

New Zealand Herald

NINETEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XIX — No. 16.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1891.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MR. PARNELL'S resolution to refrain from defending himself in the O'Shea divorce case was taken as an acknowledgment on his part of guilt. His particular followers, the National party, and the Irish people generally, nevertheless, did not at once renounce their allegiance to him. A meeting of the Home Rule party, on the contrary, was held in Dublin, at which, for example, Mr. Justin McCarthy, who had come there, he said, at great personal inconvenience, spoke strongly in favour of a renewal of confidence, at which Mr. Healy, since very differently reported of, was outspoken and even eloquent in his declaration of an unaltered and unalterable fidelity, and where there was a strong and unanimous expression of opinion in support of Mr. Parnell's continued leadership—though no one attempted to make an excuse for or palliate his offence against morals. The tone of the National Press, with the important exception of Mr. Michael Davitt's paper, the *Labour World*, was to the same effect, and, all through Ireland, meetings were held and other means adopted of expressing an unaffected allegiance. A vote of confidence, nevertheless, proposed by Messrs. Healy and Lane, M.P.'s, at a meeting in Cork, was rejected, and the Members, in consequence, left the hall. In England opinion was divided. The Non-conformists, for example, were very determined in demanding Mr. Parnell's resignation, and one or two of the Liberal members expressed themselves bluntly on the subject. "The Liberal party represents the working people, and the so-called middle classes, among whom the purity of home life is held in high esteem," said, for instance, Mr. Ricard, M.P. "We have neither the time nor the inclination for debauchery, and we want our leaders to be men whom we can take by the hand." In America, two or three of the more prominent newspapers were pronounced in support of Mr. Parnell's leadership, and the Irish delegates, then in the States, renewed the expression of their confidence in him, but the great body of the Press were agreed that he must resign. This was the position in short, when Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Mr. John Morley, declared that, as a result of his observation and reflection, he had arrived at the conclusion that, under the circumstances, Mr. Parnell's continuance as leader would be disastrous to the cause of Ireland, and would render his own retention of the leadership of the Liberal party almost a nullity. In response to this Mr. Parnell published a manifesto, with the object of showing that the loss of Mr. Gladstone's championship and Mr. Morley's alliance would be no great detriment to the Irish cause. He virtually branded both of these eminent men as traitors to the cause they pretended to support. In an interview held at Hawarden, he said, Mr. Gladstone had told him it was his intention to reduce the number of Irish Members in the Imperial Parliament from 103 to 32, to withhold from the Irish Legislature the power of solving the agrarian difficulty, to retain the control of the Irish constabulary for Imperial authority, while its cost would be compulsorily provided out of Irish revenues, and to deal in a similar manner for some 10 or 12 years with the appointment of Irish judges and Resident Magistrates. Mr. Morley, added Mr. Parnell, had proposed to him, in view of a victory of the Liberals, to assume the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and to fill one of the law offices of the Crown by a legal member of his party—thus compromising the independence of the Nationalists. He had also declared that he saw no chance of doing anything for the Plan of Campaign tenants. "I allude to the matter," said Mr. Parnell, "only because within the last few days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been that unless the Liberals come into power at the next general election the Plan of Campaign tenants will suffer."—To this manifesto Mr. Gladstone returned a flat denial. "I deny," he said, "that I made the statements which his (Mr. Parnell's) memory ascribes to me, or anything substantially resembling them." The consequence was a change of attitude on the part of all those, with no exception worth speaking of, who had so far been of the opinion that, notwithstanding the admitted heinousness of his offence against morals, Mr. Parnell should retain his position of leader. The Parlia-

mentary party, including five of the delegates to America—that is, Messrs. John Dillon, William O'Brien, Thomas P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan, and Thomas P. Gill, the Irish National Press, and the country generally, declared that Mr. Gladstone's pronouncement must be accepted as decisive, and that no separation from the Liberals of Great Britain must take place.—This is, briefly, the situation as explained to us in the newspapers come to hand both from Ireland and America by the last mail—but in another place our readers will find extracts, in which we lay before them an expression of opinion on the matter made by authoritative speakers, or by representative organs of the Press.

Now that the facts of the case are before us, that we have received reliable news, and that there is no longer any room for doubt, our readers may, perhaps, desire that we ourselves should place on record our thoughts and feelings respecting this most lamentable, this truly heart-sickening, affair. We have, however, in a manner, already said what we thought. In saying what, as it appeared to us, must happen should the cable prove to have told the truth, we made our mind sufficiently known, and we have nothing to retract. If the effect in Ireland was to a considerable extent different from what we assumed it must be, perhaps we did not make sufficient allowance for the state of mind begotten by a long struggle and the devotion engendered towards the leader to whom so much was due and on whom still so much seemed to depend. We were mistaken, it seems, and we need not greatly care to explain our mistake. But let us recognise the additional debt that Ireland owes to the illustrious man who recalled her to a sense of her duty, and showed her the precipice on whose brink she stood. We have, meantime, been reminded of many memories stained by defilement of a like kind, Marlborough, Fox, Nelson, Wellington, Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, and we are told that such defilement is common among those men of the world who still attain to eminence. Is Gladstone sustained? Was Wilberforce? Was O'Connell? With ordinary affairs of gallantry, as they are called, we have nothing to do. We must take the world as we find it, and we willingly obey the precept of the Gospel that he who is without sin among us, and be only, should cast the first stone. But is the man who occupies an exceptional place, the man whose name should form a household word, the man to be pointed out as their champion and hero to young girls and boys, to be excused when he comes before the world as a seducer in his worst form? In what respect was the place occupied by Marlborough or Fox or Nelson or Wellington, or those others, equal to that occupied by the leader of the Irish people in their struggle for national life, for freedom of religion, and all that most concerns the moral as well as the material interests of the country? Those men live in history and we admire their great qualities, but they are apart from us and their memory exercises no intimate influence over us. Nelson threw himself at the feet of Lady Hamilton, and was an object of shame and contempt to those even who personally witnessed and rejoiced in his great deeds as a naval captain. Wellington was unfaithful to the woman who, in spite of his frank avowal of an altered mind, kept him to his promise of marriage. But he beat Buonaparte and who now thinks of anything else about him? The character of his renown keeps it separate from the details of his private life. He was in one respect alone, and that the doubtful one of military glory, the hero of his people. But here is a man—whose example now, and whose memory hereafter, must pervade the very lives of the Irish people, who possessed their implicit confidence, who had, it is true, rendered them eminent services, but who was rewarded by their complete devotion—even to the death if he had demanded it of them. It is vain to compare the position occupied by Mr. Parnell with that occupied by men even of extraordinary eminence, but less intimately associated with the lives and higher interests of others. "On my return from London," wrote Captain O'Shea's young son to his father, "I heard the voice of that awful scoundrel Parnell. . . . Perhaps I ought to have gone in and kicked him, but I am anxious to avoid unpleasant scenes with my mother, and I also think it is better for you to know about it before giving him a thrashing, as you, of course, understand more about these things than I do." Any

attempt to palliate the guilt of a man concerning whom such words were justly penned, and penned by such a writer, would but disservice those making it. They are words to make sick the heart of any Irishman who is true to his country, and knows what his country owes to the man of whom they were justly written. To explain their piteous significance would form a task too harrowing for us to undertake. But are we to look upon this man, who dishonours a mother before the indignant, outraged, eyes of her children, as a man representing the statesmen and men of eminence to whom great social and moral reforms are due? Whatever it may be elsewhere—and we refuse without full evidence to believe that it is so, as a rule, anywhere—it must not be so in Ireland. It shall not be so among the Irish people. Nay, in proportion to the services rendered to them by Mr. Parnell, and to their gratitude to him, must be their reprobation of his guilt, if they would be true to themselves and to the children to whom their dearest hope should be to leave as the brightest and most precious treasure of an enfranchised country an inheritance of honour and purity, and a repudiation and avoidance of all that is base and filthy.

So we had conjectured. We find high authority to A SCANDALOUS bear out our assertion that the outbreak of the UNDEBTAKING. Indians in the North-west was the work rather of white men than of the unfortunate people themselves. We drew on the memory of what had before happened in America and elsewhere, but we are confirmed by a missionary who has recently visited New York—that is Father Kraft, some time ago appointed by the Sioux Indians as one of their chiefs, and given by them the name of "Hovering Eagle." Father Kraft makes very light of the alleged apparition of the Messiah, of which so much has been said. He describes it as a hallucination, not only harmless, but even quieting and consoling to a people suffering from distress and want, or at any rate no more formidable in itself than that of the sect of the Second Adventists. It caused no excitement among the Indians, he says. Of the "ghost dance" also, described as a preparation for and menace of war, he thought very little. No such dance, he said, had been known among the tribes, though possibly at their meetings some dance had lately been invented in honour of their Messiah. All the trouble, according to Father Kraft, in short, has originated with the whites. There, for example, is the Indian Department, whose very existence depends on the people still remaining barbarous. There are its agents interested in proving that there is still work for them to do. "Indian agents wanted to show that Indians were as wild as ever, and wanted also to show their ability to control them, that their importance might be proved, and the continuance of their positions and salaries assured. Many of the Indians were getting so near civilisation by their own efforts as to make agents fear that the transition state might end, and with it would end their positions and salaries. Something had to be done."—There also was the neighbouring population anxious for the arrival of troops among them, out of which they might make their profit. Father Kraft, in short, in an interview with a representative of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, has made the matter lamentably plain. It is the old story, as we have said. Advantage has been taken of the situation of a necessitous and dependent people to provoke them for particular ends. According to the reports received, however, the Indian Department and the other instruments engaged in bringing the matter about, would seem to have succeeded somewhat in excess of their desires. The Indian Department at least could not wish for the extermination of the tribes, whose management is the only reason for its existence. In any case the matter is a disgrace to the American Government—and no credit to the American nation.

THE line,

THE "CATHOLIC" "Life is real, life is earnest,"
LIG "JACK-ASS, then, is a 'weary old platitude.' Is the rest of the
verse of a like nature?

"And the grave is not the goal.

Dust thou art, to dust returnest,

Was not written of the soul."

Considering the "Catholic" quarter whence the judgment we have quoted proceeds, we conclude it is so esteemed—*Carpe diem*. The pagan maxim is good enough for us. Let us eat and drink and be merry, therefore, for to-morrow we die—and there is an end of us. But shall we not apply to the ecclesiastical herald, or whomsoever it may be that represents him, to appoint us, for example, the laughing jack-ass as the symbol of our profession. The jolly bird, more noisy than witty perhaps, should typify our calling perfectly. The symbol, indeed, might seem to some, at least to the more elephantine among us, a little out of keeping with the patronage of a Saint, under which Pope Pius IX. placed the Catholic Press. But has not St. John his eagle, St. Anthony his fishes? Why should not St. Francis de Sales have his jack-ass? It is a thought of charming originality, gaining distinction for all New Zealand, and positive glory for the particular diocese, to present him with it. Let our symbol, therefore, be the laughing-jack-ass, and our maxim, Life is but a dream—Why should we make it a night-mare with our platitudes about reality or earnest-

ness, or stuff of that kind. Nay, let us still cackle a jovial *gawlaw* to speed the world suitably on its way. Does it not travel *another* ridiculous road—*de Polichinelle au néant*? But "needs must go when the devil drives," and the more merrily the better. In wit and humour, or their forced counterfeit perhaps, is all our relief.

BUT may we really claim for New Zealand this GIVE THE DEVIL charming inspiration of a union between facetious- HIS DUE. ness and piety? Are we to see it made for the first time among ourselves, and in the delightful form of a Catholic *Alley Sloper* or nondescript *Bulletin*? We are afraid some doubt exists as to our claims to originality in the matter. We have it, at least, on high authority that many centuries ago a combination of a similar kind, though not exactly in the same form, had become somewhat famous. Dante, for example, gives us to understand that in the Italy of his century, the preachers, as a rule, were very much imbued with a love for fun. So highly did they appreciate it, in fact, that, as the poet complains, no man among them was satisfied with his sermon unless it made his congregation burst their sides with laughter. They vied with each other, consequently, in telling ridiculous stories. Nor is this the only manner in which fun and frolic have found their way into the sanctuary. There was a time also when church music was made the vehicle of a similar expression. The solemn magnificence of the Church's hymns was wedded to the rellicking airs of the day. The Mass took its name from the lilt to which it was set, and, for instance, the "Mass of the Red Noses," was a reigning favourite. We saw a proposal a little time ago made in an American paper, not, however, one assuming the epithet "Catholic"—that the popular tune known as the "Mulligan Guards," should be made use of in a like manner. But why should not the secular paper also have its little joke? Perhaps the Punchinelloising of the Catholic Press may bring religious matters generally back into pleasant ways that were, mayhap, abandoned with a mistaken zeal for the promotion of the ponderous and doleful, and an affected and silly pursuance of the genteel. We fear, then, that in mingling piety and jocularity New Zealand, or its more Northern portion, to give honour where it is due, cannot claim to be completely original. Nevertheless, some degree of originality must be justly accorded to it. It is, for example, strikingly original to have the slight offered by a chief of the freethought platform to a lesser light of the same school, avenged week after week in the columns of a Catholic newspaper. Sir Robert Stout, indeed, we have ourselves frequently opposed and sometimes ridiculed. It was in his capacity, however, as an aggressive champion of freethought and a declared foe to Catholicism and to Catholic institutions that we did so. In other respects we share the esteem in which Sir Robert is universally held throughout the colonies, and we fully appreciate the talents and other admirable qualities that have deserved for him the place he holds in popular regard and affection. It is a somewhat bitter fun to find him pilloried week after week in a print pretending to be Catholic because he did not connive at the degradation of the platform on which he himself presided, or pander to its being vulgarised and made the means of gross demoralisation. We are, however, perhaps a little old-fashioned, too elephantine, ponderous, and doleful, it may be, to understand a joke. We confess we have no desire to return to the days of the comic preachers, and the "Mass of the Red Noses" or the "Mulligan Guards" would be to us an abomination. Some respect also we have for the Catholic Press. It is under the patronage of a Saint, and Popes uphold and advocate it. How, therefore, without glaring inconsistency and some slight approach to impiety, and even to a betrayal of the Catholic cause, it can be made a facetious organ vying with the "Alley Slopers" and "Bulletins" of the period we are unable to understand. But, at least, let our clever friends at Wellington have credit for all they deserve—that is, the degree of originality we have pointed out.

The drawing off of the water from Feather River, California, exposed gravel rich in gold, and the present expectation is that the yield will be millions of dollars.

Under the head of "Men and Women who write," the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a sketch of M. Aubrey de Vere. The writer says: "He is a Catholic of the type (no uncommon one either) of that Howard who led England's fleet against the Armada, and whom Mr. De Vere has glorified in a fine sonnet for his brave resolve that, come what might, no 'foot of Parma' should 'stain the household floors' of England. Though not a Nationalist, Mr. De Vere has also keen sympathies with Irish character and history—especially religious history."

The *Berliner Volksblatt*, the organ of the German Social Democracy, announces that the next International Workingmen's Congress will be held in Brussels on August 1891. All labour organisations of the world will be invited to send representatives. The reports and other documents must be presented printed in English, French and German. Reports are limited in length to sixteen octavo pages. The Executive Committee has decided on this order of business: First, discussion of international and national legislation for protecting the workingman; second, consideration of the right of organisations and combination of strikes and boycotts, from the international point of view; third, definition of duties of workingmen towards militarism.

ST. JOSEPH'S BRANCH H.A.C.B.S., DUNEDIN.

The annual meeting of the above Branch was held on Tuesday, the 6th inst., in the Christian Brother's School, Rattray street. The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing term:—President, Mr. J. O'Connor; Vice-President, Mr. W. Carr; Secretary, Mr. R. A. Dunne; Treasurer, Mr. D. Mahony; Warden, Mr. S. Simmonds; Guardian, Mr. D. McDonnell; Trustees, Messrs. Fenton, Kennelly, and J. Casey; Auditors, Messrs. Carr and Harris. Of the many useful institutions attached to the Catholic Church in Australasia, the Hibernian Society is perhaps the best, because it endeavours to keep warm the faith of its members in the good old Church, while it gives hope to them that if they should be afflicted in any way, the Society, with the exercise of that Christian charity which is its brightest gem, alleviates their distress and makes their life upon this earth not altogether devoid of comfort and sympathy. The aims and objects of the Society should meet with a ready response from the Catholic body as a whole, and they can show the love for this noble institution in no better way than by joining its ranks either as benefit or honorary members. The membership of the Dunedin Branch is steadily increasing, and it is increasing in a very healthy way from the fact that numbers of the younger men of the community are coming into its fold. The value of the assets of this Branch over its liabilities is now close upon a thousand pounds sterling.

Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

THERE is not even the semblance of a whimper, not to say a yelp, from Smith-Barry himself, now. After the terrible flagellation he received from Mr. Lane, M.P., and the exposure he brought on himself by publishing his own and Sir John Arnott's correspondence, he is as meek as a whipped hound. Not a single word has he ventured to say in reply to the storm of righteous indignation which has been beating about his ears ever since. This silence is more eloquent than words. It shows that the criminal admits his guilt, and has neither the heart to brazen it out nor the grace to do penance for it. No man, within our recollection, occupied so disgraceful a position in the public eye as this pseudo-aristocrat, on whom both contempt and hope seem to be utterly thrown away. Between his doings in the South and those of Olphert in the North, they have contrived to invest the name and aspect of landlordism with a new opprobrium—a feat which up to their advent in Irish affairs seemed as impossible as gilding refined gold or painting the unpaintable lily.

