

# New Zealand Gabel

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CATHOLIC  
HEROISM IN  
NEW ZEALAND.

A CORRESPONDENT who writes to us over the signature, "An Admirer of Devotion," gives us some particulars of a heroic life and a heroic under-taking, which should have for our readers a very special interest. Our correspondent begins by a

reference to some details recently quoted by us, relative to the White Sisters, founded by Cardinal Lavigerie, and their work in the desert. They, says our correspondent, were settled in the desert of Sahara, and had received in their Hospital of St Elizabeth a goodly number of sick people. The accommodation becoming too narrow, the Sisters could not bear to see so much misery unaided, but spent their last farthing on enlarging their buildings. Then the question arose as to how they could feed their sick, whose number was considerably increased. These brave pioneers of African civilisation, forgetting the weakness and delicacy of their sex, armed themselves with spades and called upon the ground to furnish them with what they needed. The spade, however, did not answer for all their wants, and, therefore, they bought a plough. Cardinal Lavigerie himself turned the first sod, and the Sisters continued the work, not ashamed to undertake a labour which is generally looked upon as the privilege and duty of men. Our correspondent goes on to explain that heroic work of this kind is not confined to Africa, but actually finds its counterpart in New Zealand, and that, he says, not in the persons of simple peasants, having no fear of hardening their hands, and otherwise accustomed to labour, but in the person of a titled lady, brought up in luxury and wealth. In the year 1861, continues our correspondent, there landed at Auckland a young lady, who, in her humility, concealed her aristocratic birth. She was a niece of Monsignor Perier, Archbishop of Avignon, and a cousin of the famous statesman, Casimir Perier. She was descended from a noble family whose escutcheon went back to the Crusades. Mademoiselle Suzanne Aubert de Laye, more generally known now as the Mother Mary Joseph Aubert, has signalled herself for over 30 years in this Colony, by an education of the highest order, exceptional talents, a knowledge alike varied and solid, an extraordinary medical skill, and, above all, by a boundless devotion. For over thirty years, in Auckland, in Hawkesbay, and especially at Jerusalem, on the Wanganui River, she has not ceased to lavish on the poor and the sick of all denominations her enlightened care and the aid of her purse, always open to the necessitous. His Grace, the Archbishop of Wellington, desirous of extending in his diocese the good done by her, gave his approval to the wish expressed by several of his clergy, and commissioned her to found at Jerusalem a new Order of nuns who, under the name of Sisters of our Lady of Compassion, should devote themselves specially to the relief of all sufferers, and more particularly of those who were the most neglected. Our correspondent explains that the first work of the new Order took the shape of schools for the Native children. Next Mother Mary Joseph, whose heart was thrilled by the thought of the neglect from which certain old people suffered, opened an asylum for them. Two blind men about 80 years of age, and a woman of 85 who had been permanently injured in a fire, formed the commencement of the new undertaking—but soon there came, to swell the number of the adopted family, the orphaned, the crippled, the rickety, the incurable of all sorts. Our correspondent goes on to allude to the difficulty of providing, without settled means, for the needs of so many poor people. Up to the present, he adds, Mother Mary Joseph has not received any aid. The greater part of her "orphans" are of a class for whom the State makes no provision, because, unfortunately for them, their wretched parents are alive. Mother Mary Joseph does not think of sending them back to corruption and misery. She takes up her needle,—and her spade, and, in spite of her years, in spite of a very different training, she calls on the ground to give her food for her proteges. "There are beggars enough of both sexes," she said one day to her nuns. "The Protestants round about as need to see workers. If we are gratefully to accept the alms that charity thinks

well to bestow on us, we must know how to gain our living and that of the members of Christ with whom we have charged ourselves. Let us reckon first of all on God, and afterwards on our own arms." The example shown by the mother, our correspondent says, is faithfully followed by the daughters. If manual labour is not proscribed by the rule of the Sisters of Compassion, love and zeal subject all the nuns to it. Who, asks our correspondent, would be cowardly or fastidious in the face of such a heroic example? "What edifies me above all in the Sisters of Compassion," said a priest who had several times witnessed what goes on at Jerusalem, "is their devotion to and their practice of holy poverty." Another eye-witness added that what astonished him most was to see the contentment and cheerfulness of the Sisters in the midst of their poverty and the thousand sacrifices inherent in their sublime vocation. Our correspondent rightly believes that it will be of interest to our readers and ourselves to learn that, as soon as the aid of the charitable has made it possible for her, Mother Mary Joseph Aubert will erect a special building, where she will receive all those incurables, who, because of their deformities, or of the disgusting nature of their sores, or of the slight chance of ameliorating their condition, are refused admittance elsewhere. In France she made a particular study of such cases at an hospital for incurables. Our correspondent, in conclusion, appeals for aid towards this noble work so repulsive to human nature, but so beautiful in merit and in devotion before God. He proves his sincerity by a donation of £20, and that, as we are aware, from no very great income. The community, we are told, numbers eight professed nuns, one novice, and three postulants. Honour, exclaims our correspondent, and we heartily join in his sentiment, to these true spouses of Jesus Christ; honour, above all, to their venerated superiors and foundress, who has shown us to what extreme a great soul can devote itself when it is inflamed by the love of God and charity towards the neighbour. We need hardly say any more to recommend this appeal to the sympathy of our readers. The simple facts narrated are the most eloquent advocates of the great undertaking.

THE Adelaide Register declares that secularism in THE FARIBAULT his colony has been attended by most excellent PLAN AGAIN. moral effects. The public school teachers in South Australia, it would seem, have hit upon quite a Gospel method of giving moral instruction without the aid of religion. But, in fact, it may be gathered that secularism varies in its moral effects with climate. In one place, it is authoritatively stated that the criminal statistics have improved immensely since the system was introduced; in another place it is shown beyond contradiction that they have become much worse. And yet we should not have thought that there was any such marked difference between the climate of South Australia and that, for example, of Victoria. In the latter colony, nevertheless, we found one of the judges protesting, the other day, that, notwithstanding the liberal provision of education, crime among the younger members of the population was excessive. The Register takes much comfort from the interpretation he places upon the action of Monsignor Satolli, in America, and the manner in which he supposes him to be supported by the Pope, Catholics, indeed, who should depend upon the view of the matter given by the Register might suppose that Catholic schools were to be supported in America by way of a harmless amusement, or for some other fancy purpose. They are to be supported, he admits, but nothing is to be done towards inducing Catholics to send their children to them. The fact is, nevertheless, that the Pope leaves the matter in the hands of the Bishops. It is for them to determine under what circumstances the children may be sent to secular schools. We, in these colonies, are not especially concerned with the action of Monsignor Satolli. His Grace's mission is a special mission to America, and the Australasian colonies are not included in it—but, if they were, the education question among us would remain exactly as it is at present. The state of the case in America was not the same as that in these colonies. We had no Faribault Plan, such as that whose existence, under Archbishop Ireland, led to the whole controversy. No, nor, though, to all intents and purposes, that champion of secularism, Sir Robert Stout, pledged himself to the

Catholic electors of Inangahua to concede such a system to them, is it at all likely that secularists in this Colony, or anywhere throughout Australia, would permit of such a plan. It was loudly condemned in America—in many instances, as an attempt to hand the schools over generally into the keeping of the Catholic Church. It was simply that the State took over, as its own, the Catholic schools referred to—those namely at Faribault and Stillwater, those schools still remaining in every respect as they were before, with the single exception that, within certain fixed hours, secular instruction only was given in them. Sir Robert Stout gave no hint of any desire to provide for any such arrangement during the Session that has just closed—but until such an offer has been made to the Catholics of these colonies, and they have rejected it, it is vain for journalists or public men in any position, to refer to the state of things in America, and hold it up as an example to Catholics in Australia or New Zealand. No doubt, during the coming elections, we shall find several candidates following the example set them by Sir Robert Stout at Cape Foulwind, and holding up to them the Faribault Plan, of which, also like Sir Robert Stout, they either know nothing, or desire to make a blind and a snare. Catholic electors, however, should remember, as we have said, that the state of things in America has no bearing whatever upon their position, and that no secularist in the colony has the slightest notion of making such a concession to them as the Faribault Plan. The *Register* goes on to explain the mind of certain American prelates—but, as his explanation differs altogether from what we have seen reported in American Catholic papers of the attitude of the American hierarchy, we suspect that here also he evolves the substance of his argument from his inner consciousness. It is well, meantime, to learn that so marked a moral improvement has taken place in South Australia since the more gentle methods of secularism were introduced there. As, however, we are not quite prepared to receive the climatic theory, and things elsewhere are decidedly otherwise, we claim a right to reserve our agreement.

It would seem that that strange belief, superstition, **A DANGEROUS** imposition—we know not what—commonly called **BOOK.** Spiritualism, is still exercising a considerable degree of influence in the world, and is even on the increase. Our attention has been particularly attracted to the matter by our accidentally coming across a book written on the subject some two years ago and of which a new addition has recently been published. We allude to the work entitled "There is no death," by Florence Marryat. We cannot quite determine what to think of this book. The writer is a lady, who, both as an authoress and an artist, has attained to high distinction, and who also occupies a good position in society. The idea of wilful deceit is quite impossible in connection with her. To invent such a narrative, moreover, though it might detract from this lady's moral character, must add very much to her literary reputation, high as that is already. But the marks of sincerity are evident. Evident is it also, that so far as it is possible without direct personal investigation for any one to receive as proved certain of the phenomena described, they must be so received. Others even with direct personal investigation, as it appears to us, must still leave a doubt in the mind. The chief note of the book, however, and its principal danger consist in its insidious anti-religious, anti-Catholic, tone. The authoress writes as a Catholic and believes, no doubt with sincerity, that the influences to which she has yielded herself are religious. The effect of the book, nevertheless, is to discredit the Catholic faith, and, chiefly, the teaching of the Church with regard to Purgatory. From this doctrine, while seeming to give it countenance, it takes away the penitential meaning, strips it of all awe and mystery, and brings it down to the level of the familiarity that traditionally breeds contempt. Prejudices against the Catholic Church and her institutions are also encouraged. As a set off against all this, we count as very slight the pretence of prayer and blessing, of religious advice, and of reverence for the crucifix and the sign of the cross, said to be made by some of the spirits. If the devil can assume the appearance of an angel of light, as the Scripture says he can, he can also, no doubt, assume the appearance and conduct of a devout Catholic. On the whole, therefore, we find in this book quite enough to remind us that the warning of Catholic theologians with respect to this invocation of the souls of the dead is well founded. The beings who make answer to the summons come for no good.—And is there not something revolting in the bare thought of seeing the soul of one you have loved and lost represented by a demon? Could a more outrageous insult be offered to either the living or the dead? If Spiritualism, therefore, be increasing, the spread of its influences is among the evils of the times. Catholics, at least, should have nothing to do with it.

**ODDS AND ENDS.** ONE of the most remarkable meetings in support of Home Rule was that held in Brisbane on September 11, and at which 3,000 people were present. Our contemporary, the *Australian*, notes it as a strange coincidence that the meeting took place on the evening of the day on which the news of the rejection of the Bill by the Lords had been received. The meeting, as we learn from our contemporary, was fully

representative of Australia, as well as of the three kingdoms, and on the platform were several members of the Legislature, and many citizens, representative not only of social, religious and national distinctions, but even of divergent local political views as well. The first resolution was moved by the Attorney General of the Colony. It ran as follows:—"That in view of the undoubted advantages which local autonomy has conferred upon the Australian colonies, this meeting of citizens of Brisbane regards with satisfaction the probability of the speedy realisation of Home Rule for Ireland, and asserts its belief that the extension of the principle of self-government to Ireland so far from tending towards the disintegration of the British Empire will in reality be an effectual means for its consolidation." Resolutions were also passed pledging the meeting to give practical assistance to the Home Rule party in co-operating with Mr Gladstone in his efforts to carry his Bill to a successful issue, and congratulating the Liberal and Home Rule parties on the victory achieved by them. The rejection of the Bill by the Lords seemed to be taken by the meeting as a matter of course and of very little consequence.

A Jesuit missionary, writing in the *South African Catholic Magazine*, gives a deplorable account of the Mashonas. He depicts them as of miserable physique, indolent, dirty in their habits, hypocritical and selfish, liars and thieves. Nor does the good father seem to have much hope as to the success of missionary work among them. After the experience of two years passed in their country, he says they must first be humanised:—"It will not be a bad result," he adds, "if, even after years, adult baptisms can still be counted on the fingers."

The Auckland Presbytery seem to have their hands pretty full with the case of a certain minister who has adopted the tenets of the Theosophists. The rev gentleman does not appear inclined to follow the advice given in the old lines.

"It is well to be off with the old love  
Before you are on with the new."

He evidently proposes to improve matters by bringing in the new to amend the short-comings of the old. He asks a few awkward questions with regard to the Confession of Faith—which, however, we leave to be answered by those whom the matter may concern. We find, meantime, in one of the London reviews, a reply made by Professor Max Muller to the objections brought by Mr Sinnett against his article on Madame Blavatsky, and in which the writer makes his views as to the system in question very plain. He declares that, although he has been able, for example, to fathom the mysteries of German philosophy, even that of Hegel, Mr Sinnett has proved too deep for him. He nevertheless, gives us to understand how he estimates the depth referred to by the language he uses incidentally in dealing with the recondite doctrine. In fact, he does not hesitate to condemn it openly as "twaddle." From the telegraphic summary of the arguments of the minister at Auckland, we should say that, however they may bear on the Westminster Confession, they are pretty much of the same kind.

We should really like to know the details of the composition of such cablegrams as this:—"Owing to the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Home Rule Bill, the Clan-na-Gael Society is being reorganised. Patrick Egan and Ford are also busily engaged reviving secret societies in America." What is it, we should like to know, that suggests such paragraphs. They at least show some degree of ingenuity in their author, unless, of course, that deponent like Mr Stead in his telepathic experiments, takes up a pen and lets his hand go that it may frame such sentences as its uncontrolled vagary directs. There may, no doubt, be some suspicion as to who is at the other end of the pen, but that does not seem of much consequence. Whether the Father of Lies, writes himself or employs an amanuensis can't make any very great difference. At any rate his inspiration is manifest in such cablegrams as that we have quoted.

At the annual conference of Catholic young men's societies, held the other day at Carlisle, Lord Brayne told a few plain truths with regard to the state of Catholicism in England, which, although not very pleasant to listen to, are, nevertheless, useful to know. The speaker referred to the view of the matter commonly taken as much too sanguine. For his part, he said, he lamented that the so-called Catholic reaction had taken place in the University of Oxford, instead of in the heart of the great, powerful, and influential middle classes of the country. The greater portion of the higher society of the country, he added, was saturated by rationalism and infidelity—the middle classes still remaining, to a great extent, under the influence of Wesley. As for the agricultural classes, they are swayed by Calvinistic Protestantism. Lord Brayne quoted as true the words that Cardinal Newman, a few years before his death had written to him:—"Englishmen prefer Mohammedanism to Popery." He went on to calculate the number of Catholics in England and Wales—the population in 1891 being slightly over twenty-nine millions. The approximate estimate of the Catholic population he stated at something like two millions. "Where now," he asked, "is the boast that England had determined to return to the bosom of the ancient Church?"

The Legislative Council has found in the *Sydney Morning Herald* a friend of the class from whom people may pray to be defended.

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The *Herald* claps the Council on the back for having frustrated the advanced legislation of the Lower Chamber. It admits that the introduction of the Labour party into the House had been attended by a useful political growth, but rather inconsistently congratulates the Council on having thwarted the growth in question. The Council, in fact, have very effectively done so. Two of the Bills rejected by them were of radical importance, namely, the Land for Settlements Bill and the Conciliation and Arbitration Bill. So important, indeed, were these, that the country cannot possibly permit of their being finally shelved, but must make them prominent questions in the approaching elections. On the other hand, we have to acknowledge the debt due to the Council for their rejection of the ridiculous Bill to legalise any extreme of noise in our towns to which the Salvation Army might be impelled by their unrestricted fanaticism. This was a measure that must have endangered the public peace, for the patience of people knowing that the law would afford them no protection could hardly be depended on. The Army, in their saner moments, if they have such, may themselves feel grateful. There are certainly moments in which a man might feel thankful to be protected from himself. That the *Sydney Herald*, meantime, should rejoice in its belief that our Legislative Council is sufficient to thwart the "forces of progress" was only to be expected. It may be feared, nevertheless, that its rejoicing is not destined to be of any great endurance.

Sir Robert Stout, as we learn from the Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*, is coming out with a brand new platform for the future legislation of the colony. Indeed he contemplates, as we are told, nothing less than an entire change of the constitution. It tickles us, meantime, to find that we were quite correct in another guess we made with respect to the Inangahua election. Did we not ask whether Mr O'Connor's support of the eminent candidate was due to a belief that he would find in him just the man he wanted to second him in his effort for the abolition of party government? It will not do to give Sir Robert the credit of originating this proposal, which it seems he has adopted. But, then, no one who has any acquaintance with Sir Robert Stout will give him credit for origin-

the most accomplished and most polished lady-writers of the day—that is, Mrs Lynn-Linton, a lady, we doubt not, who commands the admiration of Mayfair itself. And, then, you know, there was the famous Lady Morgan. She never meant any insult to the maidens of her native land when she dubbed one of their sweetest and most charming types the "wild Irish girl." Wild, besides, is a word expressive commonly of timidity, and that is a quality of which no woman need be ashamed. As to our other part of speech—"varmints"—oh, no, we never said that. Mary-Anne, if she understood her grammar aright, must acknowledge that the word as we quoted it was an adjective. There was, therefore, a distinction and also a difference. Our contemporary does not believe that anyone has raised the No-Popery cry. Doesn't he? Well, that is his own affair. We hope, for the sake of his sincerity, that he does really believe every one to be as nice as he seems to think them. But as to the TABLET creating a bogey, the No-Popery cry had attained to patriarchal age before the TABLET was born or thought of. Nor did we intend to set the Catholic women fighting against anybody. We warned them as to an agitation that had been openly proclaimed, whatever may be our contemporary's beliefs or unbeliefs, and advised them to be on their guard, and in that we simply did our duty. Our contemporary, moreover, talks like a whale. He will permit of no more religious differences in the Colony. He says he wants no such business in any part of the land. "And what is more," he adds, "we will not have it." More power to your elbow I say we. Very little fishes, nevertheless, have ere now talked like whales—to the amusement of their hearers.

Mr C. W. Purnell, who is another candidate for Ashburton also seems generally sound on the education question. We take the following passage from his address to the constituents:—"While I think it is the duty of the Government to see that all the children in the colony get a primary education, I do not see that it follows that the Government should do the entire work of education itself; and I have always considered that a great mistake was made when starting the education system, in the Government undertaking to do the whole work of education itself. Instead of trying to stamp out all

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ality of any kind. In catching up a hobby at second hand, and riding it to death, lies his forte. No doubt it will transpire in due time from what quarters he has collected the other planks of his platform.

Mr I. R. C. Cunningham-Graham, who is a candidate for the representation of Ashburton, in addressing his constituents the other night is reported by the *Mail* as having expressed himself very plainly on the education question. He referred to the demand for Bible reading in the schools, which he said had his heartiest sympathy. "There was another point," he continued, "on which his audience would not perhaps acquiesce. They knew that for certain reasons our Catholic friends were unable to participate in our educational system. The reasons were that there were certain passages in the Bible which they did not see in the same light with us. As a proof that they were staunch in their belief they had spent £60 000 in schools and he thought they were entitled to consideration. If grants were made to denominational schools it would relieve the pressure in the public schools. As an instance the Borough school had been in a congested state and Hampstead school had been built to relieve it. The Church of England school close by was kept empty. The latter school, he had no doubt, would start at once if a grant were allowed to it. Besides it was to the interest of the State to bring the subject up to fear God, and money devoted to that cause would be well spent. If a grant were made to these schools in the large centres, such schools as Bishop Julius proposed to collect the waifs and strays from the streets, would be instituted, and these waifs and strays would receive a religious education and would be returned to the State good citizens. He had heard that the Presbyterians were agreeable to grants being given, provided the Bible was read in schools."

