couple of weeks to draft their reply, and that they have been compelled to call in the aid of Mr Lecky and other persons who were not on the deputation at all to assist them, the fact is self-evident. The people over here now thoroughly understand the way in which these Ulster deputations are worked up. They apparently consist largely of the members of the same ring deputating each time in a different capacity.

The weekly meeting of the council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish language was held on Tuesday, the 18th inst, at No 6 Molesworth street, at 5.30 p.m., Rev Brother Swan, Superior of the Christian Schools, North Richmond street, in the chair. Mr Jeremiah Deane, Camp National School, Tralee, wrote—"My principal, Mr E. O'Sullivan, and I started our first Irish class in this school two years ago, and out of 25 presented for examination the first year we had 23 passes. Last month we had 34 examinations, but do not yet know the result. We have a class of over 50 boys and girls learning the language at present." Mr James O'Brennan, of Innishtrawar N.S., Bealadanga, wrote:—"My Irish class presented for examination in June last did fairly, exactly three-fourths passed. I think that the grammar part of the programme for the first year should be either curtailed or omitted altogether." Mr Henry Dixon forwarded a communication, with enclosures, dealing with the Welsh

Education Code for primary schools for 1893, which provides that in future Welsh children are to be taught English through the medium of their own language. The letter was referred to the committee appointed to deal with the training colleges, with the view of having Professors of Irish appointed therein.

It was rumoured in the lobby on Tuesday that when the Home Rule Bill gets in committee, an amendment will be moved from the Tory benches proposing that the Irish members shall be retained for all purposes. This idea also finds considerable support on the Liberal benches, and it is quite possible, though the Tories are only putting forward the amendment as a decoy, that it may be adopted. There is a good deal of force in the contention that while the land, the police, and the judiciary are reserved, the Irish representation at Westminster should remain in undiminished strength. There is a strong committee of the Unionist party at present engaged in drawing up amendments to the Home Rule Bill in committee. I understand it is the boast of the gentlemen engaged in this work that they can again raise in detail practically in the form of second reading debates all the points of contention that have already been discussed at such length on the introduction and second reading of the Bill. It is also stated that certain Irish judges have been furnished with copies of the Bill to make suggestions for amendments, the Lord Chief Justice's present visit to London not having apparently produced anything practical in the direction.

FOR THE OLD LAND.

(By CHARLES J. KICKHAM.)

CHAPTER XXXII.

"Give me the word," said Charlie Flynn, "and I'll engage to have between forty and fifty rifles and bayonets in a quarter of an hour. The men are so posted below the grove that we'll have them caught in a trap, when they pass the turn of the road. Such a chance may never come again. It would be a good beginning. "For God's sake," he pleaded, "Give us the word."

"I wish I could, Charlie," was the reply. "'Tis as you say, a rare chance—though in a very small way. But I must obey orders myself. And this is positive," the speaker added, looking at the letter he held in his hand with an expression of intense sorrow. "Something must have gone wrong," he went on. "Get the boys to their homes as quietly as possible, and let them go on as before, and wait for further orders."

"'Twon't be easy to keep things right if something is not done," returned Charlie Flynn. "The boys will lose heart."

"That's the worst of it," was the reply "There's a great spirit in the country. I could not have believed that such numbers could be found to face any odds if they only got the chance. But we want perseverance, Charlie."

"Well, I'll be off and do what you order" said Charlie Flynn gloomily. "But don't stay here more than ten or even five minutes unless you want to be arrested. The police," he added turning back from the kitchen door, "are just passing the bridge."

"All right, Charlie," was the reply, "Good night. I just want to burn these papers. Do you think the doctor and his friend are in any danger?"

"No," said Charlie. "They're gone the other road; and they'd never be suspected in any case. 'Twas a mercy we got that warning. I wouldn't wish for anything that Mr—— was seen here or the doctor either. Lord!" thought Charlie Flynn as he left the old farmhouse, "what a sensation it would cause if it was known that we had the son of a Protestant landlord and a professional man at the meeting. But, by St Bride of Kildare," he added, springing over the wall into the orchard, "if we were only once in the field, and after striking one good blow that would show that we were determined to do or die, we'd have plenty of the descendants of the Volunteers of '82 with us, as well as young Mr——"

"Is that Charlie Flynn?"

Charlie started as he heard those words in a woman's voice, and looking towards the rustic seat, he was just able to distinguish a female figure standing in the shade of one of the apple trees.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed, as the speaker advanced into the moonlight, "is it Miss Cormack?"

"Yes," Alice replied; "It was I brought the letter. I thought to get home without being recognised. But I am so anxious to see him out of danger, I have waited here till I'd be sure he was gone. Perhaps there is some mistake? The person Julia mentioned was not one of those I saw leaving the house?"

"'Tis all right, Miss," Charlie replied, recovering from his surprise. "I'm proud to think that it was you that saved him. Though only for that letter," he added, thoughtfully, "there's no knowing how things might turn out. I'll run back and tell him you are here, Miss."

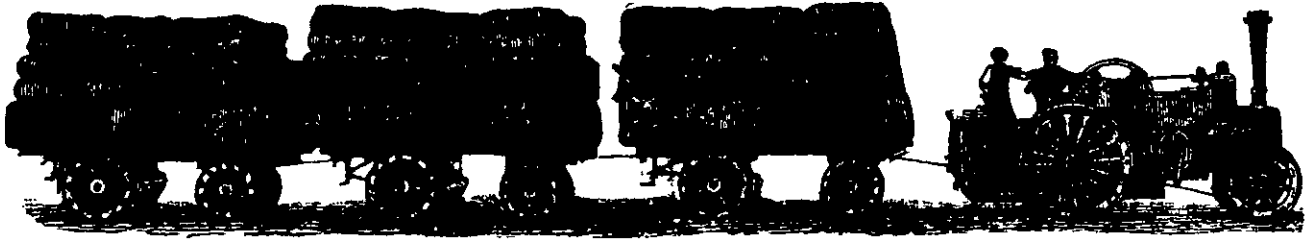
"Oh, not for the world, Charlie," Alice exclaimed, extending her hand, as if she would have held him by force if he attempted to

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PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE, and FIXED ENGINES

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REMOVAL NOTICE.