One of the most notable features of the present agitation, one of the most effective answers to the infamous Coercion Act are the honours and rewards thus heaped by the people on the coercion-created criminals. Mr. Golfour's main policy was to put on each one of his political victims the outward marks and tokens of a degraded criminal; his hope was that the people would be content to judge him by those outward tokens and desert and despise him. Never was a bigger or more brutal blunder. Imprisonment under the Coercion Act is one patent of nobility at present current in Ireland. In this country the coercion criminals—priests, members of Parliament, Lord Mayor and Mayors, down to the humblest peasant—are the most honourable and the most honoured men in the community. Any decent man who has not been to prison feels more or less ashamed of himself.

With deep regret we have to announce the death of Judge O'Hagan. He was one of the brave and brilliant band of young patriots of '48. His poems are amongst the brightest and most spirited of that stirring time. Like so many of his gifted contemporaries, in later life Judge O'Hagan rose to high distinction. But in justice it must be said he was always a '48 man in heart, and proud of the title. He was a lawyer of profound erudition, but it may be suspected that his inclinations leant more to literature, which he assiduously cultivated to the last, enriching the language with many valuable volumes. Unfortunately, perhaps, for his own reputation and peace of mind, he accepted the position (in '81) of head of the Irish Land Commission Court. We do him the justice of believing that his intention from first to last was to give full fair-play to the Irish tenants, but the very gentleness of his character unfitted him for the post. More especially in later years, when his health was breaking, he was overpowered by the pressure of landlord influence, and did not resist with sufficient firmness the many acts of flagrant injustice perpetrated by the Land Commission on the tenants. Peace be to his ashes, oblivion for his weaknesses, and love and honour to his memory. He was an Irishman whom all honest Irishmen can join to respect and lament.

In spite of the utmost efforts of the Government the secret has leaked out that the Invincible, dynamitard, assassin, and perjured informer, Delaney, has been released by an indulgent Government in return for his evidence courageous, though false, at the Forgeries' Commission. The public has not forgotten the intercepted letter from Delaney to a high prison official which was published in the *Freeman*, in which he claimed his release as his reward for his services at the Commission, and threatening exposure if it was delayed. He has been released accordingly. This is the premium put on perjury. The prisoners who like John Daly and the others refused to perjure themselves at the Commission were tortured; the willing perjurer was released. More will be heard of this, we doubt not, when Parliament reassembles.

It will be good news to all lovers of ingenious fiction that the *Daily Express* has arranged for the "Immediate republication, in pamphlet form, of our Special Commissioner's very interesting reports of the Chief Secretary's tour in Connemara and Donegal. As our readers will remember, our representative was the only member of the Press who accompanied Mr. Balfour from the commencement of his tour." Might we suggest that a few footnotes from United Ire-

land would make more manifest the ingenious imagination of the author, and increase the value of the work. For example, one of the most startling statements in the letters was the glowing description of the triumphal arch erected in honour of Mr. Golfour by the rejoicing inhabitants of Mulranny. A trustworthy correspondent wrote to inform us that the triumphal arch was a strip of calico with 'Welcome' printed on it with tar, constructed, set up, and guarded by the police before a soul in the district knew that Mr. Golfour was coming. We printed the letter prominently in our last issue over the signature of our correspondent. It was copied into the columns of our vigilant contemporary, the *Evening Telegraph*. But the *Daily Express* has failed to do justice to the brilliant imagination of its commissioner by transferring the letter to its respectable columns.

All expectation has been transcended by the results already achieved in the American mission. The envoys have had a glorious reception. The Governors of nearly every State in the Union, the foremost men in religion of every creed, in politics, in literature have come forward spontaneously to take the most public part in their welcome as the accredited representatives of the Irish people, and help on their mission with all the weight of their influence, public and personal. It is impossible for an Irishman to read the reports of the circumstances attending the first meetings which the envoys addressed without a thrill of pride in the men who have secured this recognition of Ireland's status, and gratitude to the gallant people who have proffered this great national welcome. Philadelphia was the first place where the delegates spoke, and the great old Quaker City sustained its reputation for love of freedom and munificent generosity on the occasion. Twenty thousand dollars were poured into the treasury of the mission as the cash result of bare y two meetings in that city. This is but a crude way of putting the mode in which the delegation was received in the capital of Pennsylvania, but it will serve a useful purpose. Our news columns will tell how Archbishop Ryan, how the great leading lights of other creeds, how Governor Jackson, how all the foremost men of Philadelphia thronged the Grand Opera House—one of the finest and most spacious in the world—there to testify that the cause of Ireland lies close to the heart of the men of the City of Brotherly Love, and that they do not forget that when William Penn was hunted and persecuted in England he found in Ireland help, encouragement, and manly hearts and hands to aid him in his great peaceful colonising expedition.

Mr. Balfour's broad farce of an excursion to Donegal came to an inglorious close, week ending October 10. He had travelled at express speed over the region where the blessings of a prospective light railway had made the journey; but as he approached those places where wholesale evictions, star-chamber and battering-ram have been the only visible evidences of his philanthropic intentions, the journey became troublesome. At Dungloe a strange scene was enacted. Amongst those who sought admission to his august presence was Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P. The official squad who kept the doors at the hotel did not want to admit the hon. member, but Mr. Balfour, making a show of magnanimity, desired them to let Mr. MacNeill pass in. After a few of the sycophantic order, cleric and lay, had unfolded their views on the cuddling statesmanship required for that division of Donegal, Mr. MacNeill opened fire. He put his views before Mr. Balfour in very plain terms. He wanted to know from that gentleman why he claimed to be a benefactor to the Donegal people while he was helping a calous-hearted old plunderer like Olphert to exterminate them and by what means he could reconcile the character of a philanthropist with that of a Minister who lent the forces of the Crown to fling out even at that very moment, in bitter winter weather, several hundred families threatened with starvation. He read for Mr. Balfour's edification some sentences regarding Mr. Olphert's conduct which we ourselves penned some time ago, and demanded some answers to the points which the Chief Secretary's grossly inconsistent conduct raised. But the valorous Chief Secretary shrunk from the challenge. He thought it best to dissemble and evade. He would not discuss those burning questions with a representative of Donegal, but hinted very broadly that if they were the general sentiments of the people in that district no light railways or fish-piers or anything else meaning expenditure of public money should be had there. He was in his usual House of Commons form when delivering his reply to Mr. MacNeill—sneering, flippant, and insulting. The same evening the Chief Secretary ordered the country to Gweedore, but he did not remain long in that theatre of his beneficent policy. After an interview with two brother chips, the sanctimonious old Olphert, and his agent, Hewson, he saw no one else, but retired to bed and off at cock-crow next morning to Letterkenny en route to Dublin. It was wise that he did so; for it is well known that the people of Gweedore were preparing for him a reception more in accordance with his claims as a great humanitarian statesman than that accorded him by the small shoneen knots who had previously personated the sentiments of Donegal regarding this impudent incursion of Mr. Balfour's.

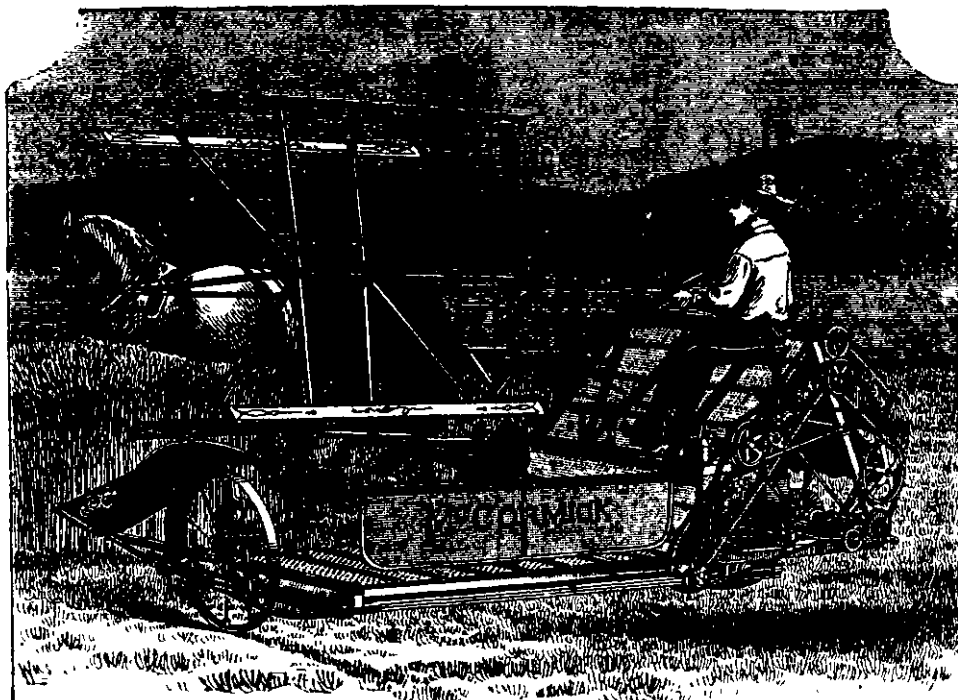
The real feeling of the people of that county found voice over the matter very quickly. They lost no time in telling the hypocritical Coercionist how they loathed his rule and scorned his bribes. At Derrybeg on Sunday a great public meeting was held for the purpose of putting the views of the people on record. Mr. Swift MacNeill again spoke, and denounced the impending evictions in Falcarragh and the sickening conduct of the Chief Secretary in permitting the atrocity while he was posing before the world as a benefactor of the people. Miss Maud Gonne, a patriotic young Irish lady, who has done much in the way of rousing up sympathy in England with the Irish cause by public and private action, addressed the assembly also in stirring style, exhorting them to stand by the Campaigners of Falcarragh and make the work of eviction as protracted and difficult an operation for the extermination as they possibly could. The Letterkenny Nationalists also held a meeting to protest against the sycophantic action of the few who had disgraced Donegal; and Father Stephens, who has a pretty good knowledge of what Balfourism really means, voiced the true sentiments of the county about the system in terms of eloquent indignation.

PAYS
TO
BUY
A
GOOD THING.

OUR WORLD-WIDE WINNER!

THE McCORMICK MACHINE OF
STEEL.

IT IS
ECONOMY
TO
BUY
A
McCORMICK.



NOTHING
IS
MORE PRODUCTIVE
OF
POVERTY AND PROFANITY
THAN A
CHEAPLY CONSTRUCTED
MACHINE.

THIS Machine costs more than any machine ever built. The cheap Machines that will be offered for sale during the coming season are manufactured for less than this modern one will cost. The rigid inspection of material, the care used upon each detail of the construction, the perfect fitting of the joints and the careful alignment of every shaft and bearing cost money. A dab of paint will fill a crack, a loose shaft will run in angular bearings, and the unbushed box of the cheap machine does well enough for a season. Perhaps for a year or two it may appear to do as well as the reliable one, but by the time it should be nearly in its prime, its bearings brightened, and its whole mechanism smooth, for easy operation, it is so worn that it has to be thrown away.

EXAMINE THIS MODERN MACHINE OF STEEL.

Can you buy cheap machines for less than we can afford to sell at? We do not doubt it, but do not forget that their life-time will be numbered by three years, while this Modern Machine will be good for ten. What is a few pounds to the loss of a crop while waiting for repairs caused by the defective construction of a shimsy machine. Our Modern Machine of Steel is the construction of this age. It contains better material, is built with more care, its construction is more mechanical, its whole mechanism is light, yet exceedingly stiff and strong, and it will cut more acres of grain in its life-time, with less outlay of horse-power and with less expense for repairs than any other machine that has ever been offered for sale.

THE
McCORMICK
COSTS LESS
AFTER
THE FIRST COST
THAN
ANY MACHINE
MADE.

CAREFULLY EXAMINE IT AND YOU WILL BUY NO OTHER.

MORROW, BASSFITT & CO.,

DUNEDIN AND CHRISTCHURCH.

Mr. Balfour's character as a philanthropic statesman is now revealed to the world in its true colours. His own hand it is which has turned on the lime-light; and if he stands before mankind as one of the most brutal and callous-hearted cynics that ever breathed, he has none but himself to thank. His reputation, previous to his Astar on Donegal, was not much; but the circumstances of his visit and the fact that immediately it came to an end the evicting forces which he had caused to halt in their march on Falcarragh were let loose on the famishing peasantry, exhibit him before the whole world as a hypocrite of the most sickening and detestable type. With professions of sympathy on his lying lips he enters into schemes of amelioration with clergymen and others, and then post-haste he speeds back to Dublin Castle to order the doom of the same unhappy people. The hideous transaction assumes almost the character of blasphemy, when the whole accompanying facts are taken into consideration. On Tuesday the devil's work commenced, the theatre of it being the familiar ground over which the curse of Olphert, that other detestable hypocrite, hangs. The elements seemed to link themselves with the forces of barbarism. A hurricane swept over the bleak mountains, and floods of freezing rain drenched the wretched wayfarers who toil among the hills and bogs of the Donegal wilderness all the preceding day and night. The weather was, however, no deterrent to the evicting forces. They went to work with a will, and before the afternoon sixteen families, numbering about a hundred souls, had been rendered roofless. Amongst those flung out was a poor woman with a baby only a month old—she suffering all the pangs of recent illness. She was certified by the doctor as fit for removal, although lying ill in bed; and out she went. Another victim was a poor widow who had paid her rent, but had her receipt given to a wrong person by the agent. The sights witnessed all through were heartrending. They were watched by a large number of spectators, English as well as Irish. Sir John Swinburne, one of the former, declared that if he had attempted to perpetrate, on his own estate in England, one-tenth of the atrocities which he had seen that day, he believes he would have been strung up to the nearest tree by the indignant people, and the verdict would be, "served him right."

The humane and patriotic Bishop of Raphoe followed his noble letter on the Olphert clearances by coming across the wild country and going over the scene of the day's foul work, along with Rev. Father Sheridan, comforting, as best he could, the poor victims of landlord cruelty. He found them cowering and crouching beside walls and ditches, vainly seeking a shelter from the elements; and his presence seemed to yield them much consolation, notwithstanding all their physical sufferings. The poor people will, doubtless, be sheltered by the National League, as so many of their co-sufferers have been; but what they are to do in the meantime in this bitter, marrow-chilling weather, is a question which appals one to think over. Fortunately for the cause of humanity, these fresh outrages in Falcarragh are witnessed by those who will publish them through the length and breadth of England. A large number of ladies and gentlemen journeyed over from London and other places specially to look on and report. Sir John Swinburne, M.P., has written a powerful letter to the *Daily News* in connection with the subject. He has spent a week going over the Olphert estate, and he unfolds to the English public a history of systematised and legalised robbery on that piece of property more abominable than anything that Armenian, Cretan, or Bulgarian had to complain of under the rule of the Turkish pashas.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

In the Canadian cabinet six out of the fourteen ministers are Catholics.

Rev. H. T. D. Ryder has been chosen as the new superior of the Oratory, Edgbaston, in succession to Cardinal Newman.

Ex-Gov. J. Madison Welle, of Louisiana, and wife, have become converts to the Catholic faith.

On the Feast of Blessed Margaret Mary, eighteen thousand six hundred children, assembled in the parish church of Notre Dame in Montreal, were consecrated to the Sacred Heart.

The bishops of the Province of Venezuela, have petitioned the Vatican to take the preliminary steps for the canonisation of Pio Nono.

The Pope has approved the foundation of the Society of the Servants of St. Peter. The founder is Monsignor Fava, Bishop of Grenoble.

Archbishop Riordan is to build an ecclesiastical seminary for his diocese of San Francisco. The buildings are to cost 300,000 dollars, and will be the first seminary of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

During 1889 the various Catholic societies in Great Britain contributed nearly £10,000 in aid of Catholic foreign missions.

There are 1,500 Catholic Indians in the diocese of Bishop Brondel, Helena, Mont. All the Flatheads are Catholics. The missions in Bishop Marty's diocese are also flourishing. The Bishop himself speaks several Indian languages.

There has been a massacre of Catholic converts in China during a recent Buddhist feast. The massacre was the work of a mob, for the authorities of the Empire not only tolerate but protect the missionaries.

The agitation for the recall of the Jesuits continues in Germany. Meetings are being held daily in various parts of the Empire to promote petitions on the subject, and there is good hope that the movement will be successful.

Father Lawrence Guffret, O.M.I., who years ago was assistant to the Venerable Curé d'Arz, has laboured among the Sioux of the West, was imprisoned for seven months while on duty on the Mission in China, and suffered shipwreck on the Mediterranean last March, has returned to Montana from Rome, where he gave testimony in the beatification process of the Venerable Curé d'Arz.

The Nacional Basilica of the Sacred Heart erected by the Republic of Ecuador on Mount Pichincha, 15,000 feet above the sea, is rapidly approaching completion. The President of the neighboring Republic of Venezuela has lately subscribed a very large sum for the erection of another church of the Sacred Heart in his capital city.

Signora Aldimira Meis, an Italian Lady, died recently, leaving according to the testimony of persons who witnessed her will 5,000,000 lire to the Pope. The will is missing and the entire estate reverts to the state. It is charged that the document has been stolen by persons acting for the crown in order to deprive the Pope of his legacy.

Father Scheil, O.P., the young Dominican Assyriologist, who has already made his name as an Orientalist is being sent by the French Government on a scientific mission, of unlimited duration, to Egypt. He will have, in addition to free travelling, a subsidy of 700 francs a year.

Dom Couturier, Abbot of Solesmes, Superior-General of the Benedictines of France, has passed away at the age of seventy-three. He ruled over the Abbey of Solesmes for fifteen years—since the death of Dom Guéranger.