"Part of speech? Mary-Anne." There is our benevolent contemporary, the *Napier News* again holding up an admonitory finger at us. Our contemporary says it was "most unseemly and unbecoming" on our part to speak of the fighting women of the Colony as "wild women" or "varmints." But "wild women" is an expression that we quoted, with inverted commas too, from one of

the private schools, many of which are excellently conducted, I think the Government should rather have fostered them, and only established public schools where private schools were wanting. A great deal of money would have been saved to the taxpayers in that way, and the instruction in public schools would have benefitted by the rivalry of the private schools. The parents, and not the Government, are primarily responsible for the education of their own children. Now, if a child's parents are satisfied with the purely secular teaching which it gets in the secular schools, well and good; but if the parents consider that religious teaching ought to be made an essential and integral part of its daily education, and the public schools do not afford that instruction, upon what principle of justice are those parents compelled to pay the entire cost of their children's education out of their own pockets, while other parents, whose children attend the public schools, get the cost defrayed out of the public exchequer? In both cases the child is educated—the requirements of the State are satisfied in that respect—and the parents alike contribute towards the taxation. Why should a man be penalised, as it were, for wishing to give to his child a religious education? What I should support is, that reasonable capitation grants should be paid by the Government for all children attending private schools who could pass the same examinations as are required in the public schools. These examinations should be conducted by the Government inspector, who should have just as free access to any private schools claiming the grant as they have to the public schools. The grants-in-aid would be given for secular results alone. The inspector would simply ignore the religious teaching and would look only to the secular results. I should, however, restrict these grants to schools in towns, because if the system were extended to the country districts the result might be, in some thinly populated localities, that the most numerous denomination would set up a private school, and all the children in the district would virtually be obliged to attend it. I do not quite understand why such vigorous opposition should have been manifested to the proposal for grants-in-aid to private schools. It has even been asserted that it would destroy the present education system. But how could it possibly destroy, or even injure it?"

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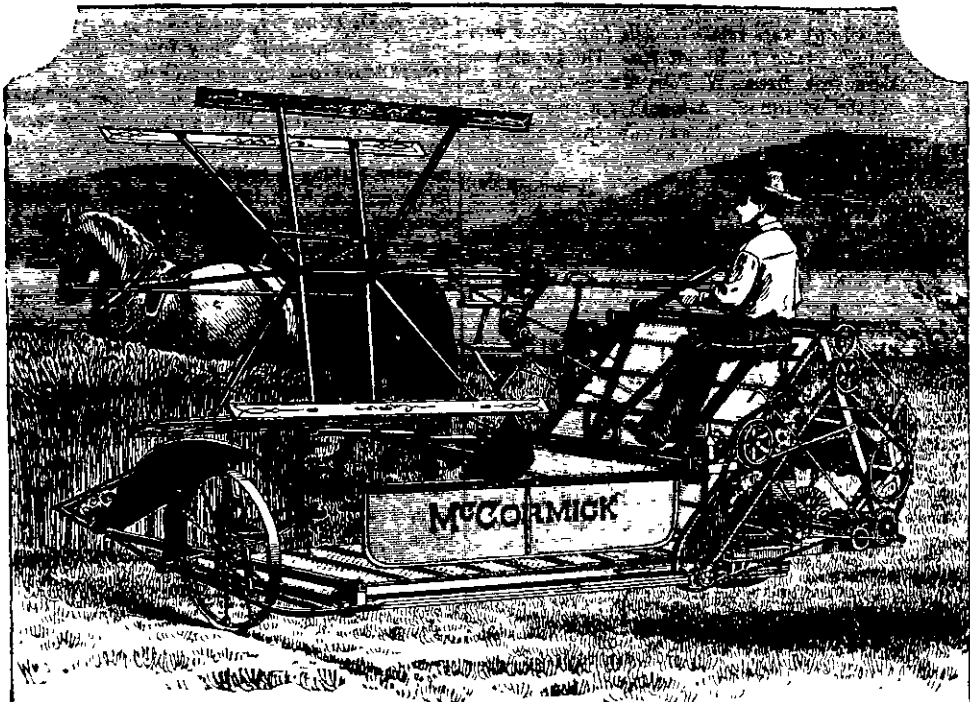
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## AUCKLAND CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society took place on last Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, in St Patrick's Hall, Chapel Square. The chair was taken by Mr Daniel Flynn, vice-president.

After the minutes were read and before proceeding with the business of the evening Mr J. J. Daly, hon treasurer, in a neat and sympathetic speech moved the following resolution. "The Auckland Catholic Literary Society rejoices at the recovery from the recent severe illness of the Right Rev Doctor Moran, and fervently hopes that Divine Providence will grant him health and length of years to accomplish the great work of Catholic education to which his life is devoted." This was seconded by Mr W. Tole in an eloquent speech in which Dr Moran was eulogised for his great work on behalf of Catholic education, and for his great love at all times for the land of his birth. The motion was carried unanimously, and sent by wire the following morning to the Right Rev Dr Moran. Mr Maurice Foley, junr., then read a very good paper on "Tea," showing its growth, manufacture, and various processes and its introduction into England dating as far back as 150 years ago, during the reign of the early Georges. Many anecdotes were related. The paper was well read, Mr Foley receiving high praise for his efforts. The paper was criticised by Rev Father Hackett, Messrs W. Tole, McPherson, Grey, Daly, Amodeo, Joyce and the chairman. Altogether a most profitable and enjoyable evening was spent. It was announced that on the next meeting night Mr McPherson would read a paper "Contrasts between Carlyle, Beaconsfield and Gladstone," upon which speculation runs high amongst the members.

At the previous meeting Mr McPherson was elected junior vice-president of the Society. A better selection could not have been made, and the Society is most fortunate in securing so worthy an officer.

## THE REMARKABLE INDUSTRIAL TOUR OF THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

SPEAKING at Drogheda on the conclusion of her remarkable tour from Limerick through Clare, Galway, Sligo, Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, and Monaghan, the Countess of Aberdeen made the following most interesting speech:—In some parts of the West of Ireland we have had the pleasure of seeing what great advantages there are from tourists to help us in our efforts, and we hope very much that there will be an increasing number to enjoy the beautiful scenery and healthful air along the West Coast of Ireland. I have particular pleasure in seeing the efforts made to receive such tourists as may come to such places as the little towns of Lahinch, which is being greatly improved, and Kilker, and if our association can do anything in endeavouring to help forward the tide of tourists the effort will not be wanting on our part (applause). At Galway, again, we had an opportunity of seeing the product of the home industry which is carried on in Clare and Galway, and we are told that this branch might be greatly developed. I myself think the cloth so charming and so characteristic in its individuality that I should hope we might be able to get it more into the fashionable world. From Galway we went to Westport, and on the way we saw specimens of the small weaving industry which we hope may receive some careful attention. From there we went to Foxford, where the cloth weaving is carried on so successfully. The Rev Mother Bernard has succeeded in establishing that splendid industry there which gives employment to a large number of people in the district. This is only an illustration of what the convents and industrial schools can do in the way of training the children. At Ballaghaderreen we also saw some admirable industrial work in the convent there from which Foxford has originated. At Sligo, which we next visited, there is a very flourishing and well-managed school in connection with the convent. The Irish Industries Association has long been acquainted with these schools, as we have much of our underclothing made there, and whenever we have an order which we want specially well made we always know it will be made to perfection in the school of embroidery and needlework in connection with the Sligo Convent (applause). In this convent the elder girls are also trained for domestic service in every section of service, and it is a marvel to see how the nuns seem to have grasped the details which will fit the girls to make a struggle for life. It is a pity, as I have heard, that many of our girls are trained in the industrial schools of the West only to go to America. Doubtless they may get on there, but we should like to keep a good many of them at home. I was told in the North of Ireland that if only we could send from the West and South some thousands of these girls they would be very grateful to us. From Sligo we crossed to Carrick, and had there the great advantage, under the guidance of Mr Micks, the secretary of the Congested Districts Board, of seeing some of the operations of that board, and their success in establishing the fish curing stations, but besides that we saw what affected us more particularly, and that is the home spinning and knitting and what remains of the sprigging industries of that part of Donegal. We had a most interesting day in examining the centres of this work, and hearing from the people what they think of the possibilities of

still further developing it. There again we will be able to be of some use in sending teachers or adding to their patterns in conjunction with the Congested Districts Board, who from what I hear are very willing to co-operate with us in any way (hear, hear). Then we had an opportunity of hearing of the success which has attended the Strabane Industrial Show of the Industries Society, the fame of which has spread far and wide. From this we went to Derry, there to hear more of the home industries which are carried on to such perfection round about that city (applause). We also went there with an ulterior motive, inasmuch as we had the hope that some day some of the large houses in Derry would help us in taking over some of the workers whom we had trained in the earlier stages of the work in the West of Ireland. We were received so kindly in Derry that I trust as the work goes on we may claim a good deal of help from them. They were prepared to take a practical step there at once, inasmuch as they propose to organise a sale of Irish industries there next year, so that we may have a sure market for the goods manufactured in the homes of the people (applause). To-day we had the pleasure of visiting a new branch of the Irish Industries Association formed in Monaghan in a very spontaneous way through the good offices of the bishop, Dr Donnelly, and Father M'Meel, and other ladies and gentlemen of the district. They formed this branch and got a teacher from Clones to teach the crochet. There is one little industry that I should have mentioned in the West—the basket industry at Letterfrack, Connemara. With all these things that we have in hands, our two depots in London and in Dublin, with the new work which we are undertaking in acquiring the business of the late Mr Ben Lindsay in connection with the lace industry and with the Irish Village at Chicago—with these things I think you will agree that we have our hands full (hear, hear).

## N A P I E R.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

October 3, 1893.

IN forwarding you a report of the proceedings at the Marist Brothers school on Friday last in connection with the Very Rev Father Grogan's feast, I omitted to mention the convent, in fact, I did not know anything about the ceremony which took place at that institution till after I had posted my letter. With your permission therefore, I will now give a few particulars of the event, supplied to me by a kind friend. Convents, as a rule, are renowned for interesting entertainments, and the one which took place on the feast of St Michael (September 29), the patron saint of the Very Rev Father Grogan, S.M., the pastor of the parish, was no exception to the rule. The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with the children of the various schools, and many lady friends from outside were also present. Besides the guest of the evening, the Rev Fathers Smyth (Hastings) and Kerrigan were present. The play chosen for the occasion was the well-known and impressive drama "Isabelle de Lisle." To say that the young ladies acquitted themselves well in the execution of their several parts would be inadequate praise. The performance was most touching, and at times many present could not refrain from shedding tears. At the end of the performance a beautiful biretta with a handsome altar cloth was presented to the Rev Father by one of the young ladies as a mark of respect in which their pastor is held by the Sisters and their children. Father Grogan heartily thanked them, especially Rev Mother for their kindness. He said he was very angry with them for the trouble they had taken, and if he had thought of it in time he would have gone to some other part of the district, until the feast was over, as he did on some past occasions. However, he had to remember the scriptural maxim, "That the sun must not go down on our anger." He spoke at length of his feast day, and said he was proud of his patron saint, who was an example for any priest. He thanked them for their handsome present, and called on Father Smyth to testify to the merits of the performance. Father Smyth said the entertainment at which he had the pleasure of assisting did credit both to the Sisters and the children, and was a proof of the high standard to which the young ladies had attained. He had assisted at many similar entertainments in Europe and the States, and he could say the treat of that evening was one of the best he had yet enjoyed. He was pleased to have the opportunity of uniting with the Sisters and the children in wishing the Very Rev Father Grogan a very happy feast and many returns. Father Kerrigan also spoke of the excellence of the entertainment, and congratulated the children of the convent on their fine performance.

A great many women have now registered their names on the electoral roll. In connection with the representation of Napier, there is a rumour from Wellington that Mr Seddon is being strongly urged by requisition from here to stand for the Napier seat at the coming election. Have the Liberals thrown over Mr Curnell after promising to support that gentleman? Beware, Sammy, they are playing a "low down" game with you.

There are a great many visitors to this town at the present time, attending the races and agricultural show.

Devotions are being held in St Mary's Church every evening this month.

On Sunday, at Hastings, Father Smyth strongly urged all Catholic ladies to register their names on the electoral roll at once.

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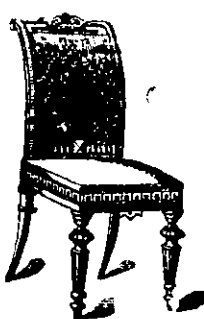
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# Irish News.

(From the Irish World)

**Antrim.**—The Duke of Devonshire will visit Belfast in November, and be entertained at a banquet in the Ulster Hall. He will speak at a Unionist meeting in the same hall during his visit.

A serious strike, which will effect 7,000 men, is threatened in the Belfast shipbuilding and iron trade. The masters have notified that, owing to the depression in trade, a reduction of 1s per week will be made after September 1st. The men at a mass-meeting decided to resist the reduction.

**Clare.**—Lady Aberdeen arrived in Ennis last week. A large number of townspeople awaited her arrival at the station, and gave her a hearty greeting, which she smilingly acknowledged. With her were private secretary, Miss O'Brien, and Edward Browne. They were received by Robert Vere O'Brien, whose guest Lady Aberdeen was to be at New Hall, and Rev P. M. O'Kelly, Ennis. A deputation of the Ennis Town Commissioners, J. P. Linnane, D. Roughan, J. Armstrong, with M. A. Scanlan and M. S. Honan, representing the people of the town, were also present. Addresses were presented to the distinguished lady by the public bodies of the town. Subsequently, accompanied by Father O'Kelly, they drove to the Convent of Mercy, where they were received by Right Rev Doctor McRedmond and the Rev Superioress and Sisters. She was highly delighted with a welcoming poem rendered by one of the little pupils and with the sweet floral offering of another little one, whom she kissed on getting the flowers, and advancing she thanked the children for their very cheering greeting and welcome and for the sweet scented flowers they had given her. It was her first visit to the Convent, of which

they received a home in the Republic of the West. But that was not entirely the reason why Irishmen had these kindly feelings for the American people. In the middle of the century famine was in the land, and the American people sent provisions for the relief of the people. Then in their own time—in 1880—when Ireland again experienced a bad harvest, the American people sent stores to that harbour, and the Constellation was the ship that brought help to the people. Rear-Admiral Erben said he would return to America with a better idea of Ireland and the Irish than he had ever had before. He learned more in two weeks than he had learned all the years before.

**Derry.**—Amid the general decoration of Derry City in honour of the Royal wedding the Walker Monument and the Memorial Hall, both under the control of the Apprentice Boys and Orange parties, displayed no flags or ornamentation of any kind. These are the people who are never done parading their loyalty to the British Crown. But the action of the Crown must be in accordance with Orange ideas; if not, they resort to treason.

**Donegal.**—A violent thunderstorm swept over a great part of County Donegal last week. At Glenties the people were terror-stricken. Near that town some men who were working in a field took shelter in a house. One of the party, John McGettigan, aged 18, went out to see if the storm was abating, and stood in the door. He was struck and killed by the lightning. The hair on the left side of his head was singed, and there was discoloration down his body to his feet one side. Two years ago his mother was drowned near the same spot by a flood in a small stream.

**Dublin.**—Last week, before the Master of the Rolls, Dublin, in a case of Devereux's trusts, C. A. O'Connor applied for a transfer, to the governors of Jervis street Hospital of a sum of £3,919 Consols, which by the will of the late Richard Devereux of Wexford was settled on trust for Kate Devereux for her life, and after her death

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she had heard a good deal, and was greatly pleased at the good work the holy religious were performing for the rising generation of Irish girls.

**Cork.**—Henry Cullinane, merchant, Skibbereen, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county. The appointment is popular.

During a thunderstorm some parties were in Sullivan's forge, and retreated to his house. They were not long there when a tremendous crash came. Removing the greater portion of the slates off the roof, the lightning burst through the kitchen, killing instantly Patrick Neill, aged 20, and Patrick Sullivan aged 40, owner of the forge and house. Two young men of the Neills escaped with slight injuries, and Sullivan's wife was unharmed. A dog and a hen were also killed instantaneously. The floor was rooted, and the ground for a considerable distance, and the grass, furz, etc, scorched and burnt, and the door-posts were cut clean away.

The Mayor of Cork entertained Rear-Admiral Erben and sixteen officers of the U.S.S. Chicago at luncheon in the Municipal Buildings. Five carriages were provided for the accommodation of the visitors, who drove to Blaney, having first paid visits to the church of SS. Peter and Paul, St Finbarr's Cathedral, and the Queen's College. A brief stay was made at Blaney, during which a great many visitors kissed the stone. The city was reached at 3.15, and the visitors drove immediately to the Municipal Buildings, over which floated the American flag. The Mayor, in giving the toast "Our Visitors," said he was sure that Admiral Erben would be pleased with their city, because the feeling of the Irish people towards the American people was of the most kindly nature. As was well known, Irishmen in their hundreds of thousands lived in America. They prospered and

for such charitable purposes as her executors should appoint. The executors had appointed Jervis street Hospital, and Miss Devereux had released her life interest in the fund in order to enable the hospital to receive it at once. The order was granted.

**Fermanagh.**—There is a serious fear amongst farmers that fodder will be extremely scarce the coming winter. Where meadows have been cut and saved in this and other districts of northwest Fermanagh, a deficiency of from forty to fifty per cent in the yield is clearly observable. Hay will be scarce and dear this season.

Hugh McLaughlin of Corry, near Belleek, was lately evicted and his dwelling torn down by the bailiffs of the Marquis of Ely. McLaughlin had lived in the house for fifty years and regularly paid his rent until recently, when old age and hard times prevented him.

**Galway.**—P. Corcoran, Galway, presented the Countess of Aberdeen with a Claddagh ring, made by the late George Robinson, composed of eighteen carat gold, in splendid state of preservation, date 1820. The presentation was made as she was leaving the Church of St Nicholas. Lady Aberdeen inquired could they be manufactured at present. Mr Corcoran replied in the affirmative, and she gave him a large order for Claddagh rings for the Irish village at Chicago World's Fair.

**Kilkenny.**—A new Parnellite organ, the *Kilkenny People*, will soon be issued in Kilkenny City.

**Leitrim.**—The holder of the largest estate in the County of Leitrim is Lord Massy, whose property covers an area of 24,751 acres, valuation 31,100 lols. The next in size is the estate of Col H. T. Clements, who holds 20,250 acres.

**Queen's County.**—Three new magistrates have been appointed to the Roscrea bench—James Maher, Abbey Cottage,

AMERICAN COACH FACTORY, } G. D. CRONIN, } Buggies, Carts, Waggon, and Vehicles  
 126 Cashel Street, Christchurch. } Late HOWLAND & CRONIN. } of every description, unequalled for  
 Painting and Repairs at very Lowest Rates. } } Finish, Durability, and Cheapness.

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

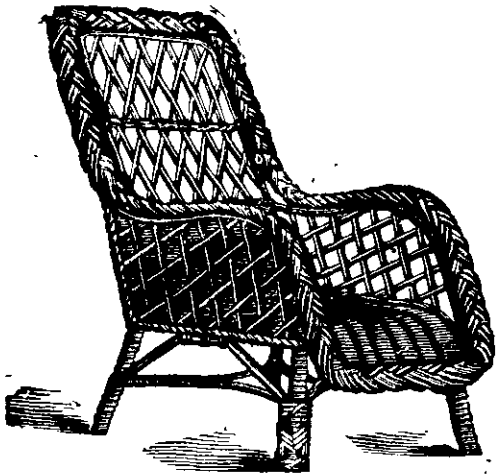
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MANUFACTURER OF

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.

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The great Specific for CONSUMPTION.

A Certain Cure for Pulmonary Consumption and all Diseases of the Lungs. Numbers of people throughout the world have been cured by the timely use of this Balsam.

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A sure Cure for Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

T. M. CARROLL, CHEMIST,  
Battray Street, Dunedin.

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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: Eekbank, and Opoho Road, near Botanic Gardens Tram.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

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

Cases made without Palates where applicable.

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

FILLINGS A SPECIALITY.

Fees Moderate, compatible with the Highest Workmanship

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

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FENDALTON BREWERY,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

XXX and XXXX Ales in hgd. barrels and kilnerkins.

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

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THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES!

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS!

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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.

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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; Safford Street, Timaru; Main Road, Ashburton; and Nelson.

ROBERT LOCHHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

MASSAGE 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 Special 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.

Mrs 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 McKenzie, Sir Wm. Gull, Sir Wm. Jenner, and others.

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

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

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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.

Boscrea; Louis Maher, Coulerea, and J. Corcoran, Honeymount. A better selection could not be made, either as representatives of popular and Catholic feeling or as persons generally qualified for their new positions.

**Roscommon.**—While Lady Aberdeen was driving to the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Castleroa, last week, one of the horses took fright, and, dashing towards a small gate, bringing its companion with it, the wheels caught in the posts of the gate, the shafts were broken off, and the animals pursued their course until one of them fell. The occupants of the carriage fortunately escaped uninjured.

**Tipperary.**—Mr Disney of Clonmel has opened a new white limestone quarry at Coleman.

John Kent and his family consisting of eleven persons, were recently evicted from their holding on the Twiss property at Ballymahone.

