

New Zealand Herald

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXI—No. 14.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893.

PRICE 6D

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

AS we write the aspect of matters with respect to Siam continues doubtful. Probabilities still seem to point to an avoidance of anything like open hostilities between France and England. Possi-

bilities, nevertheless, exist of a less desirable condition of things France may be certainly regarded as unlikely to risk any action that would give Germany the opportunity for which she is known to be on the watch. In England, too, a war would be looked upon as only to be undertaken in the utmost extremes. At the same time the Press in both countries seems to have adopted something of an aggravating, if not quite a belligerent tone. The whole East is looking on with interest; and it is not difficult to foresee a state of things in which either nation might be placed in a position from which a peaceable withdrawal would be a sacrifice, if not of honour, of at least a very necessary prestige. Under the circumstances the military power of France assumes for us a closer interest. It seems much to the purpose, therefore, that we have at hand some considerable information on the subject given by a thoroughly competent and trustworthy writer who speaks from his own personal experience. The article to which we allude is that on the conscription in France contributed to the *Contemporary* for June by M. Hilaire Belloc. It takes, besides, an additional interest from the fact that the writer, although a Frenchman by birth and family, had been educated in England, having been a student of the Oratory college at Edgbaston, where he was moreover, a personal friend of Cardinal Newman. He is also looked upon as a young Catholic writer of good promise. M. Belloc, then, has served a year in the French army, and he gives us a phase of his experience in the article in question. The mixture of the social ranks in the army, he says, is one of the principal causes of the recuperation of the country. "Under the French law every man without exception serves in the army for at least one year. During that year he is merged entirely in the private soldier. His social rank, if he has one, is completely ignored; the officers who command him regard merely his efficiency and faithfulness to duty." "The result," says the writer, "is peculiar, and, on the whole is not prejudicial to the parties concerned." He however, thinks it doubtful whether such a system could be adopted elsewhere. But in France the comparatively slight differences arising from social position make the association more easy. "Whether a man proves an efficient or inefficient soldier very much depends upon his physical strength or on his readiness to obey and to acquire the habits demanded of him. Physical strength is independent to a great extent of social differences, except that the peasant and the artisan have, in all that involves direct manual labour, the advantage over the product of the wretched public school system that prevails in France. Readiness is secured by a discipline pressing so hardly and so equally upon all that the habit of continual labour is acquired with an ease and rapidity that surprise the man himself who is submitted to it." "The great fatigues or rather the fatigues which seem so great after an ordinary civilian life," the writer goes on to say, "the long marches in full kit followed often by sleepless nights of guard duty seem at first unendurable. It is impossible to conceive, unless one has experienced it, how different is the hardship of such a life from that which a free man voluntarily imposes on himself; and when men say, on hearing of some forced march or feat of endurance, that they have on this or that occasion surpassed it, they leave out of reckoning the thousand difficulties that arise when large bodies of men have to do the same thing in concerted action and with no regard for the individual." Fatigues, he explains, naturally press harder on the man who has seen no active service, but the change, though sudden and extreme, has, as a rule, a good effect. The French *lyden* learns in the regiment an independence and a self-reliance that years in the society of men of his own stamp could never teach him, and he picks up health visibly, in spite of the short hours of sleep the bad food, and the perpetual labour." The writer compares the conscription with voluntary enlistment. He finds it most effective where regulations are concerned which—fall hardly on the private

soldier, but which are beneficial to the army as a whole. "It is, nevertheless, remarkable how little any spirit of discouragement or vexation exists in the ranks of the army and how little the hardship which it has caused him to undergo affects the French elector when he leaves it to enter upon civilian life. The popularity of the army, the admission of its necessity, and the pride taken in its new vigour are sentiments in which the whole nation is practically unanimous. A candidate who seriously proposed any reduction in its numbers or its expenses would stand no chance of election in any French constituency." M. Belloc writes as follows in allusion to the misfortunes of the war with Germany:—"The break-down of purpose which ruined many of the leaders, the lack of proper discipline in the earlier battles, and the fact that the French combatants in the later ones were mere hordes of recruits rapidly levied, without training or experience of arms, all point to the peculiar circumstances of a peculiar time. Neither infirmity of purpose, nor lack of discipline, nor armies unfamiliar with arms are characteristic of the French nation in history. These faults were in the terrible campaign of 1870 the end of a disastrous régime. They were neither of long standing nor destined to endure, and it would be impossible in criticising the French army of to-day to draw any idea of its lasting defects from the momentary faults of that time."—The writer, nevertheless, admits that certain of the objections urged against the French soldiers have some degree of truth. The physique of the French soldier, for instance, does not strike Englishmen as equal to their own, and his general smartness is not up to the English standard. The French linesman, he admits, might be a good deal smarter in his personal appearance, and would not lose by another inch or two to his height. "And it remains only to mention in contrast the many peculiar and splendid qualities of a soldier which he does exhibit, and which are so apparent when one stands shoulder to shoulder with him in the routine of the barrack-room or on the hard days of the *marcavree*." "There is," he adds, "one quality in the French soldier which gives him a supreme value; it has by the writers of his own country been called endurance, but perhaps that word in English hardly gives the equivalent of what is meant; it is rather a power of recuperation and of extreme effort for a particular object, which distinguishes him. It goes side by side with a peculiar gaiety which shows him the lighter view of the darkest case. There is another quality—which in days of short service and extremely rapid action is of no less importance—it is his intelligence."—"The two combined," says the writer, "more than compensate for those qualities in which the critics of other nations find him lacking." "It has been remarked," he says again, "that the high level of intelligence which the conscript exhibits in France is of immense importance in the present state of the army." As to the moral side of the conscription the writer does not dwell on it. "Suffice it to repeat," he says, "that personal service in the ranks, which, more than any other experience, is calculated to damp the enthusiasm of a man, and to make him, if he looks upon it selfishly, lose sight of great national ideas, has in no way impaired the strong love of country in the French peasant and workman but has made it more sane and has given it a clearer object." "That the conscription in one nation has helped social order," he adds, "while in another it has attacked it, is a matter depending largely upon the justice or injustice of its weight upon the people. In the France of to-day it is a matter of history that the private soldier, when he returns to his civilian life, strengthens the Republic, and it is an experience of the present writer, to which he is sure that all those who have shared in the life of the French barrack-room will bear him out, that the value of his people, and the peculiar strength of those qualities which lie at the root of their character, are never more apparent than in those long, hard months of ordeal which each man puts without question upon himself, and which, in the mass, have remade the nation."—For our own part, we may add, that what M. Belloc tells us of the army of his country exhibits it in a most favourable light. What, moreover, he does not tell us in so many words, but implies in the tone of his writing, is even more impressive. He speaks with an earnestness and a respect that are very convincing as to the worth of the men with whom he has been associated. Whoever, therefore, the enemy may be that have to deal with the army of France, they will evidently have no contemptible foe to encounter. M. Belloc's article, indeed, enables us more clearly to understand the anxiety of the

German Emperor for the passing of his Army Bill—and let us note, besides, the contrast, on which M. Belloc has passingly touched, between the good will with which the French people support their military burden and the struggle necessary to sustain theirs on the people of Germany. Let us hope, in conclusion, that whoever the enemy may be the army of England, either independently or in alliance, may not be identified with them. The misunderstanding about Siam will, we trust, be peaceably settled. The probabilities of the matter are infinitely preferable to its possibilities.

POLITICAL JOTTINGS. AND is that all that philosophy is good for? But still, we must admit that the New Liberalism leaves to its adherents—even to their leader—a very full freedom of the individual. Nothing, for example,

could be more free than the manner in which last week, Sir Robert Stout replied to the attack made on him by Mr Fish. Mr Fish, indeed, said several nasty things. He brought against Sir Robert, to all intents and purposes, a charge of influencing the Government to swindle certain creditors in order that he himself might be saved from incurring any loss. The case was that of the Fernhill railway. The mine connected with the railway, Mr Fish said, was, in fact, owned by Sir Robert Stout—who had first instigated the commissioners to take possession of the line, and had now, also through the commissioners, induced the Government to re-vest the company with it—making no provision for the payment of debts due to other people. Mr Fish added that Sir Robert Stout was generally in the habit of employing go-betweens to do things with which he found fault. But we might have thought that this opportunity was one on which Sir Robert Stout would gladly seize to give to the Colony, and indeed to the world at large, to which, as we know, he is so anxious to afford a much needed example, a pattern of philosophical forbearance, and calm dignity of repudiation. He did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, as we have said, he availed himself of all the freedom which the New Liberalism leaves in the hands of the individual. He in turn, attacked Mr Fish, and discharged in that gentleman's face every accusation of crooked dealing that had been brought against him throughout his public career. It is not our business to pass any judgment in the case. We may possibly conclude, that, as is common when there is a quarrel, there were faults on both sides. Meantime it remains for us, like M. Jourdain on a somewhat similar occasion, to exclaim in tones of chastened remonstrance and surprise, "Monsieur le philosophe!" We may add that rumours are about to the effect that Sir Robert is bent, if not on a complete overthrow of the Government at least on a reconstruction of the Cabinet. We may conclude, in short, that the New Liberalism leaves also to its adherents, and especially to its leader, a freedom to consult closely for the interests of number one.—The scene between Mr Fish and Sir Robert Stout was not the only rumpus that during the week conferred a particular liveliness on the House. There was also an outbreak on the part of Mr T. Mackenzie. Mr Mackenzie fell foul of the Government with respect to the works at Catlins, where, he declared, he had found it impossible to obtain employment for deserving and needy men. He accused the Ministry of making use of the co-operative system to promote the interests of party, and of reserving employment for those alone who were of the right colour. Mr Earnshaw, who, by the way, seems not disinclined to do a little dirty work in seconding the intention attributed to Sir Robert Stout of at least ousting the present Premier, partly sided with Mr Mackenzie, and admitted that there was some justice in his charge. The hon Member, took the opportunity of speaking a word or two in his own favour. He denied that the right colour had anything to do with the matter. He himself, for example, he said, had found employment for men who had voted against him and would do so again. The row culminated in a scene in which Mr Mackenzie accused the Minister for Labour of telling an untruth, and recommending him to show a little more decency. Mr Rolleston finally persuaded the irate Member for the Clutha to cool down and withdraw his offensive words.

Mr Spera, it seems, distinguished himself in the Financial debate by a very smart speech, in which he criticised hon Members generally in anything rather than a complimentary manner. Mr Spera, however, appears to share the inconsistency that, strange to say, is everywhere a characteristic of the Liberal workingman. The whole position of this party is based on a community of interests, on a universal brotherhood, and yet, not Mayfair, not the Faubourg Saint Germain, is, in its particular way, more exclusive or jointly monopolistic. Mr Spera's contention was for the particular interests of the North. We, nevertheless, are quite willing to make a compromise with him. He complains that every Minister hails from the South. Let him, then, take Sir Robert Stout and elect him for a Northern constituency at the approaching election. It may be doubted whether Sir Robert, if he were to oust Mr Seddon, would retain his popularity on the West Coast. Possibly, indeed, the intention of doing so with which he is accredited, might prove a hindrance to his being again returned there. In the South, much as we admire Sir Robert and fond as we are of him, it is also doubtful as to whether

he would be returned. We are used to him, and therefore not now so much affected by that brilliant philosophic strain, which, on the principle *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, so took the House by storm the other day. Mr Fish, as we see, though hardly understanding more than other Members, remained undazzled. All the difficulty would be solved by their taking Sir Robert up to Auckland and electing him there. Every one must admit, besides, that it would be much prettier for him to kick Mr Seddon out from a different standing point than that which he occupies at present, and on which many friends of the Premier and the Cabinet were so eager and did so much to place him. "If the North had not been vanquished by the South, why were its representatives expected to bow down their necks under the yoke of Southern supremacy?" So inquired Mr Spera as reported by the correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*. But, there, we offer them the choicest firstling of our flock. What more can they desire? To Sir Robert Stout, in whose heart the universal brotherhood is no vain sentiment, all constituencies are necessarily alike and cardinal points are indifferent.—Mr Ward's reply to the critics of his Statement appears to have been in every respect sufficient. Indeed, he very fully brought out the weakness and querulousness of their fault-finding. On that disputed matter of the surplus, too, he spoke in a manner to reassure us. But, in fact, Mr Rolleston had admitted that the surplus was real. The only qualification he made was that it was an accident. They, however, tell us that it is always the unexpected that happens, and, even if they exaggerate, it very often is so. Therefore we may hope for a like casualty next year. Mr Rolleston, meantime, complains that the winding up of the Financial debate was brought about unfairly and in a manner that "jockeyed" several members of the Opposition out of their opportunity to speak. But if, as seems almost certainly the case, these Members had nothing better to say than had those of their party who had spoken, they may be congratulated on an escape from making a display of their emptiness, and the country has gained something by way of a saving of time.—Mr Taipua, representative of the Western Maories, gives warning that, if surveying of Native lands be continued as it goes on at present, serious trouble may be the result.

The righteous soul of Mr W. Hutchison is vexed because of the sum of money that leaves the Colony, with the hazardous destiny of supporting Tattersall's sweeps at Sydney. He has consequently applied to the Hon Mr Ward for a Grahamisation of letters so addressed. Mr Ward, however, declines to do anything in the matter. And, indeed, *cui bono?* what better use would gamblers make of the money restored to them? How would it do, meantime, to pass an Act confiscating to charitable uses the money so devoted? But then Tattersall, no doubt, would invent an alias. We are hardly as yet arrived at that pitch of perfection in moral legislation when it will be possible to appoint a general postal censor at every post office, authorised to open at will every letter and dispose of it as the public good seems to him to demand. Times, however, are advancing, and, although, as we have said, the New Liberalism leaves to every man a fulness of individual freedom, it provides also for a interference of the State in his affairs. The near future, therefore, may bring forth all that is requisite. But Mr W. Hutchison's righteousness seems generally on the *qui vive*. We learn, again, from the *Otago Daily Times* that it is his intention to propose a clause in the Education Act Amendment Bill, to permit of Bible-reading in the public schools. The clause is to the effect that, on the requisition of 20 parents or guardians of pupils, a school committee shall permit of the reading in question, with or without comment—"Provided," and here is where the room for doubt occurs, "the requisitionists appoint a suitable person for the purpose, and provide a fund for the payment of his services and other expenses, and appoint a committee of five to act in conjunction with the school committee." Is it, then, Mr Hutchison's desire "to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds," as the old saying is? The accommodating nature of the hon Member is well known. Does he mean to conciliate the Evangelical by the measure, and to conciliate the secularist by making it inoperative? In any case those 20 parents or guardians will not make themselves accountable for one penny. They will have Bible-reading, and Bible-teaching if they can get them for nothing, but as to paying for them, that is another matter altogether. The case is one in which the "Word" must be given to them literally without money and without price. Mr Hutchison's righteousness, then, may, perhaps, be taken as tending, not quite inconsistently with the hon Member's general reputation, to cheat the devil in the dark.

BIGOTRY AND INSOLENCE.

THE refusal of the Auckland Board of Education to accede to the request of the Most Rev Dr Luck, that they should authorise the inspection by their inspectors of the Catholic schools is possibly only what might be expected by any one acquainted with the character of the Board's members. For our own part, we had known nothing whatever about the gentlemen in question. The report of their meeting, however, as given by the *New Zealand Herald* of July 19, is quite sufficient to place us *au courant* of their general disposition.

— O U R —

COLOSSAL SALE

COMMENCES ON

Thursday, 3rd August,

AND WILL CONTINUE

FOR ONE MONTH!

.....
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
.....

A. & T. INGLIS,

THE CASH EMPORIUM,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES JONES
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

+ Wholesale Importer of **MARBLE**
and **GRANITE MONUMENTS**.
Tombstones in Marble or Granite
from £4 upwards always in Stock.

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

Capital £125,000

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

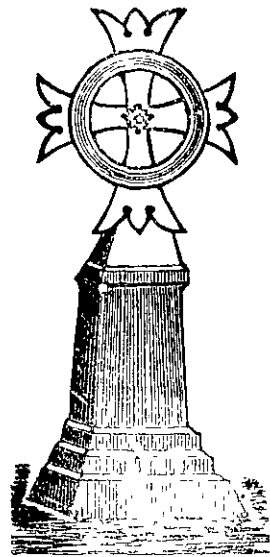
MANAGER: Walter Hislop.
This Company acts as Executor or
Trustee under wills and settlements; as
Attorney for absentees or others; manage
properties; negotiates loans; collects interest
rent, and dividends, and conducts all general
agency business.

W. MONUMENTAL MASON,

CHRISTCHURCH.

[Established 1872]

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



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

Designs and Estimates forwarded on
application

MONUMENTAL WORKS
MADRAS STREET SOUTH.

BUY YOUR BOOTS

AT

CORRICK'S

READY-MONEY BOOT FACTORY.

A Single Pair at Wholesale Price.

Note the Address:

H. CORRICK,

157 COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

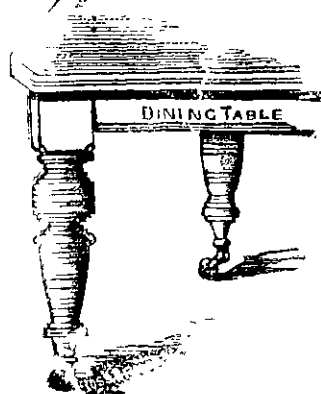
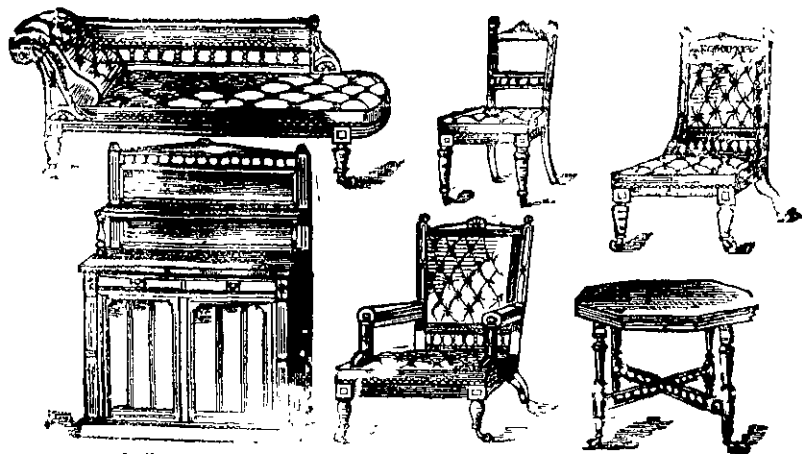
REMOVAL NOTICE.

JAMES NISBET,
PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER,
Begg to intimate that he has Removed to more
convenient Premises in St Andrew street,
next City Boot Palace (lately occupied
by Walker Bros., plumbers).

Note Address:
ST. ANDREW STREET (near George street)
DUNEDIN.

Telephone No. 467.

F. A. HOOPER & CO.



	£	s	d
Beautifully Finished Red Fine Dining Room Suite of 9 pieces in leather ...	12	0	0
4ft Red Pine Sideboard ...	4	10	0
5ft x 3ft Red Pine Dining Table, on castors ...	1	10	0
3ft Red Pine Centre Table	1	15	0

These prices are for the articles as
illustrated.

CALL & INSPECT.

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND VIGOUR RESTORED.

TO the Weak, Nervous, and Debilitated, and all who suffer from Brain and
Spine Affections, Fits, Paralysis, Sleeplessness (an early symptom of Paralysis),
Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Liver and Heart Derangements, Rheumatism, Gout,
Sciatica, Indigestion, Poor Blood, Eruptions on the Face, Kidney and Bladder Troubles,
Womb Affections, and all Chronic Diseases of Men and Women.



**LK Q.C.P., L.M. &c. THE EMINENT LADY EXPERT, PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, AND SPECIALIST**
(Late House Physician of the New Hospital for Women, London), is now permanently
located in Wellington, and may be
CONSULTED FREE AT HER ROOMS, 14, BRANDON STREET, OPPOSITE THE D.I.C.

MEN OF ALL AGES,

Who may suffer from complaints showing, among other distressing symptoms, the follow-
ing: Lassitude, Weakness of the Back, Pain across the Loins, Confusion of Ideas, Defective
Memory, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Offensive Breath, Palpitation of the Heart,
Incapacity for Study or Business, Spots and Specks before the eyes, Pimples, Blisters, &c,
should consult me at once. I thoroughly understand such troubles, and can speedily cure
them.

LADIES,

Your delicate structure, your highly organised sensitive nature, combined with the fine
material of which you are formed, demand that you should not, under any circumstances,
suffer any of the organs of the body to remain impaired for fear of involving serious results.
The continuance of our national prosperity depends, in a measure, upon your good health.
There is no need for you to suffer longer, no matter how long you have been afflicted, or
how much treatment you may have taken. Come and consult me, and I will show you how
your trouble can be removed when the right remedies are applied.

The Doctor's phenomenal success rests upon the marvellous cures which have followed
the use of her Remedies in the most severe cases of Nervous, Brain, Skin, and Chronic
Complaints. Beware of the Quacks and Impostors that at present infest New Zealand
and consult the only Legally-qualified Lady M.D. in the Southern Hemisphere, who is
registered in New Zealand and permanently settled at

14, BRANDON STREET, WELLINGTON.

SUCCESS CERTAIN IN ALL CASES UNDERTAKEN. RELIEF AT ONCE.
CONSULTATION FREE.

HOUS - 10 to 6 daily. Tuesday and Saturday Evenings, 7 to 9 also.

Never, in short, was a body of men guilty of a more shameless display of bigotry and insolence. Hardly, indeed, did the Orangemen of the Grand Lodge, who lately published abroad their satisfaction as Orangemen with the public schools, exceed in their spirit of bullying and anti-Catholic malevolence the disposition of the members of this Board. The Catholic who now, in the face of all this and without the most imperative necessity, sends his children to a Government school must, indeed, be a paltry minded creature—a craven heart well fitted to play the funkey's part. The great gun of the Board appears to be a Mr Theo. Cooper. No doubt it belongs to our ignorance to have known nothing about him—not even his name. Somebody he evidently is, nevertheless, whom the fortunes of colonial life have tossed to the surface and made a very big person. And now we know also that Mr Theo. Cooper preserves, or has acquired a fair share of what is rather vulgarly but expressively termed by our colonial youngsters, "cheek." In fact, he may justly be described in their particular vernacular as a "cheeky thing." It might, he said, be an advantage to the Catholic schools to be inspected, but "considering that those schools are mainly in and about the city, there was ample opportunity for the pupils attending them to attend the Board schools." We learn, notwithstanding, that Mr Theo. Cooper has a conscience. He subsequently declared that to grant the Bishop's request would be assisting with State funds denominational education, "and to this he was conscientiously opposed." We had, by the way, in our old home beyond the Shannon, a saying which, being translated into English, ran—"The conscience of a pig in a potato garden." There is also a Mr Muir on the Board, and he appears to be, if possible, more "cheeky" than even Mr Theo. Cooper. The fun of it is, too, that Mr Muir thinks a man can be a "cheeky thing," and yet, in the same breath, express himself like a gentleman. It would be interesting to learn where Mr Muir acquired his notions as to the *convenances* of the genteel life. The Bishop, he said, had sent them a gentlemanly communication to which he was perfectly certain they would reply in the same spirit. But then, "He thought the Bishop should be asked to consider the advisability of closing their schools and throw the whole of his

but we have yet to learn what the answer of the Minister as to the provisions of the Act will be—it has at least served to bring the true state of the case before the public eye, and the people particularly concerned should know how to be instructed by it, and strengthened in their resolution.

MORE
"CHEEK."

BUT you see, it is not necessary that you should see it. If Father Hackett himself sees it, that is quite enough. We allude to a remonstrance advanced by our contemporary the *Otago Daily*

Times against Father Hackett's reported refusal to receive into his Sunday school children attending the State schools. Father Hackett, we learn from an interview quoted by the *Daily Times* from the Auckland *Herald*, says he finds it labour thrown away to attempt to instruct such children in their religion, and he refuses therefore to incur any responsibility in the matter. But how, we should like to know, does that concern our Dunedin contemporary? Are journalists indeed free to stick their fingers into every pie, or when they interfere in matters that do not concern them, may we not set them also down as busy-bodies and meddlers? Our good contemporary, likewise makes some display of impudence by accusing Father Hackett of exercising a tyrannical authority over his people, and by his assumption that he is thus making an attempt to force the country to grant the Catholic claims. Does our good contemporary imply that by receiving such children into his Sunday school, Father Hackett would be doing anything in promotion of those claims? Not he, for he writes without any other meaning than that of raising a howl of bigotry. As to the charge made in our contemporary's cowardly sentence—"It is natural that they (Catholics) should want to take advantage of the system to the support of which they contribute, and some of them bo'd that their children are better taught than they would be in the Catholic schools"—it is refuted by the action of the Board at Auckland, and the exposure of the disposition of other Boards made by the *New Zealand Herald*. The secular authorities are afraid of the Catholic schools. Competition with them might oblige them to stir up their own much vaunted schools to produce

IF YOU HAVEN'T

had unfortunate experiences with Boots you are to be congratulated. Perhaps you cannot tell the right side of a father from the wrong side, but that is no reason why you shouldn't get exactly what you pay for, to the last pennyworth.

When you buy a pair of BOOTS or SHOES from us you will know just what to expect from them, and you won't be disappointed, for we tell you the exact truth and nothing but the truth.

SEE AND BELIEVE.