It is rumoured that the Holy Father is occupied in preparing an Encyclical on the necessity of promoting Biblical studies in view especially of current controversies in which the authenticity and the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures are called in question.

Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, is one of the oldest Bishops in the world, and all American Catholics would rejoice if the rumour that he is to receive the red hat for his Episcopal Jubilee, which will be celebrated on November 30th, 1891, should prove true. He has been Archbishop of St. Louis since 1847. Both he and his brother, the late Archbishop of Baltimore, were born in Dublin, and in spite of his old age he is still vigorous and has no coadjutor. He is still ninety years of age.

General Du Temple died on Tuesday, November 18, in a Paris monastery at the age of 67. He was brought up a sailor, took part in the Crimean, Italian, and Mexican expeditions, and in 1870, when captain of a frigate, was suddenly appointed brigadier-general, Gambetta confusing him with his brother, who was also a navy captain.

Father Hugonard, O.M.I., gives a very favourable account of the industrial school for Indian boys, which is under his supervision, in the town of Qu'Appelle (province of Assiniboia, and diocese of St. Boniface). There are 145 children in the school. Twelve of these were baptised lately, one of them being the son of the most influential chief in the district, who is himself still a pagan.

Leo XIII. will shortly address to the whole Catholic Episcopate a letter summing up the report of a commission of Cardinals on the anti-slavery crusade. His Holiness will prescribe a universal collection of arms in Catholic churches, to take place annually, on the Feast of the Epiphany. The commission was composed of Cardinals Rampolla, Lavergne, Simeoni, Ledochowski, and Vannutelli.

The Rev. C. H. Dehamur, a French missionary who has passed twenty-five years on the mission in Scandinavian countries, has obtained permission from Bishop Loughlin to establish in Brooklyn a church for Scandinavian Catholics. He arrived a few weeks ago from Norway. He has visited many of the Scandinavians of Brooklyn and New York city, and when he opens his church he will have quite a large congregation. In New York and Brooklyn there are about 25,000 Scandinavians, but the number of Catholics among them is not proportionately very large. Minneapolis is said to be the only other place in the United States where a Catholic church for Scandinavians has been established.

Padre Vines, a celebrated Jesuit priest in Havana, has for the past quarter of a century been making weather predictions at Havana. He is regarded by navigators and meteorologists all over the world as one of the most correct and reliable weather scientists of the age. For the past quarter of a century Padre Vines has made this work purely a labour of love. He is a highly-cultured gentleman, unassuming, and a profound scholar. Fully appreciating the valuable service rendered by the Padre some time since, the United States Government offered him a handsome salary in recognition of his past services. This offer he promptly declined, because the rules of the Jesuit Order prohibited it.

Rev. Father Cronin, of Buffalo, pays a loving tribute to the intellectual broadness and charming personal qualities of Cardinal Gibbons in these words:—"The Primate of the American Hierarchy, his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, is a prelate who in every action justifies the infinite wisdom of the authorities who selected him to be the standard bearer of the Church in the United States. Broad and liberal in ideas, gentle and winning in his personal manners, sound and statesmanlike in his public measures, open and sincere in his character, he is the best ideal of a great captain in the armies of Christ. No movement for the elevation of mankind, for the purification of society or the amelioration of the condition of the poor ever lacks the hearty endorsement or active assistance of this tireless doer of good works. Well may the American church be proud of the beloved prelate who is at once her representative, her pride and her glory."

From Naples I learn that the Archbishop of that See has had letters from all parts of the country approving of his warm protest against the violation of the rights of the nuns in the convents of St. Ursula and of the Thirty Three. Catholic congresses and committees have added their addresses to those already presented to his Grace by his chapter and the parish priests. The Duke della Regina on Sunday last read an address to Cardinal Sanfelice on behalf of the leading Catholics of Naples, and a similar testimony of adhesion and respect was offered on the same day by the Neapolitan Union assembled in general meeting. So intense has been the indignation excited amongst all classes by the action of the Prefect Basile that he is now said to regret having been an instrument in the perpetration of such gross outrages.

The total receipts for the Passion Play performances amounted to six hundred thousand marks, or thirty thousand pounds sterling. The representations were crowded, and all the lodges in the village forestalled to the close. In 1880 the receipts did not quite reach half so

NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH SEAS EXHIBITION AWARDS.

STANDARD!

STANDARD!

STANDARD!

WE have much pleasure in announcing to the Trade that our Boot Exhibit at the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition secured FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES for each line competed for, thereby securing SIX FIRST-CLASS AWARDS AND NO SECONDS, thus placing our Boots in the very FOREMOST RANK of Exhibits, which fact should speak for itself, as it was the Only Boot Exhibit securing Six First-Class Certificates and NO SECONDS.

Men's Glace Glove and Calf Kid Boots and Shoes	...	FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
Women's and Children's Glace Glove and Calf Kid Boots and Shoes	...	FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
French Half Goods, in Men's, Women's, Youths', and Girls' M.S. Pegged and Rivets	...	FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
Grain, Hide, and Calf Shooters, M.S. and Pegged	...	FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
Watertights and Stout Nail Goods (a specialty)	...	FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
Fancy-Stitched and Ornamental-Cut Goods	...	FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE

All the above are now being Manufactured by

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN,

The Makers of the Famous STANDARD BRAND OF BOOTS AND SHOES. We again beg to draw Special Attention to the Fact that the Judges were Unanimous in Awarding the STANDARD BRAND First-Class Awards in ALL Classes Shown.

G. AND T. YOUNG,

Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,
80 Princes street, Dunedin,
Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and
Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold
and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver
Jewellery; English, French and American
clocks; Silver and Electro-plated goods, etc.
selected by their Mr. George Young, from
the leading manufacturers in England and
the Continent.

G. and T. Young, from the fact of their
buying from the manufacturers direct, and
for cash, and having no commissions to pay
are in a position to supply the very best
quality of goods at prices considerably lower
than those who purchase in the markets here.

Note the address:—

1, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North
road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

WANTED KNOWN—

THOMAS GORMAN,

HORSESHOER, GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
and WHEELWRIGHT.

All kinds of Jobbing done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARI



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States

COBB & CO'S
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL
COACHES.

PASSING THROUGH
THE GRANDEST SCENERY.
IN THE WORLD.

COBB & CO'S Telegraph Line of
Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to
Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Reefton
and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday
and Friday on arrival of first train from
Christchurch, returning to Christchurch every
Wednesday and Saturday.

Return Fares £7 0 0
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO., Proprietors
Springfield,
Agent, W. F. WARNER,
Commercial Hotel, Christchurch

JOHN GILLIES,

Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under-
taker, 18 George Street, Dunedin (late Craig
and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation
of the late firm is now closed.

The Business in future will be carried on by
John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity
to thank his numerous friends and the public
generally for their patronage in the past, and
respectfully solicits their future favors, when
his long practical experience in the trade will
be made use of for the benefit of his customers.

The present large stock on hand and to arrive
will be offered at sweeping reductions.

The public are heartily invited to call and
inspect the stock of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS,
FLOORCLOTHS, BEDSTEADS,
AND BEDDING

of every description.

House Furnishing on the Time-payment
System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

RATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. GEBBIE . . . PROPRIETRESS

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

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

JAMES SAMSON AND CO
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,
HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

W. R. BORDER,

Six years Foreman for Scott Bros,
Christchurch.
ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT, BOILER-
SMITH, &c

All kinds of Engines, Boilers, and Milling
Machinery Made and Repaired.

Estimates given for Verandahs and all classes
of Iron Work.

Bicycles repaired at Reasonable Rates.

GORDON BROTHERS

NURSEYMEN,
ANDERSON'S BAY, DUNEDIN,
Invite intending Planters and others to visit
the Nurseries, and inspect their large and
varied stock of

FOREST AND FRUIT TREES,
EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL AND
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS,
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, etc.

Catalogues free by Post or application.

NURSERY:

ANDERSON'S BAY.

Address—

GORDON BROS.,
NURSEYMEN, ANDERSON'S BAY
DUNEDIN.

COAL. BEST AND CHEAPEST COAL.

All Housekeepers desiring Economical
Fuel use

GREYMOUTH COAL.

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

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

To be obtained from

GRAY VALLEY CO'S DEPOTS:
Ratray street, Dunedin; Town Belt, Christ-
church; and Manners st., Wellington.

M. KENNEDY,
Managing Director.

THE CLUB HOTEL:

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Mr. James Condon has taken over that
well-known and spacious Hotel on Lambton
Quay, where business will be conducted in
first-class style.

Patrons can rely on the best Accommoda-
tion.

None but the best liquors kept in stock.
A splendid billiard room. Two minutes' walk
to either wharf or G. P. Office.

JAMES CONDON, PROPRIETOR.

W. SUTTON,

"Beehive" Grocery Warehouse,
191 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has a New and well-assorted Stock of New
Seas in Teas, Groceries, Wine and Spirits, etc.
Prime Dairy-fed Hams and Bacon.

FRESH BUTTER & EGGS A SPECIALTY.

Blender of the famous "Beehive Blends"
of Ceylon, China, and Indian Teas, which have
met with so much favour with the public.

One Trial Solicited.

Kept in stock—Unfermented Wines—
Imported specially for Holy Communion.

BUTLER'S FAMILY AND

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

ASHBURNTON.

MRS. J. F. BUTLER . . . Proprietress.

Private Rooms for Families.

Good Stabling, with Loose Box and Paddock
Accommodation.

much as in this last season, and the money taken, be it borne in mind, goes in the bulk to religious and philanthropic works. The actors—if the term can properly be applied to these devoutly joining in a pious function—are satisfied with a modest reward.

Thanks to the sympathetic sanction of His Eminence Cardinal Goossens, Archbishop of Malines, a school is to be opened at Aerschot, in Belgium under the title of the Damien Institute, in memory of the Apostle of Lepers. The site is close to Kemerloo, the native district of the heroic missionary. The children to be educated there are principally destined for the labours of the apostle in the missions confided to the Congregations of the Sacred Heart.

The village of Arg. near Roubaix, has been thrown into a state of consternation by the discovery that during Monday, November 10, night a determined attempt was made to murder the curé, who is eighty-five years of age, and is much beloved for his charity. Burglars broke into the house, and, having brutally murdered the housekeeper, made a fierce attack upon the priest, and left him for dead.

Mgr. Gruscha, the new Archbishop of Vienna, is a son of the people. His father is a working tailor, and his elevation to the Primacy of the Austrian Episcopate has been hailed with delight by the workers of Vienna. On the day of his solemn enthronisation, all the trade guilds of the capital marched to the Cardinal with bands and banners. The municipality was also present, having carried without one dissentient voice a motion that the councillors should assist at the enthronisation of "the son of a Vienna workman and the founder of the Catholic workmen's societies of Austria."

In the November number of *Harper's Magazine*, in the course of a very interesting paper on Southern California, which he calls "Our Italy," Mr. Charles Dudley Warner pays the following tribute to those devoted Franciscan friars who played such an important part in the earlier settlement of that region, and the story of whose Indian missions has been so often recited by Catholic writers. "A certain light of romance," says Mr. Warner, "is cast upon this coast by the Spanish voyagers of the sixteenth century, but its history begins with the establishment of the chain of Franciscan missions, the first of which was founded by the great Father Junipero Serra at San Diego in 1769. The Fathers brought with them the vine and the olive, reduced the savage Indians to industrious pursuits, and opened the way for that ranchero and adobe civilisation which, down to the coming of the Americans, in about 1840, made in this region the most picturesque life that our continent has ever seen."

A very handsome pulpit of Irish manufacture has been erected at Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A. It is composed of Sicilian, Carrara, and Irish marbles and woods, and is very richly moulded and carved with a continuous carving of Shamrocks. Three large panels contain groups representing Our Lord on the mountain and in the temple the centre one containing a representation of St. Patrick preaching, the remaining four panels contain boldly cut statues of the Four Evangelists. All the sculptured work is of Carrara marble, the general body being of white Sicilian. The hand rail is made of Shillelagh oak of a highly ornamental design, and it is supported by caps, bases, and plinths of bog oak polished, the shafts being of Irish walnut. The lining and floor of the pulpit are also of Irish oak. The work has been ordered by the Irish parishioners from Messrs. P. J. O'Neill, and Co., 182, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, through their zealous and devoted pastor, the Very Rev. Walter M. A. Fleming, who has just returned to the United States, and it bears a brass plate having the following words engraved thereon:—"Erected to the glory of God, A.D. 1890. The Rev. Walter M.A. Fleming Rector."

Archdeacon Farrar, in a discourse on General Booth's scheme, delivered in Westminster Abbey, said the Anglican Church had lost the great mass of the working classes. Not more than ten per cent. attended the ordinary services.

The condition of Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, is the cause of some anxiety among his friends and supporters. He is suffering from an affection of the heart, and his physicians have enjoined him to withdraw from all active participation in political affairs for the present and to take an absolute rest.

Empress Frederick has bought Martin Luther's old castle Kronberg, and will convert it into a charitable institution in memory of her husband. Empress Frederick would better convert it into an industrial institution and give work to a few of her sons' hungry, idle subjects. Except in the case of asylums for children the world has too many charitable institutions now. The person who, wishing to help the poor, will invent some way of giving work to the unemployed will be in the better business than giving alms and building poor houses. In England to-day one person in every thirty-three is either wholly or in part a pauper.

Father Kneip, of Wareshofen, near Munich, has discovered a remedy for neurotic patients. He makes them go barefoot so as to prevent flows of blood to the head, and every morning they have to plunge into icy cold water. After the plunge comes a rubbing down with towels till the body glows, and then the cure is carried on by means of a vigorous dietary from which meat, condiments, and all intoxicating drinks are excluded. Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, of Vienna, has undergone the cure successfully.

General Manduit, of the French army, kept his hundredth birthday on the 7th November. He was a soldier of the First Empire, having entered the army in 1807. He received his sub-lieutenant's commission in 1808, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant in 1809, and captain in 1812. He was placed in the reserve, but with the rank of General of Brigade, 1852.

The clemency of Irish landlordism has again been shown in the eviction of fifty families on the Olphert estate in Donegal. Sir John Swinburn, a wealthy English land owner found an evicted widow, her son, daughter-in-law, and eight small children vainly seeking shelter from the rain near the house from which they were driven. He declared that if he had perpetrated one-tenth of such cruelty on his estates in England he would be shot down and the country would say it served him right.

INVERCARGILL.

January 12, 1891.

A PLEASING ceremony took place on New Year's Eve, when a number of the gentlemen of the Catholic congregation assembled at St. Mary's Presbytery to present the Very Rev. Father Walsh with a new buggy, harness, and outfit as a New Year's gift, in token of their esteem and regard. The buggy, which is strongly built and well-furnished, was made by Messrs. Haffolm and Son, Des street, while the harness was specially made for the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition by Messrs. W. Guthrie and Co. The gift was a very suitable one, seeing that the parish is wide and scattered, and the clergymen often suffer an inconvenience in not having a mode of conveyance at hand to perform their duties and attend to urgent calls in the country places. Mr. W. J. McKeown read the following address—"Very Rev. Sir,—In recognition of your untiring zeal and energy in promoting the spiritual welfare of this parish during your brief sojourn amongst us, and as a token of the harmony that exists between pastor and people, the members of your congregation have resolved not to allow the present festive season to pass by without giving expression in some tangible form to their feelings of gratitude, respect, and reverence. In selecting a suitable souvenir for the occasion our object has been to procure one which shall be useful to you in carrying on the good works and discharging the important duties belonging to your office. We, therefore, beg you to accept as a New Year's gift from the Catholic community this buggy, with harness and outfit, and we trust God will long spare you to labour amongst us and minister to our spiritual wants.—Signed on behalf of the Catholic congregation. (Here follow the signatures.)—Father Walsh said: My Dear Friends,—I thank you most sincerely for your very kind address and for the highly useful and valuable present which accompanies it. Although comparatively a stranger in your midst, you love to entertain towards me, your pastor, those charitable and generous sentiments, which tend to form men's happiness. This indeed, is all the more creditable to you, especially as I feel and know that, during my short residence in Invercargill, I have done nothing that would merit such a spontaneous manifestation of your affectionate regard. I should be indeed ungrateful if I did not prize the existence of the feeling which your presentation of to-day evinces, and I can assure you it shall ever be one of my greatest pleasures, as long as I am amongst you, to look upon this day's gift as a memorial of the friendly relations which now exist, and I hope will ever continue to exist between pastor and people. A certain consolation, too, arises from the fact that the present forbids even an effort at forgetfulness, for as often as it shall be brought into use, which will be at least several times a week in going into the country to impart instruction in Christian doctrine to over one hundred Catholic children, even fleeting days and weeks and months cannot obliterate the depth of gratitude which I owe the donors. Your appreciation of a suitable occasion, such as the present is, no doubt—must, I know—be the source of no small drain on your resources. When I call to mind your unselfish, unflagging, persevering efforts and lavish expenditure in the cause of the Dominican Convent in the course of the year; when I remember your generous Christmas offerings made a few days ago, your handsome present to-day is all the more to be appreciated as I assure you it is. Again, I have to request you to accept my warmest thanks conjointly with the very best wishes for the New Year and a fervent prayer for your future welfare both in time and Eternity."

The annual picnic in connection with the Catholic schools took place at the Ocean Beach, on Wednesday, January 7. Notwithstanding the fact that a strong westerly wind was blowing, a large number of children and parents made their way to the tripping place, where after the inner man had been attended to, a programme of sports consisting of some eighteen items was gone through. Some of the contests proved close and interesting, especially the tug-of-war between the married women and the unmarried. The married ladies eventually won the prize but not satisfied with the result, their opponents demanded another contest and succeeded in pulling their elders over the score amidst great applause. Tea was again passed round in the evening after which all returned home seeming well satisfied with their day's outing.