Power & Company, Dublin, have opened a new creamery in Mohober. It is a splendid structure, supplied with all the latest and most approved machinery, and is situated in the heart of a famous butter-making district.

**Waterford.**—At recent Assizes Judge O'Brien, in his address to the Grand Jury of Waterford, said there were but four cases reported in the County since last assizes—a very extraordinary thing to be able to say of a county of such great extent—and exhibiting a state of absolute freedom from crime, of which it was impossible to find a parallel in any part of the United Kingdom.

Claude De Lacy of the Island created a sensation in the City of Waterford recently by horsewhipping Rev H. G. Bonnerwell, Protestant minister, son-in-law of John Snow, Blenheim. The scene of the castigation was in Broad street, near Peter street. The cocklewomen, eggwomen, and apple vendors never had such a good time. Rev Bonnerwell had said something derogatory of Mr De Lacy and his apology was not ample enough.

**Wexford.**—Eviction notices were served by Walter M. Kavanagh, Borris, on the New Ross Guardians, that evictions were to be carried out against William Ryan, Terra, Glynne; Garrett, Byrne, Gowlin, Ballymurphy; Michael Burgess, Coolnamarra, Tinnabinoch.

The most severe thunder and lightning storms experienced in Wexford for a long time broke to the southwest of the town on day last week. There was a heavy fall of rain with hail at intervals. No damage was done in the neighbourhood of the town. In one house at Rathaspeck two men were knocked down and a field on the Johnston demense was literally ploughed up by the lightning. At Kilmore two sheep were killed, and some hay was set on fire at Carracloe.

## 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 2½ stamp by A. HUTTON DIXON, 43 and 45 East Bloor street, TORONTO Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Book-keeping by double entry. Condensed and simplified. Only a journal and ledger required. His Honour Judge Kettle writes—"It is just what is wanted, and every trader should have a copy." The *Otago Witness* says:—"The instructions given are so simple and yet so ample, that the veriest tyro could have no difficulty in following them."—May be obtained of all booksellers (Price 1s 6d), or direct from the author—T. G. De Renzy, P.O. Box 444, Auckland for a postal note of the same value.—Advt.

The Orkney Mermaid has caused a further sensation by appearing in her old haunts at Deerness accompanied by a young one. During the past fortnight, says the *Newsman*, both the old and the young one have been seen frequently in the vicinity by different persons. The young one is of a white colour and swims in the same fashion as the old one, by throwing its arms out in front of the head and bringing them in towards the side. Last summer an attempt was made to shoot the strange visitant, when it disappeared; but this summer no one has tried to molest it.

The air is full of Mr Lockwood's witticisms. Here is yet another. The other day, while leading against a counsel of a rather notoriously hasty temperament, Mr Lockwood had occasion to cross-examine a witness from the Meteorological Office. The sole and only question put to him by the learned counsel was this: "You say you are employed in the storm-warning department." "I am." "Will you tell me whether my learned friend and myself will have a breeze before 4 o'clock this afternoon?" The witness's answer is not recorded.—*Sun*

## ST BENEDICT JOSEPH LABRE.

(From the *Ave Maria*.)

BORN in 1748, in the village of Amettes in France, Benedict Joseph Labre came of parents who were in respectable though moderate circumstances. Up to his sixteenth year he followed the studies usual to his age, and then he conceived the idea of abandoning everything for God. He took the ways generally adopted by souls of similar temperament, but, owing to apparently fortuitous circumstances, he found those ordinary paths to perfection closed to him; thus, twice he vainly sought admission among the Trappists; and when at length he had been received by the Cistercians, he was soon obliged to leave them. Then he forsook his native land, and begged his way to Rome.

When in the Eternal City, his voluntary destitution was well-nigh incredible. His days were spent in prayer in the least frequented churches, and the little sleep he allowed himself was usually taken under a bench in a church-porch. He was always bareheaded and barefooted, and seemed to know nothing about the little attentions to personal neatness often visible even in extreme poverty; his rags were unworthy even of that name, and they were infested with vermin. His food was that rejected by every other mendicant, and was usually procured in the places devoted to the dumping of garbage. He continued this manner of life during fifteen years, interrupting it only each Lent by a pilgrimage to Loretto. Finally, on the Wednesday of Holy Week, 1883, he was found dying on the steps of the Church of S. Maria dei Monti, and was taken into the house of a poor acquaintance, where he yielded his soul to God. And this miserable beggar, because of his heroic sanctity—well proved in his "process"—the Catholic Church has raised to her altars, asking for him the veneration of all her children, from his brother-beggar to the crowned king.

After fifty years of examination and discussion, the Catholic Church has beatified one whom modern philanthropists and the average police justice would have sent to gaol or the mad-house. What an example to set the world! What would become of civilization if imitation of Labre were undertaken by even a small minority of those who are now asked to venerate him? Well, St Benedict Labre remains alone in his peculiar sphere of sanctity, and it is very probable that he will so remain for a long time. Far from the mind of the Church is the idea that this saint should be indiscriminately imitated. He deemed himself called to that special way of life, and his confessors agreed with him; he carried out the will of God—his sanctification.

But it seems to have been the design of Providence, in the canonisation of Benedict Labre, to furnish the world with a standing rebuke of that spirit of Utilitarianism so rampant in our day, and with which so many even among Catholics are more or less infected. Our age tends to the development of a *civil Christianity*, by the elimination of every element of the supernatural. Unable to deprive the Church of the credit of having founded modern civilization, and only too willing to enjoy the benefits of that culture, it so dwells upon and magnifies the civil effects of the Gospel, that it presents the Christian Dispensation as principally, if not solely, an instrument of earthly progress. It is to counteract this tendency that God manifests as meritorious of eternal glory a kind of holiness which, far from being productive of any merely civil benefit, would threaten, if universally imitated, even the very existence of civilization.

The canonisation of Benedict Labre is a lesson for the rich and a comfort for the poor, at a time when, on one side, a raging fever for wealth and power, and on the other, an ebullition of socialistic sentiment, tend to a development of furious anarchy in society.

Do you want a better appetite? Do you want to eat well, sleep well, and be well? Then take No. 2 R. 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.)

The Mayor of Montreal has been deservedly criticised for his action in refusing to return the salute of an Italian war-vessel visiting that port. His explanation was that, as a Catholic, he could not pay respect to the power which had despoiled the Church of its patrimony. However sincere Mayor Desjardins is in his views, he transgressed his duty as a British official in letting them govern his attitude on this occasion. We cannot imagine the Catholic mayor of an American city adopting such a course. The distinction between his spiritual loyalty to the head of the Church and duty to his political superiors, is here, at least, well defined. In Canada it is so curiously blended with race and religious feelings that, as we learn from the despatches, when the Mayor refused to treat the visiting Italians with proper courtesy, the acting Mayor, I. H. Stearns, sent a despatch to acting Premier Bowell and Hon Mr Patterson, Minister of Militia, "who were attending a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canadian Orangemen in Ontario." A favourable reply being received from those functionaries, the salute was fired, and so the matter ended.—*Pilot.*

**H. J. SMITH**

The People's Bootmaker, 127 Manchester St. (opposite Burke's Hotel), Christchurch.—Men's Shooters from 9s 6d, Shoes from 8s 6d, Bluchers from 5s 6d, Canvas Shoes from 2s 6d, Ladies' Boots and Shoes from 6s, Children's from 2s. Remember H. J. SMITH'S, 127 Manchester street.

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GENUINE WHOLESALE PRICES  
TO ALL PURCHASERS.

IRON BEDSTEADS, full size, with Spring Mattresses to fit, 55s  
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PERAMBULATORS, best English make, 37s 6d  
WOOD CHAIRS, 3s 6d CANE CHAIRS, 4s 6d  
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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

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STOOL FREE WITH EACH PIANO

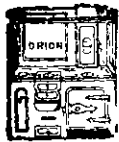
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Payments extending over a term to suit Purchaser.

£33  
Sole Agents for the Celebrated FOSTER'S PIANOS

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## 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.

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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.

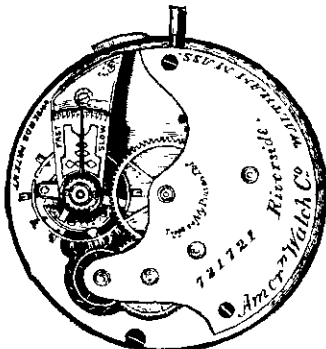
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Walham Watches just arrived.

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Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-  
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by experts, proving our CEMENT to be equal  
to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works,  
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Maker from England, with confidence we re-  
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TEST our CEMENT side by side with the best  
English obtainable.

Milburn LIME at Lowest Rates.  
MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COM-  
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FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

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## H. PALMER, STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

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

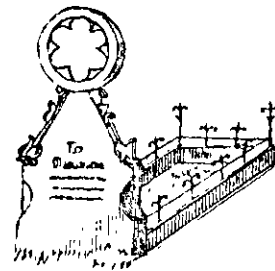
Tomb Railings in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly  
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Sophia Street, Timaru.



Just received, ex Banghairs,  
a shipment of Red and Grey  
Granite (Trosses and Head-  
stones direct from the best  
Scottish quarries.  
Inspection invited.

## 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 (Pahi-tua), rent £3 week; trade  
£60 week. Ingoing £1000.

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 £1400.

DWAN BROS.,

Wellington.

## J. RHODES & CO.

DUNEDIN

STEAM DYEING & CLEANING WORK  
116 George Street, Dunedin.

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

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MANUFACTURER OF

Building Bricks, Well Bricks and Bound  
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 Butherford Bros. Hydraulic Lime.

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193 TUAM STREET.

TELEPHONE: No. 432.

## MESSRS THOMSON AND CO.

Gentlemen,

Please forward one case of your Soda  
Water per New Zealand Express Company.  
I daresay you may think it strange of me  
writing for this small order, but it is for a  
sick person, and the doctor expressly stipu-  
lated for your brand, and will have no other,  
which I look upon as a great compliment to  
your manufacture.

I am, yours truly,

A. J. S. HEADLAND.

Oamaru, September 11, 1893.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONWARE  
FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

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

Current Rates

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON

Caterer to the Canterbury Salsyards' Co.;  
Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry; Agri-  
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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, Associa-  
tions, and others, on application to P.  
BURKE, Proprietor. All communications  
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With LATEST IMPROVEMENTS for 1894.

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# SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR!

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

CAN BE SEEN AT ALL MASSEY-HARRIS AGENCIES.

## MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD.,

CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

### Commercial.

A. TODD, on behalf of the THE NEW ZEALAND LAND ASSOCIATION LIMITED, report for week ending October 11, as follows:—

**Store Cattle** during the past week have been more numerous. The number offering is on the increase, and it is satisfactory to know that there are buyers for all available, who are giving prices quite in sympathy with those ruling for fat stock.

**Store Sheep**—Owing, doubtless, to the fact that only a very few of these are now in the market, the business done is of very much less importance, and is not likely to assume to any dimensions until after shearing. Meantime, however, a few small sales are being made, but at prices showing some decline on those lately obtaining.

**Sheepskins**—A very satisfactory demand continues to be experienced for these, and no matter how heavy the supply there are buyers for all offered at the auctions. The weather lately has been more favourable for fellmongering operations, and with exporters also keenly competing, the long catalogues weekly presented are quickly disposed of. On Tuesday our catalogue comprised a variety of sorts both green and dry. We quote:—Best green crossbreds brought 5s to 5s 6d (extra heavy slightly more); medium to good, 3s 10d to 4s 11d; green merinos, 2s 10d to 4s; country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 7d to 3s 2d; do do merino, 1s 5d to 2s 1d; full-woolled crossbreds, good, 3s 3d to 4d 8d; best, 4s 9d to 5s 6d; extra heavy, 5s 10d to 6s 4d; full-woolled merinos, good, 2s 2d to 3s 3d; best, 3s 4d to 4s 9d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 4d each.

**Rabbitskins**—On Monday, the regular weekly sale day, we submitted a moderate catalogue, only medium quality, but these elicited keen competition at the hands of the buyers, all of whom operated freely, prices secured comparing very favourably with those lately being realised. Quotations—For best winter greys, bucks and does, mixed, 1s 2d to 1s 2½d; best does, 1s 3d (selected a shade more); off season and spring-kine, 11d to 1s 1½d; medium sorts, 9d to 10½d; inferior, 6½d to 8½d; suckers and half-grown, 3d to 6d per lb.

**Hides**—The demand is equal to the supply, but no alteration in value, which remain as follows:—Dry salted heavy hides, 21 to 2½d; extra heavy, clean and free from scars, 2½d to 3d; medium, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

**Tallow**—There is no change of any consequence to note since we last reported. The market remains steady at about late quotations, which are—best rendered mutton in packages suitable for export, 2s 6d to 2s 6½d; medium, 1s 6d to 20 6d; inferior, 1s 6d to 17s 6d; rough fat, best fresh mutton tallow, 14s to 14s 6d; medium to good, 12s 6d to 13s 9d; inferior to medium, 11d to 12s 3d per cwt, ex store.

**Wheat**—This market remains without change or animation, very little business has transpired during the past week, the quantity changing hands being unimportant. The market at Home still continues flat, showing little or no immediate sign of any further improvement. At the same time a feeling prevails that the general outlook is somewhat brighter. Prime milling, velvet and Tuscan, 2s 9d to 2s 11d; medium to good, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; inferior to medium, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; broken and thin, 2s 2d to 2s 5d, ex store, sacks weighed in, terms.

**Oats**—The business done in these lately is mostly confined to the placing of small lots for local consumption, for which prices on a par with those lately quoted are obtained. Meantime, best milling are held for 2s 0½d to 2s 1d; best short feed, 1s 11½d to 2s; medium to good, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d; small lots, more especially long Tartaria, fit for seed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d, ex store, sacks extra, net.

**Barley**—There are no sales of any consequence effected in this line, indeed the demand for any sort is exceedingly flat. With the exception of odd lots fit only for feed, there is hardly any left in first hands. Quotations for prime malting, 4s to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s; feed, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; ex store, sacks extra, terms.

**Grass Seeds**—Byegrass seed is in over supply and only saleable in retail lots, best dressed fetching 4s to 4s 3d; Choice, 4s 6d; undressed slow sale at 2s 9d to 3s 3d. Cocksfoot also in full supply with only a very moderate demand, best dressed fetching 4½ to 4½; medium, 3½ to 4½; per lb, ex store.

**Potatoes**—The market for these remains steady and with the supply no more than sufficient for requirements late rates are being maintained. We quote, prime derwents, L4 17s 6d to L5; medium L4 10s to L4s 15s; ex store, sacks weighed in, net.

**Chaff**—There is but little change to note. This week a moderate supply came to hand. Quotations for best, 60s to 67s 6d; extra prime, 70s to 72s 6d; medium, 45s to 55s; inferior, 30s to 42s 6d per ton; ex truck, sacks extra.

**Dairy Produce**—The business done in butter is confined to the supply of local requirements only. Prime salt, dairy made, difficult to place at 6d to 7d; medium, 4d to 5d; factory, 10d to 11d per lb. Factory cheese has had more attention since our last report, but there is no quotable change in price. Medium size is worth 4½d to 5d; loaf, 5d to 5½d; large size, 4½d to 4½d per lb; dairy made, 2d to 4d per lb.

**Flax**—Has a moderate demand but without any improvement in price. Quotations for best dressed, L16 to L17; medium to good, L14 to L15 10s; inferior and strawy, nominally, L10 10s to L12 10s per ton; ex store.

MESSERS DONALD REID AND CO. report as follows:—

**Sheepskins**—We quote—Green crossbreds sold at, 3s 7d to 5s 5d; do merinos, 2s 10d to 3s 7d; lamb, 8d to 9d; dry crossbreds, 2s 1d to 3s 1d; do merinos, 1s 5d to 3s 8d; do pelts and hags, 4d to 3s 5d.

**Hides**—Prices have undergone no change since we last reported. Tallow—Prime rendered, 20s to 21s 6d; medium, 16s 6d to 19s; inferior, 14s to 16s; rough fat, 10s to 14s 6d per cwt.

**Wheat**—We quote—Prime milling, 2s 9d to 2s 10½d; medium, 2s 7d to 2s 8½d; fowls' wheat, 2s 4d to 2s 6d.

**Oats**—There is only a very limited demand, and prices are lower than when last quoted. Milling, 1s 11½d to 2s; feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d (sacks extra).

**Barley**—There is a good demand for plump malting, while thin and inferior are neglected. We quote:—Malting, 3s 9d to 4s; milling, 2s 10s to 3s 5d; feed, 2s to 2s 6d (sacks extra).

**Potatoes**—There are not more arriving than are required for local consumption, and the market continues firm. We quote:—Prime Derwent, £4 17s 6d to £5; inferior, £4 10s to £4 15s.

**Chaff**—The market is very bare and there is an excellent demand for all qualities. We quote:—Prime oats, £3 10s to £3 12s 6d; medium, £3 to £3 5s; inferior, £1 10s to £2 10s.

**Byegrass**—There has been a good demand during the week for clean perennial seed, but badly dressed lots are neglected. We quote:—Best machine dressed, per bushel, 4s to 4s 6d; farmers' dressed, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; inferior and badly dressed from 2s.

**Cocksfoot**—This seed is not in large supply, and as there has been some demand for shipping, prices are firm at for—Best machine dressed, 4½d to 4½d; ordinary, from 3½d.

**Italian Byegrass**—There is a steady demand and considerable sales have been made for sowing in swamp land; supplies are not abundant. We quote:—Best machine dressed seed, per bushel, 6s; farmers' dressed seed, per bushel, 4s 3d to 4s 6d.

MESSERS STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

**Fat Cattle**—The entry of 110 head yarded last Wednesday at Burnside comprised on the whole good to prime quality, with only a small proportion heavy weights. Prices were fully up to previous week's, best bullocks fetching L10 5s to L12 12s 6d, others in proportion.

**Fat Sheep**—The number forward was very small, only 821. Prices are a shade higher than previous week's, best crossbred wethers selling at 18s 6d to 20s; medium, 15s 6d to 17s 9d; light, 13s to 14s 9d; crossbred ewes, 15s 9d to 19s; merino wethers, 11s to 12s 3d.

**Fat Lambs**—Only 6 yarded, which sold at 11s 3d to 12s 6d.

## PLANTING SEASON, 1893.

Great Reduction in Price, owing to  
Expiration of Lease.

**KERR & BARNETT**  
Have on Sale—  
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.  
Contract planting done by experienced  
workmen. Contractors and large planters  
liberally dealt with. Catalogues free on  
application.  
STANMORE NURSERY, Christchurch.

**A SUCCESSFUL INAUGURATION.**  
OUR SYSTEM OF DOING BUSINESS  
Has  
CAUGHT ON WITH THE PUBLIC.

M. FRAER AND SONS,

CASH DRAPEY DEPOT.

The many who have visited our Establishment, highly delighted with the Quality of the Goods in EVERY DEPARTMENT, and surprised at the Low Prices ruling, the general opinion expressed is that we are fully TEN PER CENT. Cheaper than any other House in the Trade, and wonder how it is done.

## THE REASONS WHY:

We buy Direct from the Manufacturers, our Working Expenses are Small, and we are Determined to have a Large Turnover, thus enabling us to do with Small Profits.

We Invite Inspection of Stock and Prices.

NO ONE ASKED TO BUY.

General Drapery, Dress Goods, Dress-making, Millinery, Mantles, Domestic Goods, etc. etc.

We Guarantee the Best Value in Dunedin.

M. FRAER AND SONS,

CASH DRAPEY DEPOT

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**BURTON BROS.**

Propose to

TERMINATE THE ARRANGEMENT

On

THURSDAY, 30th NOVEMBER,

Whereby they give for

THIRTY-SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE

A LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT

In

MASSIVE GOLD FRAME

And

A DOZEN CABINETS.

—

Intending Patrons are requested to give  
their Sittings without delay.

NUMBER FORTY-ONE,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

**P. REILLY, TIMARU HOTEL**  
Stafford Street, Timaru.

The above Hotel having been partly re-built, renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor is now prepared to offer first-class Accommodation to those requiring such.

Private Suites of Rooms for Families; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

Wines and Spirits of the best procurable brands.

Dunedin XXXX and special brewed local Ale always on tap.

**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,  
MAURITIUS, & EAST COAST OF AFRICA

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Mel- bourne	Leave Ade- laide
Polynesian ...	6428	Oct 27	Oct 31	Nov 2
Armand B. hic	6537	Nov 27	Dec 1	Dec 3
Australien ...	6428	Dec 27	Dec 31	Jan 2

## PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.

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

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

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

Saloon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris, Best railway accommodation luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight allowed from Marseilles en route. First-class, £70; Second-class, £50.

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

NEILL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents, Dunedin.