CITY BOOT PALACE,

Corner George & St. Andrew Sts.,

J. McKAY, Proprietor.

scholars into the hands of the Board, and they would educate them in the same manner as the other children." This is Mr Muir's notion of a gentleman's reply to the request of a gentleman! The Board also made a display of their "cheek" in referring to the additional expense that would devolve on them—and that with regard to a section of the people whose support of their own schools saves the State annually many thousands of pounds. We are glad meantime, for the credit of journalism to see that the *New Zealand Herald* disapproves of the rude and impudent recommendations made by these men to Dr Luck. He publishes an article dealing with a reference made of the matter by the Bishop to the Minister of Education—for his Lordship has very properly refused to receive the refusal of the Board as final. "One or two of the members (says our contemporary) advised Bishop Luck to close his schools, and send the children to the public schools, a piece of advice which they might as well have kept to themselves." The *Herald*, nevertheless, sympathises with the Board—exposing, at the same time, perhaps involuntarily, a motive that speaks little for any desire felt as to the state of of genuine education in the colony. "We have not the slightest doubt (he says) that every Board in the country would decline to undertake such a duty in the case of Roman Catholic schools, unless imposed on them by the Act. They are naturally desirous to maintain the public school system as against private schools, especially private schools instituted by a denomination hostile to the system." The Boards, then, are afraid of competition with the Catholic schools. They will admit of no interference with the dull level of secularism, and will do their best to maintain a uniform mediocrity. This is the best explanation we can give of the *Herald's* words. They, of course, like the conduct of the Auckland Board, are capable of a worse interpretation, that, namely, of an insolent bigotry. And indeed the *Herald* at least shares in the "cheek" of the Board by referring with approbation to their fear of expense, although he admits that that would be trifling. Catholic, meantime, may take a lesson from this additional exemplification of the spirit that prevails against their schools—a spirit of bigotry and insolence, and fear of their producing higher results. If Dr Luck's application has done nothing else—

more brilliant results. We may admit, however, that it is natural for Catholics, as our contemporary says, to want to take advantage of the system to the support of which they contribute. It is natural for them to want to do so in a legitimate manner, but it would be altogether out of keeping with their nature as Catholics to risk for their children the curse of godlessness in taking that advantage. Again, as our contemporary says, it may be impossible, and it is probably undesirable as well, for Father Hackett to isolate the lambs of his flock from non-Catholic influences, but it is certainly his duty to do his utmost to shield them from anti-Catholic influences.—"How teaching children reading, writing, and arithmetic should have any religious or irreligious effect on the children we cannot very well see." This is the sentence from our contemporary we took for our text. Well, if he is too blind to see for himself, and too bigoted to be taught to see by Catholics, let him go to the Orangemen. They can fit a sympathetic glass to his eye, and show him how they look on the system, namely, as satisfactory to them as Orangemen, and consequently as producing with a vengeance a religious or irreligious effect. Meantime, as we have said, Father Hackett can see for himself, and that should be sufficient. If the *Otago Daily Times* suffers from obliquity of vision he can't help that. To avoid our contemporary's guidance is what devolves on the rest of us.

MR SINNETT in one of other of the reviews for June A VAIN APPEAL, publishes an answer to Professor Max Muller, in which he contends that that savant knows nothing about the late Madame Blavatsky, and little or nothing about Buddhism. This, he declares, does contain the doctrines of the Theosophists. Professor Max Muller, however, we leave to defend himself, and as for the doctrines of the Theosophists, even if they are contained in the teaching of Buddha, that by no means affords a proof that they are true. Where Mr Sinnett makes a palpable mistake is in pointing to the testimony of Mr Harry Kellar for a proof that in India such assumed secrets of nature as those by which Madame Blavatsky was wont to astonish her neophytes are known to a select few. Mr Harry Kellar, in fact, asserts that such secrets are

For Cash.

100 per cent. Full Dr. 1/2 per cent. 1/2 per cent. 1/2 per cent.

Everything Wholesale Rates

LONARGAN & COMPANY

CHRISTCHURCH

known also among the natives of Africa where we fancy no claim will be made for the existence of Mahatmas, or of an occult science that a all reform or give any consolation to the world. Here, then is a story that Mr Kellar tells. It occurred in the *North American Review* for January 1893. During the Zulu War in South Africa, travelling north through Zululand. In Dann's reservation two hundred miles north from Durban, I saw a witch doctor levitate the form of a young Zulu by waving a tuft of grass about his head amid surroundings calculated to impress themselves deeply upon the most prosaic imagination. I was evening and the witch doctor, who belonged to the class described more than once by Rider Haggard with great accuracy, was as revolting in his appearance as the high caste fakirs had been pleasing. The scene was around the camp fire. "After considerable solicitation from the natives . . . the conjurer, who at first seemed reluctant to give an exhibition of his powers before me, took a knob kerry, or club, and fastened it at the end of a thong of raw hide about two feet long. A young native, tall and athletic, whose eyes appeared to be fixed upon those of the conjurer with an apprehensive steadfastness, took his own knob kerry and fastened it at the end of a similar thong of hide. The two then stood about six feet apart, in the full glare of the fire, and began, all the while in silence, to whirl their knob kerrys about their heads. I noticed that when the two clubs seemed in their swift flight almost to come in contact, a spark or flame passed, or appeared to pass, from one of them to the other. The third time this happened there was an explosion, the spark appeared to burst, the young man's knob kerry was shattered to pieces, and he fell to the ground apparently lifeless. The witch doctor turned to the high grass a few feet behind us and gathered a handful of stalks about three feet long. Standing in the shadow and away from the fire, he waved with a swift motion, exactly similar to that of the clubs a few minutes before, the bunch of grass around the head of the young Zulu, who lay as dead, in the firelight. In a moment or two the grass seemed to ignite in its flight, although the witch doctor was not standing within twenty feet of the fire, and burned slowly, crackling audibly. Approaching more closely the body of the native in the trance, the conjurer waved the

have terminated with the consent of the chairman of committees to report Mr O'Connor's offence to the Speaker,—Mr O'Connor apologising after the Speaker had rebuked the House "with great dignity."—Meantime, goodness only knows what had or what had not taken place. It is plain that the Unionists had given way to all the excitement of their anger and panic at the full persuasion arrived at by them that the success of Home Rule was now a certainty. Three of their party, namely, Messrs Hayes and Fisher and Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, hauled Mr Logan, the member for Leicester, from Mr Balfour's seat, which the hon member had occupied after a few hot words with Mr Carson. "A free fight followed, during which Radical punished Conservative, and the Conservative whip seized the Radical by the scruff of the neck and shook him.—A number of Irish members then attacked the Opposition, and in the gangway there was instantly a confused mass of shouting, struggling, and fighting members. Others clambered over the benches to join in the *melee*. The Unionists who were locked out clamoured for admittance. Messrs. Burdett-Coutts, Condon, W. Redmond, and Healy were conspicuous in the fray. Colonel Sanderson hit out boldly, felling several members. Mr O'Brien, standing on a seat, vainly implored members to maintain order. Dr Tanner's friends helped him out of the row. Mr Burns shouldered members right and left and tried to suppress the disorder. The Irishmen were knocked down and trampled upon. Mr Healy fell after a fierce struggle of five minutes. The strangers in the gallery hissed and cried "Shame."—We are told that Mr Gladstone, "mute, pale, and calm," sat looking on, but without making any attempt to restore order. And how, indeed, could he? That certainly was not the task for a man some two or three summers past his eightieth year. Sir Ashmead Bartlett's shout at him, in fact, valiant as that combatant might have shown himself in dragging Mr Logan by the legs, was the shout of a coward.—"This is your doing."—Hon Members showed the marks of the fray in torn shirts, coats and waistcoats, and the back of one of the benches was wrenched off. But the whole affair was deplorable and disgraceful. We can well believe that, as reported, it has aroused

T. M. CARROLL,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

(By Examination)

Apothecaries' Hall, 11 RATTRAY STREET,

DUNEDIN.

flaming grass gently over his figure, about a foot from the flesh. To my intense amazement, the recumbent body slowly rose from the ground and floated upward in the air to a height of about three feet, remaining in suspension and moving up and down, according as the passes of the burning grass were slower or faster. As the grass burned out and dropped to the ground the body returned to its position on the ground, and after a few passes from the hands of the witch doctor the young Zulu leaped to his feet, apparently none the worse for his wonderful experience." Here, then, was an exercise of a power, apparently preternatural, and more as astonishing than anything that Mr Kellar had witnessed among the fakirs of India. It was in the possession of a savage who made no pretence of scientific knowledge, who, indeed, did not know that there was such a thing as science in the world. The performance in question certainly discredits those of the Indian fakirs, from whom, perhaps, Madame Blavatsky had acquired her art—an art, as Father Clarke has shown us in the *Month*, not wholly free from a suspicion of diabolic agency. Mr Sinnett may convict Professor Max Muller of ignorance. His appeal, however, to the testimony of Mr Harry Kellar has proved a signal failure.

A UNIQUE
SHINDY.

EVERYTHING, the possibility of war in Siam, and everything else, necessarily sinks into insignificance compared with the row in the House of Commons, a row unique in the history of the House, as Mr

Gladstone declares it to be. There is a question as to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the origin and cause of the scrimmage, but, we are told, Mr Gladstone hesitates, declaring his belief that there would be an introduction of much informal matter, and evidence hopelessly diverse. If, therefore, our own conclusions, gathered from the summaries forwarded here by cable, are not quite clear, we may be held excused. It seems doubtful whether—on the enforcement of the closure for the last time—the *fracas* began with a shout emitted by Mr Arnold Forster, "Why associate with bloody Irish rebels?"—or with the cry of "Judas" aimed by Mr T. P. O'Connor at Mr Chamberlain, but of which the chairman of committees refused to take any notice. The row, however, appears to

be a strong feeling throughout the country. For ourselves it possesses one mitigating feature only, that is the proof afforded by it of the terror and conviction of the Unionist party. In the feeling it has aroused in the country, besides, we may discern a presage of what public opinion would be with regard to any outbreak that might occur on the final passing of the Bill. This unique scene in the House of Commons, we may rationally conclude, will be the last and only, as it has been the first, violent demonstration of any importance arising from the success of the Bill. Of those mere matters of course, the ordinary rows of the Orangemen, we make no reckoning.

IF anyone wants to know or to be reminded of OUR ORANGE what Orangeism means, he may find all he needs FRIENDS AGAIN, have for the purpose in an address delivered at

Sydney, on the evening of July 12, by the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Lodge there—one Mr J. C. Neild, M.L.A. Possibly for impudence of misstatement, for boastful falsehood, and for hypocritical cant, this speech may be taken as the extreme to which such an effort can go. The speaker, a know-nothing of the know-nothings, began with a protest against the illegality of the meeting at which he presided, expending on it a deal of playful sarcasm, and finding fault with the Upper Chamber, which, he said, had more than once rejected a Bill to make such assemblies, and all other party displays, legal. Nevertheless, the speaker was in downright vicious earnest when he afterwards pointed out that a law against the Jesuits existed in the colony, on whose enforcement he would rigorously insist. It is not, however, our intention to pursue Mr Neild's argument at any length or in particular detail, and, in fact, it reads pretty stale to us. Almost all of its contents have been long familiar to us, and a mere spiteful repetition of old calumnies often refuted would prove but profitless matter for quotation. What was new to us in the harangue were some passages from atheistical Italian publications of the day, in which the Society of St Vincent de Paul, of all others, is held up to detestation as everything wicked and formidable—everything, in short, that atheists and Orangemen themselves would be if they had the opportunity. A point, moreover, which we would especially note

D. DAWSON,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Exchange Court, Princes Street, DUNEDIN.

Agent for N. Lazarus's speciality Spectacles. Sights Tested by his Patent
1100000. Know with Defective Sights invited to inspect.



NOW READY

KIRKPATRICK'S **K** BRAND New Season's Jam.

APRICOT CONSERVE

In 2 lb. nett Glass Jars.

RASPBERRY JAM

In 2 lb. nett Glass Jars.

RED CURRANT JELLY

In 1 lb. nett Stone Jars.

S. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Manufacturers, NELSON.

is the tie that binds the ultra-Protestant and the atheist, the Orangeman and the Continental Mason, together, a common hatred of the Catholic Church—a proof, as we have ere now hailed it, that Satan cannot be divided against himself. As to the rest of the address, it is of the time-honoured class—a mere repetition, glib and virulent perhaps beyond the common, but still a mere repetition of the traditional know-nothingism. There is a crow at Cardinal Moran, as having been defeated in an argument with this man Neild, which, of course, we may take for what it is worth. The Cardinal knows how to avoid the soiling of his hands. There is a coarse word or two of reproach against the memory of Archbishop Vaughan, and then, in conclusion, the hypocritical whine of the Orangeman as to his being a man of peace, the friend and well wisher of his Catholic neighbour, the dearly beloved neighbour, whose throat he would cut if he got the chance, and whose head he does occasionally break or tear the hair off, according to sex. Another point, nevertheless, worthy of notice in this disreputable harangue is the stress laid all through it on the resolution shown by Catholics in rejecting the godless schools and giving their children a Catholic education. The godless schools, in fact, are now claimed by the Orangemen as their own particular property, and for those of us who know what Orangism is, that of itself should be sufficient. This address of Mr Neild's is, therefore, in a certain sense, instructive, though stale and traditional, reading.

MR W. R. BROWN, who writes from Macclesfield to the *Methodist Times*, calls attention to the instance of biting your nose to vex your face shown in the attitude towards Home Rule of Irish

Methodists and Irish Protestants generally. He tells of a case which he had himself heard related by a young Methodist minister. This minister had been apprenticed to the drapery trade, and with much self-denial saved money to buy his mother a new dress in which to go to chapel, "but when his ambition was realised and he triumphantly took it home, his poor mother was afraid to wear it, fearing the landlord might hear of it and raise the rent in consequence of her apparently increased prosperity." "Such cases," adds the correspondent, "were only too numerous; but Methodists and other Protestants continued to suffer, and actually to oppose their own liberation, for the only reason (as far as I was ever able to learn) that if they improved their own position they would also improve that of their Roman Catholic neighbours." Mr Brown concludes with an argument from his own personal experience that Home Rule would involve no persecution of Protestants. "Having," he writes, "for a long time served as an assistant in the largest retail Catholic business-house in Ireland, with hundreds of Catholic young men working by my side, and living and sleeping in the same house, I assert that the spirit of religious intolerance was never manifested; my religion was always respected; and never either by sign, or jest, or jeer did those Roman Catholic Irishmen cause me a moment's pain, or do anything to justify the wild shrieks of fear, which the advent of Home Rule appears to call forth.

Our light and cheerful friend "Nemo" of the *Dunedin Star* is puzzled, he says, at the state of his feelings. But we think we can explain the matter to him. At least we can suggest the alternatives that contain its explanation. "Why," he says, "I should always chuckle at the notion of an American bishop I can no more explain than I can demonstrate the physiology of tickling; still less can I give a tangible reason why the mental picture of a solemn assembly of episcopal Yankees in bib and tucker (or whatever they call those things) should be to me so distressingly diverting." Well, but you know there are two classes of people who are easily amused, that is, children and fools. We, for our part, are not acquainted with the date of our light and cheerful friend's birth. Therefore, we cannot decide as to the class in which he takes his place. We have, how-

ever, suggested the alternatives, and it now remains for our "Nemo" himself to make his selection.

"A young woman named Golding alleges that poisoning and immorality are practised in 10 convents. A commission composed partly of Protestants and partly of Roman Catholics are inquiring into the charges. Among the commissioners are Cardinal Vaughan, the Duke of Norfolk, and Mr Guinness."—This is a cablegram under date London, July 25. We have reason, however, to doubt its contents. Miss Ellen Golding was a member of a religious community in France, and her experience of convents had been confined to those of her Order at Calais and Douai. She now plays the character of the "Rescued Nun"—but as she could write from her convent to her solicitor and her brother-in-law and could herself post her letters, it is evident there could have been no great difficulty in rescuing her. She was often in the streets and might have refused at any time she liked to return to the convent. She has been for some time under the tuition of the Rev Jacob Primmer, and is necessarily prepared to say anything that comes into her head or that is suggested to her. What we doubt is that anyone worth speaking of takes any notice of what she says.

And we, for our part, are very sorry that our good contemporary feels very sorry without any cause. We allude to our contemporary the *Napier News* who has grievously taken to heart his own misunderstanding of a letter from a Wellington correspondent published in our issue of July 14. Our contemporary is heart-stricken because he fancies our correspondent objects to the Catholic children in the country schools having to read the "Village Blacksmith." But our correspondent doesn't. Our correspondent says: "Giving full credit to the above"—a quotation from the *Advent Review* calling out against the inclusion of the Angelical Salutation in a combined form of prayer—"we would not be justified in accepting the present standards used by the different boards of education throughout New Zealand." And, then, as an example, he makes a quotation from the verses referred to. If, therefore, our good contemporary will read the letter with a little more attention he may cheer up, and feel no longer very sorry, and call no more upon the gods.

The late Mr McKinley was the husband of Madame Antoinette Sterling and the brother of Major McKinley of the famous tariff. Who was he himself? Mendelssohn's father when he was young was the son of the great Mendelssohn, and when he was old the father of the great Mendelssohn, but he himself was nobody.

The issue of the leather railway passes to the new members of the Upper House instead of the time-honoured golden baubles, is hardly explained satisfactorily by that reason assigned to the effect that it was hard to get the gold ticket returned—particularly on the death of the legislator. Is recovery, for example, thought likely to be less easy because the survivors will be found among the working class—or are they considered less justified in retaining the trinket? At all events, why was the stuff of the cobbler especially chosen? to keep before the eyes of hon Councillors the necessity of sticking to the last? or simply because there is nothing like leather? It is, nevertheless, consistent that men of the people should hold the toys of the bloated aristocrat in contempt and bear themselves plainly and humbly. But is it true, by the way, that one of our Dunedin honourables has assumed a "bell-topper" hat in Wellington, having waited until he got to Christchurch to try it on for the first time? If so, no wonder he should kick against the leather pass.

Housewives and others will be pleased to know that an excellent cement (Bock's Fireproof Cement), for the mending of glassware, china, and metal articles, may be obtained in the city at a very small cost. The cement is sold in bottles at a shilling each, and has been tested, with most satisfactory results. Ask your tradesmen for it, or apply to B. Bock, sole agent for New Zealand, No 82, Tory street. Ready for immediate use. Resists both fire and water.—Adv't.

D. DAWSON, Practical Watchmaker & Jeweller, Exchange Court, Princess Street, DUNEDIN. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, etc. Repaired under my own supervision.

Jewellery Manufactured and Repaired on the premises. Old Jewellery Bought, made up into Fashionable Designs, or Exchanged.

FACTS, NOT THEORIES!

Thousands of bottles of **BOOTH'S GOLDEN REMEDIES** have been purchased by people right here in New Zealand, and we now have Testimonials dated and signed by those who have been cured by

NO. 1

Of the Liquor, Opium and Tobacco habit. All craving has been stopped in the drunkard. Moderate drinkers have quit the habit by the use of **GOLDEN REMEDY NO. 1.**

See our Circulars of Wonderful Cures.

NO. 2

Of Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Poverty of the Blood and all the ills flowing from Indigestion and Nervous Disorders. It is the Best Tonic on this earth and the Cheapest. The dose is only one teaspoonful four times a day and there are 64 doses in each bottle. Sold at all Chemists.

See Circulars of Wonderful Cures.

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor.

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.

Free Stabling.

CRITERION HOTEL

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES LISTON ... Proprietor

(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.

A Night Porter in attendance.

JAMES LISTON.

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA

Requires no Setting, and will burn any Coal.

VERANDAH CASTINGS of all kinds.

Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN

(Opposite Knox Church).

STRONACH BROS & MORRIS

AUCTIONEERS, WOOLBROKERS, STOCK

AND STATION AGENTS, &c.,

DUNEDIN.

Are prepared to receive Wool, Grain, Sheepskins, Hides, Rabbitskins, &c., for sale at their Premises.

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

Liberal advances made on all produce consigned for sale here or shipment to their London agents.

Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Twine, &c., supplied at current rates.

STRONACH BROS & MORRIS,

Dunedin.

J. RADCLIFFE

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

Funerals conducted in Town or Country at the Shortest Notice, and at Moderate Charges.

Note Address: J. RADCLIFFE,
FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
Beswick St. TIMARU.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,

HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

RUGG'S KUMARA HOTEL,

MAIN STREET,
KUMARA.

The Proprietor wishes to announce that he has just completed extensive alterations to this well and favourably known hotel, which will be found one of the most complete on the coast.

Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Room, Shower and Plunge baths, and every convenience. Livery and bait stables. Horses, coaches, and traps always on hire.

The choicest brands of wines and spirits always in stock.

JAMES RUGG ... Proprietor

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

OF

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 following:—

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.

BOOK BINDING

PAPER RULING,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURING,

including the supply of Paper, Ruling, Printing, Numbering, etc.

ALEXANDER SLIGO,

42 George St.—Dunedin—42 George St.

NEWS AGENT.

Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of every kind.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

ARCHITECTURE

MR DAVID ROSS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, has resumed his practise in New Zealand.

Head Quarters ... WELLINGTON

Office ... CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY

CONCRETE Farm Steadings, Dairies, etc,

a Speciality.

Plans and Instructions forwarded on application.

BOWLKER AND RUTLEDGE

(Formerly Ford and Ogdoo),

Manufacturers of

Glazed Stoneware Pipes, Junctions, Sinks,

Traps, Syphons, Guttering, Fire

Bricks and Tiles, Chimney

Pots, Flower Pots,

Fire Clay,

&c., &c.

Field Pipes—2in, 3in, 4in, 6in, 9in.

Works: SOUTH MALVERN.

Office and Yard: 58 MANCHESTER STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH.

Note:—Please mention TABLET when ordering.

KITTO AND GRAHAM,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

18 MANNERS STREET,

WELLINGTON.

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

OBTAINABLE in the market, including Worsteds, Tweeds (English and Colonial), 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.

Carlow.—There is but one Catholic magistrate in the County Carlow.

The Kilkenny Archæological Society has made some important discoveries at the old Abbey of St Mullins. The grounds on which it stands are under the control of the Ross Board of Guardians, and Mr Patrick O'Leary, of Graigue, who is one of the most energetic members of the society, obtained permission from the board to make excavations. The result of his labours he describes in this interesting letter which he sent to the Guardians:—"Our researches at St Mullins have brought to light the ancient altar of cut stone; the large fireplace of the refectory, the well-chiselled mantel which, broken into "three halves," as the workmen say, is now raised up and laid on the wall, so that it can be easily seen. It is over 9 feet in length. The smoke stain, turf ashes and soot are still in the fireplace. If we could only learn the last discourse that was held under this mantel-piece how interesting it would be. The Danes plundered the place several times, notably in 825 and 951. The place was burned in 1138. These marauders threw down the round tower, broke the altar and burned all the buildings over the bodies of the slain. Of this there is silent evidence in the present remains without referring to historical facts. A subscription has been started for the purpose of clearing up the churchyard and removing loose stones, rubbish, nettles, etc., from the graves, which I trust will be successful. A large stone, bearing a Latin inscription round the edge, has been raised up to light, which marks the burial place of Daniel Kinsella, who died in 1645. Of the ancient mill we have at present only brought to light a portion of the circular structure, having a level

The Nationalists of Midleton, at a meeting on May 19, made their final arrangements for raising a monument to the memory of Timothy Daly, who fell in the '67 movement. On Sunday, May 21, a meeting of Nationalists was held at Aghada for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the erection of a monument in honour of the late Mr O'Kelly, a local Nationalist who did good service in the Nationalist cause.

Derry.—A series of evictions were carried out on the Skinner estates, about Drapers'own, lately. The first victims were the Hepburn family, of Dromard, George Hepburn, his wife and five children. The home of James Kane was next visited. In its only room was his sick wife nursing her youngest child, and seven other children hungry and ill-clad. They were not disturbed owing to the condition of Mrs Kane. James, Owen, and Mrs Anne Logan, of Draperstown, were dispossessed of their occupancy of a public-house, but the two last-named were readmitted as caretakers.

Dublin.—Labour Day in Dublin was enthusiastically observed with very large processions and numerous speeches.

A dictionary in the Irish language has been discovered in the House of Commons. The dictionary was printed in Dublin and is quite old. It was doubtless a portion of the spoils taken from Ireland after the Union, but the greatest of all the spoils was the Union itself.

Fermanagh.—A man named Irvine, said to be a captain in the Fermanagh militia, carries on drilling at Carrickreagh on the premises of one Sandford, and although the Royal Irish Constabulary stationed at Cossycon and Derrygonnelly have been present and witnessed these illegal drillings, strange to say no steps have been taken to put a stop to such grossly illegal practices.

Kerry.—A terrible railway accident occurred on May 22, at Camp, on the Tralee and Dingle Light Railway. The train consisted

SARGOOD, SON & EWEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
STANDARD BRAND BOOTS & SHOES
DUNEDIN. ONLY GENUINE WHEN
 BE SURE THE BOOTS YOU PURCHASE
 HAVE THE
STANDARD TRADE MARK
 ON THE HEEL.
 REGISTERED TRADE MARK
 STANDARD TRADE MARK
 BRANDED
 STANDARD
 IT HAVING COME
 TO OUR KNOWLEDGE THAT INFERIOR
 MADE BOOTS ARE BEING SOLD FOR STANDARD MAKE PLEASE
 INSIST ON HAVING THE TRADE MARK ON THE HEEL.

floor, on which, probably, the water-wheel revolved horizontally, as in the early mills—in fact, a primitive turbine—the mill-stones turning on the same shaft overhead, thereby dispensing with difficult gearing. The Four Masters make mention of mills grinding wheat and oats in Ireland as early as the year 651, and the Brehon laws regarding these mills are not only curious but instructive. There is a story told of the former proprietor of the present extensive mills at St Mullins, who removed the ancient building known as the "Caislan Maol"—i.e., bald castle—which stood in the field at the back of the mill. The same night a white horse, bearing a lot of heavy chains, was seen to come from the ruins in the direction of the mill, and in the morning the shaft of the great iron water-wheel was found broken, though newly erected. The next St Martin's Day, on which no sensible mill, according to custom, should grind, the water was turned on in spite of all the warnings of all the "knowledgable men," and evidently against the wishes of the mill itself, when, lo and behold! the big wheel went, like a stubborn mule, backwards. It is intended to continue the excavations, and it is confidently expected that many more important discoveries will be made.

Clare.—A sale was held at the County Court House, Ennis, on May 20, of the tenants' interest in five farms on the Bodyke estate of Colonel John O'Callaghan, under writs of *fi fa* for non-payment of rent. The sale had been announced to be held some days previous, but failing to secure an auctioneer, there was a postponement. Only two of the tenants whose holdings were put up were present. The farms were bought in by the agent, S MacAdam, for £1 each.