In the evening a concert was held in St. Joseph's school, and passed off very successfully. The building was crowded and a number were unable to secure even standing room. The Catholic boys' school reopens on Monday, January 19.

A new sect called the "Army of the Lord" has appeared in Philadelphia. Its specialty in evangelical work is healing by faith.

A Presbyterian pastor at Brockton, Cal., who took occasion to confess his sins from the pulpit, involving the reputation of several prominent women of his church, married and single, is suspected of being insane.

The Messiah craze among the Indians of the northwest is extending and U.S. troops have been called out to prevent the murder of the whites and to keep them from killing themselves. Short Bull, the so-called prophet of the Messiah has promised his followers that after the ghost dance they would see their dead relatives and the tribes will be restored to their pristine glory. The ghost dance is described as follows: In preparing for the dance they cut the tallest tree that they can find and drag it to a level place where it is planted in the ground. Under this tree the four wise men of the tribe stand. Others form in a circle and begin to go around and around the tree. They begin the dance on Friday afternoon. It is kept up Saturday and Sunday until sundown. During all this time they do not eat or drink. They keep going round in one direction until they become so dizzy that they can scarcely stand, then turn and go in the other direction and keep it up till they swoon from exhaustion. This is what they strive to do, for while they are in the swoon they think they see and talk with Christ. When they regain consciousness they tell their experiences to the four wise men under the tree.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. CITY BOOT PALACE

Corner George and St. Andrew Streets,
Dunedin.

J. M'KAY begs to notify his numerous Customers and the Public generally that he has PURCHASED from Messrs. Edward Smith and Co.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, FIXTURES,
AND GOODWILL,
Of the Leading Boot and Shoe Warehouse,
THE CITY BOOT PALACE.

He also desires to thank his many supporters for the large amount of support accorded him at COOKHAM HOUSE, Princes Street; and now that he has secured the CITY BOOT PALACE, respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

The liberal support given to him in the old days as manager of the C.B.P. was a great inducement to purchase the business when offered, and now that he has assumed the proprietorship, his Customers and the Public generally can rely that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make the establishment worthy of the name—CITY BOOT PALACE.

NEW STOCK now to hand, suitable for the coming season, imported direct, so that Goods may be offered at lowest prices. The greatest attention has been paid to quality, and, with a thorough knowledge of the requirements, he feels confident that the selection submitted to the public will be second to none in the Colony.

In Colonial Goods, the most suitable makes have been selected.

NOTE.—All Goods of Colonial Manufacture absolutely guaranteed, so that purchasers may be insured against inferior material and bad workmanship.

Do not forget that the
CITY BOOT PALACE
From this date is under the personal supervision of the Proprietor.

J. M'KAY,
COOKHAM HOUSE, Princes street,
And CITY BOOT PALACE, George street,
DUNEDIN

J. COUSTON

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

ANDERSON AND MORRISON,

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

Engineers, Copper-smiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Tinsmiths, Plumbers, and Electro-Platers. Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds Engineers' Steam and Water Fittings, Steam-Boilers, Mountings, Injectors, and Ejectors. Mining Machinery a Specialty. We supply Plumbing, Sluicing Giants and Nozzles, V Pieces, Sluice Valves and Silvered Copper Plates.

Baths and Lavatories fitted up with hot and cold water by Experienced Workmen.

All kinds of Sheet Metal Work executed with despatch.

General Suppliers to the Trade.
Copper Washing-Boilers and Furnace Cases.
PRICE, 12 gallon Boiler and Furnace Case, 33s
14 gallon " 36s

At our Works, "
On receipt of P.O. Order they will be put
FREE on Railway or Steamer

Price all particulars on application.

THE PRINCE OF SUMMER DRINKS.

THE WHITE CROSS BRAND

OF GINGER ALE

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

Consumers are requested to compare with other brands, and judge for themselves.
CAUTION.—Ask for White Cross brand. Without label not genuine.

THOMSON AND CO.,
Crawford and Bond streets, Dunedin.

DOUGLAS HOTEL.

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

Having made several extensive alterations and fitted up one of Alcock's best Billiard Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of patrons, hopes, by strict attention to business, to meet with a fair share of Public Patronage. First-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Terms moderate.

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway station.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

None but the Best of Wines and Spirits kept on Stock.

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

G. J. MCKINLAY

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, TINSMITH,
&c.,

Upper Palmerston Street,

WESTPORT.

A good stock of Gas Fittings, Tinware, and Household Requisites, always on hand.

MR. A. R. BARCLAY

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

Has REMOVED to No. 79 PRINCES STREET,

(Late Stone, Son and Co.'s).

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS.

D. MCBRIDE,

TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANT,

Beach Street,

QUEENSTOWN.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

D. MAHONEY,

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

Is prepared to offer

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION

To all those who may favour him with their patronage.

SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

BATH ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOM.

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

D. MAHONEY.

Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 PERSONS.

IN thanking my many friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past ten years, both at the Victorian and Southern Cross Hotels, I beg respectfully to inform them that I have taken a long leave of that conveniently situated and commodious Hotel, hitherto known as BARRETT'S, and situated at the corner of Manchester and High Streets, which I am my intention to thoroughly renovate. The spacious bedrooms afford accommodation for over 100 persons, whilst the private sitting-rooms are second to none in any hotel in the Colony. The lofty and well-lighted dining-rooms is unsurpassed, and as I have secured the services of a first-class Chef, the Cuisine will be both liberal and professionally perfect, and I confidently hope that the satisfaction given by my catering for the Canterbury Saleyards Company, the Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and the Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry for the past three years will be a sufficient guarantee that nothing shall be wanting as regards this department.—Special arrangements can be made for the accommodation of Travelling Cricket or Football Teams, etc., and Rooms can be obtained at any time for the use of Clubs, Associations, and others wishing to hold meetings.

P. BURKE.

ZEALANDIA BOOTS!!

THESE celebrated Boots still maintain their reputation for Good Wear and Perfect Fit. Every pair Guaranteed by the Manufacturers. Before purchasing your Boots see that they are branded

None others are Genuine.

Zealandia

None others are Genuine.

School Boots, Registered Specialties. Paragon (Patent), Dependable (Registered).—These Boots are unequalled for hard wear, and every pair Warranted.

SKELTON, FROSTICK & CO., Christchurch.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN

(Five minutes' walk from Railway Station and Steamboat Wharf).

First-class Accommodation for Country Visitors and Boarders. Hot, cold, and shower baths. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the Best Brands.

Nearest Hotel to the Exhibition.

P. DWYER ... PROPRIETOR.

FRANK W. PETRE

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN
And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

WE LIVE TO DIE AND DYE TO LIVE.

J. RHODES,

DUNEDIN DYEWORKS,

116 George Street, Dunedin.

The only Practical Dyeing and Cleaning Works in Otago. Every description of Dyeing and Cleaning done carefully and well.

T. MARU ENGINE & BOILER WORKS,
Adjoining T. Gorman's, Main North Road.

BALLARAT HOTEL,

ST. BATHANS.

M. NOLAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel has undergone a thorough renovating, and the proprietor is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to travellers and others.

All drinks in stock are of the very best descriptions.

Excellent Stabling, with loose box accommodation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

Irish News.

Antrim.—At the International Exhibition held recently in Edinburgh, Scotland, Messrs. Thornton and Company, High street, Belfast, were awarded three gold medals for elegance of design and quality in waterproof garments, fishing appliances, game bags, and hospital sheetings.

Quite a number of linen manufacturers of Belfast were fined recently for violating the Factory Act by detaining juvenile workers after the hours prescribed. It was stated that they were detained so as to expediate the packing of goods for New York in order to reach that port before the McKinley Tariff Act came into operation.

Armagh.—The annual harvest fair of Camlough was held recently. There was a large supply of stock offered for sale. The attendance of farmers and dealers was large, but buying was not brisk. Prices showed no improvement on current quotations. Milk cows were in good demand, and young cows realised from £20 to £22; second class, £16 to £18; third class, £8 10s to £11 each.

Carlow.—Ejectment decrees were recently obtained against the following tenants in the county:—Anne Watters, Kilclony; Anne Dougherty, Se-kinnan; and Patrick Gaban, Michael Leighlan, and John Timmons of Tullow district.

Clare.—Fathers Vaughan and Burke, Kildysart, recently preached excellent sermons on the evils of drink, and strongly advised the congregation to join the temperance movement.

A convention of the priests and people of West Clare was held at Kilrush recently in support of the Irish Tenants' Defence Association. There was a large attendance. The convention was privately conducted. Very Rev. Dr. White, Kilrush, presided. There were also present, Jeremiah Jordan, M.P., and Joseph B. Cox, M.P.

Cork.—Jeremiah Corcoran has obtained £100 as damages from Captain Bye, for injuring him by shooting.

A barrel of porter started down Barrack hill, Fermoy, recently, and gained such speed in its journey that it was impossible for any person to stop it until it had run its course.

The bailiffs who are raiding in Meelin district on behalf of the Leader estate, recently made a splendid capture. They invested a pig-stye belonging to John Drislane, in which two hoggies and an adult pig were sleeping. These they seized on, and marched, in procession, surrounded by wagons of armed policemen, to the pound at Kanturk.

While the Guardians of the Skull Union were sitting recently, the boardroom was stormed by a body of labourers, small farmers and women, apparently in a starving condition, who stated that their families were sick and dying, with no nourishment but unripe potatoes the size of marbles, and no drink but water. The Guardians could not give relief, but passed a resolution asking the Government to provide employment for them.

At Banteer recently the final match for the Munster Football Championship was fought between teams representing Cork and Kerry. An enormous concourse of people assembled to witness the contest. The Middleton team brought with them by special train a host of friends from their native town and Cork, while those who journeyed down to the meeting place with the Kallorglin men were not less numerous. The contest resulted in a victory for Cork.

Michael Murphy, residing at Clounagaikin, near Castletownbere, last week died at the age of 102 years. He possessed extraordinary mental as well as physical powers, and about two months ago walked to Castletown on Sunday morning, communicated, and remained for second Mass, and afterwards he walked home with the agility of a strong man, without taking his breakfast. He lived about four miles from Castletown and always walked to town backward and forward weekly. He clearly remembered the arrival of the French fleet in Bantry Bay, as well as the betrayal and arrest of its officers.

Father Mahony, who died recently in Auckland, was born at Macroom, 1823. Having joined the Franciscan Order, he received his theological education at St. Isadore's College, Rome. His first mission was Ennis, County Clare. By permission of the General of his Order he joined the Franciscan missionaries of the Holy Land in 1862. In 1866 the cholera was raging, and Father Mahony had to perform the duties of priest, physician and grave-digger. Cardinal Howard, one of the company which visited the Holy Land, wished him to return to Ireland. His answer was—"I cannot leave the creatures. I will stand or fall with them." Soon his health became impaired, and he returned to Saint Isadore's and subsequently to the Irish Franciscans at Capranica. Having spent nearly a year amongst his Irish brethren he elected to go to Auckland, where he arrived in 1867. The unselfishness of his life was worthy the country and his Order. He lived and laboured for God and his fellow-man.

Donegal.—The celebrated Arthur J. has recently been running over the distressed portions of this County. At Killybegs the priest and people required him to erect a pier in connection with the line of railway, which he stated would receive his careful consideration.

Fermanagh.—At a meeting of the William Redmond branch of the I.N.L., in Enniskillen it was stated that as the result of the revision seasons the Nationalists had obtained a total gain of 101.

Galway.—A large number of persons left Galway recently for Australia. They were taken off free, agents for the purpose of gathering together suitable labourers desirous of emigrating being in Galway for some weeks past. It is not accurately known what the emigrants are to be employed at when they reach Australia.

Rev. Dean McLaughlin of Tuam was some time ago presented with a testimonial of over £300 by his admiring friends and grateful parishioners on the occasion of his golden jubilee. The dean has now given the entire sum, along with £500 on his own part, towards founding and endowing a free bursarship at Maynooth.

A serious explosion occurred in Ballinasloe Workhouse while the master was searching his room for an escape of gas with a lighted match. Much damage was done to the workhouse and the door of the chapel, fifty yards off, was broken. The master and porter were severely injured, the latter receiving a fracture of the skull, from which he is not expected to recover.

Kerry.—The Dingle tenants who purchased their holdings under the Ashbourne Act have not struck a gold mine. They find the change is only a difference in the name of the landlords. A meeting was recently held, Very Rev. Canon Sullivan, presiding, at which a resolution was passed requesting an extension of time and reduction in the annual payments.

Notices were recently posted through the town and locality calling on the tenants on the Lansdowne estate to come in and pay their rents from the 3rd to the 7th of November. There was a footnote, as follows:—An abatement of twenty-five per cent will be given on non-judicial agricultural rents and twenty per cent on judicial rents to all who pay the November, '89, gale on the above day. Signed, J. Townsend Trench.

Kilkenny.—A police sergeant from Urlingford presented himself at last Tullaroan National League meeting and informed Father Downey that if any reference was made to boycotted persons or farms the Branch would be suppressed. There was no attention paid to this envoy from Mr. Balfour.

At a special meeting of the local Branch of the League, Very Rev. Patrick Canon Hoyne presiding, it was unanimously resolved that the parochial collection in aid of the Tenant's Defence Association should be held on Sunday, November 16. The people of Mackalee and Ballyfoyle are determined to help their fellow-tenants of the South and West, not only at the present time but whenever they may be called upon to do so by the Irish Parliamentary Party.

Leitrim.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Ballinamore a resolution was passed adopting a memorial on the motion of Father Breen, P.P., and seconded by Rev. Mr. Clark, Protestant Rector, in reference to the potato failure. The memorial states that the yield in a large number of cases is less than the seed planted in spring, in other cases it is but half a crop, and where there is a full crop the quality of the potato is inferior. Relief works are recommended.

Limerick.—Catherine Hanley, a Glensharrold evicted tenant, was fined heavily at Newcastle West Sessions for digging the potatoes which she had planted in her farm.

Rev. M. Ryan presided at last Murroe and Boher National League meeting. It was complained that parties were beginning to send in their cattle on the Cloncurry evicted property. They were advised not to do so again or their names would be published. Resolutions were passed congratulating Messrs Dillon and O'Brien on their escape.

Longford.—The Levan, County Longford, Workingmen's Association complain that the farmers there disagree with the landlords in everything but blocking the Labourers' Act.

At recent Ballymacormack National League meeting, J. Egan President, occupied the chair. The members unanimously agreed that John Hoey, who was in gaol for refusing to give evidence at the Star Chamber, should not suffer. During his incarceration the men of the parish gathered and did all his work in one day.

Longford great October fair was the largest fair ever held in Longford. The October fair is usually the great fair of the year in the County, but latterly it has pushed itself up to be one of the greatest fairs of all the Counties around. It is confidently asserted that 4,000 pigs and 2,000 heads of cattle were at the fair, value at £20,000.

Meath.—A very peculiar case was tried at recent sub-Commission, the landlord being General Hutchinson and the tenant Richard J. Butler, who was anxious to have the benefit of the Land Act. During the hearing it transpired there were clauses in the lease against sub-letting, and that not more than twenty-five Irish acres should be broken up; and also a clause prohibiting the tenant from carrying off or selling any of the straw produced on the land.

Monaghan.—At recent meeting of the Clonbret National League a resolution was passed calling upon every person in the parish to join the branch as a protest against the Tipperary persecutions.

Quite a number of batoners were hanging around the locality where the Carrickmacross Leaguers met last week but failed to find the exact place. Rev. W. O'Doherty, C.C., presided. Present—Messrs. Dwyer, Keelaghan, Keelan, McBride, Connolly, Marron, Hand, and Larkin. The ordinary business having been transacted, the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:—That we heartily congratulate Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien on their successful escape from Balfour's police, and we wish them a God speed in their mission to America.

Queen's County.—James Byrne, one of the evicted tenants, was arrested in the fair of Ballinakil on a charge of intimidating some of the "planters." After two hours' detention in the barrack he was released.

On October 7 Rev. Thomas O'Carroll, son of Thomas O'Carroll, Graig evillan, left the Missionary College, Paris, for Sierra Leone. He was joined in Marseilles by six Fathers and seven Brothers of the Order S. Sp. and twelve nuns, with a number of secular clergy, all for the East coast of Africa. Sierra Leone is his first mission.

Sligo.—John Clancy, Sheriff of Dublin city, and a native of Sligo, has added another item to his record in the Irish struggle. He it was who managed the escape of Dillon and O'Brien.

A meeting was held at Tubbercurry in support of the construction of a railway from Collooney to Claremorris. This railway scheme has been approved of and advocated by the Sligo, Swinford, and Tubbercurry Boards of Guardians, and the meeting was composed of the ratepayers of the three Unions.

Messrs. McDonald and Leamy, M.P.s, accompanied by P. A. McHugh, had a lengthened interview with Most Rev. Dr. Gilhooly at

A N D R E W L E E S,

IMPORTER, 48 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

GLASS, PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS, PICTURE-FRAME MOULDINGS, and ALL KINDS OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES
A large Stock of BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS always on hand; also Patent Lustre, Diapre, Muranese, Venetian Rippled, Cathedral, and other kinds of Fancy Glass,
STANDARD GENUINE MIXED PAINTS, ready for use, made from the best materials, in patent self-opening tins.
STANDARD ENAMEL PAINTS, acknowledged to be equal to the best, and superior to many of the English brands.