**NORDEUTSCHER - 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 practicable):—

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Mel- bourne	Leave Ade- laide
Salher ...	5349	Oct 1	Oct 14	Oct 18
Hohenstaufen	4645	Nov 8	Nov 11	Nov 15
Hohenzollern	5328	Dec 6	Dec 9	Dec 13

And thereafter every four weeks.

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

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE

The Steamers land Passengers at Southampton.

Passages from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.

For freight or passage apply to

NEILL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents, Dunedin.

**WATSON'S**

CITY BUTCHERY.

Sole Purveyors of KOSHER Meat.

(Killed under supervision of Rev Mr Harrison

Jewish Rabbi).

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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

The above Company will despatch steamers  
as under:—

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON. —  
FLORA, s. s., on Monday, October 16.  
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.  
Cargo till noon.

NELSON VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON. —  
(Transhipping at Wellington)  
FLORA, s. s., on Monday, October 16.  
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.  
Cargo till noon.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON  
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE. —  
TALUNE, s. s., on Thursday, October 19. Passengers from Dunedin  
by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR NAPIER WHARF, VIA OAMARU,  
TIMARU, & LYTTLETON. — KAWATIRI,  
s.s., about Saturday October 21.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON,  
and AUCKLAND. — BOTOMAHANA, s. s., on  
Wednesday, October 23. Passengers by 2.20 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND  
HOBART. — WAIRARAPA s.s., on Thursday  
October 12. Passengers from Dunedin  
Wharf at 2 p.m.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND  
WELLINGTON. — HAUBOTO, s.s., about  
Saturday, October 21. Passengers from  
Dunedin Wharf.

FOR WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKAROA,  
LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON. —  
BRUNNER, s.s., on Friday, October 20.  
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m.  
Cargo till 2 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA  
OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, and  
WELLINGTON. — HEBALD, s. s., on  
Saturday, October 21. Passengers from  
Dunedin Wharf at mid-night. Cargo till  
1 p.m.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — TAVIUNI,  
s.s., about Thursday, November 2.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND. —  
UPOLU, s. s., about Thursday,  
October 12.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA, VIA  
SYDNEY — ROIOKING, s.s., about Saturday,  
October 14. Has accommodation for  
a few saloon passengers.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets

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. Watch repaired, 4s 6d—guaranteed 18 months. Main-springs, 4s. Jewellery neatly and promptly repaired. Country orders promptly.

**KITTO AND GRAHAM,**

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

18 MANNERS STREET,

WELLINGTON.

## SANITATION.

**J. AND R. SCOTT**

SANITARY ENGINEERS,  
RATRAY ST. (Opposite D.I.C.), DUNEDIN  
Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tinsmiths, Bell-hangers, Zinc and Iron Workers.

J. SCOTT having made a special study (while in the Home Country) of Sanitation, Heating and Ventilation, and also gained Diploma from the 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 only in that style which emanates from practical men.

JOBGING WORK DONE BY  
COMPETENT MEN.

Charges Moderate. Estimates Given.

**T. HOULT, CARLTON POULTRY YARDS, CHRISTCHURCH,** has reduced his Sittings of Eggs from his prize poultry to 10s. 6d. 600 prizes won by his strains during the last six years. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Andalusians. Several Birds For Sale at reasonable prices.



**Store Sheep**—The demand for these is about the same, only small lots changing hands.

**Sheepskins**—The demand for these is still good. Best green crossbreds are worth, 4s 11d to 5s 5d; medium to good, 3s 10d to 4s 11d; green merino, 2s 9d to 3s 10d; best country dry crossbreds, good, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 3s 3d; full-woolled merino, good, 2s 3d to 3s 3d; best do, 3s 6d to 4s; pelts, 2d to 1s 3d each.

**Rabbitskins**—Prices on Monday were, if anything, a shade firmer and we sold all forward at satisfactory prices. We quote: Best winter bucks and does (mixed) 1s 2d to 1s 2½d; best does, 1s 3½d; extra good a shade more, spring skins, 1s to 1s 2d; medium sorts, 9d to 11d; inferior, 6d to 8d.

**Oats**—Prices are a shade easier, very little speculation going on at present. Prime milling, 2s to 2s 1d; best bright feed, 1s 11d to 2s; medium to good, 1s 10d to 1s 11d.

**Potatoes**—Market firm at up to £5 for best perwents.

**Chaff**—Best is worth 60s to 70s; medium to 55s; inferior 30; to 45s.

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The sale of the shipment of Wanganui horses drew a fairly large attendance at our Saturday's sale; but as these animals were only just handled they did not suit the bulk of the buyers, and in consequence the sale was not so successful as it would have been had the horses been quiet to ride and drive. The rest of the horses forward were a mixed lot, consisting of draughts, hacks, and harness horses, of which a fairly large portion changed hands at quotations. There is a strong demand for young, useful light harness horses. We quote—For first-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; good ordinary do (young), L18 to L22; medium do, L12 to L16; aged do, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16, medium do, L7 to L9; light and inferior do, L2 10s to L5.

Mr F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats: 1s 10d to 2s 0d (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 10s 0d, good demand; hay, oaten, quality good, demand dull, £2 15s to £3 0s; ryegrass, £2 10s to £2 15s, of good quality. Potatoes, kidneys, £5 0s 0d; derwents, £4 15s to £5 0s 0d, market bare. Flour: Roller, £7 15s to £8 5s; stone, £6 15s to £7 5s, demand quiet. Oatmeal, bulk, £10 0s; 25lbs, £10 10s. Butter, fresh, 6d to 10d; potted, demand easier, 6d for prime eggs, 6d per dozen.

### WORKSHOP THEORIES ON EQUAL RIGHTS.

THE following is the report given by the *Liverpool Catholic Times* of a paper contributed by the Right Rev Abbot Snow, O.S.B., to the Conference of Catholic Young Men's Societies recently held at Carlisle.

In his paper the writer said that in workshop discussions certain maxims passed for current gold, whereas more light would expose them as pieces of battered silver. "Men are by nature equal;" "In the beginning all things were in common;" "All things are in common by the law of nature;" "All men should be made to work;" "Every man has a right to live on the fruits of the soil;" "What man can make man can own; what no man made, no man can claim as exclusively his;" "The land belongs to the nation; the State should be the only owner;" "Property in land differs wholly from property in manufactured goods." Such and similar axioms passed from mouth to mouth as golden maxims, beyond dispute, definitely settled, and taken as the foundation of all argument. The writer of the paper proceeded to show at some length wherein lay the danger of such maxims. Most of the wrongs under which the working classes of this or any other age had groaned had their origin in the weaknesses of human nature. Greed, ambition, love of power, self-interest, pride, were at the bottom of all the troubles between class and class. None of the proposed social reconstructions proposed any change in human nature. Theorists were fond of appealing to the state of nature—the law of nature before government and a privileged class meddled with it. But what was the fact? The state of nature gave rise to such confusion, uncertainty, and moral obliquity, that a special positive law—the Ten Commandments became necessary. The Ten Commandments did not change the nature of man; they only made the law known and definite. They continued to kill and to steal. Was it probable that a new code issued by the theorists would be more successful than the Ten Commandments, especially when the tenets of the new tables were of doubtful utility. Thou shalt be equal one with another; thou shalt not own land; thou shalt not heap up wealth; thou shalt not be poor, would fare worse than the Ten Commandments in contest with the passions and weaknesses of human nature. Suppose that any of the forms of universal equality obtained a fair start; suppose a social democracy established, all wealth equally distributed, the passions of men would immediately begin to work; men would still steal and over-reach each other; there would be a set who refused to work, a set to barter their birthright for a mess of pottage; there would be scheming for power and place, and it would inevitably end in inequality, in wealth and poverty. When all were reduced to the dead level, received a common wage, had no prospect of bettering themselves, how many, taking human nature as it was known, would care to slave and exert

themselves for the vague ideas of bettering the general community? Given a thousand people would any single individual by extra effort and labour care to earn £1,000, that all might have a pound a piece? Such a commonwealth, from repeated analogy in history would result in a one man rule, and reversion to despotism from the natural working of the passions, and weaknesses of human nature. Besides the general objections that applied to all socialistic theories, each one of the schemes had its fallacies and its innate weakness. Take the nationalisation of the land and the abolition of private property. It was assumed that land differed from property in manufactured goods; that what man made man could own; what no man made, no man could claim as exclusively his. If man only owned what he made he could not own a horse or a dog, a rose or an apple. In what did land differ from manufactured goods? The value of land consisted mainly in the labour that man had put into it. As soon as man's labour had made it productive it became valuable, and in this way did not differ from iron ore, coal, cotton, or the wood of the forest. Those were not made by man, and were of little use to man, until they acquired a value from man's labour. The nationalisation of the land implied that the State took over not only the original and uncultivated condition, but also the labour of man that had made it productive. The grievances and wrongs of private ownership in land would still continue in the ownership of the State, for they mainly arose from the labour (manufactured) value of the land, and the tenants' and labourers' interests. Having pointed out other difficulties in the way of the nationalisation of the land, it was asked—Is then the workman to regard his wrongs and his hard lot as inevitable? By no means. The remedy was to be sought in practical measures, and not in impracticable socialistic dreams. The legislation of the past half century, by attacking one point after the other, had proved that the greed of capitalists and their powers of oppression could be restrained. Factory Acts, Mines Regulation Acts, Truck Acts, Adulteration Acts, all pointed to substantial gains in the social condition of the workingman. If existing grievances were tellingly represented and practical remedies suggested, there was every disposition to redress them, and failing this, the working class had now a large share of political power, and could insist by their votes. To advocate the wholesale upset of society by fanciful socialistic schemes, which were impracticable, would alienate sympathy, provoke opposition, delay reforms, and must result in failure and probably in a worse state of things.

FOR  
LASSITUDE,  
TORPIDITY,  
SOUR STOMACH,  
INDIGESTION,  
HEADACHE,  
BACKACHE, etc.,

Take a couple of Fletcher's Pills every second night; they are a prompt and sure cure and give certain relief.

FLETCHER'S PILLS are a quick, sure, and reliable remedy for all complaints arising from torpid liver, indigestion, weak stomach, and impurities of the blood. They are prepared on rational and sensible lines and do not contain a particle of calomel, gamboge, or any drastic purgative, but operate by perfectly natural means, by stimulating the liver and increasing the flow of bile and thus producing easy evacuations and natural catharsis without the annoyance and pain of griping and purging.

Beware of the many harmful substitute son sale in many shops. None are genuine unless they bear the signature of F. Moore Clements on the outside wrapper. CLEMENTS' TONIC and FLETCHER'S PILLS have become such household words that imitations are frequently offered. We contend that this imitation is the sincerest proof of their virtues, so see that you always get the genuine, bearing the name and address of F. M. Clements, Newtown, Sydney.

Dr Robert Ambrose, the newly-elected Member for West Mayo, is a native of County Limerick. He was educated at Queen's College, Cork, and Galway, where he obtained his B.A. in 1876; and he is L.R.C.P., Edin, L.M., 1883, and L.R.C.S., Edin. He has been practising in London for over ten years, and he is now about forty-five years of age. He is a cousin of Dr D. Ambrose, the Member for South Louth. He has for many years been an active supporter of the Home Rule movement in London, and is a member of the metropolitan branch, and president of the Holborn branch of the Irish National League of Great Britain. He lives at 1, Mount Pleasant, Whitechapel road, London, E.

The clever cook and dish-washer will never require to "clean" her saucepans. The cook who is always "cleaning" her pans has simply allowed whatever has been cooked in them to get cold, and consequently incrustated—a most unwholesome habit. They should, directly they are done with, be filled with water, soap-suds and a little soda and allowed to boil for a few minutes. This is then turned out, the pot or pan well rinsed and then dried. If two rules are carefully adhered to—first, never under any circumstances to allow anything to get cold in a saucepan, and secondly, always to rinse out the pan as above—there will be neither danger nor dirt in connection with pots and pans of any kind, including copper and brass in constant use, which can thus be kept as bright as mirrors. The cardinal rule in a kitchen is to clean up as you go, and if attended to this saves half the labour and fatigue cooks suffer from who pursue the old method of having a grand and comprehensive "clean up."

**W. J. SULLIVAN** (late of Sydney) begs to announce that he has commenced **Tailor and Habitmaker Business** at 85 Colombo street (near Tuam street), **CHRISTCHURCH**. A trial respectfully solicited. Patterns on view from all the leading warehouses.

**GARRISON HALL,**  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,  
WEDNESDAY, 18th OCTOBER.

## GRAND CONCERT

In Aid of the  
DOMINICAN NUNS' PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

### PROGRAMME.—PART I.

1. Chorus (3 parts) { (a) "Sing, Sing" } *Irish*  
                          { (b) "Let Erin Remember" } *Melodies.*  
The Pupils of St Patrick's School, South Dunedin
2. Pianoforte Duet (4 pianos) "Merry Wives of Windsor" (*Niccolai*),  
Pupils of the Dominican Convent High School—  
Assisted by Mr Robertshaw's String Band—W. Stewart, violin;  
P. Taylor, violin; V. Robertshaw, viola; A. F. Robertshaw,  
cello; J. Knox, D. bass.
3. Vocal Solo— "Snowflakes" (*Pontet*) Miss Morrison
4. Pianoforte Solo— "Polonaise" (*Chopin*) Miss Moloney
5. Vocal Duet— "Sainted Mother"—*Maritana*—(*Wallace*)  
Misses Rose and Kitty Blaney
6. Pianoforte Solo— "Alice" (*Ascher*)  
Miss O'Reilly (Convent Pupil)
7. Vocal Solo— "Sancta Maria" (*Piccolomini*) Master Joe Ward
8. Recitation— (A Legend) "King and Cottager"  
Pupils of St Joseph's School

### PART II.

9. Dumb Bell Exercises— Pupils of Christian Brothers' School
  10. Song— "Minstrel Boy" Mr Manson
  11. Vocal Solo and Chorus—"Dreaming of Home"  
Pupils of St Joseph's and Christian Brothers' Schools
  12. Recitation—"Turning the Points of the down Express"  
Mr C. N. Baeyertz
  13. Pianoforte Solo— Selected Miss Mary O'Driscoll
  14. Vocal Solo— "The Holy City" (*Adams*) Miss Blaney
  15. Vocal Duet and Chorus—"Miserere" Scene from Il Trovatore  
Miss Morrison, Mr Eager, and the other Members of  
St Joseph's Choir
  16. "New Zealand Anthem" (*J. J. Woods*)  
Pupils of St Joseph's and St Patrick's Schools, assisted by  
St Joseph's Choir and Mr Robertshaw's String Band
- Accompanists ... Miss Moloney and Mr Vallis.

Prices of Admission: Chairs, 3s; Gallery, 2s; Body of Hall, 1s.

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Ladies' Elastic Sides ...	...	6s 11d
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Mens' Oxford Shoes ...	...	6s 11d
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HER VALUABLE STOCK.

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SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

J. MERRELL, Manager.

**T. D. H. LEITH, CHARLES GLASS, and other**  
LADIES and GENTLEMEN of OTAGO PENINSULA.

### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I am deeply grateful to you for honouring me with such a largely-signed Requisition asking me to offer myself as a Candidate for Waikouaiti. I had not thought of doing so until I received strong requests from all parts of the Electorate and your Requisition had come to hand.

On consideration I placed myself unreservedly in the hands of the political organisations interesting themselves in, and arranging for, suitable Candidates in the Liberal interest for the coming Elections.

The Conference, consisting of 40 delegates from the various organisations, has done me the honour of unanimously selecting me as the most suitable Candidate for Waikouaiti.

I shall, therefore, have much pleasure in complying with your request, and hope shortly to meet and address you at the different centres.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE J. BLUCE.

Dunedin, October 6, 1893.

By Special Permission of the Colonial Secretary.

## GRAND PRIZE DRAWING ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE

Will take place in Invercargill on DECEMBER 20th, 1893, for the purpose of paying off the debt on St. Mary's Church.

ONE HUNDRED PRIZES,

Of the aggregate value of £600, will be given away.

For full description of the Principal Prizes see Art Union Tickets.

The Art Union Committee, whilst regretting that real necessity compels them to make this appeal for assistance to pay off a heavy debt, do so in the fullest confidence that success awaits their efforts. They feel assured that, having spared neither trouble nor expense in securing the prizes, which are unquestionably the most attractive and valuable ever before presented to the public in this Colony on similar terms, that all lovers of real Art, as well as admirers of the useful and ornamental, cannot fail to appreciate the unique advantages offered them in this Grand Prize Drawing.

Special Prizes will be given by His Lordship the Most Rev Dr Moran, the Hon J. G. Ward, Colonial Treasurer; the Hon Henry Fieldwick, M.L.C., and several other gentlemen.

TICKETS—ONE SHILLING EACH.

N.B.—A valuable trophy will be presented to each of the twelve persons who disposes of most tickets.

For further particulars apply to

REV N. VEREKER, Invercargill.

TENDERS are requested for the CONSTRUCTION of a CHURCH (in Stone) at Hyde.

Plans, etc, may be seen at Laverty's Commercial Hotel, Hyde, after 4th October. Full particulars at the office of the undersigned, where Tenders will close at Noon on 13th OCTOBER.

FRANK W. PETRE,

Engineer and Architect, 194 Princes St., Dunedin.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 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.

### BISHOP MORAN ON THE ATTITUDE OF CATHOLICS DURING THE COMING ELECTION.

It seems that plain as were the words of the Bishop of Dunedin contained in the leading article published in the N.Z. TABLET a few weeks ago, an attempt has been invidiously made, in certain quarters, to make use of some general statements to lead, if possible, unwary Catholics to break away from their fellows, and at the general election vote for those who, if they could, would empty their churches as well as close their schools. We have been requested by esteemed correspondents from different

**JAMES LOGIE,** 233 Cashel Street West, CHRISTCHURCH, has just received his Summer Stock of Boots and Shoes which he recommends to his customers and the public. CANVAS SHOES in great variety. Bespoke Work a speciality. REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

parts of the country to respectfully request Dr MORAN to supplement what he has recently said, and to give his views on several points more fully and explicitly. His Lordship, who every day becomes stronger, very gracefully consented to answer a few questions on which information has been asked.

**N.Z. TABLET:** All through the colony from Auckland to your own diocese the Catholics of New Zealand are taking steps to secure full registration, and are actively preparing for the coming election. This united spirit of bishops, priests, and people has no doubt given your Lordship much pleasure?

**Bishop MORAN:** "Yes, it has given me much pleasure—the greatest pleasure. Unity is strength. A bundle of twigs cannot be broken, but a single twig can, and if Catholics really desire to obtain justice for their schools they must move as one man on this question. The Catholic body cannot tolerate the least disunion or dissension, and hope to obtain justice. All Catholics loyal to their faith and principles must unite or they can never hope to defeat their watchful and vigilant enemies. All questions except the education question—that is, justice to their own schools—must be thrown behind their backs and out of sight by Catholics, and all their energies must be concentrated in securing a block vote in favour of their schools and against their enemies. For them this is the paramount question. Every other question is of comparatively no importance at present. I rejoice, therefore, to learn that there are such strong grounds for believing that not a single Catholic worthy of the name will be found to vote for any candidate, no matter who he may be, who refuses to pledge himself to vote for aid from the public funds to our schools."

**N.Z. TABLET:** Your Lordship from long residence as Bishop in South Africa and New Zealand, and your previous career in Ireland, has necessarily had much experience as to the manner in which Catholics should act in view of approaching elections. What in general should be the policy of Catholic electors?

**Bishop MORAN:** "In my opinion Catholics should act as intelligent and determined men, who, having a cruel grievance, know how wisely to utilise the means within their reach towards the redressing of this grievance. They should quietly confer together, try to understand one another, keep in mind the obligations of justice and loyalty which are the paramount obligations of this moment, carefully keep away from the meetings—committees or others—of their enemies, be guided by their natural leaders, who are both wise and wary, and move as one man from the North Cape to Stewart's Island, and thus strike a blow for justice which must be felt."

**N.Z. TABLET:** For what candidate should Catholic electors cast their vote?

**Bishop MORAN:** "Catholic electors should vote for those candidates exclusively who pledge themselves, if returned, to vote for equitable aid for Catholic schools. I would further advise that if in any electorate there be any candidate not thus pledged, the Catholic voters of such electorate should stay at home and abstain from voting for anyone, except, indeed, there should be a candidate specially odious to them, against whom, of course, they will vote."

**N.Z. TABLET:** It is found that Catholics are strongly urged in certain districts to work for determined secularists, because these are personally kind to Catholic people, or entertain strong views on the Home Rule question. What do you think of these artifices to catch stray votes?