Cork.—A public meeting, under the presidency of the Mayor, was held lately in Mechanics' Hall, Cork, for the purpose of taking steps to erect in that city a memorial to the Manchester Martyrs.

of seven trucks, laden with pigs, a passenger van, an ordinary carriage, and the guard's van. As it began the descent from Glanagall, one of the steepest gradients in the United Kingdom, the driver, William Redshaw, applied the brakes as usual, but they would not work. Redshaw found that he had lost all control over the train, but both he and his fireman, Richard Dillon, gallantly remained at their posts although they knew this meant certain death. About two miles down the hillside the line crosses a mountain gorge by means of a viaduct about 48 feet high. The line curves sharply at the end of the viaduct, and it was at this point that the catastrophe occurred. Then the engine, brake-van, passengers' carriage, and pig trucks plunged headlong over the western parapet and into the gorge below. The other van, which contained nine passengers, was saved from a similar fate by the snapping of the couplings, with the result that the vehicle kept the rails. In the gorge the scene was appalling. Beneath the wrecked carriages and trucks were buried men and women and scores of pigs, and the cries of the wounded passengers mingled in a strange and terrifying medley with the almost human screams of the suffering swine. Redshaw and Dillon were both killed, as was also Bernard Loughlin. An inspector sustained injuries from which he died soon after being extricated from the wreckage. Of the passengers in the carriage twelve had been fearfully knocked about and crushed, and the injuries of some were probably fatal.

Kildare.—The Land Commissioners gave judgment at Dublin, on May 22, in the case of an appeal from Judge Darley, who had awarded Mrs Kelly, one of the evicted Clongorey (Kildare) tenants, a sum for compensation for improvements, which was counter-balanced by the set-off allowed to the landlords. The Land Commissioners awarded the tenant £239 18s 7d which Commissioner O'Brien was of opinion should have been £368.

NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL

Junction of High, Madras and St. Asaph Streets,
CHRISTCHURCH.

T. 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.

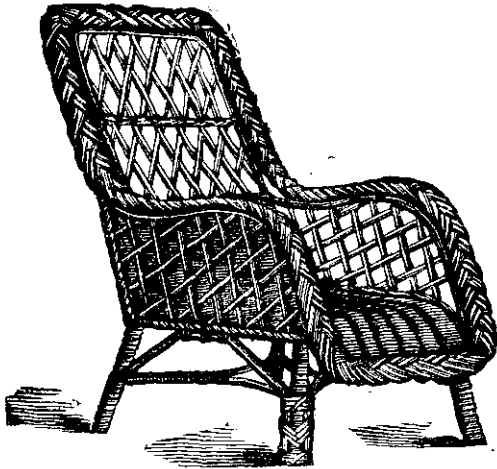
Telegrams and Letters promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE 501.

HENRY BURSON

MANUFACTURER OF

BUTCHERS', BAKERS', AND GROCERS' BASKETS (Fitted with Improved Handles that cannot draw out).
FANCY BASKETS, CHAIRS, CLOTHES BASKETS,
DRESS STANDS, ETC, always in Stock.



BASKET AND ART WICKER MANUFACTURER.

Write to the Manufacturer for Particulars of Anything in the Line of Basket or Wicker work.

Address: 144 and 146 HIGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

CITY HOTEL

TRIANGLE, CHRISTCHURCH.

Commands one of the best views in the city. The Hotel has been recently re-built. Principal Ales manufactured in the Colony always in stock.

J. McNAMARA Proprietor.

TELEPHONE 365.

McNAMARA AND COMPANY

FENDALTON BREWERY,
CHRISTCHURCH.

XXX and XXXX Ales in hgd. barrels and kilnerkins.

Ask for the G.O.M. brand in Ales and Stout.

TELEPHONE 365.

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, Pinus 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.

M. R. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG

SURGEON DENTIST,

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

Cases made without Palates where applicable.

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

FILLINGS A SPECIALITY.

Fees Moderate, compatible with the Highest Workmanship

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

ELEVATOR AT WORK ALL DAY.

Telephone No. 604.

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

M. R. FRANK ARMSTRONG,
DENTIST,

May be Consulted at his Offices,

COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,

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

WANTED KNOWN.

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

Visitors Specially invited.

GEORGE SON AND CO.,

FISHMONGERS AND POULTERERS,

15 Rattray Street; also 113 George Street and MacLaggan Street
DUNEDIN.

THE WERTHEIM IS EMPEROR!

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES!

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS!

I offer to Families, Dressmakers, Tailors and Dealers GREATER Opportunities than any COMPANY in the WORLD!

LIGHT-RUNNING! NOISELESS! PERFECTION!

The Greatest Elements of Success. New Woodwork, New Improvements, and a Reputation of Excellence, Durability, and Light-running Qualities that stand Pre-eminent.

Read List of Very Valuable Improvements of LOCHHEAD'S PATENT NEW HIGH-ARM, NOISELESS, LIGHT-RUNNING WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINES.

HEAD-OFFICE: 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

All Classes of Sewing Machines Repaired, and Duplicate Parts kept in stock. Perambulators, Mangles, Portable Boilers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Wire Mattresses, and Knife-cleaners for Cash or Time Payments.

BRANCHES: 255 High Street, Triangle, Christchurch; Tay Street Invercargill; Stafford Street, Timaru; Main Road, Ashburton; and Nelson.

ROBERT LOCHHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

MESSAGE AND MEDICAL GALVANISM.

MR AND MRS D. E. BOOTH

HAVE NOW OPENED AN INSTITUTE

IN THE A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN, Where they may be consulted, and are prepared to Treat Patients suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Muscular Paralysis, Hysteria, all Spinal Disorders—in fact, all Diseases other than malignant.

Mrs Booth has had Twelve Years' Practical Experience, having studied and received her training at the London Hospital, after which she was practising for several years at two leading London Institutions, and for the past few years has been most successful in the treatment of patients in Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr Booth has, as above stated, a thorough professional training in Medical, Surgical, and Massage Treatment, having been associated with some of the Most Eminent London Physicians, including Sir Andrew Clark, the late Sir Morrell M'Kenzie, Sir Wm. Gull, Sir Wm. Jenner, and others.

Mr Booth, who treats Men Only, is a Scientific Masseuse and Medical Galvanist.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Please Note Address—MR and MRS D. E. BOOTH'S INSTITUTE, A.M.P. BUILDINGS (No 4, Second Floor), TAKE THE LIFT.

Hours: Daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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.

Kilkenny.—The Gaels of Kilkenny are moving their association to the front. Two new clubs have been established in the city, the "Confederation" and "Commercial," and much interest is manifested in the success of the association.

Evictions are in progress on the Kough estate at Rahenure, South Kilkenny, but there is no resistance. The tenants were small landholders and the land is of a poor description.

Louth.—Amongst the most successful students upon whom medical degrees were conferred recently, in connection with the Royal University of Ireland, is Dr. Michael V. O'Reilly, brother of Mr. M. O'Reilly of Drogheda. Dr. O'Reilly is a graduate of the Christian Brothers' Schools, and adds another to their alumni who either in the professional or commercial walks of life reflect credit on the institution in which the educational groundwork for their future progress was sodidly laid.

Sligo.—In the County of Sligo, where 86 per cent of the electors are Nationalists, only one magistrate out of 74 is a Nationalist, notwithstanding sixteen Catholics hold the Commission of the Peace for the county. The names are as follows:—Peter O'Connor, O'Connor Don, E. J. Tighe, Col. Coffey, J. O. Cooke, P. P. Costello, J. W. Flanagan, S. W. Flanagan, Guilfoyle, M'Carriack, The M'Dermott, M'Demott Roe, M'Ternan, Martin Madden, Charles Maguire and Simon Cullen.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head, of many years' standing by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, etc., for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

The business of the evening was a debate on "Women's Suffrage." The affirmative and negative sides, in reference to the extension of the franchise, were well supported, and the subject was handled both from a serious and a humorous point of view. Political economists, philosophers and statesmen, both dead and alive, were made to dance attendance on the various speakers, while the Members of both Houses of the Legislature (being too busy just now to be present) were represented by *Hansard*. The tenor of the meeting showed that the verdict would be a foregone conclusion if the question was put as one of principle or opinion, for as far as the women's franchise is concerned "the age of chivalry is gone." The rev. chairman, therefore, asked for a show of hands to decide as to which side advanced the best arguments, with the result that the debaters "on the side of the angels" won the honours. The syllabus for the ensuing three months was read to the meeting as prepared by the managing council, and was considered very interesting and complete. It comprises debates, lectures, socials, magic lantern entertainments, R.M. Court trials, essays, and miscellaneous evenings. The Society has spent the first half of its session in a very successful manner, the membership is steadily increasing, and the remaining half promises to be highly instructive and entertaining.

A GOOD MAN.

But "he drinks." Can a man be "good" either from a moral or business standpoint who is *addicted* to the use of alcoholic drinks? He may possess fine business qualifications, but if he drinks his value to his employer, himself, or his family is on the wane. *Why don't he* Do you want a better appetite? Do you want to eat well, sleep well, and be well? Then take No. 2 B. T. Booth's Golden Remedy. This great tonic is for the brain, nerves, and blood. It cures dyspepsia, neuralgia, and weakened energy. It gives tone to the whole system, and is the best tonic on this earth. At all chemists. (Advt.)

GLADSTONE'S

NAME is as familiar as a Household Word!

So is the EXCELLENT VALUE of

J. & J. ARTHUR'S

£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.

T I M A R U.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE half-yearly meeting of the local branch of the Hibernian Society was held on July 6th, and was largely attended. The balance sheet for the previous quarter was read, together with a report from the auditors, the latter referring to the very satisfactory state of the funds of the branch, and the considerable increase in them during the quarter. About twenty pounds, the proceeds of the annual social, was placed to the benevolent fund, a substantial nucleus which is to be added to by an annual levy in addition to the proceeds of entertainments. The object of this fund is to render assistance in extraordinary cases where the rules of the Society forbid any assistance from the sick fund, or where the amount authorised by the rules is insufficient for requirements. The election of officers for the ensuing six months, resulted as follows:—President, M. Crannetch; vice-president, P. Kane; treasurer, E. Lane; secretary, M. F. Dennehy (re-elected); warden, J. P. Corcoran; guardian, J. Murphy; sick visitors, J. Moloney and J. Sullivan; dispensary delegate, J. P. Corcoran. On Thursday, the 20th inst., Brother Patrick O'Shea, the retiring president, duly installed the newly elected officers, and wished them a happy and prosperous term of office. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers, and a resolution voting Brother O'Shea a past-president's collar in recognition of his services during the previous six months was carried unanimously. Brother O'Shea briefly returned thanks on behalf of his brother officers and himself, and referred to his term of office as president as being a successful and prosperous one.

The usual weekly meeting of the Aloysian Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst, the Rev. Father Tubman in the chair.

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*.

Fathers Roblet and Collin, Jesuit missionaries in Madagascar, have been made Knights of the Legion of Honour. Father Roblet has distinguished himself by important studies and geographical and topographical works concerning the island. Father Collin is a very learned astronomer, and the founder of the Observatory of Tananarivo. When in 1861 sixty-six French Jesuits founded the missions in that island, there was only one Catholic inhabitant. Now there are 130,000, with a cathedral, 300 churches, 400 residences, and schools which educate 18,000 children yearly.

In a short time the life of the saintly Passionist, Father Charles with whose name Catholics the world over are familiar, will be given to the public, says the *Irish Catholic* of Dublin. The work has been written by one of the Passionist Fathers, Mount Argus; while the Very Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J., M.A., F.R.U.I., Catholic University, Stephen's-green, has contributed a preface. It will contain a faithful picture of Father Charles's inner life, dealing largely with his heroic virtues. A special chapter is devoted to the narration of some of the miracles wrought by this holy man. Chapters dealing with his life and labours in Holland, Belgium, England and Ireland are introduced. A nephew of Father Charles, Professor Godfrid Honban, of Schimmert, will edit the Dutch edition of the work.

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

CAPITAL £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver,

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

Sales of **FAT STOCK** every Wednesday at Burnside

Sales of **SKINS** every Tuesday.

Sales of **WOOL and GRAIN** periodically during the Season.

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

ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

3rd EDITION

OF

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK

Compiled specially for the use of young people and children.

His Holiness the Pope approves the Book and sends his blessing to all who use it. It is also warmly recommended by the Catholic Bishops throughout the colonies.

SOLD BY ALL CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS.

PRICE, 1s; BY POST, 1s 2d.

Wholesale from

J. J. CONNOR,

TABLET PRINTING OFFICE, DUNEDIN.

MRS. LOFT.

G R E A T C L E A R I N G S A L E.

If you want good and real bargains

Come to

MRS. LOFT.

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
Childrens' Strong Boots, size 4 to 6 ... ..	...	1s 11d
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.

S A T U R D A Y H A L F - H O L I D A Y.

J. MERRILL, Manager.

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

We have large orders in hand, and guarantee full market value for any Consignments sent us.

No commission or charges to the seller.

A. B. McDONALD,

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

ARTHUR McDONALD, Manager.

A Long-felt Want Supplied at Last.

B A L O S

I. (Late of the firm of **W. G. Wagner and Co.** of Golden Lane, Barbican, London)

Has much pleasure to announce to the Inhabitants of Dunedin and surrounding districts that he

HAS STARTED BUSINESS AS FURRIER, & C., in Jolly, Connor's Buildings, OCTAGON, next Dr Martin's, 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.

E D W A R D O. J. F U N S T O N
 MERCANTILE AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

Head Offices: A.M.P. BUILDINGS

CATHEDRAL SQUARE, CHRISTCHURCH.

DEPARTMENT A.—Tradesmen's Books opened and kept by double or single entry. Arrangements made with creditors. Partnerships arranged or closed. Arbitrations and valuations made. Advice and instruction given upon all kinds of trade difficulties and disputes; complications thus obviated.

DEPARTMENT B.—General brokerage and commission agency. Sales and purchases of every description of merchandise. Orders carefully and promptly placed at lowest possible prices; an immense saving can be made by town and country buyers through this medium. Consignments carefully handled; prompt account sales rendered.

DEPARTMENT C.—General Indents executed for British and foreign merchandise. Correspondents in London, Hamburg, Paris, Sevilla, Genoa and New York.

Having had a very extensive English, Continental and Australasian experience in all branches of commercial trading, Mr Funston can guarantee each department to give perfect satisfaction, the entire business being under his personal supervision.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address:—Box 101, G.P.O., Christchurch.

DUNEDIN: Princes st. **LONDON:** 104 Queen Victoria st. **INVERCARGILL:** Tay st.

MESSRS. HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

LADIES' MANTLE MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS.

1893. WINTER SEASON. 1893.

NEW MANTLES & JACKETS.
 NEW MANTLES & JACKETS.
 NEW MANTLES & JACKETS.
 NEW MANTLES & JACKETS.

SPECIAL SHOW.

SPECIAL SHOW.

NEW CLOAKS & ULSTERS
 NEW CLOAKS & ULSTERS
 NEW CLOAKS & ULSTERS
 NEW CLOAKS & ULSTERS

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.

HERBERT, HAYNES AND CO.

Commercial.

A. TODD, on behalf of the THE NEW ZEALAND LAND ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, report for week ending August 2, as follows:—

Store Cattle—The absence of supplies is restricting business in this line, although there are enquiries for cattle of every description, few transactions are taking place owing to their scarcity. The few lots that do change hands invariably fetch prices in favour of sellers.

Store Sheep—The market for these has lately assumed a much quieter tone. The few who still hold are not disposed to quit except at prices equal to those obtaining earlier which buyers are not now so ready to give.

Sheepskins—A very good demand is experienced for these and the weekly market sale is regularly and well attended. On Tuesday our catalogue was a lengthy one representing the usual variety and met with excellent competition, all sorts both dry and green had good attention. Best green crossbreds fetching 4s 9d to 5s 3d; choice, 5s 6d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 4s 9d; green merinos, 2s 8d to 4s 1d; country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 8d to 3s 9d; do do merino, 1s 6d to 2s 7d; full-woolled crossbreds, good, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; best do, 5s 3d to 6s 6d; do do merino, good, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; best, 3s 9d to 5s 7d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 5d each.

Rabbitskins—A very active demand continues to exist for these, and the market remains firm. All sorts are in good demand, but particularly late secured, when dry and otherwise well saved, have the most attention. Best winter grey doe skins, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; extra choice, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; bucks and does mixed, 1s 3½d to 1s 4d; bucks, 1s 3d to 1s 3½d; medium to good, 1s 1d to 1s 2½d; autumn, 10d to 1s 1d; summer, 8d to 9d; suckers, half-grown and inferior, 3d to 7d per lb.

Hides—There is no change to report in the demand for these. Heavy hides, 2d to 2½d; extra do, 2½d to 3d; medium, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior to medium, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow is in very good demand, and the consignments that arrive daily are without difficulty placed at full market quotations, which are for best rendered mutton, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; medium to good, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; inferior to medium, 14s 6d to 17s 6d. Rough fat, best clean caul, 14s to 14s 6d; medium to good, 12s 6d to 13 9d; inferior to medium, 11s to 12s 3d per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: Business during the week has not shown any material variation compared with the previous one. A moderately fair demand continues to be experienced, and prices lately ruling readily secured. Quotations—Prime milling, Tuscan, 3s to 3s 1d; do do velvet, 2s 11d to 3s; medium to good, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; inferior to medium, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; broken and thin, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; ex store, sacks weighed in, terms. Oats: The keenness displayed by buyers lately has now somewhat toned down. At the same time a considerable amount of business is being transacted at prices nearly on a par with those obtaining last week. Prime milling and heavy bright feed commanded most attention. Although all sorts meet with buyers, who, however, are not quite so ready to give the prices paid during the last two or three weeks. Quotations—Prime milling, stout and bright, 2s 1d to 2s 1½d; best stout, bright feed, 1s 0½d to 2s 1½d; medium to good, 1s 11d to 2s; inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 1s 11d; Danish, 1s 9d to 2s; long Tartarians, fit for seed, 2s to 2s 3d; ex store, sacks extra, net. Barley: There are no sales of any consequence being effected in malting, maltsters declining to operate unless the quality is extra choice, none such being now offering. Sales, meantime, are confined to small lots of feed and milling. Quotations for prime malting, nominally, 4s to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; milling, 3s to 3s 6d; feed, 2s to 2s 6d; ex store, sacks extra, terms.

Grass Seeds—The demand for these is steadily increasing, and sales are effected of both ryegrass seed and cocksfoot, stocks of which are within moderate compass, and present quotations are pretty certain to continue firm. Best dressed ryegrass seed, 4s to 4s 3d; choice, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; medium, 3s 9d to 4s.—Cocksfoot, best, 4d to 4½d; medium to good, 2½d to 3½d per lb.

Potatoes—The supply being no more than sufficient for requirements, prices remain firm for best derwents, L5 2s 6d to L5 5s; medium, L4 15s to L5; kidneys for seed, L4 15s to L5 per ton, ex store, sacks weighed in net.

Chaff—The market is barely supplied with really good, while more than sufficient comes forward, and difficult to place even at low prices. Prime, 57s 6d to 60s; extra heavy and well cut, 62s 6d to 65s; medium, 42s 6d to 52s 6d; inferior, 27s 6d to 40s per ton, ex truck, sacks extra.

Dairy Produce—Market quiet, business confined to small retail lots. Prime salt butter, dairy made, 7d to 8d; medium, 5d to 6½d; factory, nominal, 10d to 11d per lb; factory cheese, medium and loaf-shape, 5d to 5½d; dairy made, 2d to 4s per lb.

Flax—We have no improvement to note in the tone of the market which still continues flat. Best, L16 to L17; medium to good, L14 to L15 10s; inferior and strawy, L10 10s to L12 10s per ton, ex store.

MESSEES STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Fat Cattle—Supplies are short, and in consequence values at time of writing are ruling high. Best bullocks, L12 5s, or 27s 6d per 100 lbs.

Fat Sheep—Quite sufficient for requirements, and anything but good mutton is somewhat dull of sale. Best crossbred wethers, 17s 6d to 18s.

Sheepskins—Good demand, and brisk competition.

Rabbitskins—A strong demand exists. Best selected winter does, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; winter mixed, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; bucks, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; do medium, 1s 2d to 1s 3½d; autumn, 10d to 1s 1½d; summers, 7½d to 9d; suckers and inferior, 3d to 7d per lb.

Hides—The local market is unchanged. Best well-hayed ox hides, 60 lbs and over, 2½d to 3d; medium, in good order 1½d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d. inferior and slippery, ¾d to 1d per lb.

Tallow—All consignments are readily placed.

Grain—Wheat: The market is still dull and lifeless. We quote—Prime milling, 2s 10d to 3s; medium, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; inferior, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; fowls' wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 5d.

Oats—Values are equal to last quoted. Best milling, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; best heavy feed, 2s to 2s 1½; inferior and discoloured, 1s 10d to 1s 11d.

Barley—Business in this line is very slack. Prime malting, 3s 10d to 4s; milling, 3s to 3s 5d.

Potatoes—Only prime parcels are required.

Chaff—Prices very firm, and good quality scarce.

MESSEES DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows:—

Sheepskins—Our catalogue on Tuesday was a large one, and included several lines of heavy crossbreds and merinos in nice condition. Green crossbreds sold at 3s 4d to 5s 2d; green merinos, 3s to 3s 11d; dry crossbreds, 2s to 5s 7d; dry merinos 1s 5d to 4s; dry pelts and hoggets, 4d to 3s 1d.

Hides—The market is not plentifully supplied. During the week we cleared all on hand, and quote—extra prime heavy up to 3½d lb, prime, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, bull's, supply, 1d to 1½d.

Tallow—There is a brisk demand for all descriptions, and prices remain firm at last week's quotations.

Wheat—Fowls' wheat continues scarce. Prime milling, 2s 10d to 3s; medium do, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; inferior do, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; fowls' wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 5d.

Oats—Market hardly so brisk, and prices shade easier. Milling, 2s 1½d to 2s 2d; bright feed, 2s to 2s 1d; discoloured, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; sacks extra.

Barley—Malting, 3s 9d to 4s; milling, 3s to 3s 5d; feed, 2s to 2s 6d; sacks extra.

Potatoes—Prime Derwents meet with ready sale, but inferior are not inquired for. Prime Derwents, L5 to L5 2s 6d; inferior, L4 10s to L4 15s; kidneys, L4 to L5.

Chaff—Best oaten, L3 to L3 5s; medium do, L2 10s to L2 15s; inferior do, L2 to L2 5s; straw chaff, L1 5s to L1 10s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALE YARDS.

MESSEES WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—

A moderately large entry of horses was offered at our sale on Saturday, but the demand for all classes, except draughts and spring-carters, was very dull. The larger portion of the animals entered were inferior to medium hacks and harness horses, but there were also a few really good sorts offered. We have numerous inquiries for draughts, and could place an unlimited number of good young sorts at current rates. We quote:—For first-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; good ordinary (young), L18 to L22; medium, L12 to L16; aged, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium, L7 to L9; light and inferior, L2 10s to L5.

MR B. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats: 1s 10d to 2s 2d (bags extra). Wheat (sacks included): Milling, 2s 9d to 3s 0d, demand fair; fowls', 2s 0d to 2s 7d. Chaff: Inferior to medium, good supply, demand dull, £1 10s 0d to £2 5s 0d; prime up to £3 0s 0d, good 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 10s 0d; derwents, £5 0s 0d, market bare. Flour: Roller, £7 15s to £8 5s; stone, £7 0s to £7 10s, demand quiet. Oatmeal, bulk, £10 0s; 25lbs, £10 10s. Butter, fresh, 8d to 11d; potted, demand easier, 7d for prime. Eggs, 9d per dozen.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From our exchanges.)

THE German Empress has sent to Father Cza Luzz, librarian at the Vatican, through Herr von Bulow, the Prussian Minister to the Vatican, a ring containing twenty-four diamonds and the imperial initials in brilliants and rubies.

At a recent fire in Angers the bishop, Mgr Mathieu, attended by his two secretaries, was instrumental in saving life. Wherever danger was most conspicuous his lordship was present, and was amongst those who helped to carry an aged infirm person out of reach of the flames on a mattress.

Madame Pauline Hervocke, a religious of the Order of the Ladies of St Thomas de Villeneuve, has officially been granted a medal of honour by the French Government, for her services to the sailors and soldiers of the French army during thirty years.

Cardinals die in groups of three. When Cardinals Giordani and Septacci passed away within a few days of each other, those who believed in the saying were wondering who would be the third member of the Sacred College to be summoned to the other world, that the *terna* might be completed in this case. Cardinal Zigliara's death ends the marvel.

The *Année Dominicaine* for April 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 600 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 106 of these martyrs are known, and their cause has been introduced at Rome.

MESSRS CROSS, FARMER, AND COMPANY,
GRAIN, SEED, WOOL, AND
GENERAL AGRICULTURAL MER-
CHANTS AND AGENTS,
Having entered into Partnership this day,
have secured the premises lately occupied
by a seed company at
68 Manchester St South, Christchurch, N Z,
With a speciality in Colonial-grown and Im-
ported NURSERY TREES, AGRICUL-
TURAL VEGETABLE and
FLOWER SEEDS.

Wholesale and Retail which shall be known
as "The Christchurch Nursery and Seed
Dept." Our Warehouses have extensive
storage, built of brick, with cement floors,
and are prepared to store for farmers' interests
and take every advantage of the markets.
Having Agents in every part of the Australi-
an Colonies and Europe, we are prepared to
SHIP ON OWNERS' ACCOUNT
As above. Estimates given for shipping to
any part of the World.

MR CROSS is well known in South Canter-
bury in the Wool, Grain, Seed, and Stock
World, and also in the General Merchandise
Departments.

The Land, Estate Agency and, Surveying
Department is under the able management
and supervision of MR FARMER, who is a
practical Land and Mining Surveyor and
Engineer.

CROSS, FARMER, AND CO.
Estates, Crops and Clearing, and Contrac-
tors' Work measured accurately on the
shortest notice at a cost which will compare
favourably with any other firm in the Colonies.