H. LETHABY, in thanking his Customers and the General Public, for their liberal patronage accorded to him, during the 19 years he has been carrying on business in the Arcade wishes to inform them, that he has been successful in securing those large and Central premises, called the "Queen's Buildings," situate in Princes street, opposite Braithwaite's Book Arcade. The whole place has been entirely altered, and fitted up with the latest machinery for the purpose of manufacturing umbrellas and port-manteaus, and as we have been successful in getting the duty removed off all umbrella materials, we are able to make and sell direct to the public, a better and cheaper umbrella than it is possible to import.

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H. LETHABY,
UMBRELLA AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTURER
Queen's Buildings (Opposite Braithwaite's Book Arcade),
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

return to the house. "I only want to be sure that he is safe, and that he knows the police are coming to the house."

"Yes, he understands all, Miss," said Charlie. "I see now how you escaped being recognised. That's Mave Cooney's cloak; and when you gave the pass-word we were all sure it was Mave. But I must be off, Miss, as it might not do to have the police reach the hollow before I get to the grove."

Alice Cormack's heart beat quick as she stood there alone in the old orchard, wondering why Tom Dwyer remained so long in the farmhouse, which, in a few minutes more, she knew would be surrounded by the police. Could it be possible that, notwithstanding Charlie Flynn's assurance to the contrary, he was not really aware of his danger? Why should she hesitate to repeat the warning she had before given to the sentinel that stood outside the door—but who was now gone with all the rest? His liberty, his very life, was imperilled.

But, then, the foolish thought presented itself—that he had gone away without bidding her good-by—that, perhaps, he never thought of her or cared for her at all; and why should she force herself, as it were, upon her attention? Then memory brought back with strange vividness that look in Tom Dwyer's dark eyes when he bent over her as she returned to consciousness in Shannaclough chapel-yard. With a hurried step Alice glided over the soft grass, and opening the wooden gate ran across the yard towards the partially open door of the old ivy-clad house; when, before she had come quite opposite the door, to her amazement she saw it close, and heard the bolts drawn inside. For an instant she stood still, quite bewildered, and not knowing what to do or to think. Was he really ignorant of his danger? Or could it possibly be that he had taken the desperate resolution to barricade the old house and hold it single hand against the armed force, which she fancied were even nearer than they could be, for seconds seemed minutes to her since Julia Flynn told her that Tom Dwyer was at Corrigan.

She ran to the door and knocked with her knuckles upon the weather-dried panel; but she listened in vain for any response. She then went to the parlour window, in which she had seen the light, and tapped upon one of the panes; all was silence inside.

"Tom," she called out, "it is I. It is Alice Cormack. For God sake, make your escape. The police will be here in a minute or two. Don't be a madman," she went on. "If you act like a desperado you will only injure the cause you wish to serve. I know you are within," she pleaded, with her face close to the window, "and I beg of you for the sake of old times to do what I ask you. It was I brought you the letter and gave the warning that the police were coming; and won't you leave me the satisfaction of thinking that I have done something for you—for you," she added, her heart, as she uttered the last word, swelling with an enthusiasm which brought the tears to her eyes. But the old house remained as silent as the tomb.

"Oh, Tom," she broke out after a moment's listening, "I never thought you would treat me in this way. I am sure you hear me," she went on. "I am sure you know that it is Alice Cormack who is speaking to you."

"Alice!" repeated a deep voice behind her. "Am I dreaming, or am I mad?"

She turned round with a start of terror, which was scarcely allayed by the sight of the bronzed face and the flowing dark beard that met her gaze. But the eyes!—the eyes were the same, and with the same look to them that haunted her memory ever since that Sunday when she was carried senseless out of the chapel.

"Oh, I thought you had bolted the door inside," she said hurriedly.

"Yes," he replied; "but I got out of the bed-room window into the orchard. I was never so bewildered as when I heard you calling my name."

"Well, go," she said. "Let me be sure that you are safe. Good-bye—shake hands with me, Tom. You must not leave Corrigan a second time as you did before." She smiled as she held out her hand, which Tom Dwyer clasped reverentially in his, as he said in a choking voice:—

"Good-bye, Alice—and God bless you forever." He turned away, and had moved a pace or two towards the orchard gate, when he stopped and said, "But I can't leave you here alone—I must see you home. How do I know but that some of these men might insult you?"

"Oh, there is no danger of that," said Alice. "I'll return as I came, by Poul-na-copel. You see what use I have been able to make of your secret," she added, more cheerfully.

"I'll see you to the gate of the long meadow, at any rate," said Tom Dwyer. "I little thought five minutes ago we'd ever again say good-bye at that gate." But the good-bye—at least the particular good-bye which Tom Dwyer so confidently counted upon at that moment—was never spoken.

They had crossed the farmyard and the road without speaking. He opened the wooden gate and Alice passed into the meadow. Then the gate closed softly, and Tom Dwyer rested his elbow upon the top bar. Alice gave him her slender hand again; and, as if impelled by

that look in the dark eyes to which allusion has been already made, held her cheek towards him to be kissed.

But a noise behind him caused Tom Dwyer to turn quickly round. Alice felt as if he had flung her hand from him; and in a second he had drawn and fired his revolver. His hand, however, was struck up, and the bullet whizzed through the elm tree above his head. And as the power of seeing came back to her eyes—for objects for a moment seemed to blend and mingle, and then vanish from her sight—Alice saw Tom Dwyer surrounded and overpowered by a number of policemen, whose fixed bayonets flashed brightly in the moonlight.

She was conscious that a short altercation had taken place between two of the policemen, and then the party marched off quickly with their prisoner. She was too stunned to fully realise what had occurred, and with her forehead resting against the gate, was trying to recall her scattered senses, when she was startled by the sound of a man's voice on the opposite side of the hedge.

"*Nemo mortalium*," began the voice, "as my father-in-law says. But mark my word, Finucan, you an' I have done the wise thing to-night in strictly obeyin' orders. An', *vice versa*, Stiggins has put his foot in it."

"He was too much afraid of an attack from the house or from the orchard," was the reply. "And I don't want to conceal the fact that I feel uncomfortable myself standing here."