Agent for WILLIAM HARLAND & SONS' VARNISHES AND JAPANS. Used in all parts of the world. Reliable, durable, brilliant economical. The Best Varnish is the Cheapest in the end.

first-class Staff of Painters and Decorators constantly in our employ. All orders promptly attended to. Charges strictly moderate.

A N D R E W L E E S.

Established 1859.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

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

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

Milburn LIME at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), Dunedin.
FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS

(Marshall's) is now established as the universal remedy for Influenza (La Grippe), and one of the most useful medicines in family use for Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Bruises, etc., and as a disinfectant it has no equal. Ask Marshall's of all Chemists.—Price, 1s per bottle.

TOOTHACHE.—Why suffer such agonising pain from decayed teeth when a remedy like Marshall's Odontalgine can be purchased for 1s from all Chemists.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION,

with Hypophosphites, is so thoroughly established and recommended by medical men as the best remedial agent in cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, and general Debility, that further comment is unnecessary, excepting to caution those who have to take it, that good results much depend on the quality of the Oil and palatability of the Emulsion. In Marshall's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion you have a guarantee of purity and freshness, as it is made only in such quantities to meet the demand. Sold by all Chemists.—Price, 2s and 3s 6d per bottle.

IN every town and village in New Zealand you can buy Marshall's renowned Corn Cure—Cura Calava. The only sure cure; gives no pain on application—1s 6d everywhere.

Wholesale Agents—

THE COLONIAL DRUG AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,
DUNEDIN

JAMES JONES,
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Wholesale Importer of MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Tombstones in Marble or Granite from £4 upwards always in stock.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

D. DEALY ... Proprietor.

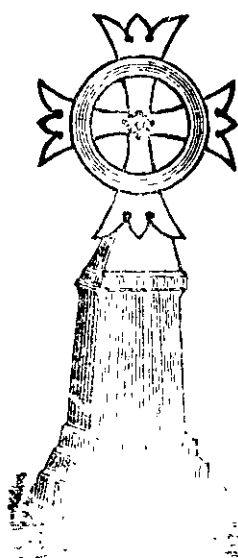
D.D., late licensee of the Cricketers' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and moderate charges being his motto. — A conveyance leaves every night to convey guests' luggage to and from both railway stations. No charge for conveyance of luggage to station. Passengers by early trains can have breakfast before leaving. Free stabling. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter attendance.

W. STOCKS,

MONUMENTAL MASON,
CHRISTCHURCH.

[Established 1872.]

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



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

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application.

MONUMENTAL WORKS,
MADRAS STREET SOUTH.

A. MARTINELLI,
Wholesale and Retail



UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER
190 George Street (opposite Morris, Photographer), Dunedin.

NEW ZEALAND & SOUTH SEAS EXHIBITION.
First Awards Ladies' Umbrellas and Sunshades.

Second Award for Gents' Umbrellas.
We have a Large Assortment of Fashionable Handles with Silver and Gilt Ribs,
And all the Latest Shades of Plain and Shot Silk on Hand.

A.M. is now prepared to Make all kinds of Umbrellas and Parasols to Order.

We give a Twelve Month Guarantee with all Umbrellas Manufactured by us.
Repairs, etc., at the Very Lowest Prices in the City.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. RANDELL

Butcher, MacLaggan Street,
Having taken more commodious Premises next door to Messrs. A. and J. McFarlane's, will OPEN there on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., and trusts to receive the same liberal support as he has hitherto done

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

Capital ... £125,000.

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

MANAGER: Walter Hislop.

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

[A CARD.]

MR. ROBERT NEILL,
No. 2 A.M.P. Buildings,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Agent for PARKE AND LACY COMPANY (Limited), Mining, Machinery Merchants, San Francisco and Sydney

Agent for K. COCKERELL Invercargill. Full particulars of his Patent Rotary Dredges on application.

Correspondence Invited.

THE REFURBERS CLUB HOTEL, NENTHORN.

MOLONEY AND BURMAN ... Proprietor

The above Hotel is now in full swing, the Proprietors having spared no expense to meet the wants and comforts of visitors to the field. They have also built a large hall with stage anti-room, dressing-room, etc. The accommodation provided is equal to any found in old-established goldfields towns, and every effort will be made to maintain a leading position. Wines, Beer, and Spirits of Best Brands only kept in stock.

N. MOLONEY, Manager.

KAITANGATA COAL.

This favourite HOUSEHOLD COAL keeps of standard quality, and is consistently used by all parties who have given it a trial.

Consumers who have not yet had it will increase their winter comforts by asking their Coal Merchant to send them KAITANGATA COAL.

WATSON AND M'GILL, TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

The FINEST DARK TOBACCOS in the Market.

FLAT WORK and 12in NAVY TWIST.

This Season's Crop.

To be had at MAX MENDERSHAUSEN'S

SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN ... Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

The City Tram Cars pass the Hotel every few minutes from the City to the Ocean Beach.

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.
THOMAS HEFFERNAN.

St. Mary's Presbytery, Sligo. The Bishop discussed with the honourable members the present agrarian and political situation, the potato famine, the necessity of public works, and the proposed reform in the industrial training of pauper children. He expressed himself strongly in favour of the Collooney and Clonmorris line of light railway, and the drainage of the Geavagh and Owenmore rivers.

Tipperary.—A most enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall, Cashel, under the presidency of Very Rev. Dean Kinane, in aid of the Defence Fund. It was thought that the authorities intended preventing the meeting, as close on one hundred police had been drafted into town during the morning by car from Clonmel. The meeting was most successful, numerically and financially.

Miss Cullinane has been released from Cork Gaol. She was met by J. C. Forde, honorary secretary, and J. Murphy, assistant secretary, of the Cork National League, and immediately driven to the Mayor's residence, where she remained during the day. In the evening she left for Clonmel, and was accompanied to the station by the Mayor and Mayoress and Miss Horgan, Dr. Tanner and J. Morrough, M.P.'s; Alderman O'Brien, J. Slattery, E. Walsh, C. J. O'Riordan, and J. C. Forde.

Waterford.—The widow Power, of Stradbally, has been reinstated in her farm. This, it is claimed, is mainly due to the vigorous stand made by the men of that district, and the way in which the agent and landlord were shown up by the Munster *Express*.

An immense gathering of the good men and true of Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork a few Sundays ago assembled on the grand old political battlefield of Waterford city, Ballybricken, to demand the release of John Daly and his companions, at present illegally confined in Chatham Prison, England. Martin Arthur and Nicholas Murphy worked up the demonstration, which was a decided success.

Westmeath.—Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, arrived recently in Mullingar from Rome, where he proceeded to present the Peter's Pence collection of the diocese to Pope Leo XIII. The Bishop was met at the station by an immense crowd of people, who cheered repeatedly.

Fagan, of Rathconnell, who grabbed a farm at Martinstown from which the Misses Deverell were evicted, has now given it up.

The blacksmiths of Westmeath, learning the general lesson of combination so universally taught, are about to form a union for their protection.

Wexford.—Edward Mordaunt and G. Kavanagh, the two well-known Campaigners, have been released from Dundalk Gaol. Both men looked well, and had no hting to complain of. At Arklow the Campaigners of the Coolgreany estate turned out *en masse* and accorded Mr. Mordaunt a magnificent reception. At Gorey he was also welcomed to liberty by great numbers of his compatriots.

CONVERSION: AN ANALYSIS.

(In Three Chapters.)

By WATFABER.

PREFATORY.

It is only in a missionary spirit that I set down this record of experiences, this analysis of conversion, in the hope that the perusal of it may assist those who yet "halt between two opinions," to follow the streak of light which Almighty God sheds upon the darkest life-paths.

Wellington, December 30, 1890.

I — DARKNESS.

Darkness—physical, mental, and spiritual—involves suffering, but no suffering is comparable with that of the spiritually blind. For the spirituality of man is the very essence of his being. It is a physiological truth that the brain governs the body, but it is even more emphatically true that the temperament or the spirituality of the man governs both brain and body; and in this age of materialism the general tendency is to suppress sentiment—in other words, to ignore the spiritual element. Yet, however we strive to tread under foot or to spurn the spiritual, we can never succeed. It is unquenchable, and though it may be reduced to a smouldering condition, it can never be extinguished, and its vitality must and will assert itself. How greatly human life is governed by sentiment very few people consider. What is sentiment? It is the first link of the chain that binds us to our Creator, to the unseen, to the world behind, and the world beyond. It is a "confidant in life's feast," the power that leads us upward in our thoughts, the angel that guides us to sympathy; in short, elevates and makes useful our lives. It is the foundation of purity; it arises in vapour and crystallises in virtue.

The condition of him in whom spirituality is dwarfed is more deplorable than that of his brother, who sees not the physical beauties of earth, and of his still more hapless brother whose reason is darkened. Materialism will have its "day"; but "history repeats itself" in each domain, and the time is at hand when a revolt of secularism will take place, and weary mankind, tired of a joyless materialism, will long for the sweet consolations of the past. The very perfectness of the present structure of society is due to its foundations. The "blood of martyrs" and the tears of earnest toilers, baffled but never discouraged, prepared the ground on which arose the fabric of our religion. That religion taught man his duty to Almighty God, to his neighbour, and to himself; and on this sure foundation family life—national life—the entire fabric of society arose. Sentiment substantiated itself into law. The Unseen was the foundation of the Seen. The Ideal was the rock on which realisation was built.

I have devoted so much of my introductory remarks to this subject because I feel very deeply its importance as a basis; because I see in sentiment the basis of future triumph. To-day we see around

us a tragic struggle for existence among men. Nothing could be more hopeless and unhappy than the lot of the workers who perforce obey the behest of the monopolists. And it is from this rain of blood and tears that we see now arising a sentiment that will anon become a realisation. The rights of our common human nature and of labour are being recognised, and the brotherhood of man in course of accomplishment. He who sees not this, whose eyes are closed to the "signs of the times" is indeed blind, and dwells in darkness. Similarly, he who is satisfied with the present, individually, is "in a bad case." The darkness of the spirit may indeed be felt. There is (to put it in the vaguest way possible) an unseen power; there is an unseen future. We have proceeded from a mysterious Past. We are hastening towards as serious a future. Between these, clothed in a material being, we move, with an imperfect vision. With the best of us vision is imperfect; but if we have not even an imperfect vision, if before our eyes there is not even a "green hill far away beyond the city wall" if there is no shadowy past, no luminous future, how hopeless is our lot; for this life is after all but a tragical pilgrimage, and of all the good things it may yield, we can carry none away. And besides, in our dark hours (and dark hours descend upon the happiest of us) do we not long for some prospect outside the present; in our moments of doubt and disgust, of fear and trouble—do we not yearn for a higher life; do we not turn to the Unseen, do not our eyes ache for rest?

It is from this vision, from this weariness that religion springs. This, in brief, is the history of religion. I doubt very much, however, whether there has ever been so much spiritual darkness in the world as now prevails. Revolt from system (too often corrupt) has produced Secularism and indifference. The pursuit of "wandering fires" has been a too frequent but always unhappy chase. Those most engrossed in this world's affairs have found it unsatisfactory and in the end profitless, or have despised themselves for their hypocritical pretence. For there are moments when every man's conscience holds for him "the mirror up to nature." Therefore trade he as successfully as he may, let him put on the semblance of religious sentiment as he may, he is but a materialist, and when earthly joys fail him, he has no other source of consolation, for his spiritual orbs are sightless, or his vision is oblique.

Perhaps, indeed, the lot of those in whom the spiritual is developed in preponderance, is even more unhappy in this world. When sentiment counterbalances calculation altogether, the result is disastrous. The spirit then gropes about and finds no foothold—for there are a hundred platforms of sectarianism, and all weak. I should say the son of Anglicanism has the loosest foothold of all; for he belongs to an institution founded upon an Act of Parliament (so say no more). There is no central authority and no discipline, but there are exasperating phantoms of both. For the so-called "Dissenter," what is there? A sham, a hideous sham, a turmoil of "private interpretation," a nauseating Puritan issue; a cloak for greed, graspingness, and cold-heartedness, a respectable-looking cloak too, which fits every wearer and shelters him from reproach, *Marriage à la mode* forsooth! Where is the Hogarth of this decade to give us *Religion à la mode*? What is the alternative then to the mind which has not yet received (or rather has failed to perceive) the true light? The alternative is the Dark Abyss of free thought into which many noble souls have hurled themselves in despair.

This is darkness. There are souls wilfully and determinedly dark; there are also souls driven into darkness. The latter are more numerous; but the lot of both is hard. Darker brooding on the face of the waters is said to see. I can conceive no lot more dreadful than that of a soul which is wilfully darkened itself, or has flown in despair from an apparently futile pursuit of light, into the outer darkness of unbelief. Yet that, I venture to say, has been the experience of most converts. I would not beckon anyone into these dark shadows, yet I would like to see even the great procession that now yearly enters them, increasing in numbers. The gloom, the awfulness of this Cimmeria, are indescribable, but there a Styx which everyone must cross who would enjoy untadged and true pleasures.

The dangers and disadvantages of spiritual darkness, however, are not merely negative. To say that the darkened soul goes without all that the illumined soul enjoys does not exhaust the subject. The mind spiritually dark is liable to fall under the masters and influences that dwell in the darkness—pride of intellect, besotment, despair,—each able to wreck a human life.

Pride of intellect is a conspicuous failing of civilised humanity to-day, and it is the failing most difficult to convict anybody of. The immense strides of scientific enquiry, the magnificent results that have been achieved in the domain of science, the extraordinary effects which these have had on human life, have indeed quickened and multiplied the growth of the infirmity, which, no less and natural as it may appear in some aspects, is still an infirmity which, allowed to remain undisturbed, becomes a dangerous malady. Pride of intellect is fatal to the intellectual growth itself—much more to the spiritual or inner life. From it springs the Egoism which hinders progress, mental and spiritual. It is quite a mistake, corrected by daily experience, to think that the greatest minds of the age are the least religiously inclined; it is just the greatest minds which are the most beset with pride of intellect and are nearest to the Divine Ideal or being "as little children." The greatest benefactors of the age are the truth-seekers, whose eyes, fitted to the firmament, discern the fix stars as well as the brightness of truth, who long for the Unseen and adore the Unutterable. The self-satisfaction that follows triumphant research is the parent of Egoism, and the forerunner of decline. It was so in ages gone by, it is so to-day. The spread of it is fatal to spiritual life, and the failure of that growth will have—say, is having—effects appalling to contemplate. "Take off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground"; the inscription is fading in the scorching heat of intellectual pride. The Unseen is to be appraised and subjected to the crucible! "The ocean and the mountain of Divine Truth" must be held in the hollow of human intellect's "tiny hand, or weighed in its tiny scales." Pride pulls down the temples and overthrows the shrines, and laughs to scorn

M R S. L O F T'S

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, AND DRAPERY.

As this is a *bona fide* CLEARING SALE, the Public are requested to come and see the Prices and judge for themselves. No one asked to buy; but all are warned that they will be unable to resist the temptation when they

SEE THE VALUE OFFERED

Please Note.—This is one of the BEST SELECTED Stock of Goods there is in the Colony, consisting of English, Continental, and Colonial-made Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Boots in every variety.

A LARGE STOCK OF MINERS' AND SEA-BOOTS.

Owing to the alterations taking place in the Arcade, Mrs. Loft is compelled to

GIVE UP THE DRAPERY BUSINESS.

Heads of families will do well to VISIT THIS SALE and secure some of the Bargains which will be Sacrificed, as each a chance may not occur again.

SHOP CLOSSES AT SIX O'CLOCK, EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

Note the Address—

M R S. L O F T,

9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

J. M E R R E L L, M A N A G E R.

J. NISBET, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger iton Octagon, Dunedin.

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

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

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

PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in town.

CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL CRYSTAL!

C R Y S T A L K E R O S E N E is guaranteed water white, and 30 per cent. above Government standard.

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

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

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

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

W I L L I A M R O B E R T S O N (from Southland)

Has opened that shop, 53 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN, for the sale (Wholesale and Retail) of his CERTAIN CURES.

Robertson's CERTAIN CURES obtained First-Class Award at the late Exhibition for the best collection of Household Remedies.

COUGH NO MORE! Robertson's PECTORALINE No. 1 cures any ordinary cough or cold.—1s 6d; by post, 2s. Robertson's PECTORALINE No. 2 cures a cough of long standing.—2s; by post 2s 6d. Wonderful in its action.

Robertson's MAGNETISED OIL cures Rheumatics, Lumbago, and all pains of a like nature.—Price, 2s 6d; by post, 2s 10d.

Robertson's GARGAREON is a certain cure for Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all affections of the throat.—1s 6d; by post, 2s.

Robertson's ENTERA FULVIS is a certain cure for Dysentery in young or old.—1s 6d; by post, 1s 9d.

Robertson's UNGUENTUM is a certain cure for Wounds, Ulcers, and all skin diseases. It has lately cured an ulcered leg of 30 years' standing, and a case of skin disease of 35 years.—1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 1s 10d and 3s.

Robertson's INDIGESTION MIXTURE acts like a charm.—2s. These cures should be in every home in New Zealand. Ask your grocer or your druggist for them; and if you cannot get ROBERTSON'S take no other, but write to

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, 53 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

N O T I C E.

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.

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT

J.

W.

M

O

D

U

F

F

WANGANUI COACH FACTORY.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Painting, Trimming, and Repairs of all kinds done by Good Mechanics, and at Moderate Prices.

SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT AND BEAUTIFULLY-DESIGNED SPRING TRAPS, FROM £17 AND UPWARDS.

HARNESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE beg to intimate that we make liberal Cash Advances, free of Commission, on Wool, Hemp, Grain, Rabbitskins, Hides, Tallow, and all kinds of Farm Produce consigned to us for sale, or for shipment on Growers' account. Also on Fat or Store Stock placed in our hands for sale.

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

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

Produce for shipment is consigned direct to our LONDON AGENTS. Shippers have thus the full advantage of their Produce being sold under the direct supervision of trustworthy and experienced Brokers, and can depend on their interests being carefully protected.

FREIGHTS to England by first-class iron vessels at lowest current rates.

PROMPT Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

DONALD REID, AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Stock, Station, and Produce Agents and Wool Brokers, Cumberland, Jetty, and Vogel Streets, Dunedin.

D U T H I E B R O S.

DIRECT IMPORTERS,

174—GEORGE STREET—176

CAUTION.

DUTHIE BROS. Tailors. We hear repeated complaints from our country friends when in town against Clothing ordered from travellers and others, made to Order from Chart Measurement, being misfits and wearing badly. The price charged is as much and often more than for a Tailor-made Suit. The fact is these suits are all made at factories by Machines and Cheap Labour, often not cut to measure and most always fall to pieces in a short time. The cost of making Factory Suits is one-third of Tailor-made Suits, hence it is easy to account for the complaints. Hundreds of these Slop Suits are passed off as Tailor-made.

BEWARE

of this imposition, and place your orders with those who will give you First-class Tailor-made Garments at the price you are paying for Goods of half value.

SPRING STOCK

OF TWEEDS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS, VESTINGS, Largest and Most Varied in Town.

Write for Patterns. Fit Guaranteed.

DUTHIE BROS. Outfitters.

SPECIAL.

We are now bust opening up Tons of SPRING Goods. Our Warehouse is stocked with Latest London and Paris Fashions. Write for anything you are unable to get elsewhere. Our stock is so large we never fail to execute an order.

DUTHIE BROS. General

Patterns, Price Lists, and Catalogue Free by Post.

D U T H I E B R O S.,

General Drapers and Outfitters,

174—GEORGE STREET—176

the traditions and affections that surround and sanctify them, sneers at the lifting up of weary eyes towards the veil, and mocks at the melodies that express the thousand emotions of the spiritual life. But how long does this reign of terror last? It is but a short time when intellect finds how much religion has done to purify, elevate, and restrain humanity, and how powerless is mere intellect to grapple with the emotional vices, which religion so controlled. It was so in France, it is so in Italy. Pride of intellect is rampant in the age of mediocrity, and egoism. When the mind rejects the Eternal Verities, denies the Unseen, and refuses to accept sacred revelation, it may enjoy a brief thrill of triumph and superiority, but this is dearly bought with a cold and joyless life. He who crushes his aspirations and beats down his awe and reverence for the Unseen is like an unnatural parent who crushes his offspring to death. Intellectual growth, unaccompanied by the flowers and foliage of the heart's growth may be starting, but it is neither enduring nor lovely.

And in the darkness besotment may occur. What does "sot" mean? It means,—a fool; blinded, sleept, and something more. It means one who has abandoned aspiration, who has ceased to long for the Unseen, or to feel the thrill of a noble ambition. Besotment or the state of the sot, is like tuberculosis, more or less gradual in its development, but sure. The tubercle of the soul is born in darkness. It shrinks from the light and does its dreadful work unseen. It has done it upon the noblest victims. Hopeless and despairing, the darkened mind abandons itself to the pleasures of the hour or (it may be) seeks *repentance*. What are our temperance reformers about, with their quack nostrums and clumsy regimen? Here is the key to the worst developments of intemperance. The drunkenness that comes from mere physical exuberance is a very little thing compared with that which proceeds from the blindness of the spirit, from hopeless groping and despairing effort. Besotment, indifference to all consequences, abandonment to the present, are the abysses into which those in the dark are prone to fall.

The *demonstration* of the drama is despair,—complete loss of hope. Will the reader accompany me to this profoundest depth? It is not inviting, but my purpose is to explore the hidden places; for it is not in the light of day that tragical lives work themselves out; it is in the dark. The misery we see is but a little of the misery that exists. It is not that the "light of God" ceases to shine upon the soul; it is that by years of self-indulgence, of pride of intellect, of disregard and denial,—the victim envelopes himself in a darkness so dense that the soft beams of Heavenly Light are effectually shut out from him. And it is to this sad condition that thousands of human hearts are reduced as I have shown. It is to this sad condition that secularism is bringing our youth. Despite the dark environment of the soul, some spark of the Eternal Fire, a "Star of the East" burns within—enough to prevent the heart from quite forgetting the claims of the Provident Creator and the Generous Redeemer. Here is the tragedy. The soul has encased itself and deprived itself of grace and guidance; but it cannot extinguish the eternal fire which ever strives to stimulate it to virtue. But by this time the soul is weakened, and when under the stimulus of inward fire it stretches forth its hand for deliverance it fails to grasp it, and falls back into black despair. It grows weaker with every futile effort and, always despairing, drags out the rest of its frightful term in unutterable misery. Here is the key to the wasted lives that go on around us daily. Here is the key to half the vice we see, to the strange abandonment of some of the best and most lovely lives to the low vice, to the phenomenon which one unhappy poet has referred to in this pregnant line:—

"Our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thoughts."

How little the casual observer knows of the darkness which the showy veil of laughter and brightness of an covers. To me, no requiem is so sad, no passing bell so suggestive of woe—as the dazzling brightness of an unnatural joy. And we see it daily around us. It is a special product of the age in which we live. How many minds is the swift advance of our civilisation and secularism driving to despair?

Thus far, dear reader, have we explored the dark regions. My guidance has been faithful, if not skilful, and I have striven, *cum Actibus*, to show you the horrors of the Dark Valley, not to make a picture, but to bring you face to face with reality. You will perhaps answer me that it is useless to gain the light if we do not "walk as children of light." I am not so sure of that. It is of course pre-eminently desirable that spiritual illumination should be accompanied with actual reform of life. But I can conceive of the one preceding the other, of the spirit awakening in the dawn, but being unable to at once marshal its subordinate forces into the right path. There occurs then an incongruity;—the inner and the outer man are not the same. But it is a victory, and the subordination of the life to the guidance of the awakened spirit follows—tardily it may be, but surely, and in the Final Judgment the pious intention counts for much. This, however, is not all; nor is it the greatest thing. The immediate effect of this awakening is less considerable than its ultimate effect, which is the infusion of spirituality into the generations that come after the converts. The germ grows and fructifies in succeeding ages;—every germ of spirituality is a grain of good seed.

And this brings us to the confines of the dark regions. At this point the gloomy silence is broken by the joyous bells that usher in the dawn. The peal, resounding "o'er moor, and crag, and fen," reaches our ears as the first glimmer of light rewards our watching eyes. In this solemn moment we stand, appalled at the darkness behind us, and gladdened with the streak of coming light. We stand on the verge. Our next step must be upward to greet the dawn, or downward to dwell for ever with the night.

Among a large collection of old curiosities left by the late Herr Leopold Ettel, of Innsbruck, there was found a large cupboard partitioned into lockers, filled with instruments of torture of different countries and periods. The topmost locker was inscribed, "Modern instruments of torture of the nineteenth century," and on being opened was found to contain rate papers, duelling letters and summonses.

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for the week ended January 12th as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—269 head were yarded at Burnside for this day's sales, medium to prime quality. We quote—best bullocks, £7 to £8—a few extra heavy a shade more; medium, £5 10s to £6 10s; light, £3 12s 6d to £5 2s 6d; cows in proportion.

Fat Sheep.—Best crossbred wethers, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; medium, 10s 6d to 12s 3d; best do ewes, 11s 8d to 12s 3d, medium 8s 6d to 11s.

Lambs.—791 penned. A few pens prime brought 9s 6d to 10s 6d; medium to good, 5s 6d to 8s 6d.

Pigs.—167 penned. Suckers, 6s 6d to 10s; slips, 12s to 15s 6d; stores, 20s to 21s; porkers, 23s to 25s; baconers, 27s to 29s.

Store Cattle.—The market for these continues dull, a few occasionally change hands, but the demand is far from being active and the number offering considerably in excess of requirements. The only sorts that are in any demand are grown bullocks half to three parts fat.

Store Sheep.—We have numerous enquiries for young sheep, merino and crossbred of both sexes, with but few offering, while on the other hand a considerable number of old sheep are for sale, more especially merino of which a few sales are being effected, and several large lots are expected to change hands during the next few days.

Wool.—By the San Francisco mail we have priced catalogues of the first three days of the last series of Colonial wool sales in London which fully confirms the unsatisfactory tenor of the cablegrams previously received. Our London circular which is also to hand says that although reports from the manufacturing centres have not recently been altogether of a reassuring nature the requirements of the trade are undoubtedly considerable, and while the adoption of the McKinley Tariff Bill in America and the lately increased cost of production have for the time being at all events exercised a depressing influence on the market, the present position of the industry may, on the whole, be regarded as fairly satisfactory one. The second series of local sales was held at the Chamber of Commerce Hall last Thursday and Friday when the attendance was large and representative, including English, Continental, and all the local buyers, also representatives and owners of four woollen manufactories. The improvement anticipated in business had been realised, though perhaps not to the extent that might be looked for by some as satisfactory. Some of the wools offered by us make a one-tenth to 1½ per lb more than was offered at our previous sale. Competition was keen for light, fine, and well-grown good combing crossbred and halfbred, but while a very good demand existed for heavy and coarse lines, also merinos of all qualities, prices obtaining for the former were relatively higher. We catalogued 1125 bales, none of which showed superior quality, but were all disposed of with the exception of a clip of 250 bales greasy merino and a few bales of scoured and washed wool. Greasy crossbred and halfbred made 9½ to 11½d, coarse and heavy 6½ to 9½, quarterbred 7½ to 10½d, merino 5½ to 9½, longwool 6d to 8½, pieces 4½ to 8½d per lb.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly auction sale on Tuesday, we had the usual attendance of the trade, and for all good lots competition was fairly active, last week's prices being fully maintained, especially for green pelts and lambskins, while dry skins were easy. We offered a full catalogue, comprising a good proportion of woolly skins, the rest green crossbred pelts and lambskins. Country dry crossbred, inferior to medium, brought 1s 6d to 3s 3d; do do merino, 1s 5d to 3s 3d; full-woolled crossbred, 3s 9d to 6s 3d; do do merino, 3s 8d to 5s 10d; dry pelts, 5½ to 1s 4½; green crossbred pelts, 1s 7d, 1s 6½, 1s 5½, 1s 4½, 1s 3½; do lambskins, 1s 7d, 1s 6½, 1s 5d, 1s 4½, 1s 3d, 1s 2½.

Rabbitskins.—A very good demand prevails at the auctions whenever any are offered, but the supply is very much contracted, and the number now changing hands is necessarily to a very limited extent; only odd lots of inferior quality as a rule now come to market, but are easily placed although at low prices. We offered a small catalogue this week, which elicited keen competition, when full prices were obtained, quality considered.

Hides.—There is no change to record, and prices remain unaltered. Medium and light weights badly saved are still difficult to place, except at very unsatisfactory prices, while heavy weights are in short supply and in demand. We quote, good conditioned heavy hides, 2½ to 2¾; extra heavy, 3½; medium, 2d to 2½; light, 1½ to 1¾; inferior and shabby, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow.—We have the following cablegram from our London office dated 9th inst.:—"Market firmer, fine mutton worth 27s 6d; good beef, 25s 9d per cwt." The stock in the local market, except that held by manufacturers, is exceedingly light, hardly any being in agents' hands, in consequence any coming forward is readily placed at about equal to late rates which are pretty much in sympathy with those current in the Home market. We quote—prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior and mixed, 12s 6d to 15s 6d. Rough fat continues to have a very good demand at for best mutton tallow 13s to 14s; inferior to medium and good, 10s to 12s 9d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: It will be satisfactory to note that the English market continues firm and slightly advancing. The Continental also has an upward tendency, and the American unchanged. This improved tone will doubtless be reflected in the colonial market. Locally stocks of prime milling are low, with perhaps the exception of tuscan, of which there is a moderate supply, though not more than will probably be required for Home consumption, late rates are therefore more likely to harden than otherwise. We quote—Best tuscan, 3s 9d to 3s 10½; extra prime a shade more, medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; best red wheat, 3s 5½ to 3s 6½; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; inferior 2s 9d to 3s 3d (ex store). Oats: The market during the past week has not been quite so lively. The speculative spirit

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

DUNEDIN.

CAPITAL £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver

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

Sales of **FAT STOCK** every Wednesday at Burnside Yards.
Sales of **SKINS** every Tuesday.
Sales of **WOOL** and **GRAIN** periodically during the Season.

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

ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

C O N C E N T R A T I O N.

**BURTON BROTHERS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,**

With a view to

Concentrate their Business at
NUMBER FORTY-ONE, PRINCES ST.

Have

**ENTIRELY REMOVED FROM
EXCHANGE COURT,**

So that they have now

ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY,

Namely, at Number Forty-one, Princes St.,
Where they have secured additional
Premises.



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

The above Company will despatch steamers
as under:—

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON. —
ROTORUA, s.s., on Monday, January 19,
Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, and
NELSON. — ROTORUA, s.s., on Monday,
January 19. Passengers from Dunedin
Wharf at 3 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE. — MARAHOA, s.s., on Wednes-
day, January 21. Passengers per 2.30 p.m.
train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND. — MARAHOA, s.s., on
Wednesday, January 19. Passengers per
2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, via LYTTLETON, WELL-
INGTON. — TEKAPO, s.s., Saturday,
January 24.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF. — MANA-
POURI, s.s., on Sunday, January 18.
Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTLETON.
BEAUFUL STAR, s.s., on MONDAY,
January 19. Passengers from Dunedin
Wharf at midnight.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTLETON, and WELLINGTON. —
BRUNNER, s.s., on Friday, January 16.

FOR GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU
WELLINGTON. — steamer early.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — TAUPO,
s.s., about February 2.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-
LAND. — WAINUI, s.s., about Wednes-
day, February 11.

OFFICES.

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

[CARD.]

V. OSBORNE CLOSS
(M.B., C.M., Edin.),

Has commenced Medical Practice in

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Between Albany and Union Streets.

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
4 PRINCES STREET.

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

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

Ladies' Evening Shoes, 5s 6d.

Patent Leather Pumps, 4s 6d.

Gents' Shoes from 9s 6d per pair.

English Boots from 10s 6d per pair.

Note the Address:—

W. HARRIS, IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
4 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

TIMBER! TIMBER! TIMBER!

FINDLAY AND MURDOCH,
TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Messrs. **GEORGE FINDLAY** (late of Find-
lay and Co., Limited) and **JOHN MURDOCH**,
of Invercargill, having purchased the old
established and well-known Business which
was carried on for many years by **FINDLAY**
AND CO. (LIMITED), are prepared to
execute all **ORDERS** entrusted to them in
every Branch of the

TIMBER TRADE AND WOODWARE
MANUFACTURES,

Including

DOORS, SASHES, SPECIAL JOINERY
WORK, WHEELWRIGHT
MATERIAL, AND BUTTER
PACKAGES

(Specially prepared by patent sap-extracting
process).

Cumberland Street, and Castle Streets,
DUNEDIN.

"ACME" BLACKING

IS now pronounced by the Public to be
marvellous in its superior quality and
effects. All grocers

"ACME" BLACKLEAD

HAS been tried. Astonishing re-
sults. Equal to "Acme" Blacking
Standard!!! encourage the industry

ACME MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, first manufacturers of
Blacklead in the colonies, are now prepared
to supply

THE "ACME" BLUE.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING
COMPANY.
Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

S M I T H B R O S.
(GEORGE STREET.)

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.
FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.
FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

THE GREAT SALE
THE GREAT SALE
OF

SALVAGE STOCK
SALVAGE STOCK
SALVAGE STOCK

Has Commenced,
Has Commenced,

AND

IS NOW ON

IS NOW ON IS NOW ON

IS NOW ON.

S M I T H B R O S.
S M I T H B R O S.
S M I T H B R O S.

Tons of Goods are daily being brought for-
ward Damaged by Fire and Water.

We may mention that the bulk of the Goods
damaged by water has been stowed
up-stairs of the roof, and we
are getting them into
the shop daily.

£8,000 WORTH £8,000

WET AND DAMAGED BY FIRE,
SMOKE, AND WATER.

S M I T H B R O S.,
GEORGE STREET.

GREAT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK
From Recent Fire
NOW ON

1,000 LADIES' STRAW BONNETS,
New Shipments.

The Boxes of these were only singed.
These Bonnets were 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 8s 6d
each—now sold at 3d and 4d each.

displayed lately seems to have tamed down somewhat, a few sales were effected at auction this week at up to late quotations, while several lots were passed unsold, buyers are disinclined to operate at any further advance. Meantime we quote best milling, bright and stout, 1s 5½d to 1s 5¾d; extra prime, 1s 6½d; best bright short feed, 1s 5½d to 1s 5¾d; medium, 1s 4½d to 1s 4¾d; inferior, 1s 1 to 1s 3d; good Danish, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d, sacks extra, ex store. Barley is in fair demand, all sorts being easily placed, without, however, as yet any improvement in value; but the quantity offering is limited, and owing to the exceedingly dry weather which has so long prevailed North, there is an idea that good malting will command enhanced values by the time the season is on. We quote best malting, 2s 9½d to 3s; medium to good, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; feed and milling, 1s 9d to 2s 3½d ex store.

Grass Seed.—The market for both ryegrass seed and cocksfoot is very quiet, and only small lots are being sold to supply farmers' orders. We quote best machine-dressed ryegrass seed 4s 3d to 4s 9s; farmers' best dressed, 3s to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; cocksfoot, 4d to 4½d per lb.