We have engaged, at a great expense, in
charge of the Nursery and Seed Dept, a
gentleman who acts as Seed
Expert to the Government, and has gained
(open to all-comers) the following Awards
and Prizes, viz., for SEEDS, at the
Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral

Association's Shows,
Held at Christchurch and other places, as
follows:—

- 1882—First Prize for Seeds at Christchurch,
- 1883—First Prize for Seeds at Christchurch,
- 1884—First Prize for Seeds at Christchurch,
- 1884—First Prize for Seeds at Ashburton,
- 1884—First Prize for Grass Seed for Machi-
nery at Ashburton
- 1885—First Prize for Seeds at Christchurch,
- 1885—First Prize for Grass Machinery, and
Medal for Seeds.
- 1886—First Prize for Seeds and only Silver
Medal, Christchurch.
- 1887—First Prize for Seeds and Special Medal.
- 1887—First Prize for Seeds and Champion
Medal.
- 1888—First Prize for Seeds and Special Medal.
- 1888—First Prize for Seeds and Champion
Medal.
- 1889—First Prize for Seeds and Champion
Medal.
- 1890—First Prize for Seeds and First Award,
Rangiora.

1888-89—Open to Australian Colonies—First
Order of Certificate and Medal at the Cen-
tennial International Exhibition at Melbourne.
Also (open to the World) for Seeds, the First
Order of Merit and Medal, at the Expositio
and Universal Exposition, held at Paris,
France, 1889-90.

Estimates given from Half an Acre to 1600
Acres for pasturage or otherwise.
Finest MIXED GRASS SEED for Lawns
and Bowling Greens a speciality.

TREES AND PLANTS of all kinds on sale.
A Trial Order kindly solicited.

Grain and Seed Experts and Agents for
first-class British, Continental, Colonial, and
American Houses. Arbitrators and Valuers
AGENTS in Canterbury for Quibell's SHEEP
DIP, POWDER DIP, LIQUID DIP,
PASTE DIP.

Cheap, Safe, Reliable, and Handy.
In the GRAIN and PRODUCE DEPART-
MENT we have secured the services of a gen-
tleman who has had over twenty years'
experience, and it will be found, amongst our
staff of experts, that we have some of the
best talent either in Christchurch or that can
compare favourably with any other firm in
the Australian Colonies.

We have entered into numerous engage-
ments of unimpeachable firms in the Home
and Colonial World.

And it is hoped we will obtain a fair share
of public support and patronage.

CROSS, FARMER, AND CO.

GRASS SEED! CLOVER SEED!
TURNIP SEED!

W. M. E. REYNOLDS & CO.
WOOL, GRAIN & PRODUCE BROKERS
AND SEED MERCHANTS,
DUNEDIN.

We have much pleasure in advising having
just landed ex Rimutaka and Pakeha our
supplies of above Seeds for the forthcoming
season.

These Seeds having been selected with the
greatest care from the principal London
seedsmen, we can confidently recommend
them to those who purpose sowing down this
season, their germinating powers being un-
doubted.

Samples sent on application.

Agents for the
**RELANCE MANURE Co.'s CELEBRATED
FERTILISERS.**

W. M. E. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Dunedin.

A NEW DEPARTMENT!
The only CASH Piano, Organ, and Violin
Salesroom in Dunedin.
NO TIME PAYMENT.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
W. A. MACKAY
(Late of Howell and Co.)
Takes this opportunity of intimating to his
Friends and the Public generally that he con-
tinues the well-known high-class Piano, Organ,
and Violin Rooms, 47 Princes Street, Dunedin,
adjoining the City Hotel.


No Time-Payment System. Great Bargains
for Cash. Immense Saving for Cash. Half
Cash, Balance by Approved Bill (if desired).
Quick Sales; Small Profits. Imported Instru-
ments only for Sale, such as Broadwoods',
Hopkinsons', and other world-famed makers.
Exchanging, Part Payment. Second-hand
Pianos and Organs Bought for Cash. Second-
hand Pianos and Organs for sale at ex-
ceedingly Low Prices, and excellent value for the money.

A magnificent selection of English, French,
and German Violins, Mandolins, Auto-Harp,
Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, etc.; also Violin
Strings, etc., of the very best quality imported
from London. Also, Piano Stools, Organ
Stools, etc., etc.

Attention is drawn to the Special Advan-
tages of this Establishment as being the only
Cash (no Time-Payment) Piano, Organ, and
Violin Warehouse in Dunedin.

N.B.—Orders by Post receive Prompt
Attention.

NORDDEUTSCHER - 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
and Passenger Line

To BRINDISI and GENOA.
Will be despatched as follows (if practic-
able):—

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Mel- bourne	Leave Ade- laide
Hobenzollern	309	July 18	July 22	July 26
Hapsburg	3090	Aug 15	Aug 19	Aug 23
Karlsruhe	5347	Sept 12	Sept 16	Sept 20

And thereafter every four weeks.

Passage from Dunedin to Southampton, Ant-
werp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10s.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE
The Steamers land Passengers at South-
ampton.

Passages from Europe can be prepaid in
the colonies.

For freight or passage apply to
NEILL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents, Dunedin.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DUNEDIN, SYDNEY, or MELBOURNE
to LONDON.

Overland from MARSEILLES via PARIS,
Steamers under Postal Contract with the
Government of France.

Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE,
KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAHE, SUEZ,
and PORT SAID.

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

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Mel- bourne	Leave Ade- laide
Australien	6428	Aug 27	Aug 31	Sept 2
Ville de la Polynesie	6537 6428	Sept 27 Oct 27	Oct 1 Nov 1	Oct 3 Nov 3

**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 follow-
ing rates:—

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

Saloon Passengers booked through to Lon-
don, 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.

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

The above Company will despatch steamers
as under:—

FOR LYTELTON, WELLINGTON.—
FLORA, s. s., on Monday, August 7.
Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m.
Cargo till noon.

**NELSON VIA LYTELTON, WELLING-
TON.**—(Transshipping at Wellington)
FLORA, s. s., on Monday, August 7.
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3
p.m. Cargo till noon.

**FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTELTON
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE.**—WAIRAKAPA, s. s., on Wednes-
day, August 9. Passengers from Dunedin
Wharf at 1 p.m.

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

**FOR NAPIER WHARF, VIA OAMARU,
TIMARU & LYTELTON.**—KAWATIBI,
s. s., early.

**FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.**—WAHORA, s. s., on
Thursday, August 17. Passengers by 2 30
p.m. train.

**FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND
HOBART.**—TARAWERA, s. s., on Thurs-
day, August 10. Passengers from Dunedin
Wharf at 2 p.m.

**FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON AND
WELLINGTON.**—WAKATIPU, s. s., about
Saturday, August 12. Passengers from Dun-
edin Wharf.

**FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTELTON, and WELLINGTON.**—
BRUNNER, s. s., on Friday, August 11.
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.
Cargo till noon.

**FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA
OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, and
WELLINGTON.**—HERALD, s. s., about
Saturday, August 12. Passengers from
Dunedin Wharf at mid-night. Cargo till
4 p.m.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—TAVIUNI,
s. s., about Thursday, August 10.

**FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-
LAND.**—UPOLU, s. s., about Monday,
August 14.

A London Irish priest writes to the *Star*:—"The Catholic Unionists of England are trembling for the fate that awaits the Church in the sister isle at the hand, of the Irish Revolutionary Home Rulers, M.P's, and ecclesiastics. Allow me to remind those canting censors of an event in the history of the Church (16th century). The constancy of individual members of the Church was then tested by bribery, threats, and torture in England and Ireland. Who were guilty of the sacrilegious betrayal? The English or the Irish? It was the English law Unionists who showed the white feather and sold the pass—ay, for a paltry mess of pottage. The Irish—laymen and ecclesiastics—with the devotion of the martyrs of the early church, spurned the bribery, defied the torturer, and maintained their fidelity at the risk of life. Ye canting hypocrites, are the descendants of those Irish martyrs likely to have their heads turned now by the concession of Home Rule?"

Doctor Leonard Freeman, of Cincinnati, has been on a visit to Molokai. He spent two days in the leper colony, and in the course of a long account of his observations, he says:—"There are several other churches in the colony besides the Methodist, including a Catholic church and a Mormon church; but the Catholics seem to be doing the most of the real work—the others take it out largely in talk. There are nine Sisters of Charity all from Syracuse, N.Y., and two Fathers. The buildings in which they live are neat and clean, and are surrounded by gardens and banana trees. These noble women are sacrificing their lives to a great and loving work under the most discouraging circumstances. How sweet, good, and gentle they were to the lepers! Some have been in the colony five or six years without having once left it." The priests are Fathers Conardy and Wendelin. They have taken up the work laid down by Father Damien and are carrying it on with the same aids of divine grace to the same end.

Dr Leonard Freeman, a leading physician of Cincinnati, writing in the *Enquirer* of his extended travels, describes a visit he made to the leper settlement of Molokai. "I met on the Island," he writes, "a gentleman named Dalton, who had been an officer in the United States army, and lived for a time at Cincinnati. He was formerly wealthy, and stood high in the social world. Five or six years ago he was converted to the Catholic faith, disposed of his fortune, gave up his social position and went to Molokai to devote the remainder of his life to the lepers. I found him a good-looking and extremely intelligent man, with a pleasing address. Every morning this good Samaritan puts on an old blue blouse and a pair of overalls, and goes down to what he calls his 'workshop,' a small frame house with a verandah, around which are arranged a number of benches and some dishes filled with warm water. Miserable, decrepid lepers come hobbling in until the benches are filled and standing room is at a premium. Mr Dalton, with true religious courage and sympathy bathes the leprotic sores in the pans of water and applies fresh salves and bandages."

The missionaries of the Catholic Church penetrate everywhere. They do not stop to inquire whether the place is a comfortable one to live in and if the work before them is easy. They go, willing to take all chances. A little volume giving some account of the work of the propagation of the faith lately devotes a paragraph to what the Church is doing on the desolate island of Tierra Del Fuego. Charles Darwin spoke of the savages there as exhibiting "man in a lower state of improvement than in any other part of the world." Mr Mathew, who had formed the project of trying to civilise them, after stopping on shore a very short time was so terrified by their savageness and ferocity that he was glad to return on board the *Beagle*. Dom Fagnano, of the Salesian Congregation of Turin, Apostolic Prefect of Southern Patagonia, has taken the Fuegians in hand. He has founded at Dawson's Island, on the south coast of the Straits of Magellan, the Mission of St Raphael, and so far has found the natives pretty docile and very willing to take up the habits of civilisation, such as to wear clothes instead of going naked, and to eat food cooked instead of raw. Many of the young folks have picked up some Spanish and Italian. He has made divers excursions in order to get acquainted with the natives, and his endeavours are now directed to get them to settle around the Mission of St Raphael. Eventually the light of the gospel will illumine this gloomy part of the world as well as others.

Cardinal Gibbons favours Sunday opening of the World's Fair, and so expresses himself in an interview in the *New York World* of June 12.

Says the *Catholic Advocate* of Louisville, Kentucky:—"One of the most degraded desperadoes whose infamies have disgraced our country is Abe Buzzard, of Pennsylvania. He has been recently let loose on society from the portals of the penitentiary. He could find no employment. Decent employers would not hire him; decent employees would not labour in his company. He admits this and says that as no industry was open to him he became a preacher. His training for his new vocation was that acquired in his previous career. He is now 'doing effective work' as a Baptist evangelist." As long as Mr Buzzard—suggestive name—does not pose as a "converted priest," there is some hope for him. This role, or that of the "escaped nun," as in Margaret Shephard's case, is usually the last step in the descent of Avernus.—*Pilot*.

THE SPEED OF THOUGHT.

In its origin the expression "Quick as thought" no doubt referred to the lightning-like transfer of the attention from one person or locality to another far removed. There is, however, no comparison between the subjective act of thinking and the objective distance thought of. Looked at scientifically, the speed of thought can only be considered as the speed with which the nerve-impulse travels along the nerve-track of the brain and there registers its impression. This has been very accurately measured, and if found to vary, according to the sensibility and education of the person tested, from 120 to 200 per second. Herr Donders, of Utrecht, has devised a most ingenious apparatus for registering the thought-speeds of various subjects, and according to his results it takes an average person 1-20th of a second to see a white light, 1-10th to see a picture, 1/8th to see a letter, 1-13th to judge between the blue and the red, 1-9th to recall a word seen in print, 1-6th to remember the name of a picture, and 1-4th to bring up before the "mind's-eye" a letter lately seen or mentioned. Of course these are only the most mechanical operations of the intellect and senses combined. Above these is the mind proper, whose mysterious workings can neither be measured nor stated in any terms known to mechanical science. Does it not strike the most casual observer that with an organism capable of such rapid action must be very susceptible to complication. This may be of various forms, the human body is the most elaborate machine in existence, and the various parts are liable to diseases of various kinds. The symptoms are too well known to need numeration here. We need only mention a few such as sour stomach or indigestion, palpitation, diarrhoea, sluggish liver, and so, for all of which Clements' Tonic is an absolute safe and quick cure, as proved by Mrs Wilson, *Times Office*, Bulli, N.S.W., who writes:—"I have much pleasure in adding mine to the many undoubted testimonies of the value of Clements' Tonic. I have been a long sufferer from weakness and nervous debility, often unable to perform some light household duties, and becoming quite prostrated at times. Resort to medical prescriptions has scarcely ever made any permanent improvement in the state of my health. At last I was induced to try Clements' Tonic, and incredible as it may seem, one bottle produced a marvellous change—appetite restored, digestion improved, sick headaches and low-spiritedness altogether removed, I have given it more than one trial, and in future shall not be without it or fail to recommend it to my friends.—(Signed) S. A. Wilson, *Times Office*, Bulli, N.S.W."

The Princess Eulalia is a pupil of the nuns of the Sacred Heart. Some of her former teachers are at the Manhattanville Convent. She will visit them before she returns to Spain.

Chicago may have her rum-shops and her side-shows and her divorce mills, but she will have no ungodly exhibitions of art or industry on the Sabbath day. The line has to be drawn somewhere.—*Pilot*.

Here is a theme worthy of the genius of a Poe, if we had such a genius on the earth to-day. Two murderers, Roehl and Pallister, condemned to the most awful of all fates, death by electrocution, made their escape from Sing Sing a few weeks ago. The doomed prisoner Harris refused to share their fortunes, and lived only to perish at the hands of the public executioner, a few days later. Meanwhile, the fugitives appear to have made their way to the river, where they found a boat and embarked on the tempest-swept Hudson. Scarcely had the unfortunate Harris paid the penalty of his crime before the startling news came that the body of Roehl was found floating on the river, with a bullet wound in the skull. A few days afterwards that of Pallister was also found with a similar ghastly proof of how the fugitive had come to his end. But the boat in which both had escaped was found high and dry on the farther shore! Was it a case of murder followed by suicide, of a double murder, or what? Nobody knows, and probably nobody ever shall know. Speculation and conjecture are rife enough, but there is no explanation to cover all the contradictions. The annals of crime have seldom presented a problem so perplexing as this latest mystery.—*Pilot*.

The Vatican organ—*Moniteur de Rome*—in considering the particular phase to which the Home Rule Bill has reached, notes that the Irish themselves, in present conditions, give evidence of a rare spirit of abnegation. Although they are so lively and enthusiastic in discourse, says the *Moniteur*, they keep silent. They count the blows and register the bulletins of victory. Vain efforts have been made to put disorder and distrust in their ranks; patriotism imposes this sacrifice. People pretended that after Parnell, the party become the prey of division, would fall like an army without a leader and without discipline. Such a spectacle has never been seen in history; a party assisting with this calmness at a struggle from which it will issue conqueror. It might be said that Providence has arranged this joyous finale of the great Irish drama. If O'Connell could have seen this double triumph—the moral triumph almost as great as the material one—his soul would have leaped for joy, his proudest hopes would have appeared superabundantly fulfilled. And, after noting the remarkable peculiarity that the Tories have voted against an Upper Chamber in Ireland, while the Gladstonians have voted for it, the Vatican organ concludes that the Irish cause is being crowned with triumph. The distrust and the fears of the first hours have passed away. This journal notes also how strange it is that the laws most important as to consequences of the various countries have been passed with a small majority. Viewed close this fact is by no means extraordinary. Precisely because they are important are they disputed, and furnish this peculiarity. It has often been said in our days that scientific Darwinism has been followed by political Darwinism, and that the world is the victim of force and of positivism. And yet it seems, on the other hand, that the soul has enlarged. We are assisting at the revenge of right and of justice. The grand social current which overflows Europe, the triumph of the Irish cause, is consoling amidst the numerous failures of the times,

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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

T. WHITE begs to notify the General Public that he has OPENED a DAIRY PRODUCE STORE, where the Best Butter, Fresh Eggs, Oamaru Potatoes, etc., can be obtained at reasonable prices. A trial respectfully solicited.

Note Address:

T. WHITE
PRODUCE MERCHANT
St Andrew street (near George street), Dunedin.

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.

The Dominican Nuns gratefully acknowledge Blocks and Remittances from Rev Father Coffey (2), Mr Gilray, Mrs McGrath, senr; Mrs McGrath, junr; Mr Thomas McCafferty (2).

STEAM ARTESIAN WELL SINKER.

House and Sanitary Plumber. Hot and Cold Water Services.

Founder and General Engineer. Maker of the Celebrated

Titan Steel Windmill. Creamery and Butter Factory

Machinery. Contractor to the Central Dairy Company.

Pumps, Pipes, Rams, Gasfittings, etc, etc, fixed at Lowest Rates.

Estimates and Plans on Application.

T H O M A S D A N K S

Providence Works, Lichfield street, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

YALUMBA WINES

(As originally imported by Mr A. B. PRESTON) always in stock. MR PRESTON is now on my staff, and all orders addressed to him will receive my prompt attention.

F. C. B. BISHOP,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

184 ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.



Of your charity pray for the soul of the Rev Mother **MARIE GABRIEL**, of the Order of Notre Dame des Missions, and Prioress of the convent of the Sacred Heart at Christchurch, who died at Lyons on Wednesday, July the 26th. —

Requiescat in pace.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.



WHEN the Education Act Amendment Bill is in committee Mr W. HUTCHISON will move these new clauses, with the object of reintroducing the Bible into the State schools:—

PART III.

24. If, and as often as, not less than twenty parents or guardians of children attending a public school having an average attendance of one hundred children and upwards shall by requisition in writing to the school committee request that the reading of the Bible, with or without comment, may be instituted in the school, the committee, if satisfied of the genuineness of the requisition and of the signatures thereto, shall take such steps as may be necessary to permit such Bible reading, with or without comment as aforesaid, in a class-room separate and apart from the others.

Provided that the following conditions be first complied with by or on behalf of the requisitionists:—

- (1) They shall appoint a suitable person specially for the purpose of superintending and teaching such Bible class. This person shall not be a teacher in the public school.
- (2) They shall provide a fund sufficient for the payment of the services of the person so appointed in this respect, and for any other expenses incident to the efficient carrying out of the Bible class.
- (3) They shall appoint a committee of five of their number to act in conjunction with the school committee, in so far as the management and control of the class-room set apart for the Bible class is concerned, during such time as the class-room is used for such purpose.
- (4) The hour for holding the Bible class shall be definitely fixed. The time occupied shall in no case exceed thirty minutes, and may be daily or at less frequent intervals, as may be mutually arranged by the inspector, the school committee, and Bible class committee, having due regard to the convenience of the ordinary secular teaching of the school, which may not be interfered with in the case of those children attending the school who are not attending the Bible class.

25. The Bible class committee shall have the power of admitting children to the Bible class whether or not attending the school as ordinary pupils, and whether or not the parents or guardians of such children contribute towards the expenses in connection with such Bible class.

26. Section 84 of the said Act, and all other parts thereof conflicting or inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, are hereby repealed.

We have copied the above from the *Evening Star* of Saturday last. We have no doubt, of course, of its authenticity, but we entertain the greatest doubt as to the efficacy of the provisions embodied in Mr HUTCHISON'S proposed clause. Nor, indeed, is the clause at all necessary for parents who are really anxious to provide Bible-reading for their children. There is nothing authorised by this proposed clause which cannot be even now effected by parents. Twenty parents of children can meet, appoint a committee of five, appoint and pay a person to superintend Bible-reading or give religious instruction in any school before or after school hours, after having conferred with the ordinary school committee. In fact, it appears to us that Mr HUTCHISON'S clause would have the effect of restricting the liberty parents now enjoy, inasmuch as at present parents can arrange for Bible-reading in any school, whereas should this clause be enacted, it can only take effect in schools which have an average attendance of at least one hundred children. And now we may ask, What reason is there for this restriction? The majority of the children of this country attend schools whose average attendance

does not exceed, or even amount to one hundred. At all events, we are under this impression, which we could easily test, did time permit, by consulting the last Education Report. But we have so recently looked over this report that we think we are not mistaken. In the second place, we are convinced that parents who send their children to the public schools will in no instance avail themselves of this clause even if enacted. They have not the least idea of making special payment for Bible-reading. This is not what they ask, or what they want. They would be very glad, indeed, to see Bible-reading, and even religious instruction, introduced into the public schools, provided always that these were included in the curriculum of daily exercises to be given by the ordinary teachers and during the official school hours. But that parents should be called upon to provide separate teachers and especial salaries for such teachers, these are considerations which have no place in the minds of these parents. Of this we feel absolutely certain, and on this account we regard Mr HUTCHISON'S clause as utterly nugatory. No; there is only one way of securing even a modicum of godliness and religious instruction for children in schools—that is, to subsidise denominational schools to enable them to pay for their secular instruction. And even here our legislators need not fear a rush of applicants for such aid. No denomination, except the Catholic, has given any proof of earnestness and sincerity in this matter. Catholics are in earnest, and never will accept the present public school system. No man now doubts this, unless indeed he should happen to be a *semifuturus*. Surely our fellow-citizens who are quite content with the present system have not finally made up their minds to plunder and tyrannise over us for ever. We do not believe any except Catholics would avail themselves of the provisions of an Act of Parliament authorising aid to denominational schools. Certainly, there is no reason apparent at present to justify the conclusion that there are any others. It appears to us that what our fellow-citizens want is free education. If they can have this and free Bible-reading, so much the better; but if not, then Bible-reading in schools will not be insisted upon, provided free secular instruction remains within their reach.

TWENTY YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY.

It is now about twenty years ago since we visited, for the first and last time, the old Provincial Council Hall, to hear a debate of Members, and learn a lesson of public speaking. We speak with some hesitation as to the latter; we are not absolutely certain that we were actuated by this motive. At all events, we heard a debate, and we have not yet forgotten it. Several of the Members spoke, and spoke very well, using plain, simple, and grammatical language, which the gallery understood. After some time, thinking we had profited as much as we were likely to do by our visit, we began to make preparations for departing, and were arrested in our industry by unintentionally overhearing a conversation of two men, who had a short time previously entered the gallery. Whilst one of the Members was making a very good speech, one of these two men said to the other, "Wait a little and you will hear something worth while. STROOT is going to speak." Well, wishing to hear an evidently great gun go off, we waited for STROOT'S turn, and his effort, all surroundings considered, was prodigious. On standing up to orate, Mr STROOT, as his admirers called him, thrust his two hands above the wrists into his breeches' pockets, assumed an oratorical attitude, looked at Members of the Council as if they were a parcel of urchins trembling at the thought of the cane, as well knowing they had deserved a flagellation. After a little by-play by way of exordium, Mr STROOT dashed in *medias res*, and in stentorian tones told Mr DONALD REID and his party that the principle of their measure under consideration was "pernicious." At the word "pernicious" escaping beyond his lips, his admirers about us cheered long and loudly. This was a manifest encouragement to our orator, for, without seemingly any good or special reason, he told Mr REID several times that his project was "pernicious," "most pernicious." Every time the word "pernicious" was uttered by Mr STROOT, his friends in our neighbourhood cheered and cheered again. This word was evidently in their estimation a high flight of oratory, and a grand display of parliamentary eloquence. And it was, of course, like all the surroundings, prodigious. Well, Mr STROOT of twenty years ago, the great democratic leader, who

would then anathematise anyone who accepted a title from her Majesty the Queen, has since blossomed into Sir ROBERT STROOT, the great ornament of the present Parliament sitting in Wellington. A few evenings ago, we are told, he delivered a great oration, quite equal, no doubt, to one of CICERO'S best, of which, however, the culminating glory was the peroration. Anxious to see and read this mighty effort of genius, a giant effort, we procured a copy of the newspaper in which it was best reported, and with great interest and anxiety read it carefully. No doubt Captain RUSSELL praised it, but then this production is so plainly a near relation of the "pernicious" effort of the Provincial Council of Otago that we are forced to the conclusion that Captain RUSSELL'S commendation was only the polished sarcasm of one who is really well educated and a gentleman. For what is there either of eloquence, philosophy, political wisdom, or even common sense in this belauded peroration? No wise principle is enforced or even stated, no ingenious remark of any kind is to be found in it, no political principle is enlarged upon, no wise law inculcated. It is from beginning to end a heap of what Americans very properly call "highfalutin'," a heap of literary rubbish. "Most pernicious! most pernicious!" and prodigious, we say. Sir ROBERT is now, after a long period of sulk, some people say, once again in Parliament, and it is hard to know what to do with him. His friends sent him there with the intention he should be Premier before now, but their disappointment must be great. He is not yet Premier, nor is he likely to be in the near future. A man who cannot get returned to Parliament for his own town is hardly likely to be a Premier. But what is to be done with him? He is now like an idle boy, doing mischief, though, perhaps, unwittingly. His policy, whether intended or not, goes in the direction of upsetting the Government that was principally instrumental in securing him a seat in Parliament, and it would be a mercy both to him and the Liberal party to find him just now some suitable occupation. Though we are not under any special obligations to the Ministry or Liberal party, yet, in a spirit of universal charity, we beg to offer a suggestion. Let Sir ROBERT be appointed chaplain to both Houses of Parliament and the vice-regal household, so that the whole legislative machine may come under his commanding influence. The successful way in which he conducted the Lyceum for many years points him out as eminently fitted for such an office. Let him lecture each member of the legislative body, once a week at least, on the way in which the ideal man and woman of the future may be produced by preaching which takes no account of God, or of CHRIST, or of Christianity. He can, of course, go back to the teachings and practice of the philosophers and pagan nations of old, whose teachings and practice resulted in the horrible state of things depicted by St PAUL in his Epistle to the Romans; and of course he can ignore the Christian religion that rectified all this and has given the world Christian nations, civilisation, and morality. His new title, if our suggestion be accepted, will look very pretty on paper—viz., the Very Rev Sir ROBERT STROOT, sometimes pronounced STROOT.

A PICTURE of our Lady of Good Counsel has been placed in St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin. The picture, which is a faithful copy of that at Genzano, to which also it has been touched, was received several years ago from Italy.