"We got the positive order," returned the other, "to remain here under cover until the main body came up. In movin' forward to meet the main body Stiggins has acted upon his own discretion. But you an' I stand upon a rock. My V's were never more vividly conspicuous to my mental optics than at the present instant."

Alice, really alarmed, hastily withdrew from the gate, and after a moment's bewildered thought, hurried back through the meadow to the river bank. On reaching Poul-na-Copel all fears on her own account vanished. She could cross the river as easily as if there was a foot-bridge over the Pool of the Horse; and there was the house so near that she could see the lamp on the drawing-room table through the still open window. But poor Tom Dwyer! What was to be his fate? Turning her eyes towards the mountain road she was surprised, but not in the least alarmed, to see a man's figure coming down the moonlit meadow directly to where she was standing, with the fleetness of a greyhound.

"I could not let you go," he began, panting for breath after his race, "without letting you know—"

"It is Tom!" she cried out in wonder and delight. "Or, am I mad or dreaming?"

"I really am not sure that I am awake myself," returned Tom Dwyer. "The thing was so sudden and unexpected. But I at once remembered you, and thought I'd be able to overtake you before you had got across the river. So it is at Poul-na-Copel the good-bye is to be said," he went on with a sad smile. "Good-bye, Alice," he said, taking her hand. "I really feel hopeful and in high spirits at this moment. The boys are as full of courage and self-sacrifice, and so cool and obedient to orders, too. After what I have seen with my own eyes during the past few weeks, I'll never despair of Ireland. But let me tell you how it happened that I am here, though five minutes ago I thought I was on the high road to the gillows or the dungeon. Well, all I know is that when we came to the hollow under the grove I saw the arms snatched, as if by magic, from the six policemen. Immediately some one said, 'this is not the right key.'

"Yes it is," somebody else answered; 'give it to me.' Then I found my hands free from the handcuffs, and some one said, 'Here is your revolver; come on to the grove with us. There is a large body of police coming round from the bridge.' But I saw I had plenty of time to tell you. They won't catch me again so easily. And it is most fortunate that it has been done without bloodshed. The police were completely stunned; and one of them in his terror muttered 'Carrickebeck.' But Charlie Flynn is a splendid little fellow. Good-bye again, Alice. I never felt so proud and so happy. Whatever my lot may be, I'll never forget this night, Alice, and how you have acted. And now, once more good-bye, and God bless you—a thousand and a thousand times. Oh, my darling Alice," he broke out, carried away by his emotion, and pressing her hand against his heart, which throbbed wildly and loudly enough to be heard, "Oh, will the day ever come when I can—"

He stopped suddenly. There was a great splash in the water near them, followed by a violent shaking of the boughs overhanging the river. They listened for a moment; but soon all was silent as before.

"It was one of Mr Armstrong's old enemies—the otters," he said, laughing. "Farewell! And oh, Alice," he continued, drawing a long breath, "won't you sometimes think of me? Don't quite forget me."

"I never have forgotten you. I never will forget you," she replied, looking into the sad, dark eyes.

"And, Tom," she added earnestly, "I shall hope this is not a last farewell."

Alice mechanically crossed over the stream and found herself on the opposite bank, her whole being thrilled with a new feeling, an

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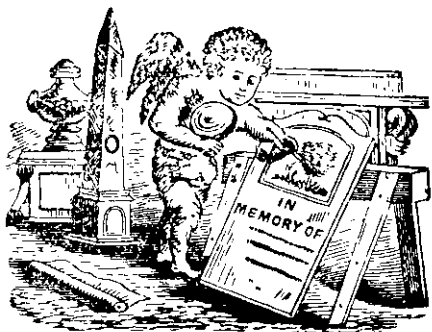
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contact of happiness which she never knew before. As she was turning from the river, with a vague fear that her absence might be noticed and cause uneasiness to her mother, the branches of the tree began to shake violently again.

"What is that?" Alice asked, checking the impulse to run as fast as her legs could carry her to the house.

"Curse it," a voice replied from the deepest part of the pool, "I can't raise myself out of the water upon this tree."

"Come across here," said Alice, "and get upon the bank."

"But I can't swim," was the reply.

"Well, catch hold of this, and I'll pull you over," said Alice, taking Mave Cooney's cloak from her shoulders, and flinging it towards the white face which was bobbing up and down in a way which at another time might have made her laugh with the swaying of the branch to which he was clinging.

"Mind now; don't let go," he cried with a gasp, as he let himself out upon the deep dark waters of Poul-na-copol.

"Never fear," returned Alice. "Come on. Now catch my hand. There, you are safe."

"'Twas the devil tempted me to try to get across" muttered Mr Robert O'Keefe through his chattering teeth

"It is a curious coincidence," returned Alice. "Tom Dwyer saved Margaret from drowning in that very place when she was a child."

"D—n Tom Dwyer," Mr O'Keefe answered, shivering as if he had the ague. "I'll get my death of cold. But look here," he added, turning angrily upon her, "if you ever make a jest of this 'twill be the worse for you."

"Mr O'Keefe," Alice replied, drawing herself up with a look of contemptuous displeasure, "you need not threaten me. I care little for your threats."

"My dear Alice," returned her brother-in-law, changing her mood with a celerity quite surprising, "you mistake me altogether. You see I'm a little put out, and it was all an account of my anxiety about you."

"About me!" said Alice in surprise.

"Well, I must slip up stairs as quietly as I can," he replied hurriedly, shrinking from her glance, which he found had something unpleasantly scrutinizing in it, "I'll explain what I mean some other time."

(To be continued)

N A P I E R.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

June 2, 1893.

At Mass yesterday morning the Very Rev Father Grogan alluded to the fact that a great many books of the Living B. Mary Society were scattered all over the parish. He appealed to those members who had books to deliver them up as soon as they had been read, so that others could have the use of them.