Potatoes.—The market is over supplied, and to effect sales reduced prices have to be accepted. Best local grown, £4 to £5; Northern, £2 10s to £3 per ton.

Chaff.—The market here, and with a moderately good demand late rates are firmly maintained. Best oats screened, 45s to 47s 6d; light and inferior to medium, 35s to 42s 6d per ton.

Dairy Produce.—There is no improvement in the demand for export for either cheese or butter. Some small parcels of the former are being shipped occasionally at from 4d to 4½d per lb for medium size, but the quantity as yet is limited. Butter is moving off in small lots for retail purposes at from 6d to 7d for best salted in Pond's boxes; no demand for inferior to medium.

Flax.—We have no alteration to note in the position of the market, and quote properly dressed soft and bright in the fibre, £19 to £20 10s; medium to good, £15 to £18; coarse and strawy, £10 to £14 10s per ton.

Messrs. DONALD REID AND CO., Dunedin, report for the week ending January 14, as follows:—

Sheepskins.—At our usual weekly sale on Tuesday we put forward a moderate catalogue. There was only a moderate attendance of buyers. Dry crossbreds sold at 2s 1d to 5s 11½d; do merinos, 1s 7d to 5s 2d; do pelts and lambs, 6d to 2s 2½d; green pelts, 1s to 1s 7d; do lambs 1s 2½d to 1s 7½d.

Hides.—A fair demand exists for heavy, well-fayed, and clean parcels. We will clear all forward this week.

Tallow.—For all sorts there is a ready sale, local manufacturers purchasing all coming in. We quote—Prime rendered, 19s to 20s; medium, 16s to 17s; inferior, 12s to 13s; rough fat, 9s to 13s.

Grain—Wheat. We quote milling (prime), 3s 9½d to 3s 10½d; medium, 3s 5½d to 3s 8½d; fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 4d.

Oats.—There is still a good demand for stout heavy milling and bright feed, and all arriving meets with ready sale (off trucks) at quotations. Milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d sacks extra; feed, 1s 3d to 1s 5d sacks extra.

Barley.—There has been a better inquiry, and as the stocks are now pretty well cleared out, there is a ready sale for any lots offering. We quote:—Malting, 2s 7d to 2s 10½d; milling, 2s 2½d to 2s 6d; feed, 1s 8d to 2s 1d.

Potatoes.—Prices remain at last week's quotations, viz.—Prime, £5 to £6; medium, £4 to £5.

Chaff.—In consequence of the short supply, prices have advanced. We now quote—Prime heavy, £2 5s to £2 12s 6d; inferior, £1 10s to £2.

Messrs DONALD STRONACH AND CO., Dunedin, report for week ending Wednesday, January 7, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—276 were yarded. The greater part were good to prime, and included some extra heavy bullocks. The supply was far beyond the demand, and prices were, therefore, a little lower. Bullocks sold at £5 2s 6d to £9 10s for extra; cows at £3 to £6 17s 6d for extra. We sold on account of Messrs Murray Roberts, and Co. (Ringway estate) bullocks, £6 15s, £7, £7 2s 6d, £7 10s; heifers, £5, £6, £6 17s 6d. On account of Mr. Thomas Kirk (East Taieri), small bullocks at £4 14s; on account of Mr. D. Mitchell at quotations.

Fat sheep.—1998 were penned; about half were merino wethers, the rest ewes from half-fat to prime. Buyers were in full attendance, and bid spiritedly for all offered, there being scarcely enough to meet demands. Prices advanced 1s to 1s 6½d a head over last week's ruling rates. Crossbred wethers, shorn, sold at 13s to 14s 9½d; crossbred ewes sold at 9s 6d to 13s 9d. We sold crossbred wethers on account Mr. Alexander Douglas, at 13s 6d.

Pigs.—We sold pigs on account of Mr. W. Edwards (Broadacres) at 27s.

Fat Lambs.—791 were penned, mostly prime quality. There was a fair demand throughout, prices ruling about the same as last sale. Best sold at 8s to 10s, a few extra, 10s 3d to 12s; others, 5s 9d to 7s 9d. We sold a draft on account of Mr. D. Mitchell, Portobello, at quotations.

Sheepskins.—These continue in good demand at recent rates. We had the usual attendance of buyers at our weekly sale on Tuesday at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, when we offered a full catalogue comprising a number of country dry skins, also a fair share of town and country butchers' both woolly, green skins, and bare pelts. Competition was fairly active, and all were disposed of at the following rates:—For country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 5d to 3s 2½d; do merino, 1s 4½d to 3s; full-woolled crossbred, 3s 8d to 6s 6½d; do do merino, 3s 5d to 5s 9½d; dry pelts 3d to 1s 2½d; green do, 1s 7d, 1s 6, 1s 5d, 1s 4d, 1s 2, 1s 1d, green lambskins, 1s 9d, 1s 7d, 1s 6d, 1s 5½d, 1s 3½d, 1s 2½d, 1s 1d.

Rabbitskins.—There is very little to be said about these now. Owing to the limited supply there is no business of any consequence being done. Consignments have fallen off almost to nothing, and

those coming to hand are for the most part inferior sorts, but still are saleable, although prices as a rule are less satisfactory. On Tuesday we submitted a small catalogue, all low season skins, which brought from 4½d to 9½d; such are and half grown, 1½d to 3d per lb.

Hides.—There is no alteration to report. The local demand continues sufficiently active to absorb all the supply, and the prices paid, although considered low, give little or no room for exporters to operate. Quotations for good to best, 2½d to 2¾d; extra heavy, 3½d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior and sloppy, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow has a moderately fair demand for local consumption but there is hardly any prime rendered offering in this market, the bulk of the consignments coming forward being only odd lots of country rendered, mixed, and often inferior, but at the same time marketable at prices in sympathy with those current at Home. Quotations for prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior to mixed, 12s 6d to 15s 6d. Rough fat sells readily, prices being fully maintained, which are—for best mutton caul, 13s to 14s; inferior to medium and good, 10s to 12s 9d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is a moderately fair demand for all classes of wheat, but more especially medium to good and prime milling white velvet, which seems to be low in stock; and any lots of this class offering in milling condition could be placed at late current rates. The business done, however, is not extensive, the demand being confined to local millers' exigencies, which are not very pressing; still, owing to the small supplies in first hands, the market is firm, and hardly likely to become weaker before the new grain is to hand. We quote best Tuscan, 3s 9½d to 3s 10½d; best white velvet, 3s 8d to 3s 10½d; medium to good, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; best red wheat, 3s 5d to 3s 6½d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 5½d; broken, inferior and musty, 2s 6d to 3s 3d (ex store).—Oats: Locally there is no improvement in the position, and the chief business passing is in the placing of the few small arrivals coming to hand from day to day. Old stocks are almost entirely out of agents' hands, but there is a considerable quantity still lying in store, which will have to be cleared out before prices are likely to further advance. Even now buyers are not quite as keen to operate at the prices obtaining during the past two or three weeks, and only that there so few offering now it is questionable if late rates could be maintained, but which we again give—for prime milling (bright and stout), 1s 5½d to 1s 5¾d; best bright short feed 1s 5½d to 1s 5¾d; medium 1s 4½d to 1s 4¾d; inferior and musty, 1s to 1s 3½d; good Danish, 1s 4½d to 1s 4¾d (ex store, sacks extra).—Barley has a good inquiry, but its supply in first hands being now almost all disposed of, the business done is only to a small extent confined to the odd consignments occasionally coming forward. Quotations—for prime malting, 2s 6½d to 2s 9½d; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; feed and milling, 1s 6d to 2s 2½d (ex store).

Grass Seed.—Some small sales of both ryegrass seed and cocksfoot have been effected during the week, owing to the moisture of the weather, but the demand is not by any means brisk, and according to recent reports considerable areas are under ryegrass in the North Island, which will doubtless tend to limit the demand for southern growth, of which large yields are expected. An idea is therefore prevailing that it will be somewhat difficult to maintain prices ruling during the past season. Meantime we quote best machine-dressed ryegrass seed, 4s 3d to 4s 9½d; farmers' best dressed, 3s to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 6½d to 2s 9½d (ex store); cocksfoot seed slow of sale at from 4d to 4½d per lb.

Potatoes.—The market is over-supplied, chiefly with inferior sorts, for which there is very little demand, being almost unfit for use, and in consequence difficult to place except at very low prices, while the few good lots coming to hand are saleable at prices more in accord with reasonable value. We quote inferior, £3 10s to £4 10s; best, £5 15s to £6 10s per ton.

Chaff.—Deliveries are only to a moderate extent and with a fair demand there is no difficulty in placing consignments immediately on arrival at slightly more satisfactory prices—say, for best oat, well cut and heavy, 42 6d to 45s; extra prime, 47s 6d; light and inferior too medium, 30s to 40s per ton.

Dairy Produce.—The market continues very sluggish for both, cheese and butter, in respect to the latter especially. Prime salted in Pond's boxes slow sale at 6d to 7d; medium almost unsaleable; prime factory-made cheese, medium size, in shipping condition, dull at 4d to 4½d per lb.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices.—Oats: 1s 2d to 1s 5½d (bags extra), good demand. Wheat: milling, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; fowls', 3s 3d—latter firm, sacks included. Chaff: Market base—£1 15s to £2 2s 6d; bay, oats, £3; best ryegrass, £3. Bran, £2 10s; Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, old, £3 per ton; new, 6s per cwt. Flour: roller, £10 to £10 15s; stone, £9 5s to £9 15s. Fresh butter, very plentiful, value from 4s to 8s; salt, nominal, for prime, 6d. Eggs, 8d. Oatmeal, in 25 lb bags, £8 10s.

Most important and promising industries are those of the Acme Manufacturing Company, Cumberland street, Dunedin. The company is turning out blacking of a superior quality to that of anything of the kind previously produced. Without injuring the leather it gives a bright polish obtained by comparatively little exertion, and has keeping qualities not found in other articles of the kind. The company are also turning out blacklead quite equal to the very best manufactured elsewhere, and in this they deserve distinction as the only colonial manufacturers of the article. Among their other manufactures are blue, axle grease, and Brunswick black, all and each of them of superior excellence, and which can compare favourably with articles of foreign make. Preparations beside are in hand for undertaking several other branches, for which a equal success may be confidently predicted. The company merit claim support for their enterprise as due to them in the interests of the community and the colony generally, whose welfare must depend largely on local industries. The goods turned out by them are however in themselves sufficient to urge their claims, and the public will find it greatly to their advantage to make exclusive use of them.

EXPIRY OF LEASE. EXPIRY OF LEASE.

IMMENSE CLEARING SALE

OF
CLOTHING AND BOOTS!!

£5500 wanted to close Partnership Accounts—£5500.

J. HARDIE & CO.'S
Term of Lease has EXPIRED. Fresh business arrangements being necessary, and extensive alteration to premises, they will offer the Cash-buying Public a very Superior Stock of CLOTHING AND BOOTS, at Enormous Reductions from ordinary Cash Prices.
NO BOGUS SALE! but 20 to 75 per cent. reduction on regular prices

J. HARDIE & CO., while thanking their numerous customers for their liberal support during the past 15 years, would specially draw their attention to the present Sale, which will enable them to make advantageous purchases for Cash, and trust they will make an early call and secure some of the very choice bargains in the under-mentioned lines:—

Men's Suits, Sacs, Pagets, Jackets, Overcoats, Waterproof Goods, Trousers, Pants, Trousers and Vests, Dust Coats in Silk, Linen, and Lustre, Mole Trousers, Vests, Overalls and Combinations, Tweeds, and Coatings.

Boys' School Suits, odd Trousers, Coats, Vests, &c., Boys' Cotton and Woollen Shirts, Hose, Braces and Belts, Collars, Ties, and Scarfs. Youths' Suits, Sacs, Tweed and Mole Trousers, Shirts and Drawers. Men's Felt and Tweed Hats and Caps, Men's Underclothing, Jean and Twill Shirts, Regatta and White Shirts, Tweed and Tennis Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sox, Gloves, Braces, Belts, Scarfs, Collars and Handkerchiefs, Blankets and Rugs, Flannels and Shirting, Calicoes and Sheetings, Dress Materials, Silks and Satins.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!—Men's Bluchers, Watertights, and Balmorals, all superior qualities; Gents' Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Tennis and Boating Shoes. Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Evening Shoes, and House Slippers. Boys' and Girls' School Boots, standard qualities. Steel and Leather Trunks, Bags, &c.

In our **TAILORING DEPARTMENT** the same liberal reduction will be made on all material selected for making up.

Buyers of Wholesale Parcels will be offered Special Inducements during the Sale.

J. HARDIE & CO.,
No. 110, Corner Princes and Rattray Streets
(Convenient to the Railway Station).

TO READERS OF TABLET.

For primeest Meat, both fresh and sweet,
To **E. F. LAWRENCE** go,
Who keeps the largest Butchery,
Also the largest show
Of bullocks young and wether sheep,
Fat porkers, veal, and lambs,
The choicest stock of small goods too.
And best supply of hams.
This is indeed no empty boast,
But is most strictly true,
The largest shop this side the line,
The cheapest and best too.

E. F. LAWRENCE, BUTCHER, 82 and 84 GEORGE STREET

M. DONNELLY
SOLICITOR,
205 HEREFORD STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Money to lend in sums from £25 to £1000, repayable on terms to suit Borrowers.

Rate of Interest from Six per cent.

CLERICAL COLLARS! CLERICAL CUFFS!

Just Received a choice Shipment of the above Goods in Celluloid,

also

CLERICAL BLACK SOFT FELTS,

All sizes. Latest Novelties by every Mail Steamer.

Note Address

JAMES MUIR,

Hatter, Hosiery, and Importer,

16 PRINCES STREET (Opposite Begg's Music Saloon).

SISTERS OF MERCY'S ART-UNION, GORE.

POSTPONED TO 23RD APRIL.

THE REV. F. NEWPORT begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of blocks and remittances.

	£	s.	d.
Mr J McCormick, Ashburton	1	0	0
" T Gallagher, Cullinstown	2	0	0
" Geelson, Dunedin	2	0	0
Mrs Jew, Dunedin	0	10	0
" B rnech, Roslyn	2	0	0
Mr M Casey, Waipori	2	0	0
" J Anderson, Taupaka	1	4	0
Mrs M J O'Shea, Wellington	2	0	0
" R O'Connell, Nareby	0	10	0
Mrs O'Grady, Oamaru	1	6	0
Mr J W Murfett, Rangiora	1	10	0

(To be continued)

PALMERSTON SOUTH ART-UNION
(In Aid of the Presbytery Building Fund.)

The Rev. Father Donnelly begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Blocks with Remittances in connection with the above Art-Union as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Very Rev Father Ahern	1	0	0	Miss Maggie McPhee	1	0	0
Mrs Neil McPhee	2	0	0	Mr Patrick Deegan	1	0	0
Mr Joyce	1	0	0	Miss Fairhall	1	0	0
" Greenau	1	0	0	" Greahis	1	0	0
" W Brown	1	0	0	Mr John Quin	1	0	0
" T Walsh	1	0	0	" J Burk	1	0	0
" John Scott	1	0	0	" Pickett	1	0	0
" Humphrey O'Leary	1	0	0	Mrs Bennells	1	0	0
" Thomas Mullin	1	0	0	" Lefavre	1	14	0
" Thomas Gartland	1	0	0	Miss Kearney	0	8	0
Miss Dowling	1	0	0				

(To be continued.)

Rev. F. Donnelly requests that the holders of tickets will kindly return blocks with remittance at their earliest convenience, as the drawing will take place in a few weeks.

THE SPECIAL WINES FOR HOLY COMMUNION
UNFERMENTED.

GUARANTEED PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE
And Unadulterated.

Testimonials sent free on application to

F. C. B. BISHOP,

WINE MERCHANT, 184 ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1891.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having mantfully 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.

HOME RULE.

THE PARNELL fiasco at the present moment brings this question into very prominent relief. The leadership of the party is a vexed question, and on this leadership a great deal depends. Is it possible that some, even of the most pronounced political Home Rulers in England, would not be sorry to avail themselves of the present misunderstanding, in order to the shelving of the question, at least, for a time? Is it quite certain that this is not the case? Only time can solve this question. Politically, it would not seem to matter much to English politicians whether Mr. PARNELL continued head of the Irish Home Rulers or not. This is a position which seems to concern the Irish themselves rather than the English Home Rulers. We ourselves think that it would be wise for Mr. PARNELL to retire and allow someone else to lead, but we do not see why Mr. GLADSTONE and others should make his retirement an indispensable condition of Home Rule advocacy, if on principle they are Home Rulers; and we cannot but think there is a great deal in what Mr. PARNELL said in Limerick as to the inadequacy of the provision of the Home Rule measure which Mr. GLADSTONE is prepared to concede to Ireland. This, so far as we can see, would settle nothing finally, and it is not improbable that before many years the British Government would be seen to propose the repeal of the Home Rule Act, if passed on the lines proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE. The withdrawal of the land question from an Irish Parliament, the retention of judicial appointments by the English Government, and the command of the police force by that Government, would render Home Rule for Ireland a mockery, a dilution, and a snare. Such arrangements would render the measure unworkable, and after a little could have no other effect than the exasperation of the people and

the creation of a state of things worse than the present. At the same time, however, we do not see how the retention of the leadership by Mr. PARNELL would either prevent the establishment of a better arrangement, or the prevention of the evils feared. He is, no doubt, an able and far-seeing and determined politician, but it cannot be admitted that there is only one such man in all Ireland. The Irish cannot afford to offend or oppose Mr GLADSTONE, and should not think of doing so, unless driven to such a course by an absolute necessity. Unless the measure proposed by the leader of the Liberal party in Great Britain should be little else than a sham, it would be very unwise to run counter to his views as to the leadership of Mr. PARNELL. As we have said more than once before, it is extremely to be regretted that the occasion should have arisen of discussing this painful question. But the facts relating to it are notorious, and force themselves on the attention of all Irishmen, and many others. We heartily wish Mr. PARNELL would of his own accord relinquish a position which appears to us, under the circumstances, utterly untenable. We join with all who affirm that his services to the cause of Ireland have been very great, and that all Irishmen owe him a deep debt of gratitude; but this would not justify them in imperiling the question of Home Rule, and we hesitate not so say that Mr. PARNELL if he thought the cause in danger, would himself be amongst the very first to desire his relinquishment of the leadership of the party. This he evidently does not yet see, and it is this that is so greatly to be regretted. We can only hope he may soon come to see it.