A TEMPERANCE association for the youth of the parish has been inaugurated at St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin. The senior children of the schools will be assembled regularly in the church, where one of the priests of the mission will give them an instruction on the virtue to be cultivated. They will pledge themselves to total abstinence from intoxicating liquor until they have attained the age of 21. By that time, it is hoped the temperance habit will be formed, and in the great majority of cases—especially since colonial youth is not generally addicted to drink—there will be no departure from it.

PRAYERS for the repose of the late Mother St Gabriel, whose much lamented death we record elsewhere, were offered on Sunday at all the Masses and at Vespers in St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin.

AT a meeting of the Diocesan Chapter, held at Adelaide on Wednesday, June 28, under the presidency of the Most Rev Dr Gibney, Bishop of Perth, and Senior Suffragan Bishop of the province, an election was made of candidates for the Archbishopial see. The council of selection was formed by ten members of the clergy, each of whom had three votes, the obligatory number of the candidates to be selected being also three. The result was:—Bight

Rev John O'Reilly, D.D., Bishop of Port Augusta, 8 votes; Right Rev Joseph Higgins, Bishop Auxiliary of Sydney, 6 votes; Right Rev R. A. Sheehan, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lisburn, 3 votes; Right Rev John Dunne, D.D., Bishop of Wilcannia, 3 votes; Very Rev J. J. O'Brien, D.D., Rector of St John's College, Sydney, 3 votes. There were seven votes distributed amongst other candidates. The three names selected, that of the Bishop of Port Augusta being *dignissimus* were forwarded for report to the surviving Archbishops of Australia. It remains for the Holy Father to make the appointment, choosing one of the candidates submitted to him, or should he so decide setting aside the choice and fixing on another prelate. Rumour, meantime, seems to favour the appointment of Dr O'Reilly.

It appears that an unfortunate young fellow named Wallath, who has been committed for trial at New Plymouth on a charge of housebreaking, and who, for some time, is said to have played the part of a highwayman in the neighbourhood, was given to the practice of reading sensational stories of the "Jack Shepherd" type. This is a practice that has done infinite mischief, and more especially of recent years in America, and heads of families cannot be too careful in excluding from their houses books of the kind.

The weekly meeting of the Dunedin St Cecilia Society took place on last Monday evening. There was a very good attendance of members notwithstanding the inclement weather. The musical director (Mr Albert Vallis) was unable to attend owing to a severe illness. A short lecture on the great Catholic composer Haydn was given and after the usual instruction on the theory of music, two solos were contributed, "Our Guards" (Watson) by Mr Frank Woods, and "True Till Death" (Gatty) by Mr Harry McCormack. Miss Crawford and Mr William E. Davis played the respective accompaniments. The Dresden Piano Co., wrote offering a five guinea gold medal for competition among the members at the end of the session. The offer was gratefully accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to the generous donors. The election of the executive officers of the society resulted as follows: President, Rev P. Lynch; vice-presidents, Messrs P. Carolin and T. Deehan; hon secretary and Treasurer, Mr Charles Columb Jun., Librarian, Mr Michael Rogers; committee of management the above mentioned officers with Messrs N. Smith, E. W. Dunne, W. E. Davis and W. Shepherd.

A NIGHTCAPS correspondent informs us that the remains of the late Mr Michael Griffin of Nightcaps were interred on Wednesday 26th ult. at Wrey's Bush cemetery. The deceased gentleman was a native of County Kerry, Ireland. He came out to this Colony about twenty years ago and had lived in Southland ever since. He was proprietor of the Railway Hotel, Invercargill, for four years, when he removed to Gore, where he took charge of, and conducted the Club Hotel for seven years, and lately, for the past two years, he had charge of the Railway Hotel, Nightcaps. He was a very affable and inoffensive man. The funeral procession, which was the largest ever seen in this district, was attended by sorrowing friends from Gore, Invercargill, Winton, and other parts of Southland, testifying to the esteem and respect in which the deceased had been held. The Very Rev Father Walsh conducted the burial service in an impressive manner. Mrs Griffin and children four have the heartfelt sympathy of the people of this district for their sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

THE Conservatives are palpably at their wits' end. The feeble attempts of their Members in the Financial debate have evidently filled them with alarm as to the results of the approaching elections. The Wellington *Post*, for example, as a last resort, calls out for the aid of the education craze, and shouts that the system is in danger, the Liberals inclining to grant assistance to the Catholic schools. The *Daily Times* goes more cunningly to work. Our contemporary pretends to condemn the parrot of the *Post*, and to contradict his assumption as to the intentions of the enemy. He, however, artfully suggests that it is not their good will but their knowing ways that offer a hindrance to their carrying out the dreaded measure. The pretext for the alarm-note of both *Post* and *Times* is the asserted desire of the Ministry for the re-entry of Mr Pyke into political life, that gentleman, according to the *Post*, having been looked upon as the leader of the denominational party in the House. And here again our Dunedin contemporary brings his insidious art into play. He protests against the ingratitude shown in leaving out Mr Pyke from the appointments to the Council, and calls on the Ministry to aid him in the coming elections, notwithstanding his denominational tendencies. But whether underhand or in our outspoken manner, whether as initiated by the *Post* or as secretly and falsely seconded by the *Times*, we are to have, as the great Conservative effort in the approaching elections, the education question and the "no-Popery" cry.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Sacred Heart Benediction service composed by Mr A. Vallis, choir-master of St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin. We shall refer in an early issue at greater length to this composition, which, at first sight, appears to us of considerable merit.

THE drawing of the art-union in aid of the convent at New Plymouth, will take place on the 18th inst. The holders of books are requested to be prompt in returning the blocks of tickets sold, so that everything may be in readiness for the decisive event.

MESSRS Logan, Gladstone Member for Harborough, and Fisher, Unionist Member for Fulham, have evidently acknowledged themselves as chief delinquents in the fracas in the House of Commons. They have apologised and consequently the proposed inquiry has lapsed.

We have just heard with much regret of the death at Sydney of an old New Zealand settler. We allude to the late Mr Philip M'Carthy, who formerly for many years carried on the brewer's business on the West Coast and afterwards in Dunedin. In both localities he was held in high esteem by a large number of friends. He died on June 6th at the age of 59.—R.I.P.

A CABLEGRAM has been received by the Very Rev Father Vaughan, C.S.S.B., of Waratah, N.S.W., announcing the death of the Very Rev Father Mauron, the saintly General of the Order of the Redemptorist Fathers.—R.I.P.

IT does not seem advisable for Methodists to go as missionaries to Mexico. At least if we may judge from a sensational farrago quoted, on such authority, by the Dunedin *Star* of Tuesday evening, the undertaking seems to drive such missionaries frantic. This missionary, we need hardly say, has drawn altogether on his imagination—and his imagination is that of a fanatic. The Bishops of Mexico are a highly educated and enlightened body of prelates, and nothing of the kind could possibly take place in any one of their dioceses. Of course if the people alluded to are perverts, taking up or adapting the practices of an American camp-meeting, it is another thing. But there the missionary should feel at home and quite among his accustomed surroundings. Or perhaps they might be Jews, infidels or atheists, making a mockery of Christ. No religious order, we may add, that ever existed in Spain formed a precedent for such wicked and blasphemous extravagances.

A U C K L A N D.

(From our own Correspondent.)

July 27th, 1898.

HIS Grace Archbishop Redwood, accompanied by Father Mahoney, of Nelson, left here by the *Monowai* on Saturday week en route to Chicago. Arriving late in the Manaku on Friday evening, they stayed with Father Paul at Otebunga, coming into town on the following morning, where until the steamer left, they were the guests of Father Hackett. His Lordship Bishop Luck, Father Hackett and others saw the distinguished visitors off, wishing them God-speed to the Golden Gate.

On the evening of Sunday week the Rev Father Gillan preached in St Patrick's Cathedral a fine discourse on the brown scapular of Mount Carmel. Father Hackett on the same evening took Father Gillan's place at the Sacred Heart, Ponsoy, and preached on the evils arising from the sinful habit of fortune-telling, which is now prevalent in this city, but particularly in our western suburb. That such fantasy exists, and among Catholics too, is beyond comprehension.

Through His Eminence Cardinal Moran, our Bishop has arranged for Maori missionaries, four of whom are expected to arrive in Auckland at an early date.

Finding that the children attending the State schools, and who attend Catechism in St Patrick's on Sunday afternoon are, compared with the children attending the Catholic schools, considerably backward in religious instruction, thereby retarding the progress of the more advanced, Father Hackett has been reluctantly obliged to ask the parents to undertake the responsibility of teaching these children (State school children) at home, because one hour on Sunday afternoon is not sufficient for the purpose. This is certainly an extreme step, but under the circumstances most justifiable. "No one," says Father Hackett, "need offer the excuse of poverty for not sending their children to the Catholic schools, for if representations on that score are made the Brothers and the Sisters will not charge such persons." This is practical and to the purpose. The responsibility is now located, and if those so responsible fail in their duty, they will, believe me, count their grey hairs in sorrow.

Father Buckley, accompanied by his brother, a sub-deacon, arrived here from Sydney last Monday. The latter is to be ordained a priest by the Right Rev Dr Luck, while the former returns to Sydney.

Our Bishop has succeeded in exposing the "cloven hoof" of the local Education Board by addressing to them a letter asking the services of one of their inspectors for the Catholic schools of the district. His Lordship quoted section 98 of the Education Act of

WE Sell for Cash WE Buy for Cash. —We sell Cheap Goods. We sell Boots.

We sell good Drapery and Clothing. We have Tailors, Dressmakers, and Shutmakers on the Premises. WE CAN SUIT EVERYBODY.

LONARGAN & COMPANY
CHRISTCHURCH

1877, which says—"Where the teachers or managers of any private school desire to have their school inspected by an inspector, such teacher or managers may apply to the board to authorise such inspection, and the same when authorised shall be conducted in like manner as the inspection of public schools." This is plain sailing, and ought not to admit of any shuffling on the part of the board. But it did. The cue was given by Mr Cooper, a lawyer and a member of the board, who being engaged at court, wrote to the meeting to say the "Education Act clearly left it discretionary to the board to consent or to refuse, etc. Then most insultingly this Mr Cooper says, "Considering that these schools (Catholic) are mainly in and about the city, there was ample opportunity for the children attending them to attend the board's schools." The residue, therefore, armed with gratuitous legal advice, took up the running. Mr Muir said that "Bishop Luck had sent them a gentlemanly communication, and he was perfectly certain that they would reply to it in the same spirit." Before this same Mr Muir sat down he replied to the "gentlemanly communication" in this spirit—"He (Muir) thought the Bishop should be asked to consider the advisability of closing their schools and throw the whole of his scholars into the hands of the board, and they would educate them in the same manner as the other children." This person is thirsting for Parliamentary honours, and the "gentlemanly spirit" displayed is but an appeal to the gallery. Needless to add that the Bishop met with an absolute refusal. Ignoring this altogether the Bishop now renews his application, this time to the head, the Minister of Education, the Hon W. P. Reeves. Meanwhile, as the *Herald* says, "It will be interesting to see what answer will be given by the Minister of Education." What the answer will now or hereafter be depends entirely upon the Catholics themselves. "Therein the patient must minister unto himself."

Mr Joseph Hickson, a son of Inspector Hickson, has been transferred to Waanganui from here. During his short sojourn in Auckland he has made a host of friends, who regret his departure. The Catholic Literary Society loss in him a valuable member.

Bro Felix, Provincial of the Marists, arrived on last Monday night from Sydney, and leaves for the South by the West Coast on Monday next.

Father Mahoney delivered his promised lecture, "My tour through Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and Greece, with the camera," in the Catholic Institute on Tuesday evening, July 13th, under the auspices and in aid of the Auckland Catholic Literary Society. There was present his Lordship the Bishop, Dr Egan, and Fathers Hackett, Lenihan, and Gillan, the Hon J. A. Toke, etc. Mr E. Mahoney, president of the society, introduced the lecturer. The subject was most ably handled; full of instruction, thought, and amusement. Some splendid lime-light views of the places visited, which were taken on the spot by Mr Robert Mahoney, were shown. Those of the holy places were of great interest, likewise pyramids of Egypt, Constantinople, the Bosphorus, Athens, with a view of the famous Neropolis, etc. For this exhibition Mr Robert Mahoney is deserving of the highest encomiums. In the working of the light he was ably assisted by Father Lenihan and Mr Edward Toke. A hearty vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr J. B. Graham, was given to Father Mahoney and Mr Robert Mahoney and Father Lenihan, thus bringing a most enjoyable entertainment to a close.

Mr J. D. Conolly U.S. Consul, most unexpectedly returned here by the Alameda from Frisco. The authorities in Washington gave him but four days notice to return to Auckland. This is in consequence of the Samoan trouble, as Auckland is the nearest cable station. Mr Conolly expects early promotion, his stay here being temporary. The addresses he took with him, particularly the Irish one, were universally admired in California, where it was said that nothing had ever beaten it from foreign parts.

At one of the literary societies in the city last week an essay was given on the "Life and character of Queen Elizabeth." Life and character, oh! shades of Dudley and Devereux. Bess' career, like the stagnant pool when stirred, becomes pestiferous, and yet it is held up as an object lesson to those in the hey-day of youth.

The local branch of the Irish National Federation is about to take immediate steps to raise a further sum of money to send Home in view of a probable general election. Mr W. J. Napier is to give a lecture entitled the "Orators of Ireland," the proceeds to form the nucleus of the fund. In one other part of the Colony I notice similar action is afoot—I refer to Hastings. It is true that Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, and last, but not least, the West Coast made a move. It has been a long and bitter campaign, therefore, we should all of us endeavour to have a hand in the fast approaching Waterloo.

The local police and detective force are kept busy. Burglaries and pocket-picking are rampant in the city and suburbs. One of the detectives told me the other evening that they "were at their wits' end," and, he added, "the hands at work now are as scientific as those with whom Scotland Yard has to deal." In broad day-light these gentry robbed the house of Judge Rogan. A sense of insecurity everywhere prevails.

Brother Augustine, superior of the Marist Brothers here, leaves for Napier to-day, Brother Cyril, of Napier, taking his place in Auck-

land. Brother Augustine has been here for several years, during which period he has endeared himself to all by his unassuming and gentlemanly bearing. Ill health is, I understand, the cause of removal. Auckland's loss is Napier's gain. Brother Augustine carries with him the best wishes of the whole of the Catholic community of this place.

The City Council has distributed among thirteen of the local medical men for reporting, from June 30th up to July 19th cases of measles, the sum of £290. One of the gentlemen topped the list with £42 10s; the lowest, £3 2s. The Mayor stated that £312 had already been paid to the doctors. £602 of the ratepayer's money paid away for merely notifying the existence of a disease, which with ordinary care in the household might easily be stamped out. Because exception to this waste was taken by the Council the *N.Z. Times* of Wellington impertinently remarked:—"The conduct of the Council is startling in its pettifoggery absurdity," which gratuitous advice is downright absurdity, seeing that Dunedin, Christchurch and Wellington have refused to pay.

The political duel between Messrs Cadman and Bees is now at its height. Past careers and records are being unearthed and brought to light. One aspect of the contest is assuring. Each candidate vies with the other to impress upon the electors his entire freedom from land monopoly and land monopolists. The truth of this I do not question, but the emphatic denials on the subject prove the rooted antipathy of the people to land monopolists. At this juncture it is hard to say who will win, though Mr Cadman seems to gain ground every day.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

THIS church, which has now so far advanced towards completion as to form a very striking object in its district and to give promise of being the fine and handsome building that it will be when it is finished, stands sorely in need of funds for the continuance of the works. Sunday next, therefore, has been appointed for a collection to be made in the three churches of the parish for the purpose. We need hardly say that to see the works of a Catholic church stopped for any time for want of funds would be a sight most grievous in the eyes of every Catholic worthy of the name. The completion of this church, moreover, at least to the point at which it will be possible becoming to celebrate in it the ceremonies of our holy religion, is a pressing necessity. The accommodation afforded by the existing school-chapel is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the congregation, and their attendance there is accompanied by much that is inconvenient and trying. The Catholics of South Dunedin, moreover, have merited the aid of their fellow-Catholics in the city and in other parts of the suburbs. In the assistance they for their part gave in the erection of St Joseph's Cathedral they were most liberal, and their generosity was proportionally exercised when the Church of the Sacred Heart was being constructed in the North-East Valley. They have, therefore, earned the return that good deeds always merit, and ingratitude only could close the purse-strings of their fellow-Catholics against their claims. There is, however, no danger that anything of the kind will occur. We are too well acquainted with the disposition of the Catholics of Dunedin and its vicinity not to know that, on an occasion of this kind, they may be most fully relied on. On the last two Sundays appeals were made in the churches by the clergy of the mission, and on Sunday evening last the Rev Father Lynch A.M., read the following letter from the Bishop to the congregation in St Joseph's Cathedral:—"My dear Father Lynch,—You will be so good as to thank the congregation of St Joseph's Cathedral for all their charity to me during my illness. I am more grateful to them than words can express for their prayers and communions offered up for my recovery. And nothing would give me greater consolation and pleasure than to be able to work for them again. But at present I am weak and helpless and unable to work. I must request you to ask the congregation to continue their fervent prayers for me in the hope that I may soon be enabled to resume the discharge of my duties. I am, thank God, better than I was a week ago, and I have hope and confidence that by the blessing of God, the aid of pious prayers, and the skill of my physician, to whom I am so deeply indebted, I shall soon be able to be amongst my people as in former days. I have had one great source of anxiety during my illness, arising from the very unfinished state of St Patrick's Church building. I am most anxious for several good reasons that this building should be so far completed as to be rendered safe against the action of the weather, and I fitted, though in an incomplete way, for the use of the congregation, which is badly in need of additional accommodation. I have therefore to ask you to call on the people to make a collection for St Patrick's in the three churches of this parish on the first Sunday in August. I feel assured that they will bear in mind that the people of South Dunedin during the time of the erection of the cathedral helped us generously and perseveringly, and that they will now in return help them to the best of their ability.—I am, etc.,

† P. MORAN.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER PATTERSON.

(From the *Manawatu Times*, July 26.)

LAST evening St Patrick's School, Broad street, was literally packed with visitors, who had assembled to witness a concert-play in honour of the feast day of the Bev Father Patterson. Many were unable to gain admission to the school owing to the crowd of people who had assembled outside the building long before the time announced to commence the entertainment. Every year on the Feast of St James it is customary with the children attending the school to give their priest some little offering in token of their affection, esteem and regard. The following is the programme:—

Action song by the infants; dialogue—"Wanted a General Servant," by Misses Hickey, Carsons, Rickleben, Gearney; song, the boys; recitation, Miss Hickey; song, senior girls; presentation and address by the school children, a large framed picture of St Joseph.

Mr Charles Baker and Mr Halford deserve praise for the manner they arranged the boys' part of the plays and stage.

Second part by the Children of Mary:—Festal Ode—Children of Mary; *tableau*, "Mischief in school," Messrs O'Reilly, Foley, King, Jacobson, Smith, Monogues and Findley; duet, Misses N. and R. Oakley; *tableau*, "Dream," Miss O'Reilly and angels; song, "Died in the streets," Miss Brophy; *tableau*, "Moses in the bullrushes," Misses Brophy, Jacobsen, Monogue, and O'Reilly; song, Miss N. Oakley; *tableau*, "Boys at Trade"; recitation, Miss V. Jacobsen; *tableaux*—"Hospital Nurse," Miss Brophy; "Pears Soap," Miss Foley and C. King; *tableau*, "Bita and Angels," Misses Jacobsen and Brophy; violin solo, Mr Brophy; *tableau*, "Mary Queen of Scots," Miss O'Reilly; song, Miss N. Oakley; *tableau*, "The Goddess of Liberty," Miss Jacobsen and Masters Oakley and Jacobsen; solo, Miss Jacobson; *tableau*, "The Latest News," Misses Dixon, Foley, Oakley and Brophy; solo, Miss N. Oakley; *tableau*, "Faith, Hope and Charity," Misses Dixon, O'Reilly and Brophy; chorus, "God defend New Zealand."

The gift of the Children of Mary was a gentleman's travelling toilet case with gold inscription.

A very costly album, pair of worked slippers, and complete set of tea service were presented by friends.

Father Patterson replied to the addresses, thanking the children and benefactors for their handsome presents, and said he would ever keep in mind the cheering and kind words expressed by their address and offerings.

The school was tastefully decorated with ferns, etc. There was a large 300 candle power lamp in the centre.

All the children acquitted themselves well, and every appreciation was shown by the audience. Mr Brophy played well two violin solos. Misses Brophy, Oakley and Perrin presided at the piano. The entertainment closed about 10, and everyone who was present appeared to have thoroughly enjoyed the evening's amusement provided for them.

N A P I E R.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

July 26th, 1893.

A MEETING of the committee formed to canvass the district in aid of funds to assist in the Home Rule movement, was held on Monday night, when it was found that something over £100 had been subscribed in Napier. Messrs P. Barry and J. Higgins were authorised to remit the amount at once to Mr Justin McCarthy. I do not know what has been subscribed at Hastings, but, no doubt, a substantial sum will be forwarded from that place.

I am pleased to be able to state that when the new church is being built, which is to be commenced shortly, the Very Rev Father Grogan intends to have chiming bells erected instead of the ordinary kind. He explains that these will cost very little more than the common kind. If such an idea is carried out, it will be a novelty in Napier and a vast improvement on the other churches.

The inaugural meeting of the newly-formed Debating and Literary Society was held on Tuesday evening, when there was a good attendance. Mr O'Borke read a paper on the "Benefit and utility of a Literary Society." The paper read by Mr Owen Clarkin on "Napoleon Bonaparte," proved to contain a large amount of debatable matter, and the discussion on that subject was adjourned till next Tuesday, when a good many are expected to take part. If time permits a debate will also be held on the "Female franchise."

STOP DRINKING.

If you want to quit the liquor or opium habit; if you want to quit smoking, take No. 1 R. T. Booth's Golden Remedy. It absolutely destroys the craving and all desire for stimulants and narcotics. Read the startling testimonials of cures in New Zealand. At all chemists.

Messrs Hayward Brothers' Flag Brand pickles and sauces have no superiors. All they require to insure constant use is a trial. They are colonial productions, and of the best kind possible.

DOWN THE MOUNTAIN TO DEATH.

AT four o'clock on the morning of November 8th, 1875, an express train on the Lehigh Valley Railway, in America, was on the top of a mountain, eighteen miles above the city of Wilkesbarre. Among the passengers were the President of the United States and several members of his Cabinet, in a special coach. From this point the grade was very steep, and the road full of curves. It was the custom to keep the brakes set all the way down. If they failed, disaster was sure to follow. Within a minute after the train started, the driver noticed that something had suddenly gone wrong with the brakes. The train kept pushing the engine. He reversed, but without checking the speed. Seeing this, the guard and one or two other train men jumped, and escaped with only slight injuries. The train now ran faster and faster, and a horrible death seemed waiting for all on board. The driver blew the whistle continuously to warn trains at the foot of the mountain of his approach. When the runaway passed Nesquehanna station it was going at the rate of nearly seventy miles an hour, and the faithful driver stood at his post, bareheaded, holding on, and still blowing the whistle. At the foot of the mountain all the trains had got out of the way except the rear end of a coal train which was just shunting. Into this the passenger train dashed with a crash that was heard for miles around, knocking the coal cars in all directions. The passengers were badly shaken, and some were bruised, but none were killed. But where was the brave driver? From under the wreck of the overturned engine he was taken an hour afterwards, crushed and dying, but still able to speak. "Is the President safe?" he gasped. "Yes, and everybody else," was the answer. "Thank God for that," he said, and never spoke again.

A splendid deed, truly, yet there is not a driver in a hundred who would not have stood to his duty with the same fidelity. Exposed to all sorts of weather, to constant danger, and laden with responsibility, the engine drivers have a commendable record, and deserve higher appreciation both by the companies and by the public.

"I am an engine driver," says Edward Roberts, "and have been for eleven years. My health was always good until July, 1885. Then something came over me that I couldn't account for. I felt tired, sleepy, and languid. My stomach felt sour and cold, my mouth tasted awfully bad, and my tongue was thickly coated. A disagreeable fluid came up into my mouth, and my appetite failed. No food, however light, agreed with me, and I had great pain after eating anything at all. In ten minutes my stomach would be all in a ferment, and swell like a balloon does when the gas is running into it. I had also a miserable tightness around my chest and sides. Later on I had awful pain in my kidneys. I could not rest at night; I had dreadful dreams, and would turn and turn in bed but found no ease.

"As time went on I got weaker and weaker until I could scarcely crawl to my work, but having a large family to support I struggled on as best I could, when many another would have been confined to bed. As it was, my suffering was so great that I went to bed as soon as I returned from my work. For over four years I went on in this fashion, about half alive and half dead, obtaining no relief from the medicines the doctors gave me. I took six bottles of pepsiene, but it did no good, neither did the seven bottles of a medicine we sent over and got from Dublin.

"In May, 1890, a lady who called at my house, told me of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it; so I got a bottle from Mr Wilson, at Drug Hall, Holyhead, and began taking it. In a week I felt better, my stomach was easier, and my food digested, and I gradually gained strength. By the time I had taken six bottles I was strong as ever. I could eat anything and have kept well ever since. I have told of my recovery everywhere, and many of my friends have used the Syrup with benefit. I wish my experience to be published, and will reply to inquiries about my case.

(Signed) "EDWARD ROBERTS,

"No 9, Tyn Pwll Road, Holyhead."

What originally brought on this wretched attack of indigestion and dyspepsia—which through lack of the proper remedy became chronic—Mr Roberts does not say, even if he knows. Probably the cause was exposure, and a hasty and irregular habit of eating. At all events he was fortunate in learning of Mother Seigel's Syrup before it was too late. We congratulate him on this point, and are confident his frank statement will be of use to others of his honourable and responsible calling.

For one, the writer of these lines never lies comfortably back on the cushions of a first-class carriage on the excellent North-Western Railway without hoping (selfish enough, to be sure) that all is well in mind and body with the man who drives the iron horse.

Mr Thomas Danks, Providence works, Lichfield street, Christchurch, may be called on with advantage in everything connected with the business of the plumber, founder, and general engineer. Estimates and plans are forwarded on application.