The Rev Father Carew preached in St Mary's at second Mass yesterday, and proceeded to Hastings in the afternoon. It is some sixteen years since this priest was stationed in Napier. The gentleman, in the course of his remarks, brought vividly before the congregation what would take place on the last day, when we would all have to appear before the tribunal of God, from which there could be no appeal to a higher court. He alluded to the reign of Queen Anne, and gave a historic account of the great hardships Catholics had to suffer through their faith, not only in that reign but at all periods. The majority of people had joined together to prevent the name of Christ being taught in the schools. Men in all ages had tried to destroy the teaching of God, and so numerous were they at the present time that one might be filled with apprehension lest the Church should fall, but this was an impossibility, for Christ had promised that the gates of hell would never prevail against it.

Captain Russell, the Member for Hawke's Bay, addressed his constituents at Hastings on Saturday evening, and endeavoured to reply to the Premier's recent address at Napier. Judging, however, from the speech as a whole, it is strange to see the Captain arrayed against the present administration, the only real difference between them being the taxation question. Referring to the labour legislation, the gallant Captain gave the Government great credit for

their Labour Bills, especially Mr Reeves, who had a greater knowledge of the social question than any other man in the Colony. The Labour Members elected him (Captain Russell) chairman of the committee, and every clause of the different Bills was carefully examined. He hoped the Labour Members would remain in the House, as they were useful Members and earnest in their work. These utterances of Captain Russell are in marked contrast to the pitiful whining of Messrs N. P. Allen and Scobie Mackenzie. According to the last issue of the TABLET, I notice the former gentleman has been addressing his constituents, and of course he could not let the opportunity pass without having a fling at the labour legislation which has been passed. But Mr Allen and Mr Scobie Mackenzie are wasting their time in New Zealand when at present there is such a good opening for men like them in Belfast under the lead of Lord Salisbury and Mr Balfour. There they would be able to use the "no-Popery" cry to their hearts' content.

Sergeant Cullen, a member of St Mary's, and a countryman of that nation which, according to some people, would be unable to govern itself were Home Rule granted, has been promoted to the rank of first-class sergeant. Sergeant Cullen, who has always carried out his duties in a courageous and painstaking manner, has been stationed here for some considerable time, and his promotion is well deserved.

In honour of the Feast of Corpus Christi two Masses were celebrated on Thursday and Benediction in the evening. At the latter service the Very Rev Father Grogan, who invariably explains the meaning of every feast in a very minute manner, gave a short history of the feast.

At the Catholic Literary Club at Hastings on Wednesday night a lecture entitled, "Two Irishmen," was delivered by Sir William Wastenev. Mr G. Lee gave a reading of a humorous nature, and vocal and instrumental items were rendered by several young ladies. Altogether a most pleasant evening was spent, and Father Smyth is to be congratulated for inaugurating such a society. This forces me to reiterate what I said on a former occasion regarding the necessity of forming a similar institution in Napier. Surely an important parish like Napier could carry on a successful debating and literary society. I commend the above to my Catholic readers, with the hope that some one will take the initiative.

While the above lecture was proceeding in St Patrick's Hall, the fire-bell rang. The Catholic church was found to be on fire, but how the fire originated is not known. Fortunately very little damage was done before the fire was extinguished.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From the Liverpool Catholic Times).

NEGOTIATIONS have been commenced by the Holy See with a view to the creation of two Catholic Bishops in Bulgaria.

According to the latest published list, the subscriptions already received for the Church of St Joachim, Rome, the Pope's Jubilee Church, amount to very close on half a million francs.

In receiving a large deputation of Tertiaries of St Francis lately the Holy Father laid stress on the importance of good example. It was by this the Seraphic Father preached most eloquently and fruitfully.

The death of Cardinal Apolloni has raised to eighty-nine the number of members of the Sacred College who have died during the Pontificate of Leo XIII. There are at present thirty-three Italian and twenty-eight foreign Cardinals.

On the Feast of St Leo the Great the Holy Father caused two thousand five hundred bowls of soup and two thousand loaves of bread to be distributed to the poor of Rome. His Holiness is thus continually befriending the poverty-stricken in the city.

The famous College of the Sorbonne, built by Richelieu in the Quartier Latin, Paris, in 1627, will in a few weeks be replaced by the new palace, destined for the central home of the present University of Paris, which was begun in 1884, and which has cost not far short of a million sterling.

The Most Rev Sebastian Wyart, the new Superior-General of the Trappists, presented to the Holy Father a few days ago a special offering from General de Charette and the ex-Pontifical Zouaves. Father Wyart himself was formerly a member of the force.

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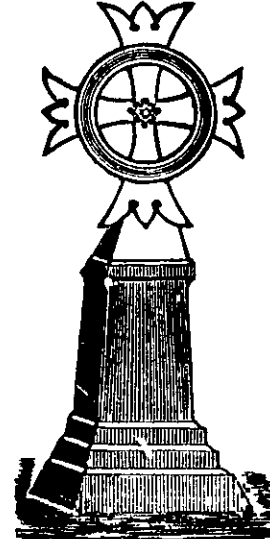
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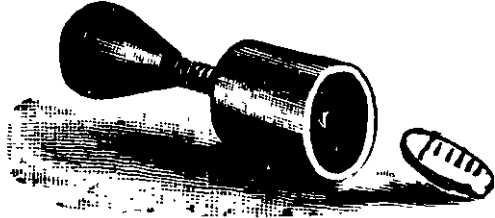
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His Grace Archbishop O'Callaghan, formerly rector of the English College, Rome, has lately been the victim of a cowardly assault in the streets of the Eternal City. It appears he was riding in an open carriage, when one of a group of loafers approached the vehicle and struck him heavily over the head with a stick, accompanying the blow with epithets directed against the Catholics.

His Eminence Cardinal Lague was presented with an address on the 13th April by the Bishops of Ulster, congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. His Eminence, in replying, said he was selected for that dignity by the Holy Father as the representative of the Irish Church, and he believed the ground of his selection was that he happened to be placed in the old See of St Patrick.

An interesting presentation was made to his Holiness Leo XIII. in connection with the Jubilee fêtes by M. Jeffroy, the eminent director of the French School of Archæology and History at Rome, M. Guillaume, the director of the school of Fine Arts, on the part of the French Republic. It consisted of a magnificent copy of a unique collection of engravings after French painters, known as the "Chalcographie du Louvre," and the gift was offered to his Holiness in the name of the French Academy.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan has presented a gold medal, in the name of the Pope, to Mr T. W. Allies, as a recognition of the services he has rendered to the Church by his historical labours. The Cardinal stated that his Holiness, in conversation with him, had referred with the greatest pleasure to Mr Allies' publications. Mr Allies briefly acknowledged the distinguished honour conferred on him.