**Bishop MORAN:** "I think these artifices are paltry, and should not be regarded for a moment. For us the Education question is the question of questions—the paramount consideration at present. We should not be justified in failing in our duty to the faith and morals of our own children even for the promotion of so desirable a measure as Home Rule. Our faith and our children's interest must be our first care, and every other consideration must come a long way after."

**N.Z. TABLET:** It is said by astute journalists that Catholics do not vote together—that the block vote is a myth, that the labour question and other questions divide them? In replying kindly say what your Lordship thinks we are to expect from the labour party as far as the general good of the colony and justice to our schools is concerned.

**Bishop MORAN:** "What astute journalists state may have been the case to a limited extent in the past—not to any appreciable extent. I feel quite certain it will be so to even a less extent in the future. There may perhaps be half a dozen unworthy Catholics in New Zealand prepared to

abandon their principles for foolish ambition and fancied interests, but no more. What are these? They can neither make nor mar us. As to the labour party in New Zealand, I am convinced that the labour party in this colony is its own greatest enemy, and I am certain it is our greatest enemy. The labour party in this colony has not been led by its best and wisest members. Its policy has killed enterprise here, and is mainly responsible for the present dearth of employment. Money is abundant in New Zealand—so abundant that it is constantly being sent to Australia, and even to America, instead of being employed here in the development of the country. And this is to be attributed mainly to the labour party. Therefore, I say, it is its own worst enemy. There is another point of view in which it is its own worst enemy also. It advocates free, godless education from bottom to top—from the primary school to the University—not having brains and intelligence enough to see that by this advocacy it is injuring itself, and providing rich endowments for the well-to-do class. In the second place it is our greatest enemy. Whilst loudly demanding even more than justice for itself, it pledges itself to continue to plunder Catholics, and to trample on their consciences and their principles. My advice, therefore, to all Catholics is to have nothing whatever to do with the labour party in New Zealand. It is the uncompromising advocate of the plundering godless system of education in this country which inflicts upon us such terrible injustice. I advise such Catholics as may be found in its ranks to come forth from them at once, and to be no longer responsible for the mischief it is doing the colony, and the wrong it is doing themselves."

**N.Z. TABLET:** What is the greatest difficulty with which Catholics have to contend in their efforts to obtain justice? Who are really, in your opinion, our most determined and dangerous opponents?

**Bishop MORAN:** "Our most determined and dangerous opponents are the faddists, and, of course, the king of faddists holds the first place. These coin phrases and epithets, in which there is really no meaning, and send them abroad amongst the workmen, who repeat them parrot-like and think thereby they are showing themselves wise politicians and even great statesmen. Such are the phrases—'Aid to Catholic schools means the destruction of our national system of education'; 'Free and secular education from the primary school to the university'; and many other equally absurd shibboleths which remind one forcibly of the senseless cry amongst the French revolutionists of 'LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY,' which mean, in reality, the tyranny of one class exercised over all others—the most grinding inequality, and the bitterest hatred between man and man and class and class. So our faddists and their dupes think that to be an excellent and almost god-sent system of education which plunders one-seventh of the community and practically condemns their children, so far as it can, to perpetual ignorance, and proposes, in a most amazing stupidity, to better the condition of labour, in an educational point of view, by establishing a system of education which, from top to bottom, places all the advantages and all the prizes almost exclusively in the hands of well-to-do people, who alone would have sufficient means to enable their children to take full advantage of such a system of education. These faddists are the pest of the community, and all who wish well to the country should discountenance them at once and for ever. It is not necessary to mention names. Everyone will understand whom we mean."

We once more commend to our Catholic readers the thoughtful and fearless words of the Bishop of Dunedin. There can be little doubt that if the Catholic body follow the advice of their devoted Bishops, they will present to the enemy a powerful and invincible phalanx. United effort is surely, though slowly, telling. The persistence of Catholics in clinging to their religious schools is daily winning over numbers of admirers to their side. The increasing unbelief of colonial youth is causing universal alarm, and disposing those who have a glimmer of Christian faith to wish for some system of religious education which will serve to stem the prevailing torrent of "godlessness," "paganism," and real "heathenism" which they witness and deplore. We have only to keep up the fight like brave men, and victory will soon be ours. Catholic Emancipation was not won in a day. The remnant of old world tyranny which has taken root on these shores will not readily yield, but yield eventually it must, to the necessity of giving justice to determined Catholic colonists.

IN reply to the numerous kind inquiries that continue to be made as to the health of the Most Rev Dr Moran, we rejoice to say that his Lordship's progress towards recovery goes on more rapidly than anyone could have expected. The Bishop is very grateful for the great kindness that has been shown towards him.

THE programme for the concert to be given on Wednesday evening next, the 18th inst, in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, in aid of the building fund of the Dominican Convent schools, is of very exceptional attractions, as may be seen by reference to our advertising columns. The children of all the Catholic schools of the city are to take part in it, and the aid of some of our principal amateurs and professionals will also be given. Particular care has been taken to provide for popular tastes, while lovers of the higher class of music will also find something to please them. The musical performances will be varied by choice recitations and the interest of the audience will be well maintained throughout. We need say nothing as to the object for which the entertainment is given; that is generally recognised as most deserving. The full house, therefore, which is needed to make the undertaking successful and to reward the pains that have been taken in preparation may be confidently predicted.

THE ceremonies of the month's mind of the late Sister Mary Columba will take place at Gore on Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

AT the meeting in St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, the Rev Father Hunt delivered a most interesting address on St Francis of Assisi.

THE Sydney *Freeman's Journal* says our Timaru correspondent has made a mistake:—"It is the old organ of St Patrick's (not of St Mary's Cathedral), Sydney, that has been sold. The instrument was recently enlarged and improved under the direction of M. Wiegand, and is now one of the best of its size in the colonies."

SUNDAY last (says the Auckland *Herald* of October 3) was truly a red-letter day at Howick, being the recurring anniversary of the renewal of the baptismal vows by the Catholic children of the district. Those who took part in the ceremony looked the very picture of neatness, robed as they were in pretty white dresses. Miss Madge Kearney read the form of renewal in a distinct and very pleasing manner, being supported by two little girls holding lighted tapers. Miss Kilfoyle had charge of the little ones, and it must be said that the order which prevailed during the ceremony was creditable to her. Monsignor McDonald celebrated Mass at eleven o'clock, which concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and procession, when he addressed the little ones, and an unusually large congregation, in terms suitable to the interesting occasion. The choir mustered in full force, and executed some very pretty and familiar hymns during the act of renewal, notably that cherished one "Jesus, Gentlest Saviour."

THE special commissioner of the *Daily Chronicle*, who is at present investigating the condition of the Ulster farmers (says the Dublin *Freeman* of August 26) gives a vivid account of a day spent in the country districts of Antrim. His experiences throw a lurid light on the boasted prosperity of Ulster. Not a single farm which he visited was able to support its tenant and pay the rent. This latter commodity was got from roal contracting, from harvest work in England, and from America. One farmer went to Glasgow every winter and worked in the gas-works to make his rent. His case is typical. Here are the facts:—"The holding was one of twenty-one acres, rented at £17, and of this only six or eight acres were tolerable land. The tenant's father had had the land before him, and, as a matter of course, whatever value was in it had been put in it by these men. Yet on the death of the father £5 were added to the rent and ten acres knocked off the holding. Before going into the Land Court the rent had been £25. The man was, therefore, worse off than his father, in spite of the Court.

"MERCUTIO" of the Auckland *Herald* is accountable for the following:—"At a concert the other evening, in the City Hall, a rather graceful incident took place. An elderly lady was painfully making her way upstairs to the dress circle, when up came a gentleman, in the full vigour of manhood, two steps at a time, and lo! the moment he saw the distressed lady, he instantly offered her his arm, saying to her kindly, 'Take my arm, please, and allow me to help you up the stairs.' The lady glanced at the gentleman, and took the proffered arm. 'Now, lean on me,' said he. With carefully measured steps, to suit the lady, the gentleman got her to the top. She thanked him, which he acknowledged. He bent gracefully to her, and waited for her to go in first, and was heard to murmur to himself, 'I have a dear old mother at home, and someone will perhaps help her up the stairs when she needs it.' The act was witnessed by many

speculators, and when Miss Butler sang the piece, 'There is no one like mother to me,' no doubt it found an echo in the breast of that man. The incident was a genuine touch of the milk of human kindness"—But, of course, it was the "Somebody's Mother" boy, grown up and emigrated. Glad to find him a real entity and a living apology for the poet.

AGAIN (says the Brisbane *Australian*) has the Christian Brothers' College asserted its right to a premier place amongst the scholastic institutions of the colony. At the last preliminary examinations for solicitors, Thomas Davies (of Maytown), a student at the Nudgee College secured the pride of first place. He has been four years with the Christian Brothers and is now only seventeen years of age. His success in the Junior University Examinations last year prompted him to contest the examination for which he has now secured the enviable position of honour.

IT is announced by cable that the Most Rev Dr Higgins, Bishop-auxiliary in Sydney, has been appointed Archbishop of Adelaide. Although the cable is not infallible, the announcement may be taken as most probably true. Rumour in the Old Country had already spoken of Dr Higgins as the future Archbishop.

THE chapel attached to the Monastery of the Redemptorist Fathers at Wendouree, Ballarat, was consecrated by the Most Rev Dr Moore, Bishop of the diocese, on Sunday September 17. The ceremonies were carried out with great solemnity, and there was a very large attendance both of the clergy and laity. The preacher was the Very Rev Prior Butler, O.C.C., D.D. The Bishop, in the course of an address made by him, spoke very highly of the services rendered by the Fathers:—"I may say," said his Lordship, "that ever since the first mission the Fathers held in Ballarat it has been my anxious desire that a branch of the admirable Order founded by St Alphonsus should be established in this diocese. Thanks be to God, my wishes have been realised. The Fathers have now, after five years' residence among us, erected this monastery and chapel to the honour and glory of God—a building which will stand as a monument of Catholicity to future generations. Five years ago no one would have thought, who had seen the site, that in so short a time such a noble structure would have been erected, and the place transformed into the beautiful grounds which we now behold. The monastery will be another addition to the architectural beauties of our city, and a landmark all round Ballarat. But it is not alone the material edifice which the Redemptorists have erected that claims our regard. The spiritual edifice claims it still more. The various missions which the Fathers have held in every part of the diocese have been the means of conferring inestimable spiritual blessings upon our people. These missions have brought the consolations of religion into many a home, and restored peace and comfort to many a troubled family."—The Very Rev Father O'Farrell, C.S.S.R., Father Superior, stated that the total cost of the monastery and grounds had been £13,000, of which only £6000 remained as a debt. The donations of the Bishop had amounted to £1400.

THE fourth session of the eleventh Parliament of New Zealand terminated on Friday. The fuss of the impending elections has already begun. Sir Robert Stout stands for Wellington city, Mr Seddon for Westland, and Mr Scobie Mackenzie opposes the Hon John McKenzie for Waikato. In some instances the number of candidates announced is overwhelming. On more than one account the various contests should be of exceptional interest.

THE Dunedin Irish Rifles will give their annual ball to-night (Friday the 13th inst.). We understand that present appearances bespeak a very successful event.

YOUNG South Africa, we trust, can knock spots out of Young New Zealand. Our aspiration is based, not unreasonably, as we believe will be admitted, on the following report given by the *Cape Times* of a conversation among school boys on their way to school. The age of the chief slinger of slang was estimated at 10:—"Man, I say, but you ought to have seen that horse run—old what-you-call-im fellow stop him, man—stop him. Yes, just so, but man—do you think I was such a gummy? Old what-you-call-im was in an awful funk—you—bet—as his horse scooted past—but—man—I just gave a yell—so—(illustrating it with a blood-curdling shriek) and cleared after him like mad—man—the dust just stood." (Go 'long and eat pork—interrupted one of the boys—jealous of the speaker's prowess.) "Man, when the old make stopped old what-you-call-im clawed down and would have me inside—man—I just swilled ticky beer and scoffed cake till I was chock full—couldn't hold another crumb—man. The old stick-in-the-mud has a prime A1 daughter—man—ain't she a scorcher. I kissed her behind the old joker's back—you bet gum!"

Tenders are called in another place for the erection of a stone church at Hyde.

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

LONARGAN & COMPANY  
CHRISTCHURCH.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MONDAY, Oct 2nd being the feast of the Guardian Angels, a large congregation, composed principally of children and mothers with infants in arms assembled at the pro-Cathedral to take part in the beautiful and impressive ceremony of "Blessing the children," prescribed by Holy Church. The Bishop officiated at Mass and at its conclusion delivered an appropriate address. The ceremonies were brought to a close by the recitation of the special prayers of the ritual and by the imparting of the episcopal benediction.

The result of the musical examination held in connection with Trinity College, London, are just published and must be very gratifying to the friends of Catholic education. Out of twelve successful candidates eleven are from the Convent of the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions of this city. The following shows the marks obtained, the maximum being 100. Junior honours, Margaret Mary Loader, 63; junior pass, Margaret Mary Loader, 97; Mary O'Beilly, 92; Mary Higgs, 91; Rose Richardson, 89; Mary Puff, 89; Ella O'Malley, 84; Nina Maier, 83; Annie B. O'Connor, 78; Eleanor McEvedy, 73; Mary Doyle, 83; Mary Alice Burke, 67. The devoted Sisters are to be congratulated for the 'natre which this brilliant success sheds upon their teaching.

About 20 children, boys and girls made their first Communion at the little church at Papanui on Rosary Sunday. They were prepared for this great occasion by a three days' retreat under the Rev Father Bell. The little girls were attired in the customary white frock, wreath and veil. The boys wore rosettes and medals, and a very edifying sight they presented as they approached the Communion rails with their devoted instructress, Miss Kealy, in charge. The Rev Father Marnane, parish priest of St Mary's, officiated at Mass and delivered an address befitting the occasion. After Mass the little ones adjourned to the residence of Mr and Mrs Shasky, who had generously provided the Communion breakfast for them.

Mr Charles Ward, who is a prominent Catholic, and who for eleven years has been in the employment of Mr A. J. White, of this city, has been compelled by ill health to undertake a trip to England, and was lately presented by his fellow employees with a handsome travelling rug and Gladstone bag as a mark of their esteem.

A serious accident happened on Thursday last to Mr John McNamara, the popular host of the City Hotel. While driving down the Waltham road with Mr Corlesse of the Bland Holt company, his horse was startled by a passing bicyclist and suddenly swerved on to the kerbing, throwing Mr McNamara out of his gig with considerable force. He was very much shaken, and suffered an injury to one knee, which will necessitate his being invalided for several weeks.

Mr McMahon, who for twenty-eight years has been a highly respected resident of Christchurch and neighbourhood, has disposed of his property at Papanui for the purpose of returning to his native land, as he is determined to spend the remainder of his days in Ireland. He is taking the whole of his family with him (except one son who is well known as a school teacher in Reefton). The numerous friends of the family wish them a pleasant voyage and safe arrival in old Ireland.

We are being invaded by a small army of candidates for Parliamentary honours. Already there are more than a dozen in the field, and as the number is still on the increase, the situation is becoming very serious. Electors and electresses will be sorely perplexed on polling day.

## TIMARU.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE coming election is the interesting topic that is exercising the minds of the Timaru public at present. All parties are actively engaged in placing the names of their followers, male or female, on the electoral roll. The common-place greetings of daily life are almost ignored, and instead of the ordinary "How d'ye do" or the usual comment about the weather, you are greeted with "Is your name on the roll?" If it is you are a happy man and are spared further trouble; if not, no allowance is made for time or place, you are forthwith "collared" and made an elector of the district. As far as the Catholic community are concerned, the advice given by the TABLET has been promptly acted upon, and I have every reason to believe, before this letter is in print that, with the exception of an odd one here or there, all the female portion of the parish are will be duly qualified electors. The Anglican bishop of Christ church has also sent a letter to his Timaru parishioners urging upon the women to have their names placed on the roll. As for the other religious denominations, I do not think they will require any stimulant in the matter. It would perhaps be wrong to administer one, as stimulants are not included in their programme.

*Appropos* of the women's franchise, we have had a visit from one of the advanced women. The committee of the Mechanic's Institute invited Mrs D. M. Burn, of Christchurch, to lecture here in aid of the

Institute. The lecture was on "The woman of the twentieth century," and without going further it is only just to say that as painted by the lecturer a more uninviting specimen of a woman could scarcely be delineated. One assertion of the lecturer was agreed to be correct on all sides (with the twentieth century woman in the mind's eye), and that was that there would be an alarming increase of old bachelors, and of course of their counterparts in the opposite sex. Marriages were to be less frequent, consequent on the superior education of the woman freeing her from being so dependant on man as heretofore. There was no mincing about who should wear the bifurcated garment. It would have a representative on both sides of the House. Men threw away the loose robes years ago as being awkward and not affording sufficient freedom for physical development, and why should not women do the same. Perfect equality in all the spheres of life is the advanced woman's doctrine. In the football and cricket field as well as in the professions and gentler walks of life women are to hold their own (not hampered of course with those clumsy dresses) and when the physical development which, according to the lecturer is to evolve the perfect Grecian beauty, is sufficiently advanced any aspiring muscular female so inclined will be perfectly entitled to follow the plough or compete in any other manual employment with man. The lecturer's remarks about desirable changes to be made in the laws of matrimony were very ambiguous. The marriage laws were to be raised from their present low condition. Perhaps improvements would be made from time to time as the "perfect" woman would be undergoing the process of evolution until a happy stage would be reached similar to that described by Mr Gladstone a few months ago as existing in parts of America where a man can jump on a train and in an hour's ride be carried from the State in which he resided and from the state of Matrimony at the same time. The woman of the present day with a large family would, the lecturer said, be looked back upon by her successor in the next century as a relic of a barbarous age. This is only a short sketch of the tirade of stuff and nonsense that those who visited the Theatre Royal to hear the lecture were treated to. Many went from sheer curiosity and I think returned to their homes sadder and wiser men. Reading between the lines it can be plainly seen that if the advanced women succeeded in inculcating their doctrines it would undoubtedly lead to the total destruction of all those proprieties in life and in the domestic circle which fortunately are up to the present held sacred by the great majority.

The Aloysian Society's Minstrel Troupe held a variety entertainment on Wednesday and Thursday last in the Assembly Rooms. The hall on both evenings was fairly filled, and the different items on the programme were gone through without a hitch. The following songs were rendered by the minstrels:—Opening chorus, "Sound dat banjo," "Have you seen her," by Mr G. Wallis; "The old folks at home," by Mr C. Niall; "Buby lips," Mr J. Kaye; "Gathering up the shells," by Mr M. F. Dennehy; "She told me to go to Jericho," Mr G. Wallis; "The old Woolen Rocker," by Mr H. Necklin, and the final song and chorus, "The American National Guard," Messrs Wallis and Kaye and the company. The intervals between the songs were filled in with the usual minstrel business. The jokes and conundrums, several of which being local hits were greeted with hearty laughter and applause. The second part of the programme commenced with a song and dance, "Nimble Nip," by Mr G. Wallis, who for an encore enacted the "Musical Professor" in good style. Mr H. Necklin sang "The British Lion" with good taste, and was followed by Mr M. F. Dennehy singing "The old log cabin in the lane" (in character). Mr J. Collins rendered a baritone solo, "Then you'll remember me" with variations. This was one of the best items of the evening, the execution and triple tonguing of the player evoking hearty applause. A nigger sketch by Messrs Wallace and Griffin followed, and kept the house in roars of laughter while it lasted. The entertainment concluded with a farce entitled "Are you the boss?" the chief characters being Messrs Coghlan, Kaye, and Griffin, each of whom acted their part in faultless style, the house being literally in a scream from start to finish. Miss May Gardener acted as accompanist and must be congratulated on the manner in which she executed her task, and the success that resulted from her first attempt at "coaching" amateurs. Master W. Fitzgerald as violinist played with his usual skill and good taste. I have no doubt but more will be heard of this young player before many years. Mr J. Collins, who had charge of the business part of the entertainment deserves special mention, while Mr H. Fecklin, as stage manager and interlocutor was indispensable.

The improved state of Dr Moran's health has caused a widespread feeling of relief throughout this district. The expressions of sympathy and of hope for his Lordship's recovery during his illness were numerous and afforded a touching proof of the bold Dr Moran has on the hearts and affections of the Catholic people in this district as well as throughout New Zealand.

Messrs Duthie Brothers, George street, Dunedin, call attention to their fine show of spring goods. The firm give special attention to the wants of people residing in the country, to whom patterns are promptly sent, and whose orders obtain careful and immediate execution.