The Yalumba wines are in high repute for purity and all other excellent qualities. Orders may be addressed through Mr A. B. Preston, the original importer, to Mr F. C. B. Bishop, 184 Armagh street, Christchurch.

Messrs William E. Reynolds and Co., Dunedin, announce the arrival of their stock for the season, now begun, of grass, clover, and turnip seeds, all of which have been selected in the best Home centres with the greatest possible judgment and care.

Mr W. A. Mackay, late of Messrs Howell and Co., continues to carry on at his rooms 47 Princes St, Dunedin, his cash system, by which great benefits are secured to purchasers, in supplying musical instruments. Second-hand pianos and organs are bought or taken in exchange, and are also offered for sale.

Messrs Fletcher Humphreys and Co., Cathedral Square, Christchurch, invite a trial of their excellent stock comprising all articles included in the tea, wine, and spirit merchant's trade. Everything supplied by the firm will be found of unrivalled quality.

Dublin Notes.

(From our Exchanges.)

In the House of Lords in the debate raised with regard to the condition of the counties of Limerick and Clare, Lord Spencer, on behalf of the Government, said that they were determined to exercise all their resources. He pointed out that there was much exaggeration regarding the actual state of the districts referred to, which were actually in a comparatively better condition than they had been in for some years. The Government would not hesitate to resort to the Crimes Act, or to the other legislative powers they possessed if the ordinary law failed to effect an improvement.

At Limerick Petty Sessions lately a number of soldiers belonging to the Manchester Regiment stationed in the city were charged with various offences, principally burglaries and larcenies. In most instances a sentence of six months' imprisonment was imposed. An officer of the regiment expressed the opinion that these offences were committed, not as real crimes but in order to cause the discharge of the offenders from the army. The magistrates, who attended in large numbers, adopted a resolution strongly condemning the conduct of the regiment since its arrival in Limerick, and calling on the Commander of the Forces in Ireland to remove the regiment to another district.

At last, by a majority of 53—293 votes to 240—the House of Commons has declared itself in favour of a reform of the magistracy in both Great Britain and Ireland. The scandal of the existing constitution of the Magisterial Bench in both countries has been pressing upon the attention of the country with ever greater force year by year. In Great Britain the secession of the Whigs and the use made of his powers by Lord Halsbury completed the popular indignation. As conditions were in England during the Tory Administration the state of the English Bench was rapidly approaching the point of scandalous one-sidedness, the position to which we have almost grown accustomed in Ireland. The title and rights of a magistrate were reserved by the Lord Lieutenants of the English counties for the Tories and Church of England men, to the exclusion of Liberals and Non-conformists, just as in Ireland they are reserved for Coercionists and Protestants. But, needless to say, the Liberals of Great Britain were up in protest before the justice seat had become degraded to a "political engine." Lord Herschell was asked by the representatives of the people to exercise his powers over the heads of the Lord Lieutenants. He refused without a mandate from the House of Commons. In the debate both he and Lord Chancellor Walker received that mandate. Indeed, the revelation is a disgrace to past Lord Chancellors. For example, there are certainly not ten Catholic magistrates on the Carlow Bench at present. But the proportion of Catholics and Nationalists to Coercionists as it stood in 1886, after Lord Chancellor Naish had made a slight attempt at improving the state of things, was more than sufficient to justify the surprise and indignation expressed on the Liberal benches. Though the people of Ireland are three-fourths Catholic, only one-fourth of the magistrates are Catholic. Mr Balfour attempted a defence of this state of things by asserting, what everybody acquainted with Ireland knows to be untrue, that no Catholics can be found fitted for the magisterial bench. There is not a parish in Ireland where there could not be found Catholic gentlemen fully as well qualified, not merely in character and intelligence, but even from the point of view of wealth, if property is to be regarded as a qualification for the position of magistrates, as the majority of those that now wear the title. What happened recently at Cork, when half a dozen Nationalists were appointed magistrates is instructive. Several of them were found to be more highly rated than the Tory J.P.'s who were acting as ex-officio guardians, and they accordingly took the places of those gentlemen on the Board of Guardians. The sentiment of the Irish peasant towards the Petty Sessions Court is one of mistrust where it is not one of contempt. It is time to end the scandal.

The profession of "loyalty" in Ireland is so profitable that in many cases one need not be cynic to entertain grave doubts of its interestedness. Mr T. M. Healy, M.P., in an article in the *London Star*, gives some telling facts, proving how well such "loyalty" has paid and is paying. As it is in the House of Commons that this clap-trap about "loyalty" mostly flourishes, it is worth while considering who and what are the Irish standard-bearers of the Union there. Barring the representatives of Belfast, these members are mostly landlords or place-hunting barristers. They support the *status quo* because it supports them, for no change could bring them benefit; but where is the "loyalty" or chivalry here? The landlord members are Messrs Saunderson, Waring, O'Neill, Mulholland, Macartney, Hamilton, H. Pinnkett, McAlmont, Hill. Why should they want a change? The lawyers are Messrs D. Flunkett, Carson, Boss, Dane, Barton, Kenny, Kentoul. What good could a reform do them? Five other Ulster M.P.'s are not Irishmen at all—viz., Messrs Russell, Lea, Forster, Harland, and Wolff, who may be treated as mere party-hacks whose talk does not count. Of the remaining two Ulstermen in Parliament, one, Mr Johnson, of Ballykilbeg, has already

held office, having vacated the seat he won in the 1874 Parliament (by defying the law and going to gaol) to accept the post of Fishery Commissioner, and he re-entered the House on his dismissal therefrom for constant speech-making. . . . The seven years preceding the incoming of the present Government were years of fatness for Tory lawyers in Ireland, and the savour of them may well affect the highly-strung sensibilities of the legal props of the Union in the House of Commons. There were then given away for party services to True Blues of the right sort the Attorney-Generalship, at £5000 a year and fees (four times); the Solicitor-Generalship, at half the price (four times); a Law-Lordship, £6000; a Lord Chancellorship, £8000; the Chief Justiceship, £5000 (twice); three Queen's Bench Judgeships, £3500 each; one Land Judge, £3500; one Bankruptcy Judge, £2000; one Judicial Land Commissionership, £3500; two Land Commissionerships £3000 each; two Purchase Commissionerships, £2000 each; fourteen County Judgeships, at from £1000 to £2000; a Chief Receivership, £1000; two Taxing Masterships, £800; while as for jobs like Registrars in Lunacy, Sub-Commissionerships, Resident Magistrateships, Fishery Commissionerships, Crown Prosecutorships, berths in the Board of Works, the Local Government Board, the Prison Board, Examiners on Title Valuation Boards, Registry of Deeds, Clerks of the Crown—trifles at from £800 to £2000 a year—they almost went a-begging. Patronage valued at £150,000 a year must have fallen to the Tory Government in Ireland since the Liberals went out in 1885, without reckoning local innings at grand juries, boards of guardians, asylum boards, etc., which always remain with the ascendancy party. It is, therefore, safe to say that our Unionist lawyers in the House of Commons are persons with expectations—when the "outs" come in. What wonder, then, if they threaten to "line the ditches" to keep all these good things in the family?

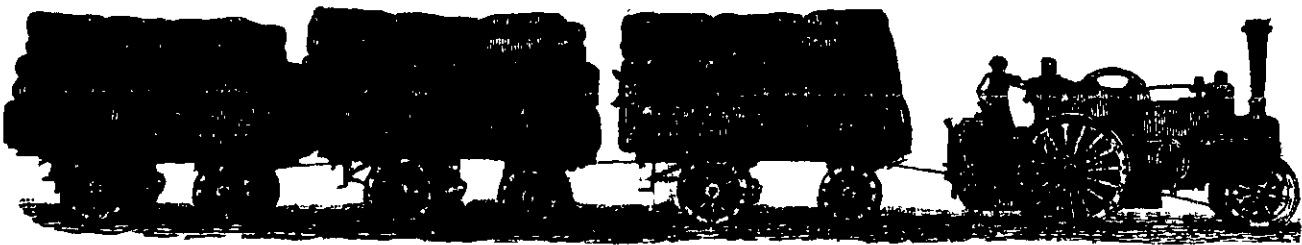
Mr Henry Lucy, the distinguished London journalist, who has been paying a visit to Dublin, writes under date June 2:—Lord Houghton is, for the situation, an ideal Lord-Lieutenant. Young, rich, good looking, with a fine presence and an admirable manner, he steps into the Vicereignty as if it were a family inheritance. The position of the hour is one of supreme and unique difficulty. Heretofore, save during the brief term of Lord Aberdeen's office, the position of the Viceroy has been clearly defined. He has been the headpiece, the outward and visible sign of the British ascendancy, which galls the Irish and gratifies Ulster and other sections of the "garrison." Ireland was divided into two camps, the English and the anti-English. Lord Houghton comes upon the scene with the dawn of a new era. It is understood that the Lord-Lieutenant has no politics, being simply the representative of the Sovereign. But Lord-Lieutenants come and go with Ministries, and however cleverly they may hide the colour, are steeped in the hue of party politics. Lord Houghton is the representative of the Sovereign in Ireland, but he is also the nominee of a Government which is straining every nerve in order to give Ireland Home Rule. No one talks politics in the drawing-room or dining-room at Dublin Castle, or amid the more pleasant environments of the Viceregal Lodge. But facts are stubborn things. Whilst the populace of Dublin cheer Lord Houghton whenever he appears, recognising in him the standard bearer of Home Rule, the Ulster party—that is to say, all that is rich and powerful, professional and official—regard him as a traitor to the Union. The Viceroy had this state of things brought forcibly to his mind in connection with two race meetings he attended in swift succession. One was at Punchestown, a sort of Ascot in its aristocratic gathering on the grand stand and in the paddocks. The other was at Baldoyle, within drive by outside car from Dublin, and much favoured by the populace. When his Excellency arrived at Punchestown he was received with averted eyes and chilling silence, few so loyal as to do him reverence. As Baldoyle he had an enthusiastic reception, and when he left a multitude ran a long distance by the carriage cheering him and Home Rule. Dublin is, of course, a military centre, and with us militarism is always a hotbed of Toryism whatever popular question may be to the fore. There have been wild stories about Lord Wolseley's feeling on the subject, attributing to him nothing less than intention to mutiny in case of conflict arising after passing of the Home Rule Bill. These are, of course, gross exaggerations, but in private conversation Lord Wolseley has a frank soldierly fashion of talking about politics (almost the only science he does not understand) which leaves no doubt on the mind of the listener as to where his sympathies lie on the question of Home Rule. At the luncheon given at the Vice-regal Lodge on the Queen's Birthday I chanced to sit near a distinguished officer, who almost apologised to me for his presence. He said he had been invited by Lord Houghton both to the luncheon and to the State banquet in the evening. Cherishing, as everyone does, a strong personal admiration for Lord Houghton, he felt he would be a traitor to the Empire if he paltered with the evil thing even to the extent of sitting at meat the guest of Mr Gladstone's Lord-Lieutenant. After long wrestling with his conscience he arrived at a compromise. Out of personal deference to Lord Houghton he would go to the luncheon; from concern for his country he would abstain from the banquet. Later in the evening I met him at tea at the Chief Secretary's lodge, his arm

J. & H. McLAREN'S **(Leeds)** TRACTION ENGINES

ALSO

PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE, and FIXED ENGINES

Combine Durability, Simplicity, Handiness, and Speed.



GOLD MEDAL, Haddington, N.B., after a Trial Open to All Comers. FIRST PRIZE, 475, Glasgow, 1888, after a Severe Trial. The above Awards are the Latest that have been competed for at Home, and McLAREN was First in both. They are the ONLY Traction Engines used for Carrying Wool from the back country to Christchurch.

W. A. McLAREN, Agent, ST. ASAPH STREET, Christchurch.

A FEW ADVANTAGES

— OF THE —

DRESDEN PIANOFORTE COMPANY'S

✦ HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. *✦*

- 1st.—No Matter where you live, it enables you to become the owner of a thoroughly good and sound Pianoforte or American Organ by simply paying the Hire for a stated period.
- 2nd.—Possession is obtained on payment of the first Monthly or Quarterly instalment.
- 3rd.—No further expense whatever is incurred beyond the instalments for the period agreed on.
- 4th.—The Piano or American Organ can be exchanged for one of a better class at any time within the period of hiring.
- 5th.—An Excellent Piano or Organ (warranted for 10 years) can be obtained for a small deposit and payment of 20s monthly.
- 6th.—A First-Class Guarantee is given with every instrument purchased.
- 7th.—Old Pianos taken in exchange and full market value allowed.
- 8th.—Catalogues, Terms, &c., sent Post Free on application.

THE DRESDEN PIANOFORTE COMPANY'S DEPOT,
29 and 31 PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN
J. A. X. RIEDLE Manager

WANTED KNOWN.

R. WAGHORN,
PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, ETC.,
HAS REMOVED FROM

CASTLE STREET to more Commodious Premises in the OCTAGON, DUNEDIN (lately occupied by J. Nisbet), where he is prepared to supply the Trade and Public with Paperhangings, Colours Oils, and Brushes, and all Painters' requisites at the Lowest Rates.

Thanking the Public for past favours.

A. H. COOK, TAILOR

(Successor to J. Cook and Sons, Established 1842),

227 LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

The latest and most fashionable Tweeds always in stock, direct from my Home Buyer.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

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

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

ROYAL ALBERT HOTEL
Corner of GEORGE & LONDON STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MOLONEY Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated and refurnished the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, now offers Unrivalled Accommodation to Travellers, Boarders, and the General Public.

Private Rooms for Families. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
All the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beer kept in Stock

STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE, 29 George street (next Wardell Bros.). Cheapest Crockery and Lamp House in Dunedin

WANTED KNOWN—Try the Staffordshire House for Crockery, Lampware, Brushware, Tinware, Saucepans, and every Household Requisite.

RITCHIE'S for Lamps and Fittings of Every Description. Lamps repaired and New Burners fitted.

THE Staffordshire House established to supply the Public with Goods at Smallest Possible Profit for Cash. Trial solicited. Ritchie's, 29, George street (next Wardell Bros.).

NOONDAY OIL

BRIGHT, CLEAR, STEADY LIGHT,
Free from Fumes.

BEST LIGHT FOR READING,
Being Cool and Steady.

RESERVES HEALTH AND EYESIGHT.

Put up in strong tins and cases to avoid leakage,
Fitted with improved oil faucet. Costs very little more than ordinary oils.
INSIST UPON HAVING "NOONDAY."

REMOVED! REMOVED! REMOVED!
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 portmanteaus, 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.

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

in a sling. "Ah," he said, "you see one cannot with impunity bow the knee in the temple of Bimbo. When I was riding into town after luncheon at the Vice-regal Lodge my horse came a cropper on the cobblestones, and I have sprained my wrist." I tried to convince him that this was rather a judgment for his having declined to go to the State banquet, but he was inexorable.

THE JOVIAL PASSENGER.

(From the *Chicago Post*)

It was a lovely afternoon towards the close of September when we weighed anchor and sailed out of the river Mersey, bound for Melbourne. We had a good ship—Janet's Pride—laden with miscellaneous articles. On board were fourteen passengers, and, take them all in all, a pleasanter lot I never steered across the stormy seas.

There were three old gentlemen who were going out to share their fortunes, come what might, and which, poor souls, they seemed to think fashioned in the brightest colours long before the English coast was out of sight.

Then there was a solitary old gentleman who, judging from the general tone of his conversation, was seeking the new world for the ostensible purpose of finding faults with it.

There were young married couples, all full of hope and activity, but bent upon making a new home far away from their native land.

There was also a very jolly elder brother and sister, neither of whom had ever entered into the bonds of matrimony, but, instead, had stuck by each other through life.

There were three old Australian settlers who had been over to have a peep at the old country, and who were now returning to the land which, to them, through long communion, had become the dearest of all others, "home, sweet home."

Last, though not least, was a solitary passenger, who soon became the pet of all on board. He was a man of twenty-eight, with a long beard and a silky moustache. His name was Reginald May. His reason for taking the sea voyage was the delicate state of his health.

There was not the least doubt that the poor fellow's chest was considerably affected, for his voice, though charmingly sweet, was one of the weakest I ever heard, because its hollowness suggested consumption. He always wore a muffler round his throat.

In all my wide experience I never knew anyone with so many friends and such undivided esteem, and in so short a time, as Reginald May. I believe there was not a sailor on board who did not entertain the warmest possible liking for him. As for the passengers, they never seemed so happy as when listening to his amusing anecdotes, of which he seemed to possess an inexhaustible store. And this delicate young Englishman had made his conquest over all our hearts before we had been three weeks at sea.

He was, too, very clever with his hands. He could shape you anything out of a piece of wood, make an oyster to an elephant, and at making models of ships I never met his equal. He was, besides, most kind and considerate towards his fellow-passengers. When the three elderly gentlemen from Australia were afflicted with sea-sickness he was the first to offer to help them about when they slowly recovered. He would insist on their taking his arm, weak as he was himself, and he would lead them about on the deck with a firmness that spoke well for his sea legs.

I do not remember any voyage ever passing so quickly as the one when the pleasant passenger was on board. I could here make a long pause to dwell on the pleasant memories I still entertain of that young man.

We were within a week's sail of Melbourne. May had all but completed his model of the Janet's Pride, which he proposed presenting to me on the night before we landed. He worked at the model on deck, choosing for his table an empty water cask under the shelter of the bulwarks. He was always at work, in the morning long before any of the passengers had turned out of their snug berths.

As I have stated, we were but a week's sail from Melbourne. For the first time the jovial passenger appeared at the dinner table with a solemn face and a silent tongue. I asked him the reason for the change in his wonted cheerful manner. At first he tried to evade my queries, but I pressed him until I won from him an explanation.

"Perhaps, after all, it is only fair that I should explain a little," he answered. "The fact of the matter is, my friends, that my watch has been stolen."

"Stolen!" we all cried.

"Undoubtedly. But I pray you, captain, he said, turning to me, not to say one word about it. The only thing that renders the loss of it of any consequence to me is the fact that it was once my mother's. On that account I would not have lost it for any amount of money. However, it is useless to cry over spilt milk, as the old adage has it."

"If the watch is in this ship, we ought to find it," I said.

"My dear captain, if you will leave the matter entirely in my

hands, I think I may recover it. This request I am sure you will oblige me by granting."

"Why, certainly, my dear sir," I said, "but still——"

"Exactly," he interrupted, with his pleasant smile. "You would like to investigate the case to the utmost of your power, I know my dear captain. But I can trust you to keep your promise and leave the thing entirely in my hands, cannot I?"

How could I refuse him?

You may readily imagine what consternation this event gave rise to among the other passengers. The three old gentlemen at once began to explain that they owned jewellery to the value of £400, which they usually kept locked up in a brown leather writing-case, but unfortunately, at the present time, the lock was out of order.

Mr May suggested a safe deposit for their valuables.

The young married couples announced the fact of their having at least £200 worth of jewellery, and they, too, consulted Mr May as to the safest place for secreting it.

The kind-hearted brother and sister had, it appeared, more valuables in the way of jewellery than anyone on board, since £1500 never purchased what they possessed.

The whole evening was occupied in speculating as to the probable perpetrator of the theft, and in condoling with Mr May and his loss. Everyone turned in that night in an uneasy state of mind, and it was with astonishment that they found themselves in the morning in full possession of their worldly goods. This improved condition of affairs seemed to reassure our passengers, who at once again began to look cheerful and at ease.

Reginald May's face wore its wonted smile, and, as heretofore, he charmed and enlivened us with his vivacity and anecdotes. All the day long he worked on the model of the ship, still using the top of the empty water-cask for a worktable.

That night we retired to rest with minds far more at ease than on the previous one. Alas! What a scene of danger and distress came with the morning! Every passenger on board owning jewellery had been robbed during the night.

The three old gentlemen, the young married couples, and the kind-hearted brother and sister, found themselves minus every article they possessed. Even the grumbling old gentleman had lost his gold snuff-box.

There was no keeping matters quiet this time. The thief must be traced and brought to justice. What was the wisest method of procedure? What would Mr May suggest?

"I would suggest, though most reluctantly, that every sailor and every sailor's baggage be carefully searched," he said.

"I agree to see to that," I remarked.

"This," he continued, "must be most humiliating to the feelings of your crew, captain, and, therefore, in common fairness to them as our fellow-men, let me suggest that every passenger's luggage be also thoroughly searched."

A little hesitation on the part of one or two of the passengers was shown before acceding to the last proposal, but our pleasant passenger soon contrived to bring those who thus demurred to his way of thinking.

"Of course, there is not a passenger on board who is not above suspicion," he said, "yet, in justice to the feelings of the crew, it is the least we can do."

This delicate feeling and thoughtfulness on the part of Mr May rendered him more pleasing to our eyes than ever.

Many of the crew objected strongly to being searched, but all were compelled to submit. The old boatswain was wild with anger, and vowed that if it cost him his life he would trace the thief who caused him to be searched like a common pickpocket. Even the pleasant passenger utterly failed to soothe his deep sense of injury.

Well, a thorough search was made by myself and the kind-hearted old gentleman and his sister. Everyone's traps were ransacked from top to bottom without success. Further search was useless. What was to be done?

That night, all having been made snug and everyone having turned in, I went on deck, it being what we call at sea "the captain's watch." About 4 o'clock in the morning I turned in, the second officer then coming on duty. My cabin was situated amidships on deck, and from my window I could see from larboard and starboard, and from stem to stern.

Somehow I could not rest, so, dressing myself, I determined to sit up and smoke. I drew aside my curtains and looked out. It was the gray light of the early morning, and there was a stiff breeze blowing. To my great surprise I beheld Reginald May on deck. I was about to open my cabin door and invite him to join me in my unrest, when the peculiar nature of his proceedings riveted my attention. He looked timidly around, as if afraid of attracting observation. Then suddenly, as if the coast was clear, he walked rapidly toward the empty water cask, on which he was accustomed to manufacture his model of the ship. Once more glancing cautiously about him, he then applied his hand to the cask and, with a rapid movement, lifted half the top bodily off.

My astonishment and excitement were intense. Another hasty glance around, and he put his hand down into the cask, then quickly

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON

B A Y N E B R O S.,
GRAIN MERCHANTS.

STEAM CHAFF WORKS AND CORN CRUSHING MILLS.

Retail Premises: Manchester Street.
Wholesale Store: Martin Street,
CHRISTCHURCH.

B. B. MARTIN.] [A. CARRICK MARTIN

R. B. MARTIN AND SON,
VALUATORS, HOUSE, LAND, ESTATE,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Act in the capacity of Agents to sell or let Land and Houses, Collect Rents, Invest Moneys, Negotiate Loans, Effect Insurances, Attend Waste Land Board Meetings, Crown Land Sales and Ballots, and Educational Reserve Sales.

Communications regarding Crown Lands open and to be opened for sale or selection promptly answered, and plans, etc., forwarded free of charge.

Persons in the country and others desirous of taking up Crown Lands can do so by employing us to act for them, and thus avoid the expense and loss of time involved in coming to Dunedin.

Office: Colonial Bank Buildings, Water Street, DUNEDIN.

Postal and Telegraphic Address—

R. B. MARTIN AND SON,
DUNEDIN.

WAITATI BUSH SAW MILLS

(Seventeen miles North of Dunedin).

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

Having Secured the Extensive Bush at Waitati, where we have just completed our Mills and Tramway to the Railway Station.

We are prepared to

DELIVER TIMBER AND MINING PROPS.

Direct at Railway Stations North and South of Waitati, thus saving to Customers

MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.

LARGE STOCKS
OF
DOORS AND SASHES.

FINDLAY & MURDOCH
DUNEDIN.

29 ROYAL ARCADE,
DUNEDIN.



H. H. BAILEY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELLER.

A splendid assortment of Eight-Day Striking American Clocks from 17s 6d. Watches and Clocks of every description. Watches cleaned, 4s 6d—guaranteed 18 months. Main-springs, 4s. Jewellery neatly and promptly repaired. Country orders promptly.

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

BURKE'S HOTEL,
Corner of High and Manchester Streets,
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

Hot, cold, and shower baths. The best accommodation in Christchurch on the Most Reasonable terms. Special Arrangements made with Theatrical Companies, Associations, and others, on application to P. BURKE, Proprietor. All communications promptly attended to.

P.O. BOX, 364 TELEPHONE, 428.

J. HARRISON
BOOT MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER,
81 Victoria Street (opposite Trent's Mill),
CHRISTCHURCH.

N.B.—My Spring Goods just arrived, and Remarkably Cheap.

FRANCIS MEENAN
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

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

J. RHODES & CO.
DUNEDIN

STEAM DYING & CLEANING WORK
116 George Street, Dunedin.

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

J. WILSON
J. PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER,
CORNER ARCADE & BURNETT STREET,
ASHBURTON.



G. MUNRO & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail

MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Corner of KING STREET and MORAY PLACE
(Off George Street), DUNEDIN,
And CARARA ITALY.

Plans furnished and executed for all kinds of MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES TABLETS In Granite, Marble, or Stone.

Marble Baths, Busts and Medallions cut from Photographs, Statuary, in Groups or Single Figures, for halls or public buildings, Tomb Railings—any design.

The best quality of Oamaru Stone supplied in any quantity from their quarries at Kakani on the Shortest Notice. Large Stocks on hand Inspection invited. The Trade supplied.

BRITISH HOTEL
OXFORD TERRACE, CHRISTCHURCH.

P. W. COMMONS has taken over the above Hotel, and considerable alterations have been made in the outside and inside appearance of the building.

Best quality Liquor only kept.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION.
Special Terms for Boarders and Travellers.

W. R. BORDER,
Six years Foreman for Scott Bros.,
Christchurch,

ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT, BOILER-SMITH, &c.

All kinds of Engines, Boilers, and Milling Machinery Made and Repaired.
Estimates given for Verandahs and all classes of Iron Work.

Bicycles repaired at Reasonable Rates.

S. MURPHY
(Opposite Wood's Boot Factory),
ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate to the Travelling and General Public that she makes GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, NIGHT-SHIRTS, &c.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Pin-forges, etc., of Every Variety.
Orders promptly attended to.—Prices Moderate.