The *Année Dominicaine* says:—Steps are now being taken for the beatification of the Irish Dominicans put to death in the reign of Elizabeth. At the beginning of that sanguinary reign there were six hundred religious of the Order of St Dominic in Ireland, and at the end of the same reign there remained but four. Nearly all had shed their blood for the faith. The names of one hundred and six of these martyrs are known, and their cause has been introduced at Rome.

In the ranks of Don Carlos during his last campaign there was not a braver soldier than the General, the Marquess of Segarra, who this week has proceeded to Rome and joined the Trappist Order in the "Chartreuse" of the Eternal City. He carries with him into the solitude and austerity of the religious life the good wishes and blessings of many who fought side by side beneath his orders and under the banner of their uncrowned king, whom the party fondly styled Carlos VII, during a fratricidal campaign.

At a general assembly of the Royal Scottish Academy held recently, Mr Alexander Roche, painter, was admitted to the rank of associate. Mr Roche, who was born in Glasgow, received his education and the rudiments of his art under the Marist Brothers at St Mungo's Academy, Townhead. He spent some time in Paris, and extended his knowledge to Continental art by judicious travel particularly in Italy. His work has met with so much appreciation from Continental artists that he has received the gold medal at Munich. Mr Roche is a regular exhibitor at all the big exhibitions, including the Royal Academy and the Salon. His principal works are "Shepherdess," "A Pastoral," and "The Clyde Idyll," which may be said to be his biggest canvas, and has now been sent to the Salon. His studio is at Kirkintilloch.

Some Protestants, with whom the wish was, no doubt, father to the thought, having circulated the rumour that Father Rivington was about to abandon the Catholic Church, the rev gentleman has given it an emphatic contradiction in a letter from Rome to a Philadelphia lady. He says:—"I am so overwhelmed with work for a week or two more that I am unable to do more in answer to your letter than just acknowledge it, and refer you to the next chapter of a little book which I have just brought out, called 'Our separated brethren.' You can tell the people who disseminate such falsehoods concerning me, that I am preparing various people for the Church."

Lecturing on Rome the other night at the Homer-row schools, Father J. J. Brennan reminded his Irish audience that it was owing to the personal intervention of the H.B.H. the Prince of Wales that the Irish Dominicans in Rome have not been dispossessed of the Basilica

of San Clemente by the Italian Government. The Prince, it appears, who knows his Rome thoroughly, was a personal friend of the late prior, Father Maloney, and was much interested in the important works of excavation by which the existence of the two buried basilicas beneath the actual church were discovered. When the authorities proposed abolishing the Irish monastery together with many other of the religious houses in Rome, H.B.H. wrote himself to Victor Emmanuel, claiming that the monks of San Clemente were in some way under British protection and protesting against their removal. His appeal was effectual, and the Dominicans remain the happy guardians of the venerable Basilica.

Our readers will remember that last year difference of opinion arose between the ecclesiastical authorities of the Cathedral of Trèves and the Church of Argenteuil in France. At each place they maintained that they possessed the tunic which our Lord wore on the day of His Passion. Leo XIII. thereupon commissioned Mgr Goux to make special investigations on the subject, and that prelate has now published an interesting report setting forth the opinion he has formed. Judging by historical documents, he is convinced of the authenticity of the Holy Coat of Trèves. At the same time he does not maintain that the Argenteuil tunic is spurious. On the contrary, it seems to be his belief that both belonged to our Lord, the Argenteuil relic being a vest and the other a coat. Like the garment exhibited at Trèves the tunic preserved at Argenteuil is of one piece. In shape it is said to be similar to tunics worn by the Copts during the first two centuries of the Christian era. About the shoulders and loins there are large dark spots, and a careful chemical analysis has placed it beyond doubt that they were caused by blood stains. The inquiry, whilst leaving the honour of Trèves undiminished, will be of considerable service to Argenteuil.

The supporters of the Italian Government are in the habit of construing as treason the cry, "Hurrah for the Pope-King," which is frequently heard amongst admirers of the Supreme Pontiff. The Belgian Cabinet has just administered to King Humbert's friends a rebuke which should induce them to change their tune. It appears that the Burgomaster of St Trond, in Belgium, by lustily shouting "Vive le Pape-Roi" during a demonstration in honour of the Pope's Jubilee, gave grave offence to the present temporal rulers of Italy, and his display of enthusiasm was the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies. The following official note is the reply of the Belgian Government:—"In the cry, 'Hurrah for the Pope, there is nothing contrary to the rights of the King of Italy, since Italy itself, by the Law of Guarantees recognises the sovereignty of the Pope. The very fact of having nuncios abroad and ambassadors at the Vatican establishes a privilege inherent in sovereignty. Moreover, the Italian Government, on the occasion of the Holy Father's Jubilee, recognise that sovereignty by permitting foreign deputations to come and congratulate his Holiness at the Vatican. 'The Pope-King' does not at all mean the King of Italy." It is refreshing to find such plain speaking in an official communication. The Beer-naert Ministry knows its own mind and can make it known to others.