WE Sell for Cash. WE Buy for Cash.—We sell the best Goods. We sell Boots.  
We sell good Drapery and Clothing. We have Tailors, Dress-makers, and Shirtmakers  
on the Premises. WE CAN SUIT EVERYBODY.

**LONARGAN & COMPANY**  
CHRISTCHURCH.



## NEW HEADFORD, LINCOLN.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE Feast of the Holy Rosary was celebrated here last Sunday in a very impressive manner and on much the same lines as last year. Preparations were made during the week by a seven days' mission conducted by our esteemed pastor. The weather was not everything that could be desired, which means a lot in a country district, yet the mission was well attended and brought to a fitting conclusion on Rosary Sunday. The children to the number of forty, who were preparing for their first Communion, received at first Mass at 9 o'clock, being followed by a general Communion of the whole congregation. I have witnessed a good many edifying ceremonies in the Church of the Reparation, but never anything to approach what took place last Sunday morning. To see bench after bench file out and approach the rails is a sight seen in few churches. The Rev Father delivered an imposing address to the children on the awful majesty of the sacrament they were about to receive. The ladies of the Altar Society provided a bountiful spread for all and sundry after each Mass. At 11.30 a *missa cantata* was celebrated, in the rendering of which the choir excelled themselves. The members of the Hibernian Society, who, conspicuous by their gay regalia, occupied the first street, made their quarterly Communion at this Mass. The Rev Father invited all present to remain for the concluding ceremony in the afternoon. This was commenced at 3.30 p.m. by a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. Preceded by the cross-bearer and acolytes, it wended its way out by the western door in the following order—girls in white, ladies of the Altar Society, boys with white sashes, men of the congregation, Hibernians marshalled by P.P. Bro McVeigh, choir, altar boys, and finally Rev Father Foley, bearing the Blessed Sacrament, in front of whom were four little angels strewing flowers. The procession passed along the footpath in front of the church into the presbytery grounds and back into the church by the eastern entrance. After the first communicants had received souvenirs of the memorable epoch in their lives marked by that day's proceedings, they made a renewal of their baptismal vows, as did also the congregation present. The Rev Father then delivered an eloquent sermon on "Perseverance," the day being brought to a close by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

During the week the Rev Father Goutenoire of Mount Magdala assisted in hearing confessions, the confessionals being open till close on midnight.

Since my last writing to the TABLET, a great change has taken place in the church and surroundings. The tottering old turret and belfry have been pulled down to make room for a more substantial tower. The main building has been roofed and generally repaired both inside and out, added to which an ornamental fence has been put up along the frontage to the main road, along which a footpath has been laid down. A new coach-house and stable have been built and the lower part of the presbytery re-roofed. The grounds too, have been subjected to a new laying out and planted with shrubs. To one who has been absent for a few months the renovation is very striking, giving the place a very pleasing appearance.

Next to the mission the chief topic of interest has been the Female Franchise.

The executive of the election committee formed here some time ago by the direction of the bishop of the diocese, have been busy enrolling the fair electors. The thought has occurred what a marked difference it would make were the registrars to demand the ages of the claimants for enrolment. As it stands it is a rather delicate matter for those who remained in their teens beyond the stipulated period allowed by Old Father Time.

The church committee have, through their chairman, petitioned the Right Rev Dr Grimes to deliver a lecture here in aid of the school fund, some time this month. I hope his Lordship will favour this appeal.

We beg to draw our reader's attention to an opening announcement by W. J. Sullivan, tailor and habitmaker, Christchurch. Mr Sullivan has had twelve years' experience in the leading establishments in Sydney, and as he is prepared to make suits from a very low figure, those persons who are about to speculate in the tweed line will do well to give him a call.

We publish in another place the answer of Mr George J. Bruce to a requisition that he should offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the Waikouaiti electorate.

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.]

## Correspondence.

(We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.)

## NOTES FROM WELLINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—In last night's issue of the *Evening Post* appears the reply of the Most Rev Dr Moran to your question *re* womanhood suffrage. I have every reason to believe that during the campaign of the general election this reply of Dr Moran's will be used by our enemies to prove that Dr Moran, in speaking to the Catholics of New Zealand, has clearly stated that they are only expected at the coming election "to vote for the candidates they may conscientiously consider most capable and willing to promote the interests of the Colony." Now, when we have such faddists as Sir Robert and dodgers as "Our Georger," those men will go so far as to say: Your venerable champion has not *here* (in quoting local) said a single word regarding Catholic claims. But, you will say, Catholics should at this stage know their duty as regards the education question. Yes, but we have also the history of the past before us, and know well during the excitement of an election how easily men are turned away from the path of duty. His Lordship dwelt only on the exercising of the privilege. But, as I have said, our enemies will use it against us, for all who are not with us are against us. The very fact of this appearing in the columns of the *Evening Post* reminds me very forcibly of the reply of the great Dr Doyle (J.K.L.). A gentleman made the remark that the introduction of the Bible into the schools would play the d—l with the children. No, said Dr Doyle, but the d—l would play his pranks with the children by means of the Bible.—Substitute local in E.P. for Bible, and the knight for devil, and the free and independent electors for children, and you won't be far out.—I am, etc.,

WELLINGTON CATHOLIC.

[The leader in our present issue should make the trick our correspondent speaks of impossible.—Ed. N.Z. TABLET.]

## A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—*Re* your leader of last week, what the Hon Mr Seddon's "admirers" say of him is not true. It is true that Sir Robert Stout is "king" in New Zealand of the Grand Orient of France, which is responsible for the persecution of Catholic religious Orders, the secularisation of Catholic schools and hospitals, and now the enforced military service of Catholic priests. If the "patriotic" Stout be "king" in the coming Parliament, and remain true to his allegiance to a foreign secret power, Catholics, as a body, cannot expect anything from one who is a decided freethought member of an aggressive atheistic society. It is not true that Mr Seddon was Grand Master of the New Zealand Orangemen. That is a calumny spread abroad with evident object of discrediting him with the Catholic people: Catholics will, doubtless, weigh Mr Seddon in the balance, and if they find him wanting will not hesitate to act accordingly. But truth is truth. It is true that he is a Freemason belonging to one of the British constitutions, but it is not true that he is a member of the Orange Society. I have it on the very reliable authority which I hereby give that Mr Seddon was never in an Orange Lodge in his life, and knows nothing about them.—I am, etc.,

TAX.

The usual contrast between our missions and those of another well-known church is pointed out in the following letter sent to the Allahabad *Morning Post* and dated Pobyat in the Karen country (East Burma), July 13. h.—The Roman Catholics have established a mission here and are working with a zeal and energy, coupled with a self-sacrificing self-denial, found nowhere outside the Church of Rome. They are Italians, from the Milan Seminary, and are under the orders of the Right Rev Lord Bishop Rocco, Vicar-Apostolic of Eastern Burma, with headquarters at a place called Leikho, in the Karen hills, east of Toungoo. Their work and self-denial is in strong contrast to the pretence of another foreign mission who were first in the field and whose members, some of them, lived continuously in Toungoo, varied by trips to a sanitarium or the sea shore during the hot weather, and who, once in a blue moon, pay a flying visit up here from sheer necessity which never lasts for more than a few days (either the visit, or the necessity, according to their own ideas) in order that they may not be compelled to submit an account *à la* Gulliver to their home board. Many of the members of this precious set have gone in for filthy lucre, beyond their handsome salaries, and make no secret of foisting upon the Karens patent medicines put up by their (the missionaries's) impetuous relatives in the home land. To this they add scents, soap, cheap calico, and even betel nut; they also sell milk which upon at least two occasions has been found to contain pollywogs or tadpoles, etc. There are, however, some true souls among them who mourn over these iniquities, but seem powerless to prevent them.

**NEW CYCLE BUSINESS** Christchurch—BECKWITH & DITFORT beg to announce that they have commenced Business as Cycle Manufacturers, &c., in premises next Mr Horsley, Tuam street, opposite Nelson, Moate's, and trust to receive a share of public support. Repairs receive best attention. Charges moderate. Victory Cycle Works.



# Dublin Notes.

(From Contemporaries.)

CARDINAL MORAN arrived in Galway on Friday night, August 18, on a visit to the Lord Bishop, the Most Rev Dr McCormack. His Eminence, who, it is stated, is in delicate health, has selected Galway for change of air and a short stay at the seaside.

A disgraceful exhibition was witnessed on Tuesday, August 15, at Scarva, on the arrival of a Catholic band from Tullyish. A few of the bandmen left their comrades for a few minutes while waiting the arrival of a train to go on to Portadown. The band was then attacked by a number of Orange rowdies, and some of the members received serious injuries, but one man, in particular, received a most fearful gash over his eye. Only for the timely interference of the constabulary, matters would have been most serious.

Joseph Walker, a man who, after two abortive trials, was convicted at Belfast on March 25th, 1887, of the manslaughter of Private Hughes, West Surrey Regiment, during the Belfast riots, was released from Mountjoy Prison on August 18. He was sentenced by Lord Justice Fitzgibbon to twenty years' penal servitude. When receiving sentence he shouted out "You might as well execute me at once." He has served about six and a half years of his sentence. Walker reached Belfast by the Great Northern line on Friday morning.

The two prisoners, the brothers Delahanty, stepped out of Mountjoy Prison on Friday morning, August 18, free men. They were convicted at Cork Assizes of 1882 for a Whiteboy offence, and although there was no injury to life or limb by the shot that was fired on the occasion of the outrage for which they were convicted, Lord Justice Barry sentenced them each to twenty years' penal servitude. There was a strong impression in the district where the Delahantys lived that they were innocent. About six years ago, it is alleged, a dying declaration was made by a man named Patrick Slattery that he had been suborned to give untrue evidence at the trial. Immediately after their release the two men proceeded to Enniskerry by the morning train and thence to their old home at Kilbarren.

A Dublin *Telegraph* man had a chat a day or two ago with Mr Moore, manager of Messrs Thomas Cook and Son, in regard to the present influx of tourists to Ireland. Mr Moore thinks there has been a falling off in the number of tourists to Ireland this year compared with the number for previous years. The decrease in the number of tourists to Ireland from America is, I think, due to the fact that the American liners, City of New York and City of Paris, do not now call at Queenstown, but go straight to Southampton. When they did call at Queenstown during the season they always brought a great deal of tourists. As far as our knowledge extends of those tourists who are visiting Ireland during the present season, what are the favoured districts with them? The North seems to get the preference. Killarney is very quiet this season; I was there a few days ago, and everybody I met complained. But they had a larger number of tourists than usual during the early spring, on account of the exceptionally fine weather. I cannot speak from experience of Connemara or other parts of the West. But I think a fair number of tourists have visited Clare; there is nothing like a crush, though. As far as those districts to which people go fishing are concerned, there are all but deserted, owing to the drought, which has dried up most of the rivers.

A most interesting meeting took place lately at Delgany. The objective point of interest was the historical associations of this quaint village in the hills of Wicklow, where, the Annals of the Four Masters tell us, a great battle was fought between the Danes of Dublin and the Septs of Leinster in the year A.D. 1021. The site of the battle remained unknown for centuries, until the learned Dr Colgan identified the place in his "Life of St Mogron," a contemporary of St Kevin, who, according to Canon O'Hanlon's "Life of the illustrious Abbot of Glendalough," attended him in his last illness. The cell of St Crispin is said to point to the abode of this holy anchorite—a ruin on the Greystones road. The site of the battle is situated between the village of Delgany and Slabh Culau—the majestic mountain known as the Sugar Loaf in our time. The battle, it may be observed, took place seven years after the victory at Clontarf, but the Danes held portion of Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford still. The Danes were commanded by Sitric, and the Leinster men by Ugaite, King of Leinster. The fight was a terrible one—the Annals recording the defeat of the Danes with six thousand slain. There is no record of the number that fell on the Irish ranks. The ground about Delgany is in many places marked by small mounds, but the cultivation of the site has effaced all or nearly all the vestiges of this long-forgotten battlefield.

The last rampart of Orange ascendancy in Ireland is about to be assailed and captured. The passage of the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons means the complete and irretrievable loss of that power which a narrow and bigoted clique so long and so unjustly wielded. The Tories know that the hour of their overthrow has come, and they have now fallen back upon a last resort. They propose to

start a defence fund of a quarter of a million sterling. This fund they will employ for the purpose of defeating the Home Rule Bill, and it will be drawn upon only in the event of the Bill becoming law. This is the limit of "Ulster's" defensive lines of organisation. By "Ulster" we mean, of course, the "Ulster" which gravitates round landlordism, and makes its influence felt in the dark recesses sacred to "Jacob's Ladder" rites. The Defence League could not, of course stand long without funds. Even "loyal heroes" cannot be expected to protest and fight while they are not backed up by the indispensable sinews of war. Hence the latest and most whimsical development of "Ulsteria." We have no doubt the money, if necessary, will be subscribed. The landlords' pockets are pretty deep. They have battered too long and too greedily on the unfortunate tenantry not to be now in a position to contribute their quota to aid in depressing and degrading the farmer and the labourer. Nor will the capitalists who have amassed wealth by the toil of "sweated Ulster" be far behind them in defending the citadels of Tory ascendancy. What is a paltry half million to the millions which they annually extort from rack-rented tenants and underpaid mill hands? But what about the gigantic reserve fund which some few months ago was reported to have been subscribed by prominent Unionists in the province? We recollect how some of the imaginative London correspondents over here in search of "good copy" for their journals gave wonderful accounts of the amount of the dollars and dimes behind the fighting men. Some unscrupulous local contemporaries gave colour to the rumour. Where is this fund now? Has it vanished, like the creations of Prospero, in thin air? Or had it really never an existence. The new fund will do just as little harm to the Home Rule cause as the old.

The Right Rev Dr Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, has written the following letter to Mr J. M. Wilson, who challenged his Lordship for condemning the Primrose League while supporting the Irish National Federation:—"St Barnabas's Cathedral, Nottingham, "Dear Sir—Allow me to say that the Holy See has not condemned either the National League or the National Federation; it has only condemned some modes of action used by them or by some of their members, in their efforts to deliver themselves from oppression. This is only an additional reason why I should wish well to the more legitimate endeavour to obtain justice by Parliamentary agitation for Home Rule. As I have already told you, I do not belong to, and said nothing about the National League. I spoke only of Home Rule. As for boycotting and the Plan of Campaign, it is enough that the Holy See has condemned them. I have neither reason nor pretext for interfering with the matter. If any do not obey, it is for their own pastors to correct them. But to say that the National League agitating for Home Rule is in any way condemned by the Holy See as 'a body of men,' is incorrect. Heretics and Freemasons are 'a body of men' condemned by the Holy See, and I think it is dangerous and scandalous that Catholics should be brought into such close intimacy with them as they are in the Primrose League. I warned my own flock of this extrinsic danger, and added that I judged the Primrose League to be intrinsically, or *per se*, unlawful, as being a conspiracy directly intended for the maintenance and protection of a heretical establishment. I have been deeply grieved by the manifesto of a handful of English noblemen and gentlemen. When they accuse the great body of Irish Catholics with being children of the French Revolution and lament over the Irish Hierarchy as being untrustworthy and unfit to take care of the flocks, their manifesto becomes conspicuous for its ignorance, uncharitableness, and impertinence. I have no doubt they meant it in good faith, but their act is deplored by the great bulk of the Catholics both of England and Ireland—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, "Edward, Bishop of Nottingham."

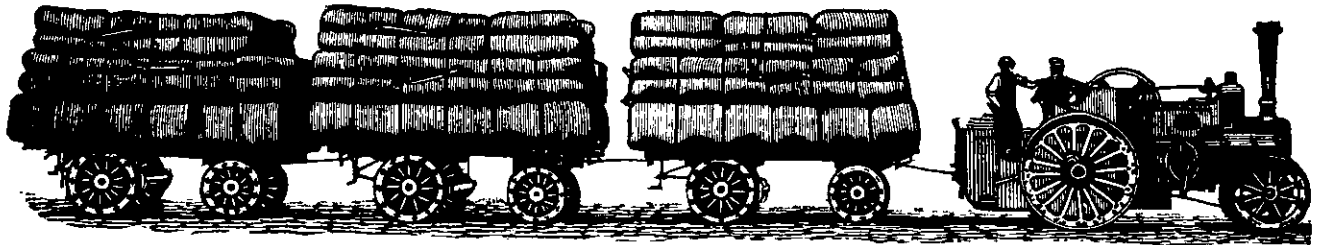
Before their departure for home, writes an Ennis correspondent, I had an interview, necessarily brief, with the brothers Delahanty, and obtained a few facts as to their prison treatment. Both men, who are yet quite young, look fairly well considering their eleven years' experience of prison *regime*. The youngest brother, Luke, bears most traces of gaol discipline. He is very pale, and complains of an internal complaint. In reply to my queries, Tim Delahanty informed me that, after being sentenced by Judge Barry, at Cork, at the '82 Winter Assizes, he and his brother were at once removed to Mountjoy Prison. Their sentence was for life. At Mountjoy they spent the first fifteen months of their weary imprisonment. Where were you sent to then? Luke was left in Mountjoy, but I was sent to Chatham with a batch of nineteen others, amongst whom were some of the Phoenix Park prisoners, the Crossmaglen conspiracy prisoners, and a Cork man. There were at that time a number of the "dynamite" prisoners in this gaol, and they were treated very hardly. In fact, all the Irish prisoners were treated very hardly while in this prison, and I myself got a blow of a key from a warder on the chest while I was standing naked one day, from which I have since suffered. I spat up blood from it. As showing the treatment the political prisoners received in Chatham he then told me how one day two warders heard some conversation while at exercise in the yard, and a though they knew quite well, or should have known, that they were quite innocent, they pulled out two of the Irish

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prisoners from the ranks for punishment. No matter what was done it was the Irish prisoners were blamed and punished. After nine months in Chatham, Tim Delahunty, with with a large batch of fellow-prisoners, was returned to Downpatrick, where he spent the following eleven months of his imprisonment. He was then changed to Maryborough, where the remainder of his time was put in. Questioned as to his treatment in the prisons he named, Delahunty had nothing in particular to complain of his stay in the Irish prisons, though gaol discipline was vigorously observed in each of them; but he spoke bitterly of what he had undergone in Chatham. He spoke well of the present governor of Maryborough Prison, and his management of the institution. Amongst those in hospital in Maryborough at present, he said, were Joe Mullett and Fitzbarris, *alias* "Skin the Goat," both of whom were not in strong health. Luke was all the time in Mountjoy Prison, and from him I learned that Dowling, one of the men undergoing imprisonment in connection with the shooting of Constable Cox, in Dublin, in 1882, has lost the use of one of his eyes, through an accident in the forge where he was employed, through a defective implement. He is not in strong health and an inquiry should be held into his case.

## AN ARTIST'S STORY.

(From *Tit-Bits*)

It's 20 years since that time. I was a light-hearted boy then—a boy of 20. I lived in Paris, and I studied Art. Being an artist I always spelt Art with a capital A. I have other things to think of besides Art now. I have to think of painting what the public will buy. I have to make it pay—I have made it pay.

But it is not about myself I want to talk; it is of Orson—of Orson the Hirsute, Orson the Unrelenting, Orson the Hater of Art. Of course his name wasn't Orson. His real name was Jobinard, and he lived at the corner of the Rue de l'Ancienne Comedie, did this uncompromising grocer, this well-to-do Esau of the Quartier Latin, this man who hated Art, artists, and, above all, Art students with a peculiar ferocity.

Alcibiade Jobinard had reason to dislike Art students. They had a nasty way of getting into his debt, but Jobinard took the bull by the horns—he gave no more credit.

"Ma foi!" he would say with a supercilious sneer, "Credit is dead, my good young sir. He doesn't live here any longer. He is dead and buried."

And then one had to go away empty. It had been so handy in the good old days just to run into Jobinard's for whatever one wanted, and—well, "stick it up." You see you could get an entire meal at Jobinard's, one of those little sham boneless hams; they've quite enough on them for four. Tinned provisions in inexhaustible variety, wines from 75 centimes upward, liqueurs, desert even in the shape of cheeses of all sorts, almonds and raisins, grapes and peaches. It was excessively convenient. When one was hard up, one dealt with Jobinard, and had it put down to the account. When one was in funds, one dined and breakfasted at a restaurant and left Jobinard's severely alone.

But now all was changed. Mdlle. Amenaide was an uncommonly pretty girl, and we were all desperately head over heels in love with her. By "we" I mean the Art students, but of all the Art students that were desperately in love with Mdlle. Amenaide, Daburon, the sculptor, was the most demonstrative. Jobinard hated Daburon with a deadly hatred because Daburon never expended more than ten centimes at a time. It was the society of Mdlle. Amenaide that Daburon hungered for, and he got it because he was enticed to it, being a purchaser.