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

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

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

To	3lb	7lb	14lb	28lb	56lb	112lb
Christ'ch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
Inv'rc'rg'	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Oamaru	6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d
	3lb			20lb	50lb	100lb

Anckland } Each addi- (2s 6d 3s 6d 4s 6d
Napier ... } s tional up } 2s 6d 4s 0d 4s d
Well'ng't'n } to 9lb, 3d. } 2s 6d 3s 6d 4s d

And upwards at slight increase.
Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—
11b, 1s; and 6d per lb additional.
Agents for Gt. Britain... W. R. Sutton & Co.
" Melbourne ... F. Tate
" Sydney ... Sydney Transfer Co.
C.O.D.—Amount of invoices collected against delivery of goods on small commission.
HEAD OFFICE: 7 MANSE STREET.

WITH COMPLIMENTS.
MR. T. S. LAMBERT
(Late of Christchurch & Dunedin).
Architect & Building Surveyor,
Has Commenced Business
IN WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS,
36, LAMBTON QUAY,
Wellington.
Consultations Free.

W. MEECH, Boot and Shoe Maker
and Importer,
HIGH STREET, RANGIORA.
Repairs Executed with despatch.

WATCH THIS SPACE
For Announcement

By
KERR AND BARNETT,
STANMORE NURSERY
CHRISTCHURCH.

IMPERIAL HOTEL
NORMANBY.

Two minutes walk from RAILWAY STATION. First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

Good Paddocking, Stabling, etc.
BEST WINES, SPIRITS, AND ALES.
WILLIAM QUYNNE (Late of Turikina)
Proprietor.

MR. T. J. COLLINS,

~ DENTAL SURGEON, ~

(Ten Years' London experience.)

82 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

(3 doors above G & T Young Jewellers)

withdrew it, holding in his grasp a small bag, which he rapidly concealed in the breast of his coat. He again took a hasty survey, and was about making another dive into the strange receptacle for hidden goods when he suddenly withdrew, having quickly replaced the lid on the cask. In another moment the cause of his alarm was made apparent, as a couple of sailors passed him on the way to relieve the man at the wheel.

When all was again quiet, for an instant he seemed determined to return at once to the old cask, and no doubt, withdraw something more that the interruption had prevented his taking in the first place. But suddenly changing his mind, he went down the stairs that led from the deck to the sleeping cabin.

Scarcely had May disappeared when another figure, stealthily crossing the deck, met my anxious expectation. It was the boatswain. I saw him glance towards the stairs down which May had taken his departure. He then made directly for the cask. It was now obvious to me that the old boatswain had been watching the pleasant voyager.

Just as the old sailor reached the water cask a heavy green sea struck the ship to windward, necessitating the boatswain's holding on by the ropes to keep his footing, and precisely at the same moment May appeared at the top of the cabin stairs.

The instant the ship steadied herself the old boatswain commenced his examination of the water cask. For a moment only May stood gazing at him with as evil a glance as I ever saw. With one bound he was upon the sailor before he could protect himself. I waited no longer, but flung open my cabin door and sprang to the rescue. In a few minutes we had our pleasant friend in irons.

So you see he was the chief offender after all, hiding his knavery under the pleasantest exterior I ever met with. The manner in which he had manufactured the top of the water cask was a very ingenious piece of carpentry. In the interior of the sides of the cask he had driven several nails about two feet from the top on which he had suspended in wash leather bags the jewellery he had stolen.

You may easily imagine the surprise evinced by the people on board on discovering that the thief was the man for whom each and every one of them entertained such regard.

As the expiration of three days from the date of May's detection we landed in Melbourne, and of course, I handed him over to the police, but, as no one cared to remain in the town for the purpose of prosecuting him, he was summarily dealt with. The presiding magistrate sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THROUGH EGYPT, PALESTINE, TURKEY, AND GREECE, WITH THE CAMERA.

(A lecture delivered at the Catholic Institute, Wellington street, Auckland, under the auspices of the Auckland Catholic Literary Society, by the Rev W. MAHONEY.)

LADIES and gentlemen,—I hope from the title of this lecture that you will not expect too much either in the way of description or illustration, because in speaking of such countries as Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and Greece, there are so very many places of interest one would naturally expect to hear something about that it would take too long to touch on them all, and I shall confine myself to the chief places of interest, and give you my impressions of them. Moreover, there are places in those ancient lands that I myself did not see, but I saw the most noteworthy spots in the land of Egypt, the Holy Land, the land of the grand Turk, and the classic land of Greece. There were some historic bodies of water also which I did not see, e.g., the Lake of Galilee, but among those that I did see, were the Dead Sea, the Red Sea, and the Black Sea. The views which shall be shown upon the screen were taken by my brother who accompanied me, with a kodak camera, and mounted by him as magic lantern slides, so you can rely on them as being accurate representations of the places described. It is a novel sensation to go from the bustle and glare of the nineteenth century into the comparative repose of that ancient civilisation of those historic lands of the East, where life flows on its quiet way, and where there is shown an unaffected contempt for modern improvements, and especially in Egypt and Palestine the children of Ishmael cling with the greatest tenacity to their primitive manners, mode of dress, and means of locomotion. It was a strange experience for one going from this newest of new

lands to tread the soil of those oldest of ancient lands, the land where history was first written, the primeval home of the sciences, that country which has played so prominent a part in the early ages of the world's history—Egypt, the house of bondage. We made our acquaintance with Egypt at Suez, where we landed after exactly four weeks' steam from Melbourne. Suez is the Red Sea port of the Canal, the harbour of the Mediterranean side being Port Said, but as there is so little of interest there the less said about it the better. At Suez we went ashore, and on landing found ourselves at the mercies of a crowd of Arabs, who immediately commenced a battle royal for the possession of our luggage, which they hurried off to the Custom House, where it was examined by a taciturn officer, but we were not done with the Arabs, who continued to pursue us through Suez as far as the railway station. From Suez the railway passes through the desert by the banks of the fresh water canal as far as Ismailia, a town midway between Suez and Port Said. From there it goes on to a place called Zagazig, whence it takes a route to Cairo passing by the field of Tel El Kebir, famous for its battle in the last Egyptian campaign, and now containing many graves of British soldiers who fell in that unfortunate war with Arabi Pasha, and so on, the railway passing through most beautiful country, rich in verdure, dotted here and there with palm plantations, but its beauty marred occasionally by the wretched mud houses of the fellahen, though sometimes a group of palms will shelter the white domed tomb of a Shiek or a well of sweet water. At length a familiar object comes in view, familiar through illustrated books, for who has not seen a picture of the pyramids, and sure enough for many miles off are visible over the undulating pastures, over the loftiest intervening buildings, those silent and mysterious sentinels of the desert, those mighty structures unique of their kind, the pyramids. The most famous of the pyramids of Ghizeh is that of Cheops, which, according to Herodotus, was built in the year 2120 B.C., and occupied 100,000 men 20 years in its construction. A great deal of this has been covered by the sand, but what is visible measures 482ft in height, and 765ft at its base. According to Strabo this mighty pile was 800ft high, for he says that the door was in the centre. The pyramids look just as imposing at a distance as they do when near, on account of the perspective. They are very rough, and were formerly covered with a casing of white marble and granite, which was removed by the Caliphs in order to build their palaces. From the summit of Cheops there is a magnificent view. To the south is seen the mighty desert of the Sahara with its ocean of sand, and to the north El Kaherah "the Victorian" Cairo, the city of Mars. Close to the pyramids is another unique monument, the Sphinx, which is cut out of the solid rock. It is the worse for wear. It was supposed to cover the tomb of some king, and dimensions are 100ft in length, 63ft high, and circumference of the forehead 102ft. There is an altar at its breast. The pyramids of Ghizeh are actually six miles from Cairo, and a splendid road leads to the city crossing the Nile by a very fine swing bridge. The view of Cairo from across the Nile is very pretty, but in order to get a comprehensive view of this ancient city one must go to the citadel. Cairo, the city of the "Arabian Nights," the city we heard so much of in youth in connection with Aladdin, with Ali Baba, with Sinbad the sailor, and other heroes of our childhood, was founded 970 B.C. It is like nearly all the other cities of Egypt built on the Nile, that precious river, which is as a river of gold to the inhabitants, for without the rising of the Nile the North of Egypt would be like the Lybian desert which encroaches on the city. The view from the citadel takes in the foreground the ancient mosque of Sultan Hassan, 750 years old, and which was considered such a masterpiece of architecture by the Sultan, that he cut off the right hand of the architect, so that he could never design another like it. A fine view is also had of the pyramids of the Sakkara, and the site of Memphis, the ancient capital of the Pharaohs, and also the tombs of the Caliphs. These tombs exhibit a great variety of Saracenic architecture. Some of them are 500 years old, and were erected over the remains of the Caliphs, or rulers of the Mamelukes, a fierce tribe of Circassians from the Caucasus. These tombs stand outside the precincts of the city, on the sands of the desert where all is solemn and silent, barren and lifeless, a fitting abode of the dead. As to the citadel itself it is the most interesting part of the city. It is to Cairo what the Acropolis is to Athens, or the Castle Hill to Edinburgh, a natural fortress, and has its historic associations. The fortifications were built by the famous Saladin in 1166, but the modern structures on it were erected by the celebrated Viceroy

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE DUNEDIN TIMBER AND HARDWARE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Having purchased the SAW MILLS and BUSINESS OF

MR. JAMES GILMOUR, King st., Dunedin,

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 Manager of this Company),

beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute orders for every description of

BUILDING MATERIAL

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

A SASH, DOOR, & TURNERY FACTORY is now being erected, where Joiners' work, to suit the requirements of Contractors, will also be done.

TIMBER delivered from the BUSH MILLS direct, Along the Line of Railway North and South AT MILL PRICES,

Railway freight only added.

A large stock of

SEASONED TIMBER,

Both New Zealand and Foreign, Will be kept in the Dunedin Yards. Also the best brands of

CEMENT

And a varied assortment of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.

DUNEDIN TIMBER AND HARDWARE COMPANY,

KING AND ST. ANDREW STREETS. G. O'DRISCOLL, Manager.

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONY.

(Copy of letter received)

Owaka, Catlin's River.—Mr T. JOHNSTONE, Chemist, Manse street, Dunedin.

Dear Sir,—I write to let you know of the benefit I have received from your SYRUP OF SACRED BARK. I had been suffering for about four years from indigestion and pains after eating, and tried numbers of remedies without success, but one bottle of Sacred Bark has completely cured me. It has also cured a number of others I have recommended it to.—I am, yours, etc., JOSEPH REANY

(late of the Globe Hotel).

SYRUP OF SACRED BARK sent, post free, on receipt of 1s 6d in stamps. Medicines delivered Free of postage in town or country. THOMAS JOHNSTONE,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST (by Examination; Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

H. MCINTOSH AND CO

COAL AND FIREWOOD MERCHANTS, GREAT KING STREET (Opposite Messrs D. and J. Bacon's Livery Stables).

All kinds of Coal and Firewood supplied at shortest notice.

CENTRAL HOTEL

PALMERSTON NORTH, (Next Theatre Royal).

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

A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

MAURICE CRONIN PROPRIETOR.

RAILWAY HOTEL

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. First-class Stabling Accommodation.

MONEY.

I have been instructed to invite applications for loans of not less than £200, on freehold security.

I have also several small sums awaiting investment on freehold or other security.

E. O. HURLEY BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, No 1, Rangitikei street, Palmerston North. TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

NOTICE!

E. F. LAWRENCE, BUTCHER, 82 AND 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon daily for Orders. The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy fed Pork, Beautiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc. Small Goods a Specialty—Fresh Daily.

Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.

VOICE DEVELOPMENT AND ARTISTIC SINGING.

Notice of arrival from London.

MR ALBERT RICHARDSON, Conservatorios 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.

PURE LINSEED OIL

(GUARANTEED),

White Lead, Paints, Dry Colors, Lubricating Oils, Methyd. Spirits, Varnishes, Glue, Aniline Colors, Hessian and Scrim, Artists' Materials, Window and Mirror Glass, Gilt Mouldings, &c. SMITH & SMITH, Dunedin.

PRESERVED SHEEPS' AND LAMBS' TONGUES.

St George Brand. New Season.

WE ARE NOW TINNING the OUTPUT of the Burnside and Oamaru Freezing Works. Needless to say these are the selected SHEEP for export, the TONGUES of which are much preferable to the ordinary run of this article.

Prepared under a new process, which gives a finer Flavour and more Jelly.

Retail Price: 1s per tin.

To be had from the Trade generally; or from

IRVINE AND STEVENSON, 69, 70 George street, DUNEDIN.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

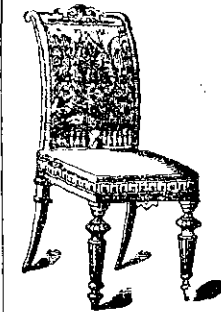
(late Carroll's), GEORGE STREET (near Octagon), DUNEDIN.

P. DWYER ... Proprietor.

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

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

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



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.

Jameson Anderson & Co's
Pure Seas Air Unparalleled
 No 155 Colombo St
and all the Leading Stockishere

NOTICE.

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

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

Mehemet Ali, and foremost among them is the gorgeous mosque built of polished granite and alabaster. The interior decorations of this mosque are a marvel of barbaric splendour, and a glimpse of this building is worth a visit to Cairo alone. The greatest interest attaching to the citadel is, perhaps, that in connection with the unparalleled act of treachery on the part of Mehemet Ali when he caused the massacre of 470 Mamelukes whom he had invited to a banquet. Out of that number but one, Emin Bey, escaped, by leaping his horse over the wall, and to look down on the spot over 100 feet below where he landed, it is astonishing to think the man survived it. Cairo has altogether 300 mosques. There is a good deal of bustle in some of the streets of Cairo, especially where the shops are. To be a shopkeeper one requires to be a polyglot, *i.e.*, it is necessary to speak English, Italian, French, Greek, and Arabic, though Italian predominates. There are a great many Greek shopkeepers though, their shops bearing Greek signs. A favourite occupation of the Arabs is selling quail or driving donkeys. The quails are very large, no doubt the same sort as the Israelites had in the desert. You meet the donkey boys everywhere, as the donkey is to the people of Cairo what the train is to us, for when a person wishes to go anywhere, they just get aboard of a donkey, and by paying a piastre (2½d) you can go a long way, the boy always accompanying you to knock the flies off the donkey's hindquarters. Another common incident of street life is an Arab funeral. They carry the corpse in an open coffin covered with a cloth, and the mourners chant a dirge in two choruses. No women are allowed to be present. One of the oldest parts of Cairo is Boulac, which is near the water. It is at Boulac that most of the "dahbeas" lie, with their peculiar lateen sails. An interesting suburb of Cairo is Matarath or Heliopolis, the City of the Sun, and the place called On in Scripture, three miles distant. It once contained a famous temple to the sun, and of that large city all that now remains is a single obelisk of red granite, the oldest in the world, as it was erected 1750 B.C. It was the city of Plato and of the Holy Family after the flight into Egypt, and is the traditional site of Moses' birth. From Cairo we went on to Alexandria, where the only object of any interest is Pompey's pillar. The climate of Egypt

of the temple destroyed, etc. Because of the walls thrown down. Because of our departed glory. Because of our great men who have perished. Because of the precious stone burned. Because of our priests who have stumbled. Because of our kings who despised them, we sit solitary and weep." St Stephen's gate, called by the Arabs Bab-el-Sitti Miriam, because it leads to the tomb of the Blessed Virgin, is the gate from out of which the martyrs walked to death. Continuing on down the road we cross over the brook Kedron, which is dry except in winter. There is a stone bridge over it now, and on the left is our Lady's tomb. This is really a large chapel that has been cut out of the rock, and a flight of forty steps lead down from the door. It belongs to the Schismatic Greeks, and contains besides the tomb of the Blessed Virgin, the tombs of her parents, Joachim and Ann, and also of St Joseph and Simeon. It is lit with lamps continually kept burning; in the centre of the chapel is a beautiful well of sweet water. A short distance along the road to the right is the Garden of Gethsemani, with its ancient oaks, whose roots, according to Pliny, never die. Every olive tree in Palestine is taxed, but these are exempt. Titus ordered all trees within certain distance to be destroyed, but these were spared owing to being so near the wall. Gethsemani is at the foot of the Mount of Olives, which is by far the steepest hill about Jerusalem. Its summit is crowned with a large building with a lofty tower, a Russian convent from whence is obtained the best panorama of Jerusalem and its surroundings. Below us to the west is the city of Sion, to the south Bethlehem, to the north the Damascus road, and to the east the Dead Sea, the Jordan, and the mountains of Moab, that seem so very near under the clear blue sky. By far the most conspicuous object in a panorama of Jerusalem is the mosque of Omar, which occupies the site of Solomon's temple. It is perhaps the most magnificent and interesting mosque in the world, and has one singular feature about it, that it has no minaret, and was built in 636, when the holy places were overrun by the infidel, by the Caliph Omar, but his successor improved it considerably and covered it with copper gilt. It was afterwards embellished by other Caliphs with marble and mosaics and ironwork covered with silver and gold and that is what now gives it such a gorgeous and imposing appear

CARTER'S FINAL SALE!

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.

CARTER'S SELLING OUT SALE.

is delightful in the spring. We left Alexandria in an Egyptian steamer direct for the Holy Land, the journey occupying 26 hours. To those who visit Palestine, the land of sacred memories, for the first time, there is naturally a great deal of expectancy, and so others, like myself, were on the look out for the first glimpse of land. The harbours on the Syrian coast are all open roads' ends, and so there is an element of uncertainty about landing. We anchored about a mile off Jaffa, and were taken ashore in an open boat while there was a nasty swell rolling in, which made it rather unpleasant. As we were under the protection of Cook's agent we had not the experience of Suez, as the agent saw after our luggage, passed it through the customs, and our passports were not examined. There is a very fair hotel at Jaffa kept by Hardegg; rooms called after 12 tribes. I slept with Dan. Jaffa is noted as containing the house of Simon the Tanner, where St Peter had the vision. Left Jaffa for Ramleh, 12 miles distant, passing through the beautiful valley of Sharon, mentioned by Isaiah, chapter xxxv. In the suburbs of Jaffa are its famous orange and lemon groves, which fruit, along with wheat, form the staple export from this town. The road to Jerusalem is a very good one, made by the French, and very level for carriages as far as Ramleh, the ancient Arimathea and home of Joseph and Nicodemus also. After leaving Ramleh the road ascends the mountains of Judea, where we pass by Abu Gosh, with the church of the Crusaders. It was the home of a robber chief, from whom it takes its name. The road also passes by Kolonich and over the valley of the Terebruth, where is seen the brook from where David took the stone that killed Goliath. At length we come in sight of that city which is the most sacred spot on earth to Christians and Jews, Jerusalem, the holy city. Jerusalem is surrounded now, as it has nearly always been, by walls. The present walls were built by Sultan Soliman in 1534. The church of the Holy Sepulchre was built by Constantine, but was burnt in great part and restored under Caliph Hakem, 1048. Every Friday the Jews go to a place under what remains of what is supposed to have been the outer wall of Solomon's temple. These unfortunate people consist of German, Russian, Polish, Spanish, and Syrian Jews. They number about 40,000 out of 60,000. The women read from Esther lamentations and psalms while moaning and crying. They also chant this litany—"Because of the palace laid waste we sit solitary and weep. Because

ance to which no photo can do justice. It was taken in 1099 by the crusaders and converted into a Christian temple, but retaken by Saladin in 1189. The Turkish Government has spent £100,000 since 1875 in restoring it. It is octagonal in shape and has four doors and 56 windows. The dome is covered with lead, surmounted by a gilt crescent. The interior is superbly decorated with many coloured mosaics and coloured glass, with gilt lettered texts from the Koran around the walls. It contains also the rock on which tradition says Abraham was to sacrifice Isaac, and which was the thrashing floor of Arena, on which David built an altar, and on which amid the holy of holies the Ark of the Covenant reposed for four centuries. The Mahometans call it "Sakarah," and say that Mahomet mounted to Heaven on his steed from it; that it tried to follow him, but the archangel Gabriel kept it down. They show the mark of the archangel's hand. They say it is supported in the air by the mothers of Issa and Mahomet. On the under side they show the mark of Mahomet's head when he rose from prayer. Under it is a cave where the souls of deceased Mahomedans meet for prayer. At the north door is a slab of jasper with 19 nails, and one of which is drawn out each century to strengthen the throne of Allah. Satan pulled three out when stopped by Gabriel. The Mosque of Elaska is lower down, and contains the test columns. About five miles to the south is the city of David, Bethlehem, containing the grotto of the Nativity. Further south is Hebron, the ancient capital of Juda, where David reigned seven and a half years before being made king of all Israel. It contains the mosque of Abraham, the oldest mosque in the world. There is yet to be seen the ancient pool mentioned in 2nd Kings iv., where the murderers of Isboseth were put to death and their heads exposed. Near to Hebron is the valley of Mambre, where, according to the 13th Genesis, "Abraham removing his tent came and dwelt by the vale of Mambre which is in Hebron, and he built there an altar to the Lord." The old oak still shown is supposed to be the spot on which Abraham pitched his tent. On the opposite slope of Mount Olivet to Gethsemani is Bethany, the home of Martha and Mary, and the house of Lazarus, or rather its ruins are still shown. The road that leads by Bethany is also the road to the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea through the wilderness of Judea. It is not formed all the way as there are some rivers to cross which have no bridges, so in the dry season the road leads for some distance along the bed of a torrent before it descends into

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND PIANOS

GENUINE WHOLESALE PRICES
TO ALL PURCHASERS.

IRON BEDSTEDS, full size, with Spring Mattresses to fit, 55s
COLONIAL SOFAS, with Cushion and two Pillows, 22s 6d
PERAMBULATORS, best English make, 37s 6d
WOOD CHAIRS, 3s 6d CANE CHAIRS, 4s 6d
CARPETS, best 5-frame Brussels, 5s 6d per yard

WOVE WIRE MATTRESSES, our own make, full size, 25s
WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, nine pieces, spring stuffed,
covered in Tapestry, £10 10s
DINING ROOM SUITES, nine pieces spring stuffed, covered in
leather, £11 11s

£33 PIANOS | PIANOS | PIANOS £33

Payments extending over a term to suit Purchaser.

STOOL FREE WITH EACH PIANO

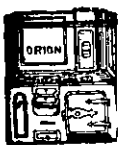
Sole Agents for the Celebrated FOSTER'S PIANOS

SCOLLAR & CHISHOLM,
BATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

THE Favourite KITCHEN RANGE

IS
SHACKLOCK'S "ORION."

It burns Lignite, Coal, or Wood.
REQUIRES NO SETTING.



Most Economical and Durable
Range made.
Supplied with High or Low
Pressure Boiler.

Prices and Advice given for all
kinds of Cooking and Heating
Apparatus.

Tomb Railing, Fretwork, & General Castings.
Repairs Effected.

H. E. SHACKLOCK.

Foundry: Crawford Street, Dunedin.

JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
Linoleum Warehouse,

18 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry
Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths
and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in
new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
and new.

A large assortment of Bamboo Tables,
Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new
colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest
new styles.

Houses Furnished on the Time Payment
System. Terms very easy. Everybody in
town and country cordially invited to visit
and inspect our Immense Stock.

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS!
At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,

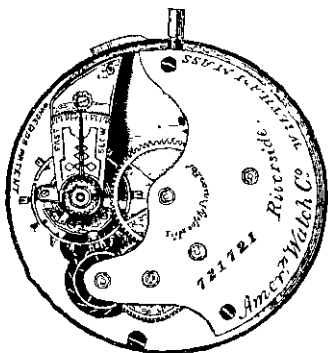
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

ARTHUR JOHN SHAW

(Successor to Peter Adair),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
13 BATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.



A Special Shipment of English Lever and
Waltham Watches just arrived.
Large and Varied Selection of Jewellery
suitable for Presentation.
REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-
CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests
by experts, proving our CEMENT to be equal
to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works,
supplied with the most modern plant obtain-
able, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement
Maker from England, with confidence we re-
quest Engineers, Architects, and others to
TEST our CEMENT side by side with the best
English obtainable.

Milburn LIME at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COM-
PANY (LIMITED), Dunedin.

FRANK OARDEN, Manager.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS
Established 1865.

H. PALMER,

STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

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

Tomb Railings in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly
attended to.

THE PRINCE OF SUMMER DRINKS.

THE WHITE CROSS BRAND

OF GINGER ALE

Now made by Thompson and Co., Dunedin,
carried off the "Gilbert Smith" Inter-
national Competition Medal
against seventy-nine
competitors in
London

Consumers are requested to compare with
other brands, and judge for themselves.
CAUTION.—Ask for White Cross brand. With-
out label not genuine.

THOMSON AND CO.,

Crawford and Bond streets, Dunedin.

CORBETT AND CO

PLUMBERS, &c., OCTAGON,
DUNEDIN.

PATENTEES and SOLE MANUFAC-
TURERS of the CORBETT PATENT
EXHAUST COWL AND VENTI-
LATOR.

Best and Cheapest in the Market
Telephone: 263

HOTELS FOR SALE.

Hotel (Pahiatua), rent £3 week; trade
£60 week. Ingoing £1,000.

Hotel (Carterton), rent £4 week; trade
£50 week. Price £850; half cash.

Hotel (Masterton), rent £4 week; trade
£40 week. Price £750.

Hotel (Wellington), rent £7 week; trade
average yearly £74 week; beer 20 to 30 bgds
monthly. £800 cash.

Hotel (Wellington), rent £4 week; trade
£40 week. Ingoing £700

Hotel (suburbs), valuation about £350;
rent £4 week. Easy terms.

Hotel (Palmerston North), rent £5 week;
trade £70 week. Ingoing £1,400.

DWAN BROS.,

Wellington.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL

TIMARU.

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

First-Class Accommodation for Boarders
and Visitors.

FREE STABLING.

H. B. KIRK

MANUFACTURER OF

Building Bricks, Well Bricks and Round
Chimney Bricks, Salt Glazed Sanitary Drain
Pipes (from 3in. to 21in. diameter, with
all the necessary junctions), Stench
Traps (of all sizes), Chimney Pots
and Air Bricks (all sizes), Fire
Bricks, Bakers' Blocks, Flower
and Seed Pots.

Also in Stock—For Sale—

Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Cow
Hair, Fireclay (ground and
raw), Sand, Shingle,
etc., etc.