The death of his Eminence Cardinal Apolloni, is a severe loss to the Sacred College, for the eminent Churchman was one of its most devoted members. The two following acts of heroism are told of him:—In the year 1860, Cardinal Apolloni happened to be at Macerata in the quality of Apostolic Delegate when the Piedmontese took possession of the town. The Cardinal not only remained at his post, but offered such firm resistance, that they finally conducted him to Turin by main force. The minister Cavour desired to see the courageous prelate-prisoner and was so struck with admiration and respect for the Apostolic Delegate that he ordered his immediate release. When, in 1867, the cholera was raging in Albano, the bishop of that city, Cardinal Altieri, caught it while assisting the victims, and just as the terror was at its height, Pope Pius IX. ordered Mgr Apolloni to go and take charge of the infected diocese. Without a murmur or moment's hesitation his Eminence obeyed, and his courage, charity and self-abnegation in assisting all were such as to win him universal admiration. He was created cardinal on May 24th, 1889. The *Requiem* service was celebrated at St Maria in Via, and was largely attended. Amongst those present were their Eminences Cardinals Ledochowski, Bianchi, Melchers, Ricci-Parraciani, Serafino

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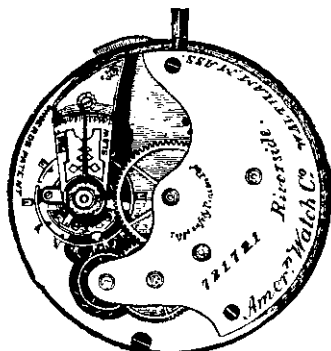
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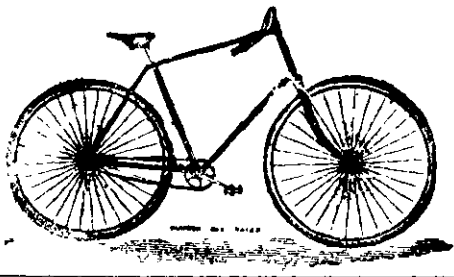
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The author of the article entitled "The Policy of the Pope," which appeared in the October *Contemporary*, has followed it up with a paper in the current issue of the same magazine. He deals chiefly with Father Brandi's criticism, indulging in some sharp recriminatory remarks which are blots upon a style that is usually clear, forcible, and learned. The amount of solid argument in this part of the article is, however, slight. The main contention is that the fact of Leo XIII. cultivating cordial relations with Russia whilst Catholics are persecuted in that country shows the disadvantage involved in the Temporal Power and Papal diplomacy. But Father Brandi has given an answer. Leo XIII. has been carrying on lengthy negotiations with Russia. The writer in the *Contemporary* thinks this is poor comfort for the ill-used Catholics of Russia. But he does not say what more he would have the Pope do. His Holiness cannot order an army into the field against the Czar. In the concluding portion of his article the writer strongly complains of what appears to us to be a purely imaginary grievance. He maintains that amongst Catholics Biblical investigations are discouraged. It may be the rationalising German spirit is discouraged, but in no other sense can the words be used. If he had said that a sufficient stimulus was not given by men who, like himself, have the power of moving multitudes, we would not have quarrelled with the phrase, but we would have said that this was a matter in which writers of his erudition could render useful service to the Church. Far better would it be that he should employ himself thus than in what is, after a little else but profitless carping.

DEATH OF FATHER COLERIDGE, S.J.

(*Liverpool Catholic Times*, April 21.)

THERE passed away at the house of the Jesuits at Roehampton, on the 13th inst., a distinguished member of the Society of Jesus. On that day Henry Coleridge, who leaves behind him a high reputation as a scholar, departed this life at the age of seventy years. He was in many respects a remarkable man. In any other sphere than that of the humble priest pledged to poverty and obedience he would have achieved what the world regards as a desirable position and become what the world also regards as a leader amongst men. He was of a notable stock, the poet Coleridge having given lustre to the family name. If his social position had not been merged, as a member of the Jesuit Order, that lustre alone would have placed him in the front rank of men who derive their claims to notice from the behests of the society. But his was not distinction borrowed from social status, pedigree, or the pride of birth. It might have been said of him that he was nothing unless he was a priest. But under the garb of the Jesuit there was a great scholar, whose store of learning became daily greater because he never ceased to be a student. It was as a scholar and a student that he was best known outside his Order. Perhaps without disparaging his piety and generally lovable nature it may be recorded that it was as a scholar and a student that he was most appreciated by those who knew him best—the Society that received him as a convert, and in which he found his home for thirty-six years. Father Coleridge was the younger son of the late Right Hon Sir John Coleridge, of Heaths Court, Ottery St Mary, Devonshire, by Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev Gilbert Buchanan, LL.D., Vicar of Wood Manstero, and Rector of North Fleet. His elder brother is Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. He was educated at Eton, and passed thence to Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated, and took Orders in the Church of England, but as far as we can ascertain he never got beyond a deacon in the Establishment. The true light came, and at thirty-five years of age—in 1857—he was received into the Society of Jesus, and proceeded to Beaumont College for his novitiate. Passing from there to St Beuno's, North Wales, he became one of the professors. After spending two or three years there he went to Farm street, where he remained twenty-five years. He was a prolific writer, and amongst the names of the masters of literature, in which the Jesuit Order has been so rich, that of Father Coleridge will be placed high upon the scroll. He edited "The Quarterly Series," which comprises over eighty volumes on religious subjects, including such works of his own