Mdlle. Amenaide was Jobinard's cashier. It was a large shop, and there were several assistants, but all moneys were paid to Mdlle. Amenaide, the cashier, who sat in a glass box underneath the great chiming clock.

Daburon, the sculptor, would enter the shop, not in a cavalier manner to Jobinard, as though he were the very dust beneath his feet; then he would look at Mdlle. Amenaide, raise his hat with his right hand, place his left upon his heart and make her a low bow; then he would pretend to blow her a kiss from the tips of his fingers, as though he were a circus rider; then he would take up a box of matches or some other peculiarly inexpensive article.

"Have the kindness to wrap that up carefully for me in paper," he would remark in a patronising manner. Then he would march up to Mdlle. Amenaide with the air of an Alexander—you could almost hear the tune of "See the Conquering Hero Comes" playing as you saw him do it. He would pay his ten centimes and whisper some compliment into the ear of Mdlle. Amenaide. Then he would receive his purchase from the hand of M. Jobinard in a magnificent and condescending manner. Then he would strike a ridiculous attitude of exaggerated admiration and stare at the unhappy grocer as though he were one of the seven wonders of the world.

"What a bust!" or "What arms!" or "What muscularity!" he would say, and then he would heave a sigh and swagger out of the shop.

Jobinard, who was a particularly ugly, thickset, hairy little man, used at first rather to resent these references to his personal advantages. His four assistants and his cashier would titter, and Jobinard used to blush, but at length the poor fellow fell into the snare laid for him by the villain Daburon.

He got to believe himself the perfect type of manly beauty. When a Frenchman has once come to this conclusion, there is no folly of which he is not ready to be guilty.

The fact is, Daburon had passed the word round. The Art students, male and female, invariably stared appreciatively at the little, hairy, thickset Jobinard as though he were the glass of fashion and the mould of form. Jobinard now began to give himself airs. He swaggered about the shop, he exhibited himself in the doorway, he posed and attitudinised all day long, and then we began to make it rather warm for Jobinard.

"Ah, M. Jobinard, if you were only a poor man, what a thing it would be for Art! Ah, if we only had you to sit to us! We are going to do Ajax defying the lightning next week. What an Ajax you would make, Jobinard!"

"You really ought to sacrifice yourself in the interests of Art," another would remark. "You'd ruin the professional model. You would indeed."

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," Jobinard would reply, with his hairy, baboon-like face grinning with delight, "a too-benevolent heaven has made me the man I am," and then he struck an attitude.

"What legs!" we all cried in a sort of chorus.

"Ah, M. Jobinard," I said pleadingly, "If you would only permit us to photograph your lower extremities."

"Never, gentleman, never!" replied the infatuated Jobinard; "I care nothing for Art. Besides, it would be almost indecent; I could never look into a print shop without coming face to face with the evidences of my too fatal beauty."

From that day Jobinard ceased to wear his professional apron.

It was about a week after this that Daburon, I and another man presented ourselves at Jobinard's establishment. We raised our hats to Jobinard as one man, we smiled, and then we bowed.

The hairy little grocer seemed considerably astonished at our performance.

"M. Jobinard," said Daburon, who was our spokesman, "you see before you a deputation of three, representing the Art students of Paris, some 500 in number. We have come to beg a favour. We know, alas! too well, that it would be absolutely impossible to induce a man of your position in society to sit to us, but, M. Jobinard, a man possessing the lower extremities of a Hercules, a Farnese Hercules, M. Jobinard—and I need hardly remind you that Hercules was a demi-god—has his duties as well as his privileges. Those magnificent lower extremities of his are not his own—they belong to the public.

"Such lower extremities as yours, monsieur, are not for an age, but for all time. They must be handed down in marble to posterity. The legs of Jobinard must become a household word in Art. To refuse our request, monsieur, would be a crime. You would retain the copyright of your own legs of course. They would be multiplied in plaster of Paris and become a marketable commodity over the whole civilised world. Such muscles as these," said Daburon, respectfully prodding and patting the unfortunate Jobinard, "must not be lost to the artistic world. What a biceps, what a deltoid, my friends!" he continued. "What a magnificent development of the sternochondromastoides!"

The wretched Jobinard, blown out with pride, seemed like the frog in the fable, ready to burst. And then he proudly drew up the leg of his nether garment to the knee and exhibited a muscular brown limb as hairy as that of an ape.

"You will not refuse us!" we cried in chorus.

"You will not dare to refuse us," added Daburon.

"Gentlemen, I yield! I see that Art cannot get on without me. When would you like to begin?" said poor Jobinard.

"To-morrow at noon," answered Daburon as he shook hands with the little grocer reverentially, and then we took our leave.

Next day a long procession filed into the shop.

"This way, gentlemen, this way, if you please," said M. Jobinard, as he indicated the way to his back yard.

We must have been at least thirty. Everybody brought something; there were four sacks of plaster, some paving stones, bits of broken iron, bricks, and enough material to have walled up Jobinard alive. A great mass of moist plaster was prepared, then the limbs that had become necessary to the world of Art were denuded of their covering and placed in the moist mass, then large quantities of the liquid plaster was poured on them, then the scraps of old iron, the bars, the paving stones and the bricks were carefully inserted and built up into the still soft mass which was at least a yard high and a yard thick.

"Don't move, dear M. Jobinard," cried Daburon, "the plaster is about to set. We shall return in half an hour, by which time the moulds will be complete."

M. Jobinard, seated in the centre of his back yard, bolt upright bowed to each of us as we passed out,

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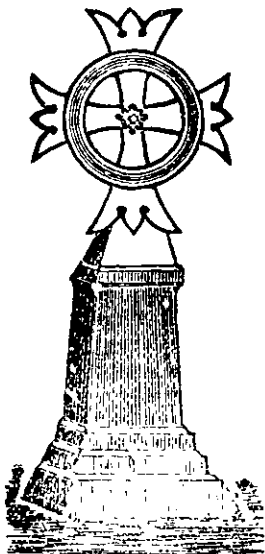
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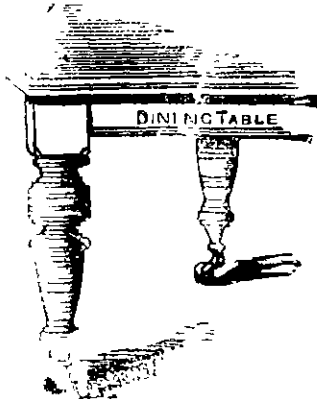
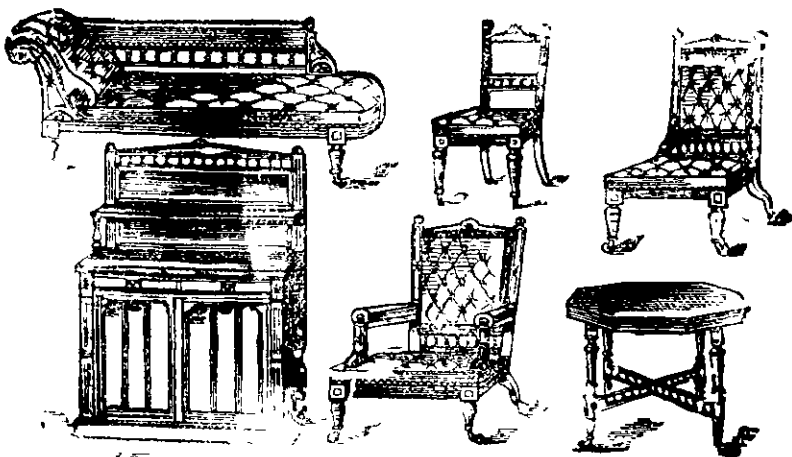
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Incapacity for Study or Business, Spots and Specks before the eyes, Pimples, Blisters, &c.,  
should consult me at once. I thoroughly understand such troubles, and can speedily cure  
them.

**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 natural 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  
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In about a quarter of an hour Jobinard began to feel distinctly uncomfortable. "The moulds seem getting terribly heavy," he said to one of his assistants who kept him company. "They seem on fire, and I can't move."

At that moment the procession, headed by Daburon, filed once more into the courtyard.

"It's getting painful, gentlemen," said Jobinard. "I feel as though I were being turned to stone."

"Try and bear it bravely. Nothing is attained in this world, dear monsieur, without a certain amount of physical suffering. It will be set as hard as marble in a few minutes. We will obtain the necessary appliances for your release at once Jobinard. Remain perfectly quiet till our return," said Daburon, rather suavely.

And then we each of us kissed our finger tips solemnly to poor Jobinard, and we filed out once more. It was the last day of the term at the Art school, and we were all off for our holidays.

For two hours Jobinard waited for us in an agony of fear; then he sent for a stonemason, who dug him out. They had to get the plaster off with a hammer. We had, by the direction of the demon Daburon, omitted to oil the shapely limbs of our victim.

Poor Jobinard.

#### LINES FOR LITTLE FOLK.

JOSEPH F—, aged 10, was a very pious, good boy, one of the cleverest of his class at the College of St Aloysius, near a principal city of Spain. He had a great love for reading lives of saints, and was particularly devoted to St Alexis. Conscientious in learning his lessons, he was greatly liked by his masters, and his amiability and gentleness endeared him to his companions. Accordingly, there was much astonishment in the college when one day the rumour spread that little Joseph had run away.

The prefect of the third division reported to the rector that he was out with the boys in the country for their usual walk when Joseph asked leave to absent himself for a while. Seeing nothing strange in the request, the prefect gave the desired permission, and shortly after was surprised to see his young friend take to his heels and run until well out of sight. Being alone, the prefect did not think it advisable to leave his 99 lambs in the desert and go after the one that had strayed, but returned home with his division and gave information as quickly as possible to the superiors.

Joseph ran until he was out of breath, and then, not seeing any prefect or division in the rear, he settled down to a walk. At last he was free—free to follow the life to which he felt called by divine inspiration. Coming near a farm he threw away his cap. It was not required for this sort of life, and some poor person might pick it up and find it useful. A little further on a thought occurred to him: All the saints had got rid of their respective coats in favour of some beggar. Seeing a little shepherdess in a field with her flock of sheep, he crossed over to her and said, "Wouldn't you like to have a pretty jacket like mine?" "Oh, yes!" said the little shepherdess. "Here you are then," said Joseph, "take it, it is yours." Behold him then journeying joyously in his shirt sleeves. A little more, and his necktie seemed to him to favour too much of the world, so off it went, and his vest as well. Throwing over a cargo lightens a vessel considerably; and Joseph's little heart felt proportionately lighter now that he had got rid of these extras. "The heaven is the prize—the prize my soul shall strive to gain." But what is this on the horizon? A village, and it will be necessary to pass through it. He will meet people there. But to be poor for the love of Jesus Christ and to have pretty shoes—this is too bad! The shoes and the stockings are left on the side of the road. Walking barefoot on hard stones is no joke, and Joseph's pretty little Aragonese feet are tender. But no matter, one must suffer something for our Lord.

Entering the village, he asked a man who was occupied in cutting grass which was the way to the parish priest's house. The man pointed out the sexton, who happened to be passing, and who now conducted Joseph to the priest's residence. Joseph kept up with some difficulty, as the stones had developed a lump in him. "Father, here is a little boy who wants to see you."

"What do you want, my child?"

"Father, I want to go to Confession in preparation for Communion to-morrow."

"Communion? Have you made your first Communion?"

"Oh, yes, Father! a long time ago. I go to Communion every Sunday."

"But who are you?"

"I am a poor little beggar who happens to be passing by here."

"And where do you come from?"

"From Castle . . ." mentioning the place where he lived.

"And what do you do?"

"I go about from village to village to sanctify myself, because God wishes me to do it."

"But you are not poor, my child; you have a good shirt, well ironed."

"Oh! that was given to me in the city."

"They made you a nice present, my son. But have you a father and mother?"

"Yes!"

"Are they rich?"

"My father has some vines."

"Then you have run away from your father?"

"No!"

"Well, then, you must have run away from some college."

The poor little fellow thought that when one acted in obedience to a divine inspiration it could not be called running away.

"What do you want to do, my child?"

"I want to imitate the saints. God inspires me with a vocation to live poor."

"But, my son, you can sanctify yourself in every position—in riches as well as poverty."

"Yes, but my vocation is to live as a beggar so as to conquer nature more."

"Your inspiration does not come from God, because you are violating the fourth Commandment in disobeying your parents."

"But St Alexis and the other saints lived like that."

"No, no; You are obeying a suggestion of the evil spirit."

"What is a suggestion of the evil spirit, father?"

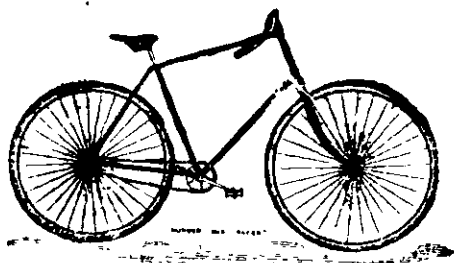
What more was said I do not know. The good old housekeeper, whose heart was melted by the innocent face, scanty clothes, and bruised feet of the little fellow, got him some supper, and put him to bed. He fell sound asleep in a few minutes.

Meanwhile, there was great commotion at the college. Messengers were sent in hot haste after Joseph, and they arrived at the priest's house during the night. The priest was very glad to see them, and his little charge was awakened. But Joseph was too sleepy to realise the turn events had taken. He could not keep his eyes open and had to be carried to the conveyance kept in waiting at the door. His return to the college was effected very quietly, and next morning he found himself installed in the infirmary near the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and this gave him great pleasure.

But, alas! great troubles are in store for Joseph. The informations have been drawn up against him, and the Rector, on account of being his uncle, is determined to make an example of his nephew so as to prevent the other boys from aspiring to imitate his example. During the morning he was sent for by the Rector, who put questions to him very sternly. Joseph answered them all with great simplicity, but felt very much hurt, and answered firmly, "No," when the Rector said it was to get a good supper and sleep in a fine bed that he went to the priest's house. Then came the ultimatum—he was to be expelled from the college as being guilty of a grave breach of discipline, and the Rector had written so to his parents. Here poor Joseph broke down completely. He had never looked at the matter in this light. He spent a miserable night, and, as he told one of the Fathers afterwards, he cried so much when he thought of the disgrace of being expelled that he fell out of bed and lay on the floor crying and praying to our Lord.

Fortunately, the next day the Father Provincial called at the college, and, on hearing the circumstances, interceded for Joseph, as he felt sure none of the other boys would imitate his conduct. The sentence of expulsion was rescinded, and Joseph regained his usual cheerful demeanour. The other boys, with great thoughtfulness, said nothing to him about his escapade.

As one bears and reads so much of boys running away to sea, to be bushrangers, etc., a story of real life like the above comes as a refreshing contrast.—H.E.C. in the *Australian Messenger*.



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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.

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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.]

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

Mr Dwyer desires to inform the Public that he has leased the above well-known, 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.

## EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONY.

(Copy of letter received)

Owake, 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.

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## 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.

## NOTICE.

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

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



What do you think I saw to-day,  
 When the rain was falling swift and gray?  
 A poor little butterfly, yellow as gold,  
 Fluttering by in the wet and cold.  
 His wings were heavy, his little legs  
 Hung straighter and stiffer than wooden pegs;  
 He wavered and wandered, weak and slow,  
 And the raindrops gave him many a blow;  
 The great red roses showered down a bath,  
 The tall white lilies shook in his path,  
 The green vines reached with a hundred arms,  
 The hollyhocks flaunted all their charms;  
 But he never stopped for a moment's rest,—  
 Not a single petal his tired feet pressed.  
 I watched him struggling on and on,  
 Until clouds had vanished and rain was gone.  
 Who would have thought so small a thing  
 Could mount and mount on a fainting wing?  
 Who would have thought a butterfly  
 Had strength and courage to do or die?  
 When tasks seem heavy and effort vain,  
 Just think of that butterfly out in the rain.

—Ave Maria.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

Professor Johnson was lecturing one day before the students on mineralogy. He had before him a number of specimens of various sorts to illustrate the subject, when for sport a roguish student slyly slipped a piece of brick amongst the stones. The professor, taking these one after another, named them.

"This," he said, "is a piece of granite; this is a piece of felspar," etc. Presently he came to the brickbat. Without showing any surprise or even changing the tone of his voice, he said:

"This," holding up the brick, "is a piece of impudence."

## A U C K L A N D.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 5, 1893.

LAST Sunday was a great day at St Patrick's Cathedral, special devotions being held in honour of our Blessed Lady (and in view of the insults heaped upon our Holy Mother recently in this city, they were most opportune). His Lordship the Bishop celebrated first Mass, and gave Holy Communion to a large number. Rev Father Hackett, Adm., celebrated 11 o'clock Mass. His Lordship again attended, and read his October pastoral, in which he appealed to the diocese on behalf of the Seminary Fund, formed for the purpose of assisting in the education of priests. He pointed out the need there was in the Auckland diocese for more priests, and the duties of heads of families and wage-earners to give liberally for an object which, above all others, immediately concerned themselves. The choir under Mr P. F. Hiscocks rendered most effectively Hadyn's No 1 Mass. The renewal of baptismal vows took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The boys in charge of the Marist Brothers assembled at the Cathedral. The young lady boarders from St Mary's, also the orphans from the same institution, and the girls attending the convent schools, mustered at the Sisters of Mercy's schools, Hobson street, marching thence to the cathedral, accompanied by the confraternities of the Children of Mary and the Guard of Honour, robed in their customary habits and veils; the children wearing wreaths and white veils, carrying flags and images of the saints. Father Hackett received them as they entered the cathedral and conducted them to their seats. His Lordship then addressed the children, explaining the nature of the ceremony, and called upon them to renounce the world, the devil, and the flesh. Miss Kate Knox read distinctly the form of prayer for the children. Father Doyle gave Benediction, the Guard of Honour choir, under Miss Kate Sheehan, rendering the musical portion of the service. At Vespers the church was thronged, hundreds were unable to gain admission. Father Hackett gave out the Rosary, the choir next giving Rossi's "Magnificat" in fine style. His Lordship again read his pastoral letter. Miss Coleta Lorrigan then sang Garcia's "Salve Maria," a really splendid composition. It did not suffer in Miss Lorrigan's hands, her fine soprano voice being heard at its best, and rendered more effective by the soft Italian words. The accompaniment to this piece is a feature, the maestro's efforts in this direction dividing your attention from the principle. Mr G. M. Reid afterwards sang Robertson's "O Salutaris." This gentleman possesses a splendid high-ranged baritone, which he uses with effect. The procession now began to pass through the aisles, and when fully extended reached almost round the spacious cathedral. It was the largest I have seen at St Patrick's. At Benediction the children gathered around the altar rails, each bearing a lighted candle; the effect was beautiful. The choir is deserving of special mention, the new voices lately acquired made themselves felt. Mr Hiscocks, conductor, and Mr Hartwell, organist, deserve the highest commendation.

At St Benedict's at 11 o'clock a large congregation gathered. High Mass was sung. The music was mostly Mozart's first, but the Credo from the twelfth was selected in order to give scope to Mr Fuller's fine tenor voice. "Et Incarna'us" was delightfully given by Mr Fuller, assisted by the Misses A. Lorrigan and Brannigan and Mr Thompson. Verdi's trio, "Jesu Dei Vivi," was performed by Miss Thompson and Messrs Fuller and Thompson. At the offertory Mr Fuller gave spiritedly Zingarelli's "Laudate," with choral and orchestral accompaniment, comprising Miss A. McIlhose, organist; Herrs Zimmerman and Tutschka, and Messrs Hooper (2), O'Beirne, M'Kane, Green, and others. Dr Egan conducted with his usual and well-known ability. Dr Egan also read the Bishop's pastoral. Father Downie celebrated Mass. At Vespers a procession of the Blessed Sacrament was formed and excellent music was again rendered. Dr Egan is once more pushing St Benedict's ahead.

At St Mary's Convent, Penonby, on Sunday, the Feast of Our Lady of Mercy, his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by Father Gillan, received to the holy habit two young ladies—Miss A. Doherty of Greymouth, in religion Sister Mary Gertrude; and Miss Murphy, in religion Sister Martha. The Bishop, at the conclusion of the ceremony, addressed a few words to the novices on the high privilege and happiness of the religious state. The young lady boarders attending the convent rendered in a beautiful manner the necessary music in connection with this all-important ceremony.

Father O'Neill, of the Passionist Order, arrives here by the Monowai from Sydney on Friday next, and will give a mission at the Cathedral, and will also establish the Society of the Holy Family in our midst.

The Rev Father Fouhy, Adm of the Cathedral in Brisbane, arrived here from Sydney on Tuesday last, and shortly proceeds to the Rotorua hot springs for the benefit of his health, whence he proceeds through the South Island.