Agent for Rutherford Bros. Hydraulic Lime.

CHRISTCHURCH DEPOT AND OFFICE,
193 TUAM STREET.

TELEPHONE: No. 432.

A. M'NAUGHTON & CO.

SAUCE MANUFACTURERS,
MAITLAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ask your Grocer for M'Naughton's Prize
Sauces.

Took Two Awards at New Zealand Exhibition.

Manufacturers of
Worcestershire, Coringa, and Ketchup Sauce

A. MORRISON AND CO.

(Late ANDERSON AND MORRISON)
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS
COPPERSMITHS, PLUMBERS,
GASFITTERS, ELECTROPLATERS, &c.

Manufacturers of Engineers' and Plumbers,
Brasswork, Confectionery, Brewing, Mining,
Rabbit Preserving, and Dairy Factory Plant,
etc.

Attention invited to our stock of Gasaliers,
Hall Lamps, Gas Brackets, and Globes in
newest designs.

Just landed, shipment of Sanitary Ware
including Unitas Closets and other modern
appliances.

Plumbing Work done, and Drains tested on
the latest scientific principle by experienced
workmen.

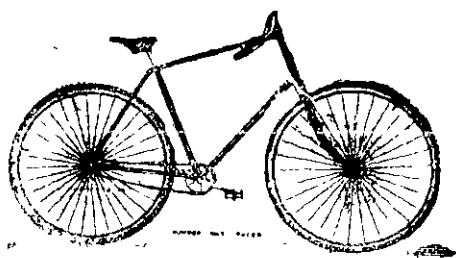
The trade supplied with Iron and Brass
Castings daily.

PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.
ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR REPAIRS.

TELEPHONE: No. 69.

TISCH'S TERMINUS HOTEL

NEW PLYMOUTH (op. Railway Station)
Families and Travellers visiting New Ply-
mouth will find every convenience in above
Private Rooms. Hot, Cold and Shower Bath;
Terms moderate G. TISCH, Proprietor.



S. R. STEDMAN,

164 and 166 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Cycle & Sewing Machine Depot in N.Z.

Sewing Machine Repairs executed by a mechanic of 20 years' experience. The largest and best selected Stock of Cycles in the Colony.

the valley of the Jordan, crossing the brook Kerith. On the way back to Jerusalem we passed by what is called the Apostles' Fountain, of which I do not know the history. The Tower of Antonia was erected in the 2d century before Christ by John Hyrcanus, son of Simon Machabeus. It was a fortress and place where they kept the vestments of the high priest. When Herod came to the throne he strengthened it and called it Antonia after his friend Anthony. When Titus took Jerusalem in 70 he razed most of it to the ground. Another interesting spot in Jerusalem is the Coenaculum, or room of the Last Supper. Early in the 4th century St Helena built a church with an upper story on the site of the Coenaculum, which had fallen to ruin in the 12th century, when the Crusaders restored it on the same lines. It was here that the Blessed Eucharist and the Sacrament of Penance were instituted, where our Lord appeared to the disciples after his resurrection, here where Thomas touched the Wounds, here where a successor to Judas was chosen, and here where the descent of the Holy Ghost took place. It is now a mosque, called Naby David, or tomb of prophet David.

(To be concluded)

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE weekly meeting was held on Wednesday evening the 26th July. The rev president occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Messrs James Marlow and Thorold D. Waters were unanimously elected working members of the Society.

The formal business having been disposed of, Mr Speaker (Rev P. Lynch) took the chair at half-past eight o'clock.

Mr J. B. Callan (Dunedin) proposed the motion (of which previous notice had been given) "That the bicameral system be continued in New Zealand, with this alteration, that the Members of the second Chamber be elected and not nominated as at present." He said, Mr Speaker, considering the important and weighty nature of this motion, the question might be asked, why did not the Government introduce the measure as their own? Well, as they had just accepted office, and when the disorganised state of affairs left by their predecessors was remembered, they were on that account excusable. A second Legislative Chamber had followed the British race all over the world where local government had been established, and not only that, but had been copied by other nations and found to work satisfactorily. Under the proposal now before the House, power would be exercised by the people through two channels, whereas only one would be available were the second Chamber abolished. The agitation in favour of its abolition was calculated to tickle the popular ear, and seemed to breathe a greater spirit of freedom. Where you have uncontrolled power there you have absolutism. The second Chamber had always acted as a check upon hasty legislation. Acts of injustice were passed at times, and when the measures reached the Upper House passions had cooled and palpable errors were rectified. It would, therefore, be unwise to remove this barrier, especially as under this proposal Members were responsible to the people, whereas under the nominated system they were independent and not answerable to any one.

Mr Alfred Quelch (Peninsula) seconded the motion.

Mr James P. Kager (Auckland) said he intended to put honourable Members right as to the attitude of the Ministry on the important proposal just introduced by the hon Member for Dunedin. He did not propose going at any length into the merits of the question, but said Ministers one and all favoured the idea, and would, therefore, take up the question and stand or fall on the result of the division. As a measure of desirable reform and a step in the right direction the proposal commended itself to the Government. A nominated Chamber is out of touch with the people, and, therefore, irresponsible. The hon Member for Dunedin's motion was worthy of the earnest attention, consideration, and support of every Member of this House.

Mr Patrick Hally (Wellington) congratulated the hon Member for Dunedin on the tone and moderation of his language, and hoped hon Members would follow the example so nobly set. The arguments indicated respect for the old time practices and customs of our forefathers. After listening to them, and looking round at the well-

filled Opposition benches he was tempted to exclaim—if it were not irreverent—with the disciples in the Bible story of the loaves and fishes, "What are these among so many." He advocated the abolition of an Upper House, as the people of the Colony had already shown good governing qualities, and with an extended franchise all classes would be represented in the Lower House, and the control of power would lie with the people.

Mr W. H. McKeay, junr., (Maori) heartily supported the motion, maintained that as the constitution of the second Chamber would embody no class interest, but would be thoroughly representative, it could not, therefore, be offensive to anyone, and prophesied the abolition of the second Chamber would be disastrous in its consequences.

Mr P. Carolin (Westland) was of opinion the speech of the hon Member for Dunedin would have done credit to a statesman of greater pretensions, although he could not agree with his arguments. On this question he (Mr Carolin) spoke from conviction, and not as a party man. From his earliest acquaintance with politics till now he had looked upon an Upper House as a political nuisance and a clog upon useful legislature and would not be satisfied until it was abolished.

Mr T. D. Waters (Ashley) expressed his thanks for election as a member of the Society, and contended that the Upper House had not the interests of the people at heart. Its actions in times past and present had shown this. If mistakes were made by Lower House the people had the remedy in their own hands through the Franchise. He was not satisfied with the half-hearted measure before the House but favoured the sweeping away altogether of the second chamber and its attendant evils.

Mr Michael Miller (Awarua) considered the second chamber of great value, in shaping and bringing into proper form new measures. The history of Upper Houses had been fully gone into by members of the opposition and examples given where the desires of the people had been carried out. But all this was so much argument thrown away when the hon Member for Dunedin's motion was properly considered. He could mention several historical instances both ancient and modern of the failure of single chambers to carry out the people's wishes. The motion was totally in accord with democratic ideas.

Mr D. W. Woods (Hawkes Bay) had not given the question sufficient attention to be able to say much about it but was strongly in favour of a second chamber, although he could not agree that it should be an elective one.

Mr J. J. Connor (Port Chalmers) said the few words he intended to express would be in support of the motion. Expedition seemed to be the tendency of the times in all things, and the 2d chamber would act as a corrective against the unseemly haste which at times characterises the representative chamber. All recognised the value of second thoughts. The idea of an elective Upper Chamber was a good one, and he would like to see it composed of a class of gentlemen who had served at least two sessions in the Lower House, and that should entitle such persons to become, as it were, grand jurors upon the deliberations of the other Chamber.

Mr H. McCormack (Wairau) strongly opposed the motion, could not see that any good would be done by an elective Chamber and thought the representative Chamber sufficient for all purposes.

Mr T. J. Lynch (Mount Ida) moved the adjournment of the debate till Wednesday the 2nd August.

"You quoted the other day," says a *Pilot* reader, "the story of the man who made a fortune by minding his own business; but the man was an Irishman not a Yankee. In short, it was Andrew Jackson, and he said it to Buchanan when the latter one day insinuated that the President's costume was not exactly up to the fashionable standard. 'Buchanan,' said old Hickory, 'I once knew a man in Illinois who made his everlasting fortune by minding his own business.' Howells has translated the story to Chicago; but there was no Chicago worth speaking of when Jackson ruled the White House." —*Pilot*.

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

V.  B.**JOHN HISLOP**Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician,
74 PRINCES STREET.

Note Address—74 Princes Street, Dunedin.

JOHN S. CAPSTICK

(Late Brewers' Traveller).

Having retired from the travelling, has determined 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)

KAITANGATA COAL.**K**AITANGATA COAL is UNEQUALLED

in every respect for HOUSEHOLD PUR-

POSES, and is

SOLD BY ALL COAL MERCHANTS.

Cheapest Coal in the Market.

WARRIMOO LINE OF COACHES.

Leaving

HOKITIKA every FRIDAY,
SPRINGFIELD every TUESDAY.

F A R E S :

SINGLE, £2; RETURN, £3 10s.

A. T. McWILLIAM

Formerly driver with Cassidy, Young & Co.)
PROPRIETOR.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

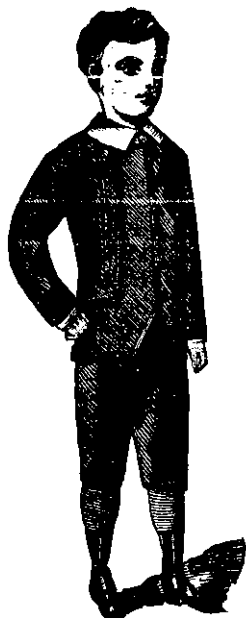
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

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

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

W. A. TRIBE AND CO.

199 CASHEL STREET

(The Very Next Shop to Ballantynes),

CHRISTCHURCH.

Manufacturers

Of all

Classes of

M E N ' S ,

B O Y S '

And

JUVENILE

CLOTHING.

A

GOOD SOLID
TWEED SUIT

Made to

Measure,

42s 6d.

TROUSERS,

14s 6d.

TROUSERS

AND

VEST,

22s 6d.

COAL. BEST AND CHEAPEST COAL.

All Housekeepers desiring Economical Fuel use

GREYMOOUTH COAL.

One Ton will last longer than 1½ ton of the best of other Colonial Coals.

Greymouth Coal is most economical for stationary and threshing engines, and for all kinds of steaming purposes.

To be obtained from

GREY VALLEY CO.'S DEPOTS:
Ratray street, Dunedin; Town Belt, Christchurch; and Manners st., Wellington.
M. KENNEDY,
Managing Director.

BOOTS! BOOTS!

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

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

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

Can anything more be wanted?
You will save money by buying
ZEALANDIA BOOTS.

J. AND R. SCOTT

(Late of Anderson and Morrison)

Beg to inform the Public that they have commenced Business in
RATRAY 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 Company 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.

WANTED KNOWN—

THOMAS GORMANHORSESHOER, GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
and WHEELWRIGHT;

All kinds of Jobbing done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

Almost have "FLAG BRAND PICKLES"

**HAYWARD BROS**

Celebrated

FLAG BRAND PICKLES, WORCESTER
AND TOMATO SAUCES,
25 First Awards to 1891.

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

W. LANGFORD

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER

Having built an Improved Hearse and Coach, is prepared to furnish and conduct Funerals in Town and Country at Lowest Charges.

Special Arrangements made with the Poor,
Polished Coffin, Hearse and Coach
complete from £8.

Address: Corner NORTH & EAST BELTS
OFFICE: 133, COLOMBO STREET (near
Lonargan's Drapery Establishment).
Telephone: No 387.

Established 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

OTAGO BRANCH SUB-AGENCIES

Abbotsford	Walter Stewart
Alexandra South	James Rivers
Blueskin	Edward Johnson
Balclutha	Blackwood and Chapman
Broad Bay	Geo Green
Clinton	Wm Moffat
Caversham	George Allen
Cromwell	Henry Hotop
Duntroon	Wm. Sutherland
Greytown	J. Williams
Hampden	Edward Lefevre
Heriot	C. Todd, junr
Henley	Donald Malcolm
Kakanui	Wm Barr
Kaitangata	Wm Kelly
Kaikorai	Jno Fraser
Kurov	F. W. Thiele
Lawrence	Herbert & Co.
Livingstone	M. Osterberg
Moegiel	J. E. Jago
Maheno	John Rankin
Milton	Jas. Elder Brown
Moeraki	Edward Lefevre
Naseby	Robert Glenn
North-East Valley	Wm. Mitchell
Outram	H. Wilson & Co
OAMARU	E. B. Pilcher
Otepopo	Charles Beckingsale
Owaka	Jno Craig
Papakao	Dunn and Cameron
Port Chalmers	Alex. Bae
Palmerston	Charles Crump
Pembroke	Robert McDougall
Ravenbourne	C. E. George
Woodhaugh	H. Clarke

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

Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and
Importers. JAMES EDGAR,
Branch Manager.

Offices: Corner of
RATRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS
DUNEDIN.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Right Rev Dr Grimes received information by cable on Thursday afternoon last of the death, which took place on Wednesday last at Lyons in France, of the Rev Mother Marie St Gabriel, prioress of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Barbadoes street. The Rev Mother St Gabriel left New Zealand on the 13th April last, in company with Mother St John and Mother St Peter, to attend a general Chapter of her Order convened for the election of a successor to the late Rev Mother Superior-General. For the latter position the Rev Mother St Peter was chosen, and the last accounts from the Rev Mother St Gabriel gave hopes of her early return in good health and spirits. The news of her sudden death, which is supposed to be due to heart disease and to the coldness of the northern climate, has dissipated these bright expectations and caused a widespread grief amongst the Catholic community, by whom she was tenderly loved and will be greatly missed. The deceased lady was born at Castlebellingham, near Dundalk County, South Ireland, in 1853. At the early age of 13 years she left her parental home and went to Lyons, where, when 15 years of age, she joined the Order of the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions. During her several years' residence in France she acquired a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, which she spoke with correctness and ease. Her admirable dispositions developed under the judicious training of the novitiate, and in Sister Marie St Gabriel the hopes of her superiors were fully recognised. While still young she was appointed prioress at the convent in this city, where she arrived about seventeen years ago. She at once took charge of the convent, and in a few years later her jurisdiction was extended to other houses. The convent in this city was then a small wooden building not capable of accommodating many Sisters. Principally through her exertions the fine structure now used for a convent and for the high school was erected. She founded the convent at Ashburton, and the parish school in that cure is also under the control of Sisters of her Order. She was a cousin of the Rev Father L. M. Ginaty, who for many years was parish priest of Christchurch, and assisted him greatly in founding the Mount Magdala Asylum. Had she returned to New Zealand she would have been appointed Rev Mother Provincial of her Order in the Colony. She was principal of the high school in Barbadoes street, and made it the novitiate wherefrom Sisters have been sent to take charge of a number of other convents. As a principal she did excellent work, and many highly-educated ladies, who received their training there, will learn with regret the loss the Sisters have sustained by the premature death of such a worthy and able prioress. The Rev Mother St Gabriel, who was ever foremost in all that was for the welfare of religion, and was a constant visitor of the sick, widows and orphans, and a wise counsellor to many persons who sought her advice, was a remarkable person, and displayed high administrative ability, great tact and prudence, which, combined with her long experience, truly religious spirit, and the influence which her excellent qualities gave her over others, contributed in no small measure to the success which has attended her Order in this colony. Intelligence, general aptitude at studies, open, frank, genial character and gentle manners, combined with great firmness and decision rendered her one of the foundation stones of the Order. Her great talents and amiable qualities fitted her eminently for the responsible position wherein she was placed, and during the time that she has been prioress, she has won the admiration of every one who came in contact with her and the undying affection of the members of the Order whose privilege was to be under her direction. The Sisters have received in their bereavement many letters and other expressions of sympathy and condolence, and a number of prayers and Masses have been said for the repose of the soul of the departed prioress. For the same purpose a solemn *Requiem* Mass, at which the faithful, also the Bishop and a number of priests will assist, will be said in the pro-Cathedral on Thursday next. Fervent and eloquent panegyrics have been delivered on the deceased at the various services in both parishes, and at the pro-Cathedral at the Stations of the Cross on Friday evening last, also after Vespers on Sunday last the "Dead March in Saul" was played on the organ as a tribute of respect to her memory.—R.I.P.

A special collection was made on Sunday week in aid of the funds of the local branches of the Society of St Vincent de Paul. Both at High Mass, which the Very Rev Father Cummings said, and at Vespers there were large congregations, and the sum collected was very satisfactory. The music for the morning was Webbe's Mass in G, which is a florid and charming production, written with a full appreciation of the text of the Mass, and with a masterly realisation of the fact that music in order to fulfil its mission must magnify and elaborate the expression so as to be a more comprehensive rendering than would be possible with unaided language. Mr F. Funston wielded the *Adon* with his usual success, and the Mass was well rendered by the choir, which was powerful and well balanced and gave evidence of capital training on the part of the painstaking instructor, the Rev Father Briand, and the ever-assiduous organist, Miss Funston, who played the accompaniments and solos with her unflinching reliability,

and brilliancy, and was really a tower of strength at the organ. The solos were executed with great finish and taste. Mrs J. P. Kelly's telling soprano voice was heard to great advantage in the "Incarnatus," and in the gem of the music on the occasion—the grand "Benedictus" quartette. The alto solos were divided between Misses Cronin and Bryant, who both succeeded in imparting great feeling in their singing. The tenor solos were rendered by the Rev Father Briand, who sang the difficult piece, "Qui tollis," effectively, also by Messrs Funston, Hennessy, and McGregor; and Messrs G. Cronin, McCormack, and Hynes were very successful with the bass department. As an offertory piece, Father Briand sang Webbe's "Istorum animæ" very nicely. The Very Rev Father Cummings, who preached on the occasion, took for a text, "By this all men shall know that you are My disciples." After a reference to the present local depression, the very rev preacher pointed out that those persons present could do their share towards alleviating the distress by giving their offerings, which would be very wisely distributed, to the St Vincent de Paul Society, whose founder had spent himself in rescuing the poor, providing hospitals and asylums at a time when charity was not so universally practised as at present. Since then the association had spread all over the world, and there was hardly a Catholic parish which has not a branch. In its members all classes of the community were comprised, and all took part in relieving God's poor. The Very Rev Father regretted that owing, he thought, to the erroneous notion that there were no poor in the city, that only a few persons took part in the good work. This was a great mistake, and in distributing the funds, no distinction of race or religion was recognised. It was sufficient that poverty existed, and no recipients were required to come before any boards or committees to be put through. In London Lord Mayor Knill was a regular attendant at the meetings, and the present Governor-General of India was also a very active member of the Society. The Very Rev Father Cummings concluded his splendid sermon with a powerful appeal and with a tribute of praise to the members of the ladies' branch, which he was pleased to say had done a large amount of practical work during the past year. Two artists of well-known ability, Miss Spensley and Mr Puschell, were secured for the service at Vespers, and their efforts provided a great treat for the congregation. Miss Spensley sang Stradella's wonderful present, "Lord God, have mercy," exquisitely and in a manner which brought out all the marvellous finish and pathos of this great composition. Mr Puschell sang "With all your heart," from Elijah, with much feeling and sweetness, and his smooth *legato* style enabled him to give an exceedingly good rendering of Hummel's "O Salutaris." The Rev Father Briand, who took for a text the words, "Blessed is he that understandeth the poor and the needy," continued the appeal, which was a powerful address to persons whose means would permit them to give liberally. The rev preacher showed in explicit and forcible language that poverty—which state he characterised a great mystery—and wealth enter into the providential plan of management of this world, and that charity is the link or bond of union between the two. The order and the harmony and the infinite variety of elements in the universe were mentioned to demonstrate this proposition. Graphic pictures were drawn of the conditions of great wealth and abject poverty, and he showed that persons who are rich are morally bound to assist the poor and needy. Many more points were ably explained, and at the end of the discourse, the faithful were earnestly requested to contribute towards the relief of the poor in the parish.

A very fine entertainment in aid of the pro-Cathedral liquidation fund took place in connection with the St Aloysius Guild in their rooms on Thursday evening last. There was a large attendance, and the programme, which was well executed, was very attractive and national. Mr C. A. Oakes presided at the piano, and the first item was a duet which he and Miss M. Oakes performed tastefully on that instrument. Mr C. Goggin sang well "Nellie O'Neill," and Mr C. A. Oakes, junr., "Teaching McFadden to walk," and as an encore "John Maloney." Quite a gem of the evening was "Shamus O'Brien," which Mr T. Finlay recited in a masterly manner, and which elicited a most enthusiastic encore, to which he responded by rendering in good style "Mulkay's doag." Miss E. Gamble rendered the song "Eileen Alannah," Mr A. Dobbs, "Maggie Murphy's home," also Mr F. Peat an Irish jig, and later on a comic song and dance, in splendid style. The second part of the programme opened with a pianoforte overture, which was well rendered by Miss McNally. Mr J. Hennessy gave, with much expression, the vocal selection "Sweet Dublin Bay," and Miss Burke, "Kathleen Mavourneen," for which she received a well-merited encore. Miss Cunningham sang, in a finished manner, "Come back to Erin," and Messrs M. McNamara and A. Bagley were happy in executing the songs "How Bafferty won the mile," and "Like the bright lamp." The whole concluded with the pleasing farce, "Paddy Miles, the Limerick boy," which was very amusingly performed by Messrs F. Finlay, C. Goggin, A. Dobbs, H. Hughes, M. McNamara, T. Connelly, and T. Carr. Mr T. Finlay, who gives fair promise of equaling the professional comedian, sustained very ably the leading character in the play.

WILLIAM CALMAN, UNDERTAKING AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
VICTORIA AVENUE, WANGANUI.

IF YOU LIKE NICE TEA ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

NELSON



MOATE & Co's

CELEBRATED & THE BEST,
PURE INDIAN CHINA & CEYLON TEAS
PROCURABLE



REID & GRAY'S
FAMOUS DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS!
(NEARLY 11,000 MADE. NEARLY 11,000 MADE.)

Also their equally famed
CHAMPION CHILLED DIGGING PLOUGHS
(Single or Double Furrow)

With reversible steel points, land edge, and front-lifting lever. These Digging Ploughs can be made convertible into ordinary double-furrows if desired. A large number of these now at work.

DIGGING HARROWS (made any size).

These are made on the lines of our well-known Disc Harrows, having extra-strong steel axles, and dispensing with the troublesome and dirt-collecting centre-bearing. For strength and durability they stand without a rival, and give no trouble breaking or bending.

READ THIS.—Please receive cheque for Digging Harrow. It is a Splendid Implement and does its work well, going right to the bottom of the plough furrows. I have just finished a stubble field which, with two strokes was made quite loose and fit for sowing either grass or grain.—Signed, JOSEPH MOSLEY.

GRAIN DRILLS (positive feed).—So far as regularity of sowing is concerned they are perfect. 13, 15, 17 COULTER 7in centres always in stock.

COMBINED GRAIN, MANURE, AND TURNIP DRILL.

Agents for CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S MILL AND ENGINES.

IF YOU WANT

SOLID, SERVICEABLE,
SATISFACTORY BOOTS,

Try the "PREMIER" Brand.

THE MOST RELIABLE

And QUICKEST-SELLING GOODS

In New Zealand.

Can be obtained from most Shoe

Dealers in New Zealand, and

Wholesale from the

Manufacturers,

M. O BRIEN AND CO.,

CHRISTCHURCH.

CITY MEAT COMPANY

RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

SHOP CASH PRICES OF MEAT.

BEEF—

Boiling from ...	2d per lb
Roasts ...	2½d to 5d per lb
Steak ...	3d to 6d per lb
Mince Meat ...	3d per lb
Corned Beef ...	2d to 4d per lb
Smoked Beef ...	4d per lb
Veal ...	2d per lb.

MUTTON—

Carcass from ...	2d to 2½d per lb
Sides ...	2½d per lb
Hindquarters ...	3d per lb
Forequarters ...	2½d per lb
Legs ...	3½d per lb
Loins ...	3½d per lb
Chops ...	4d per lb.

TRY OUR SAUSAGES from 4d per lb.

J. DUNN, Plumber, Gasfitter, Glazier
Paperhanger, &c., 179 ARMAGH ST.
All orders will be promptly and faithfully executed. Estimates given.

Please Note—I have a specially cheap line of lead-headed Roofing Nails, wholesale and retail. Note Address:

J. DUNN, 179 Armagh St. (near Golden Fleece Hotel), CHRISTCHURCH.

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.



J. C. FELTON
Furnishing
UNDERTAKER,
High Street, Rangiora.

CROWN BAKERY

14 MANCHESTER STREET AND
MORTON'S BUILDINGS

(Opposite Bank New Zealand)

CHRISTCHURCH.

Carts sent to all parts of town and suburbs daily. Orders taken for all kinds of Fancy Goods.

CHAS. BYERS

Practical Baker and Small Goods Man.

MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS'

FEMALE PILLS

ARE INDISPENSABLE TO LADIES.

Improved Corrective Pills, 3s 6d and 5d box; Steel and Pennyroyal Pills, 3s 6d box; Tansy Pills 5s box; DR. BLAUD'S IRON PILLS, 2s 6d box of 12 dozen. Either sent Post Free from observation on receipt of price in Stamps.

Address:

MRS. L. HAWKINS,
101 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.



Only 6d and 1s.

WHOLESALE FROM DUNEDIN
MERCHANTS.

SPRING BLOSSOM PILLS.—Sugar-coated, Purely Herbal, Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price—6d and 1s. Sold everywhere.—Post Free 6 or 12 penny stamps.

WHY suffer with Chillsins, or Chapped Hands, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Legs, or from any thing that needs healing, then send 6 or 12 penny stamps, and we will forward a box the wonderful **SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT.**

Address:

C. W. HAWKINS,
101 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
When ordering mention "TABLET"

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited) by J. J. OONROU, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon Dunedin 4th day of August 1898

Universal
Opinion says

Phoenix Jams, Peel and Marmalade

ARE THE BEST.
USE NO OTHER.