as "The Life and Letters of St Francis Xavier" and "The Baptism of the King." As a preacher, too, he made his mark. His eloquence was not of that splendid order which made the names of such men as Father Anderson and Father Harper household words amongst Catholics, and broke upon the ears of thousands of Protestants, drawn by the magnetism of its fame, to hold them, as it were, spellbound by the grandeur of its flow and the magnificence of its periods. But when Father Coleridge preached, his culture and the refinement and polish of his sentences were irresistible attraction to all who had culture or refinement to appeal to. The preacher applied his great mental powers, like a search-light, to the subject his discourse was intended to elucidate. Possibly it was his close application to study that hastened his death. About three years ago he sustained a stroke, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. From Farm street he then went to Roehampton, where he remained until the day of his death. Here the ripe scholar and learned and prolific writer became as a child, until he passed away. His remains were conveyed to the family seat and interred in the family grave on Wednesday, Father Scoles, S.J., of Roehampton, officiating at the burial service. The chief work of Father Coleridge's life was that which he did at Farm street as the organiser and director of the literary labours of the English Jesuits. He never so entirely devoted himself to work at his desk as not to be able to find time for preaching and hearing confessions, but for more than twenty-five years the greater part of his well-filled day was given to editorial and literary labour. It is nearly thirty years ago since he took over the editorship of the *Month*, which he made one of the most important Catholic reviews published in our time. Besides this, he began the quarterly series of translations and original works, to which he himself contributed many volumes, and these at once among the most popular and the most valuable in the series. It began with his "Life and Letters of St Francis Xavier," already mentioned, a work that has called forth the eulogies of even non-Catholic critics, and which may be regarded as the standard life of the Apostle of the Indies. Then came a still greater work. For years he had been studying the Gospel and the great Christian commentators with a view of preparing a life of our Lord for English-speaking Catholic readers. His first step was the publication of his Latin harmony of the Gospels under the title of "Vita Vitæ Nostræ." This was later published in a single volume giving in English the text of the Gospels in four parallel columns. Still more welcome was the edition in two volumes, the work being enlarged to this extent by adding introductory chapters to each section of the life. Finally some twenty years ago Father Coleridge began the actual writing of the detailed life of our Lord, with the first volume on the public life. He began with that part as there were already so many Catholic works in English leading with the sacred Infancy and the Passion of Our Lord. He was always impressed with the idea of the night being at hand in which no man could labour, and thus as he toiled at his great work he arranged its parts so that if at any time he were called away by the Master he thus strive to honour, what he had so far completed would be of help to his fellow-Catholics. One by one the volumes of the public life followed each other. In one busy year he produced as many as three. He used to say that it would be a great favour to be spared long enough to finish it all, and this was granted to him. His life of Our Lord will be an enduring monument to its author. It is in many ways the most important work produced by a Catholic pen in England since the Reformation. But all this was only one aspect of his literary activity. To write even a list of the books, pamphlets, sermons, and articles he produced would fill more space than our crowded columns can afford. But, more than this, he encouraged, guided, and organised the work of others. He was especially helpful to the younger members of the Society of Jesus in England who showed a bent to a literary career. Some day later on, when Father Coleridge's life is written, the Catholic body will learn how much it owes indirectly to him in this way. In connection with the literary work carried on at Farm street, he organised a valuable library for the use of the writers, and gradually gathered round him a band of helpers, many of whose names are now familiar to Catholic readers in all English-speaking lands.—R.T.P.

Cardinal Vaughan has been decorated, by the special wish of the Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of Malta, with the Grand Cross of that order. The insignia has been sent to the Cardinal by the Grand Master.

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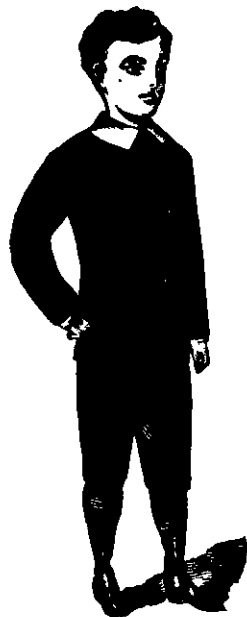
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GENERAL NEWS.

The Paris *Figaro* announces that Cardinal Vaughan before taking Holy Orders was an officer in the army. This is not so. His Eminence was never in the army. His parents intended him for the army, but he never became a soldier. Cardinal Vaughan's bent of mind from his childhood was for the Church, and to the Church, almost from his cradle, he belonged. The *Figaro* is evidently confusing the late Cardinal Howard with our present Cardinal-Archbishop. Cardinal Howard began life in the Horse Guards.

It is interesting to note that the memorial church to the late Emperor Wilhelm of Germany was begun and carried on largely by the contributions of a Hebrew banker of Berlin, Baron von Bleichroeder. Upon the recent death of the Baron, the work was temporarily abandoned for lack of funds, his heirs not caring to continue his generous work of honouring a family whose actions delight to persecute and ostracise the people of his race and religion.—*Pilot*.

Conques, a picturesque valley in the department of the Aveyron, has just been drawing numerous spectators to witness its Passion Play. Many who went as sight-seers left as religious pilgrims. It was a revival of the mystery-plays of the Middle Ages, and took place within the old church of Conques, dating from the 12th century. It seems that simple faith and religious training on the part of the peasant actors enabled them to attain the highest effects of dramatic art.

Owing to the persecution of the Franciscans in Mexico they are seeking other missionary fields, and turning their eyes to the missions of California, which they established after the expulsion of the Jesuits. Preparations are being made for the celebration of the founding of the Franciscan Order in commemoration of the restoration of the missions and of the return of the friars to their former territory. The celebration will take place at the old mission of San Luis Rey, on August 12th. The Order was founded on that day in 1209.

It is rumoured that several of the patrician families, who lean towards the Powers that be, are now openly heard to desire the return of the Temporal Power for the sake of Rome and the Romans.

As an Easter gift the Pope gave 20,000 lire for the relief of the poor in the Eternal City.

The Queen, who is staying at Florence, has commissioned Miss Amy Richardson, a Liverpool lady, to copy for her "Il Crocifisso," by Beato Angelico, in the cloister of San Marco.

It is reported from France that at Lorient, on the Bay of Biscay, 70 persons have died within a fortnight of Asiatic cholera. There is reason to believe that the cold of last winter, severe as it was in most parts of Europe, did not kill out the germs of the plague.

The Holy Father has conferred the dignity of a Domestic Prelate on the Hon and Very Rev Algernon Stanley, M.A. Monsignor Stanley, who is a son of the late Lord Stanley of Alderney, has for some years been attached to St James's Church, Spanish Lane, Manchester Square, London, and was formerly a clergyman of the Established Church.

The *Westminster Gazette* gives details rather entertaining as to how the Irish family whose head is Lord Ranfurly was rewarded for his zeal in promoting the Union. First and last it must have benefited financially to the extent of about £1,000,000. But the Ranfurly family, though it undoubtedly obtained more in the way of hard cash than any other family but that of Waterford, was only one of many who found in the Union a means, so to say, of making themselves. During the 18 years immediately preceding 1801—the 18 years that the Union was a-making—the Irish peerage had added to it over a hundred new names, or in other words, was increased by about two-thirds, and during the year 1800 alone it had added to it 27 new names. All these were made Peers merely that they might vote in favour of the Union. Moreover, some 50 members of the Irish House of Commons were rewarded either in the same year with Irish or with British baronetcies, or in 1801-2 with peerages. So that the British Peerage and Baronetage owes more to the Irish Union than to the Norman Conquest.