The following is further proof of the high esteem in which the Right Rev Dr Moran is held by the Irishmen of Auckland:—Very Rev Father Lynch, Adm, St Joseph's, Dunedin—"It affords me very great pleasure to convey a resolution passed by the local branch of the Irish National Federation, expressing profound sorrow at the Right Rev Dr Moran's recent critical illness, and our great joy at the glad news of his improved condition. We pray that God may spare to us so noble a prelate and patriot."—JOS. A. TOLE, president. Hon J. A. Tole—His Lordship Dr Moran is now, I may say, out of danger, and rapidly improving in health, and is deeply grateful for the warm message of sympathy and kind good wishes of the Auckland branch of the Irish National Federation.—P. LYNCH, Adm, Dunedin.

From the various Anglican and Non-conformist pulpits these last two Sundays references were made to the enfranchisement of the women. The Anglican Bishop went out of his way—considerably out of his way—to sneer at what he impudently styled, "the almost divine honours paid to the Virgin Mary by the Church of Rome." In consequence of this he went on to say, "a great many Christian people, especially in English countries, withhold the honour due to her memory." "Divine honours," or "almost divine honours," have never, nor never could, be extended to our Blessed Lady by the Church. This Dr Cowie knows well, and if he does not he ought to. Because of this "almost divine honour, a great many withhold the honour due to her memory." Here is an admission delivered *ex-cathedra*. Because the Catholic Church does so, we, "especially in English countries, withhold the honour." That this, in Dr Cowie's opinion, is wrong, is proved by what he subsequently said, "They rightly honoured the mothers of such great men and benefactors of the race as Wellington, Nelson, and John Wesley; how much more then should they honour the Mother of the Saviour of mankind." The inference then to be drawn is that "especially in English countries," honour has been withheld because the Catholic Church has extended that honour. Of such is Protestantism. It knowingly perpetrates a wrong, and persists in it, for no other reason than that the Church of their forefathers has always consistently adhered to the right of honouring our *Consolatrix Afflictorum*. This withholding applies to every tenet of theirs.

Says the *Evening Star* in its leading article, dealing with the conference held in Christchurch on September 27th, relating to religious instruction in the State schools:—"With regard to the attitude of the religious bodies towards our national system of education, the Roman Catholics are logical and consistent. They are in favour of denominational grants, and failing that they have, at considerable sacrifice, erected and maintained schools of their own." This is good and generous, but the sting is in the tail. In the very next sentence the writer eases his mind thus, "The feeling of antagonism to the public schools, however, is chiefly confined to the clergy." Evidently contradictory statements here. If it is "chiefly confined to the clergy," how, on earth, could "they (the Catholics)" have, at considerable sacrifice, erected and maintained schools of their own? The sapient scribe, through his over-zealous advocacy, has worked himself into a quandary.

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"Early days of Home Rule" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Mr J. P. McAlister, barrister, etc. (of the firm of Toie and McAlister). The greater part of it will embrace personal reminiscences. Mr McAlister, during the early days of Home Rule, was private secretary to the late Isaac Butt. Aucklanders, certainly the Irish portion, are favoured by having such a person in their midst to relate the story of Home Rule by one who took an active part in its inception. It will be under the auspices of the Irish National Federation, the proceeds to be devoted to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. The president, the Hon J. A. Toie, will preside, and a large audience is expected. The date of the lecture is to be fixed at to-night's meeting of the Federation.

We have to go from home to hear news. The Sydney *Bulletin* of September 9th, says:—"In Maoriland native lands are exempt from taxation, therefore immense areas of white capitalists' land are now registered as belonging to Natives, who hold them in trust." This is a serious allegation against those who at all times express pious horror at the devious means of the proletariat. How to cope with it is the question.

The Choral Society on last Tuesday week rendered most successfully Cowen's beautiful cantata "St. John's Eve." The principal soprano part was taken by one of our young Catholic ladies, Miss O'Sullivan, who possesses a voice of rare excellence. Rich, mellow, and powerful, combined with great expression and taste, and a clear enunciation, quite devoid of affectation, it is no wonder that the young lady in question has at one bound stepped into the foremost place amongst our local vocalists. Commenting upon her recent effort, the *Evening Star* said: "Miss O'Sullivan afforded some evidence of the great power of her voice in the higher notes, where she reveals most gracefully to the charm of her auditors." A local professor of music has gone so far as to say that Miss O'Sullivan has a fortune in her hands, which I quite believe. She is also a splendid pianist. The Sisters of Mercy (Ponsonby) are to be complimented upon the great success achieved by their brilliant pupil, and I will be sadly disappointed if, in the musical world, she does not become a gem of the first water.

"Whether is the pulpit or the stage most conducive to the moral welfare of the people?" was debated one evening last week; where, above all places, would you imagine? In a coterie similar to that over which the ultra-Radical with the handle to his name, and his *protège*, the Hon Bolt, presided in Dunedin some time back, you say. Not at all, but under the eaves of an Anglican Church in the suburbs, and in a society under the *ægis* of that church, and above all, the good pastor attended and championed the pulpit. All to no purpose, for the devotees of Thespis gave the pulpit second place. This is in accord with the times. Mundane *versus* spiritual affairs are as six to one. "Our splendid educational system" takes possession of our youth for six days, instilling into them the world—the world only relaxing for one day in favour of the spiritual with the result as above. We are pacing it fast, very fast, indeed, *Messieurs*.

We have in one of the State schools in our midst a pedagogue loyal to the core. Two or three times a week he assembles the children under his care in order to have them sing "God Save the Queen." So enthusiastic did this loyalist become the other day at the conclusion of the anthem that he doffed his *caubeen* and called for three cheers for the Princess May and the Duke of York. When George Augustus Sala returned home he said the colonists were not loyal. What would he have said to this? The Empire is still safe!

The lowest tender for the Devonport waterworks was L3864, the tender above it was also under L4000. The engineers' estimate was L4600, upon hearing which the lowest tenders asked the Council leave to withdraw, which, after demur, they did. The lowest tender then was Messrs Cole and Moody, L4136 5s 6d, and they have intimated their willingness to proceed with the work. Devonport will ere long prosper by this great boon.

The Female Franchise is the question of questions with us. It absorbs all others. What will be its effects? Will it benefit most the "ins" or the "outs"? Will they vote for Prohibition or Moderation? You hear that the moral standard of our public men will be raised. Each political organisation vies with the other in offering facilities for enrolling the "new power." It is amusing and instructive to watch the tactics of quondam enemies and lukewarm friends of the woman suffrage. Those who had been most assiduous in carrying around petitions against the granting of the "boon" are now as busy wooing the fair ones. The enemies of yesterday are the friends of to-day. It has always been, and is ever likely to be, in the game of politics. Meanwhile, hundreds of women are registering. With time alone rests an answer to the queries above. Discarding them all, let us ask ourselves how will the "new power" affect us who form the one-seventh? It goes without saying that I refer to the education question. In this respect we claim but our own. We do not desire to wrong or hurt the present system. We wish to perfect it. Knowing and feeling this, let us march onward, conscious of ultimate and complete victory. Register and organise; these are the means to that end. Depend upon it, we will be sought

after, the enemies of yesterday will be the friends of to-day, and will espouse our cause as a means to their ends. Put in motion our latent power, nothing daunted by defeat, for victory is awaiting us.

I watched one afternoon last week a break load of women en route to Onehunga, there to address a public meeting. There are those, and plenty, who agree with this, but the majority would, I think, say "Better for them to stay at home." At the meeting in question one woman said, "Women should educate themselves politically, as men did not care for dolls of women." The chairwoman capped this by saying that "one effect of the women in politics would be to have less talk in Parliament and more work." This reminded me of the story of a celebrated doctor who, with a number of lady friends, visited a cave wherein lay a lot of human skulls. "That, and that, and that is a female skull," said the doctor. "How can you tell," enquired one of the ladies. The doctor replied "by the marked difference in the amount of jaw which denotes the female skull." Among the many virtues likely to accrue to us under the new regime talk, of whatever kind, is sure to find a congenial home in the political woman.

Here is a remarkable case. A bankrupt named J. E. Banks had placed in the Union Bank for him by his mother and brother a sum of £400. The Official Assignee, Mr Lawson, took proceedings to secure for the creditors in the estate the said sum. Judge Connolly decided in favour of the defendants, with costs against the plaintiff, who found himself in an awkward position, as the judge ruled that he must pay the costs out of his private purse. The law as interpreted is no doubt sound, but not equitable. The Official Assignee will in future say to creditors, "You had better try yourselves."

## DIED WHILE IN PRAYER.

"Another man was found in a kneeling posture, his face buried in his hands, as if he had died in prayer."

I clip this pathetic sentence from an account of the St Etienne coal mine disaster which occurred in France, in December, 1891. The fire had been smouldering for years in a remote part of the mine but its further advance had been stopped by barriers. Yet they proved insufficient at, and the terrible fire-damp exploded, scattering death throughout the mine. Such incidents are too well-known in England to need further explanation or comment.

Has it ever struck you that the interior of the human body is like the interior of a coal mine? Well, it is. All the operations go on in solitude and darkness. Gases are engendered in it that are just as dangerous as fire-damp. Generally they—yet hold on, let's have the little story first.

It's about a woman. In fact, it's from her, too, and is sure to interest somebody; may be you. She says that a long run of time, from childhood to years after her marriage, she never knew what illness was; that is, so as to remember it or to have it make a mark on her, as we may say. But mighty few folks manage to escape the old slave driver altogether. No did she. "It was in the summer of 1890," she says, "when I began to feel bad. My appetite was poor, and what I did eat gave me great pain and distress. My food seemed to lie like lead; and after every meal, no matter how simple the food was, I had the most excruciating pain you can imagine. I had a nagging, thudding, pain at my chest, and through to my shoulders, that was very hard to bear. So bad was it that I thought something (perhaps a tumour) was growing within me. As soon as ever food entered my stomach I used to say, 'It is beginning,' meaning the gnawing pain.

"I took all kinds of things for relief, and applied mustard plasters to the chest, but nothing did me any good. After a time I dared not take a proper meal; I was afraid to eat, and got very thin and weak. It was as much as I could do to go about my house-work. In October of this year (1891) Mrs James Mercer, of 176 High street, Longton, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I got a bottle and commenced to take it. After a few doses I felt relief; my food agreed with me, and by the time I had taken one large bottle all the pain had left me, and I now feel as well as ever I did."—Yours truly (signed), Mrs ELIZABETH WRIGHT, 12 King street, Hanley, Staffordshire, November 19, 1891.

You ask me what the sad fate of the miners has to do with the case of Mrs Wright. I'll tell you in half a minute. This lady says she was taken ill in the summer of 1890. Now, do you suppose the illness and the cause of the illness came up at the same time? By no means. Cause first, effect afterwards—that's the order, always. And, see here! A cause may be at work for weeks or years before you notice any results; and, until you do notice results, you don't know there's aught gone wrong. Isn't that so? The miners, to be sure, knew there was a fire in the mine. But it was fenced off from them, and they thought they were safe. The barriers leaked, and death gripped them in a twinkling of an eye.

The body is like a mine, as I have said. Disease and death are caused by the action of poisonous gases and acids inside of it. They all start from the stomach and then creep into every part; sometimes fast sometimes slow. In some acute diseases very fast. The doctors often call gout an "explosion" of uric acid. The source of all these things is indigestion and dyspepsia. Slight symptoms first, then the more terrible and alarming. Watch the way it comes on. This was Mrs Wright's ailment. She suffered fifteen months before she found out what the matter was and what to do. Gracious, mercy! if we only knew the sort of things that go on in our bodies we'd understand that it's about as dangerous to work in a kitchen as in a coal mine.

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## A CONVERT.

(Napier Evening News)

Was stated on Saturday that we had been favoured with a sight of a letter from a former Hawke's Bay resident, in which he deals with the much discussed question of Home Rule. Prior to this gentleman's return to his native country, and to his particular part of it (in the North of Ireland) he was a decided Tory in opinion, and strongly opposed to Home Rule in any shape or form. His years of residence in this colony had, however, broadened his ideas in spite of himself, and so great was the contrast when he was enabled to make it, that he changed at once and for ever into a biter of the mierle of the landlord class and an ardent supporter of Home Rule for his native land. The writer is now in the Argentine, and is doing well, we are pleased to say. He would have preferred staying in his native country, could he have done so with any chance of success, but he found it to be hopeless to expect any opportunity to advance his own interests in a country which is losing its population every hour. This is how our old friend puts the matter of Ireland's independence:—"What do the people of New Zealand think of the Home Rule question? Since my last visit to Ireland I am a great Home Ruler much to the disgust of our people at Home, who, by the way, are now greater Conservatives than they were Liberals when we left Home. The Ulster people think that the priests are going to govern Ireland, and that the Protestant party will be kicked out of their farms. This is their opinion. Now, my own opinion is that Ireland must have a change, and the only thing that will do good is Home Rule (local government) to allow them to go in for manufactures in order to maintain a bigger population. What they require is that the people should be educated and trained as engineers, mechanics, etc., and not to go on as they have been doing, turning out so many poor farm labourers. If the change took place, we might all be able to live in our native country, and not, as is the case at present, having to travel the world over to seek a living, especially in a Home-ruling country like New Zealand or a Republican country like this. Besides, I fail to see what the priesthood has got to do with the commerce of any country. The fact is, England is afraid to let Ireland have anything that will enlighten them. They want just to leave the Irish in the same state as at present—one fighting against another. Then they have always the credit of keeping them in order. Besides, Ireland is a great stand-by to supply them with cheap labour, provisions, etc. What I saw at Home was very good indeed, I must say. There the poor farmer goes on from year to year toiling all he can to raise on his farm what is sold to go to England; even to the bacon they grow in their own country they have to sell. In return he buys American bacon that the Englishman won't even eat in his country. The beef also goes to England, but when Ireland has her own Parliament this state of things will be changed. They will learn then what good living is, and above all what will be a benefit to their country. So much for Home Rule."

## ONE WAY

to fill a barrel with water is to use a sieve. It's a poor way, though. You can do it, but it takes time, patience, care, and much work. So you can go on filling your system with all sorts of decoctions called tonics, but it isn't the best way when you can get Booth's Golden Remedy No. 2, for that will cure your dyspepsia, poverty of the blood, loss of energy, and all the distress that comes from a shattered, nervous system. Try one bottle: you can have perfect health. Send for circulars of cures.

Says a contemporary:—"It is not often nowadays that one hears of clergymen giving up lucrative positions for conscience sake. Such, however, is the case with the Rev. B. P. Durnford, late rector of Lockinge, Wantage, who has just been received into the Catholic Church, by Rev. Father Hayes, at the Jesuit Church, Farm Street. The living at Lockinge is valued at £450, with a rectory." Mr. Durnford's sacrifice is great, but thank God it is anything but unique. Mr. Allies, Mr. Orby Shipley, Mr. A. F. Marshall, and many another whom the world has never heard of have given up all to follow truth.

One of the most versatile *litterateurs* in London is Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy. He is the author of a biography of Peg Woffington, and one of Charles Keane, the actor—two books which have met with much success, and deserve it. He is an Irishman and a Catholic, and resides principally in the metropolis. His acquaintance with the history of the stage in England is extensive. What a rare book is to the bibliophile, an old coin to the numismatologist, or an equatorial beetle to the entomologist, a play bill of the days of Peg Woffington is to the dramatic historian. Mr. Molloy's collection of old playbills, from the days of Colley Cibber to the latest attraction at the Lyceum, is an enviable possession. Another Catholic author whose versatility is phenomenal is Mr. Percy Fitzgerald. There is no nook in the wide domain of literature that Mr. Fitzgerald has not explored. Playwright, journalist, historian, antiquary, dramatic author and dramatic critic—it seems the earliest thing in the world for Mr. Fitzgerald to write a couple of volumes on any subject whatever that strikes his fancy. Mr. Fitzgerald works as if he wrote for his bread. This is not the case, however, as he was bequeathed a private fortune which the income from his books has considerably augmented.

## A FRIEND IN NEED.

(Launceston Morning Star.)

ANYONE reading John Mitchell's "Jail Journal" or the record of his five years in British prisons, must be struck with the many beautiful passages so frequently met with in the book. His was a trenchant pen, but when the fire of political passion in his writings, gave way to the fire of pure and kindly affection that ever burned in his Celtic heart, no gleeman or bard, no troubadour or troubadour ever penned lines fuller of kinder feeling than did Mitchell. Shortly after his escape from Hobart in 1853, as the shores of V. D. Land were receding from his view for ever, he wrote the following:—"The last of my island prison visible to me is a broken line of blue peaks over the Bay of Fires. Adieu, then, beautiful island, full of sorrow and gnashing of teeth!—island of fragrant forests and bright rivers and fair women!—land of chains and scourges and blind brutal passion and rage! (The convict system was in full swing during Mitchell's imprisonment.) Behind those far blue peaks, in many a green valley known to me, dwell some of the best and warmest-hearted of God's creatures, and the cheerful talk of their genial firesides will blend for ever in my memory with the eloquent song of the dashing Derwent and deep eddying Shannon." Up to the hour of his death, Mitchell retained the deepest affection for those in Tasmania who had helped to brighten the home of the Irish exiles. He had received kindness from men of all classes and creeds, who refused to regard him as a criminal, and on the occasion of his memorable escape, he could never have managed to avoid detection were it not for the help given him by many Tasmanian gentlemen both in the south and north of the Island. One of these has just passed away at a ripe old age—the late Mr. Manning, of Sandy Bay, Hobart. He it was who concealed Mitchell in his father's house at Sandy Bay until the brig Emma was ready to sail, and afterwards rowed the exile down the bay and put him on board after the vessel had been cleared by the authorities. Mr. Manning used to point out with pride the room where Mitchell slept, and the little plot of Irish shamrocks grown from a small sprig sent him out from Ireland by the kinsfolk of the man whom he helped to deliver from exile. Mr. Manning was a member of the Anglican communion, was much respected in Hobart, and his death has called forth many expressions of regret. In this regret we would respectfully join. Green be the grass above his honoured remains, and may the Giver of all good gifts pour His blessing on the family of the man who, in the dark days of the evil past, held forth the hand of friendship to the noble Exile of Erin.

You may kill a man with anxiety very quickly but it is difficult to kill him with work, says the *Speaker*, especially if he retains the power, which most men of intellectual occupations more or less possess, of sleeping nearly at will, and without torpor. The man who has used his brain all his life, say for six hours a day, has, in fact, trained his nerve-power and placed it beyond the reach of early decay, or that kind of feebleness which makes so many apparently healthy men succumb so readily to attacks of disease. Doctors know the differences among men in this respect quite well, and many of them acknowledge that the "habit of surviving" which they find in their best patients arises from two causes—one, which used to be always pleaded, being that soundness of physical constitution which some men enjoy by hereditary right, and the other, some recondite form of brain power, seldom exhibited, except under strong excitement, by any but those who throughout life have been compelled to think and, so to speak, use their thoughts as other men use their ligaments and muscles. If such a man is tired of life, medicine will not save him; but, as a rule, his will, consciously or unconsciously, compels the trained nerve-power to struggle on. Whether the brain can actually give power to the muscles is not certain, though the enormous strength sometimes developed in a last rally looks very like it; but that it can materially affect vitality is quite certain, and has been acknowledged by the experienced in all ages.

The recent conversion of two Protestant clergymen in this city has been made into a "sensation" by the newspapers. Otherwise the general public would never have known of their change of faith. For it is not the way of the Catholic Church to make a noise every time it receives a new member, and it is quietly welcoming tens of thousands right here in the United States every year. As that sterling paper, *The Catholic Universe* of Cleveland, O., says: "In our own diocese there are thousands of devout Catholics who were once among the flower of the denominational brethren in their respective localities—honest men and women, whose intellectual groupings after a logical and unchangeable system of belief and practice brought them gradually within the benign influence of Catholic truth. The grace of God supplementing the right use of reason and conviction crowned their quest with the peace and certainty of true faith. During his recent Episcopal tour of the diocese, our Right Rev. Bishop confirmed with the sacramental unction more than one hundred of these newly recruited soldiers of the cross. That is the story of the Church in all parts of our great country. Annually, thousands enter the true fold from the best informed and best disposed among non-Catholic Christians." The Church is fulfilling its mission here—sanctifying its own and attracting to its fold those who want the truth. Converts will not find themselves strangers when they enter it—they will meet in it many old friends who have entered before them. They will shortly feel quite at home. —Brooklyn Catholic Review.

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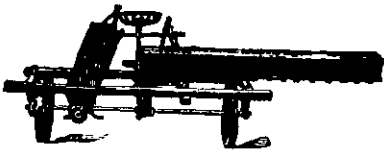
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