Our esteemed Protestant contemporary, the *Independent*, is a steady and consistent friend of Irish Home Rule. It has naturally no sympathy with the Orangemen and their backers, to whom it thus pays its respects:—"The hysterics of the opponents of Home Rule in the North of Ireland are very amusing, and possibly pardonable, considering the passions that have there been aroused. But when the London *Spectator* publishes a cold-blooded editorial, saying that the rebellion would not be unjustifiable and proceeds to show how a civil war might be carried on, and how even Germans and Americans might help the rebels, it approaches very near to inciting treason. It is a disgraceful exhibition of party temper."—*Boston Pilot*.

Bombs are now becoming quite almost matters of course in Rome. English-speaking residents find a source of interest and conjecture in the recent explosion at the Antico-Mattei Palace, for they remark: "The American Minister resides there." As no one knows exactly whom the bomb was intended to injure, we are reminded that the Italian is a past master in the art of vendetta and that the summary justice rendered to some of King Humbert's subjects in the New World is not likely to be forgotten by their noble-hearted compatriots, however guilty they may have been.

Rome, March 20.—The Pope received Mr Moriarty and his phonograph to-day in his private study. His Holiness was attended by many members of the Papal Court. He had the phonograph placed before him and explained the details to those around him. He told them that the late Cardinal Manning had sent him a beautiful message and caused it to be repeated by the instrument, and said, "This does, indeed, revolutionise the art of writing, since every inflection of the voice, every syllable and word recorded, can be sent with such wonderful exactitude." His Holiness then requested that Cardinal Gibbon's message be repeated, which was done to the great interest of the members of the Papal Court, whose surprise at hearing the voices of the two Cardinals loudly and clearly reproduced

was excessive, while the Pope sat smiling at their astonishment. His Holiness said:—"I shall now send my message to the people of the United States." And bending over the phonograph he spoke in it. Then, turning to Mr Moriarty, he said: "I hand you this message, guard it carefully, for it is the expression of my love for all the people of the United States, and I wish you to deliver it with your own hand to the President." Mr Moriarty assured his Holiness that he would guard it until he gave it to the President as the most sacred message ever entrusted to him. The Pope expressed great interest in the Chicago Exhibition, and asked many questions concerning the arrangements. The message to the President and to the people of the United States is in Latin, and by the Pope's special request will not be published before it has been reproduced in America. Before the conclusion of the audience, the message was reproduced by the Pope's desire, and, upon hearing it, he said:—"It is my voice, my very voice; this is indeed wonderful." He then explained to the members of his court that his voice would be heard long after his death. The attendants then left the room and his Holiness conversed for twenty minutes with Mr Moriarty in private.

THINGS TO REMEMBER BY.

If a great fortune were unexpectedly left me (and it would be unexpected) I'll wager anything that I should never forget the time or place where I first heard of it. Or if I should go home to-night and find (which God forbid) my house burned up, and everything in it, I'm equally certain that the main circumstances connected with the event would stick in my memory until all the Past's pictures fade out in the light of the life that is to be. 'Twould be the same with you, I fancy? Yes.

And here comes a woman who will not soon forget the month of December, 1890. It is not because Christmas comes in that month, for it is what she lost, not what was given her, that makes that particular time stand out above other times. And what she lost was her health, a matter worth talking about, as one never can tell when he may be more interested in that subject than in politics or the price of provisions.

She says her illness began with nausea. She could keep nothing on her stomach, and threw up what she calls "a dirty green fluid." Now this dirty green fluid is not a thing to be disgusted at but to be studied and understood. It is bile, and bile is one of the most important agents in the getting rid of the contents of the bowels. It oils the way, so to speak, and helps to make the mass of stuff inside there more liquid and easily moved. The liver gets it from the blood, and when our machinery is all right we don't know there is such a thing in our bodies. But when the liver is torpid and lazy, then the bile stays in the blood and poisons us all over. It makes the head ache, the skin yellow and dry, and finally is expelled from the mouth, as this woman says. Nature can't use it the right way, so she throws it overboard the best way she can, which is a bad and sickening way indeed.

Our lady friend goes on to mention that her tongue was covered with thick slime, her appetite was poor, she had a foul taste in the mouth, and what she ate gave her great pain in the chest and back. All these symptoms were signs of one trouble, and liable to do an immense amount of mischief, just as a wild animal loose in the streets may do a variety of mischief before he is captured and shut up again.

"I felt cold chills all over me," she says, "and would sit over the fire for hours, for I felt so chilled and starved. I lost a deal of sleep at night, and often had to get up and walk about the floor.

This was a miserable state to be in, and nobody ever experienced it without looking back to it with horror and dismay. That is, if he ever got over it; for some never do. They get worse and worse, until the doctors shake their heads, and old friends wipe their specs and think about certain funerals that are going to come off before long. For this disease is the essence and substance of almost all the rest, no matter what names they are called by. It scatters death with both hands, and fills you so full of pain and misery—mind and body—that you soon don't care much whether you live or not.

Well, let us hear more from our friend. "I had so much pain," she says, "that it took all the power out of my body. At times my breathing almost stopped. I would gasp for breath, and for hours I was in agony. After any simple food I was so bad I had to lie on the couch, and one night I thought I was dying.

"Last April my husband persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, that had cured him of liver complaint. I got a bottle from Mr Jack, in High street, and in a few days felt easier, and after taking three bottles more I was completely cured, and have had no pain since. I never felt better than I do now.

"Yours truly,

"ISABELLA LIDDELL McEWAN.

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AH, YES!

But how long will it last? We can show you the original letter of a lady who says:—"But now, thank God, for more than nine months I have not tasted stimulants, and oh, sir, thanks to your Golden Remedy No 1, I have not the slightest craving for liquors! I only took a little over one bottle." Miss Carrie Sawle, of Ashburton, says:—"Have suffered for years from nervous headaches. Your Golden Remedy No 2 gives me immediate relief. I most strongly recommend it to all who suffer from this distressing malady." Send for circulars of cures.

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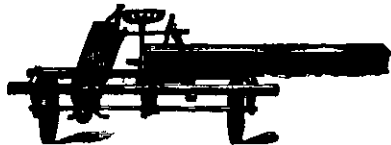
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