GODLESS EDUCATION.

THERE are still to be found some persons who refuse to admit that our present system of public education is a godless system, or anti-Christian. To us this seems wonderful. The law, by virtue of which it exists, expressly forbids the teaching of religion, and this is enough for all common-sense people and all without an axe to grind. This system, if it is not godless, is godly—there is no middle term. But in what sense can it be said to be godly or Christian, since nothing is permitted to be taught concerning God or CHRIST. Why even the name of CHRIST and His religion is absolutely ignored under this system. What more needs to be said to prove that it is a godless system? It is purely secular, and if in any school under it there exist religious teaching this is contrary to the law, a breach of contract, and, consequently, cannot change or modify the system itself. That it is anti-Christian is evident. To see this it is only necessary to call to mind what CHRIST himself says—viz., He that is not with Me is against Me. The system, therefore, which does not recognise and uphold the Christian religion is necessarily anti-Christian. It is in vain, consequently, for the patrons and advocates of this system to deprecate its being called anti-Christian, for this it is in an intense degree, in as much as it excludes all recognition of CHRIST and His religion, and by this exclusion teaches children to esteem mere secularism above Christianity as a matter of more importance to society and of more value to the individual than the teaching of CHRIST. Great stress is laid on the teaching of good manners and orderly habits under this system, and great importance is attached to the development it gives to the intellect. We do not undervalue these things, but all these can exist and have existed under pure paganism, and to affirm that the obtaining of these results purges the system from the charge of godlessness is to talk and write altogether beside the question. No; the present system of public education is utterly godless and anti Christian, and no amount of special pleading and by-play can excuse it or wipe away the charge of godlessness. It is for the members of a professedly Christian community to seriously consider whether or not they are neglecting their most imperative and solemn duty in any longer tolerating such a system amongst them.

THE Rev. Father Donnelly's parishioners have presented him with a handsome buggy, harness, lamps and rugs, as a token of the esteem in which he is justly held by them. The rev. gentleman in accepting the gift said, he could not receive it as a personal gift, but for the use of the mission, which however, was all the same. He said it was highly gratifying to him to know that he had won their esteem and approbation while discharging his duty amongst them. "I thank you one and all for your goodness," he added, "and in return you will be daily remembered at the altar, which is the best remembrance of all."

THE Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Rector of St. John's College Sydney, and Mr. Alderman W. Hughes, also of that city, arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday and were entertained by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, who accompanied them in a drive around the vicinity. The distinguished visitors left for Queenstown on Wednesday morning, with the intention of, afterwards, catching the steamer for the Sounds at Invercargill.—We understand that his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne and the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, Coadjutor Bishop of Sydney, will visit Dunedin early next month.

THE Rev. Father Kelly, S.J., preached in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening. The rev. preacher spoke highly of the delight and astonishment with which he had seen the works performed by the Catholics of this city, and predicted still greater things to come in the near future. He exhorted the congregation to avail themselves to the full of the institutions erected by them. The rev. gentleman is an impressive and earnest speaker. We regret to find him showing unmistakable marks of extreme delicacy, but we trust he may benefit by the fine climate of New Zealand and the restorative properties of the hot springs, which it is his intention to visit.

AT a meeting of the Wellington Branch of the Irish National League, held last night, (says the *Evening Post* of the 8th inst.) it was decided that no action should be taken in connection with Irish affairs. The members considered the matter was in very good hands, and that the re-establishment of their cause upon a proper footing is only a matter of time.

MR. SYDNEY HOBEN, the young New Zealander pianist who has met with such distinguished success in his studies and performances at the Leipzig Conservatoire, (says the *Wellington Post* of the 10th inst.) is at present making a tour of the colony, and arrived in town by last night's Manawatu train, accompanied by his brother Mr. E. D. Hoben, who acts as his business manager. Mr. Sydney Hoben entered the Conservatoire about three years ago to study the pianoforte, and showed such marked proficiency at once that within three months he was called upon to play at one of the concerts of the institution, despite the unwritten rule which prevents students from appearing publicly until they have been twelve months within the walls. Hard work last year told seriously upon his health, and after various methods of treatment had been tried his medical advisers ordered him to take a trip to the colony. Upon this he is now engaged, and at its conclusion will return to the famous German musical college. Mr. Hoben goes on to Christchurch and Dunedin to-morrow, and will perform in Wellington about the end of the present month. His letters to various New Zealand journals, describing life in and about the "Con," will have already created a personal interest in him, and his appearance in public should be looked forward to by amateur players upon the much-hackneyed but seldom properly-used piano.

THAT worthy contemporary of ours the Napier *Daily Telegraph* is certainly fruitful in comical remarks. "Barnardo," says he "is harassed because his work of benevolence recognises no religion." But here is what Barnardo, in his latest begging pamphlet, has to say for himself. "Roman Catholic Aggression. Texts for a sermon upon this topic might be found by the hundred in modern life, and apparently in ever-increasing number. Not content with the claim for toleration and religious equality which is now universally conceded, the Roman Catholicism of to day proves itself true to its traditions by pushing forward its pretensions upon every pretext and at every opportunity which it can twist into its service. In the recent history of our own Homes the dictatorial and impertinent aggressiveness of the Romanists has been exhibited to a marked degree. Both in their overt action, and through those numerous organs of the press which they either control or influence, this tendency has often manifested itself; and doubtless public opinion has been in no slight degree affected by the quiet, persistent, and in general underground action of this ancient enemy of the Protestant faith, in pushing forward, in season and out of season, its arrogant claims."

ONCE more (says the *Liverpool Catholic Times*) the veteran kidnapper of Catholic children, Dr. Barnardo, has suffered defeat in a court of law. His appeal in the case of the boy Jones has been dismissed with costs. The judges, however, endeavoured to salve his wounded feelings by commending his benevolence. We are quite as much in sympathy with benevolent work as their lordships, and Dr. Barnardo would have had nothing but words of praise from us had he confined to Protestants his efforts for the reformation and improvement of destitute children. If the Master of the Rolls has not come across any case of a Catholic institution having rescued a child and Protestant people trying to get it away, it is not because Catholics are less alive to the interests of the young, but because they honourably restrict their zeal to the promotion of the welfare of the little ones of their own faith. The course which they pursue Dr. Barnardo should also follow if he desires to avoid litigation.

CONCERNING the recent cable advice that Mr. Clutsam was to play before her Majesty the Queen, the *Auckland Star* says.—"Mr.

George Clutsam may almost be claimed as an Auckland'ed, as he practically commenced his musical career in this city and was always looked upon as a promising pianist. He left Auckland with Miss Amy Sherwin's Company some years ago, and went round with her, visiting Australia, India, China, and the Continent, ultimately arriving in London, where he brought out a symphony which received very favourable notice. The last number of the *Musical Times* states that Mr. Clutsam was one of the pianists of a strong company of which Mr. Sims Reeves is a member. Now we learn that he has played before Royalty, and as Mr. Clutsam is still quite a young man—under 30—he should have a promising future before him. Mrs. Clutsam—the mother of this talented pianist—resides at Ponsonby, and, it will be remembered, took a leading part in the performance of 'The Sorcerer,' by the Amateur Opera Club.—Mr. Clutsam once lived with his mother in Dunedin. We remember it clearly. He was Master Clutsam then, and one day one of our Catholic boys—a wild sort of a hero he was—knocked the hat off him in the street. His mother, who, at the time, sat under the squat Minerva on the top of the Lyceum, wrote to the newspapers declaring that all connected with the boy in any shape or form were a terrible set of yahoos. She did not exactly use that language, which would not have been either ladylike or musical on her part, but such was her suggestion in the words she did write. We made an inquiry into the matter and all the explanation we could get was that Master Clutsam, as he appeared in public, was rather a temptation to boys in general, and that boys in particular, whether they would or no, felt they must have a shy at him. Hence we conclude that Master Clutsam, even at that early age, bore outward marks of genius. Anecdotes of this kind are commonly told of distinguished men by their biographers, and, therefore, we record the facts so that they may be at hand when the time comes for their employment.

THE reception of the Irish delegates in America was magnificent, as we had foreseen. Everywhere enthusiastic crowds welcomed them, and eminent men were present to meet and support them. At a meeting in New York, 33,000 dols were subscribed and 4000 dols were taken at the door. In Philadelphia the receipts amounted to 20,000 dols, in Boston to 7,500 dols, and everywhere they were liberal and generous in the extreme. The *Pilot* is referring to the matter speaks as follows:—"The sneers of the London *Times* and the impertinent meddling of the London *Tablet*, in regard to the mission of the Irish envoys in America, have had their legitimate effect. The assertion of Joseph Chamberlain, that the bulk and respectability of American public opinion were opposed to the Irish Home Rule struggle, has had its legitimate effect. . . . They are welcomed and helped by the State and city officials; by Americans of every ancestry and creed, by the American Catholic clergy, who have always been prominent in every legitimate movement for Irish Home Rule. The *Times* and the *Tablet*, Messrs Balfour and Chamberlain, have indeed proved themselves great formative forces on American public opinion."

THE appointment of Dr. Magee, Anglican Bishop of Peterborough, to fill the archiepiscopal See of York is one of the sizes of the times. We do not as a rule concern ourselves about such matters relating to the Church of England, but this is an exceptional occasion. It is the first time that an Irishman has been so honoured. Dr. Magee, as an Irishman, could indeed have had no hope of promotion to an English bishopric had not the party interested in retaining the Irish Establishment thought to strengthen their hand by showing the existence of an intimate connection between the branches of their Church, respectively, in England and Ireland. This it was that brought about the appointment of that eloquent Irish divine to the see of Peterborough. It may be reckoned of credit to the Irish nation that the Bishop in that position has so proved his abilities and established his reputation that the greater honour—the greatest except one—is now conferred upon him. The full significance of the appointment may be realised by those who recollect that, until the appointment of Archbishop Trench, the immediate predecessor of the present Anglican Archbishop of Dublin, no Irishman, or man of Irish parentage—for Dr. Trench was that alone, and even that partially—had been allowed to occupy that See. Indeed, properly speaking, Lord Plunket may be said to be the first Irish Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and his appointment took place after disestablishment. Some people, however, labour under the delusion that it is Irish Catholics alone who are an object of contempt and suspicion on the other side of the Channel.

AMONG the deaths reported this week is that of Mr Clifford Lloyd. Well, peace be to his ashes. The less said about him the better. If we can be nothing else, we can at least be charitable—so far, that is, as holding our tongues goes.

A FUND organised by the Lord Lieutenant and Mr Balfour for the relief of Irish distress is apparently meeting with general support. Why, however, charity rather than right and justice should

be called into play, it is not so easy to see. Still, let us rejoice that the needy are succoured in any way. At the same time, whatever our feeling respecting the traditional Greeks may be, we retain a sneaking suspicion of the living Sassenach—at least, when he adheres to his time-honoured methods.

WHAT is the meaning of the release of the Invincibles, Mullett and Moroney? The National papers explain that of D. Janry as the reward of services rendered during the Parnell Commission. Are the other men set free merely to contradict this explanation? It looks rather like it.

MATTERS in Ireland still continue very unsettled. Who is to lead or who is not to lead is evidently still the object of a warm contest. Mr Parnell has had an enthusiastic reception in Limerick, where he has denounced the Liberal leaders for having no land policy, and condemned the abandonment by the Radicals of the peasant-proprietory clause in the Land Purchase Bill. "He himself," reports the cable, "believed that the land question ought to be settled concurrently with that of Home Rule, or left to an Irish Parliament to deal with, otherwise it would be impossible to govern Ireland without stringent and strong coercion. Without a settlement of the land question Home Rule, instead of becoming a source of strength and freedom, would be a sham, ending in the resumption of the Government by the Imperial Parliament." He also repeated the accusations brought by him in his manifesto against Mr Gladstone, and offered to retire if his opponents would guarantee certain points—viz., (1) a charter for the settlement of the land, or power to the Irish people to settle it themselves; (2) power to secure the interests of labour and of artisans; (3) the control of the Irish police; and (4) to concede the appointment of the judges and magistrates in Ireland. As matters now are, Irish affairs stand in jeopardy. Union, moreover, the one powerful force that had advanced their interests, seems almost hopelessly broken. There is no use in minimising the miseries of the position. What a gala day has, alas, arrived for the Tories and the Primrose habitations!

How art no doubt deserves appreciation, and, they say, the study of the nude is objected to only by the prudish. A lady and gentleman, who have apparently been in swimming together, without any bathing costume however, and have come out to dry themselves sitting in close contact on the bank, may form a pretty subject for a picture or a photograph; so may a naked lady, assaulted by a half-dressed gentleman, and stretched beside the naked body of a gentleman who seems to have just been murdered; so may a young lady or her statue, becomingly but scantily attired in a garland of flowers. All this and some more of the same kind, we say, may be very pretty and appropriate and delightful in art, and all that kind of thing. What we would venture to hint, however, is that it hardly forms a becoming border for a central picture representing a sacred subject. We mention neither a local habitation nor a name. We just throw out a hint, by which perhaps good taste may be called into action.

GREYMOUTH AND BRUNNERTON CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

THE annual entertainment and distribution of prizes in connection with St. Mary's School, All Saints' Convent, Greymouth, took place at the Convent previous to the Christmas holidays. The excellent programme carried out by the pupils spoke volumes for the training of the Sisters of Mercy, and clearly showed that our conventual institutions are far above all other educational institutions in the education and training which the young ladies receive, and which admirably fit them to take their part in any sphere of life in which their lot may be cast. The following is the programme produced, with a list of prize-winners:—Evening (vocal trio), troupe; 'Home to our Mountains' (piano duet), Misses M. Beresford, M. Smith, M. M. Ardle, S. Rowe, M. M. Ardle, T. Beresford; 'Tell me where do Fairies dwell' (vocal duet), Misses G. Moss, Florence Moss; 'The Last Rose of Summer' (violin solo), Master P. O'Connor; 'The Mermaid's Song' (piano duet), Misses M. Beresford, S. Rowe, B. Webber, M. D. very, K. Devery, H. Beresford; 'The Reproof of the Flower Angel'—Characters: First Queen (Rose), Kate Sheedy; Second Queen (Lily), Kate Griffin; Bee, Mabel Beresford; Daisy, Rose Richardson; Mignonette, Annie M'Donnell; Violet, Nellie Dupre; Heliotrope, Maggie O'Connor; Flower Angel Lydia Peratti.—Vocal duet, 'The Angel,' troupe; piano duet, 'Thy Voice is Near,' Kate Sheedy, Maggie O'Connor, Lydia Peratti, Annie M'Donnell, Maude Bourke, Bertha Webber; vocal solo, 'Scenes that are Brightest,' Gertrude Moss; piano duet, 'Tripping through the Daisies,' Mary Lees, Alice Dorian, Emma Dungan, Jane Ryall, Kate O'Connor, Emily M'Donnell; piano solo, 'Irish Diamonds,' T. Griffin, L. Webber, S. Dupre.—'Wealth and Wisdom,'—A drama in six scenes.—Characters: Mrs Holmes, E. M'Donnell; Hattie and Jimmie, two sisters, daughters of Mrs Holmes, F. Moss and S. Dupre; Goddess of Wisdom, E. M'Donnell; Goddess of Wealth and Pleasure, K. O'Connor; Mrs Fidelity, G. Moss; Lebbie, L. Webber; Susan, M. M'Donnell; Mrs Goodwin, Winnie Peratti; Dr Steuben-Benfenster, Teresa Griffin; Mrs Hopkins and children of Mrs Finlay, Mary Lee, M. Warner, M. Petrie, E. Boyd; Kate, sister of Mrs Hopkins, Cecilia Foot, Jane, a servant, Violet Foot; Mrs

Foster, an invalid, Maggie Dupre.—Interval.—Piano solo, 'Martha, Maggie Dupre; march, violin and piano, M. Byrne, T. Griffin, E. McDonnell, W. Peratti, Julia McGain, A. Dorrian; vocal trio, 'Arrayed in Clouds,' Lizzie Webber, G. Moss, M. Dupre; 'Triumphal March,' J. McGain, L. Webber, L. Peratti; 'Holiday Song,' troupe.

The list of distribution of prizes is as follows:—

Christian Doctrine, first division, Emily McDonnell; second, Annie McDonnell.

Matriculation Class—Grammar and composition, Emma Dungan; History, Gertrude Moss; Euclid, Emma Dungan; French, Maggie Dupre; Latin, Emily McDonnell; Botany, Maggie Dupre.

Civil Service Class—Composition, Mary Kennedy; geography, Mary Kennedy.

Seventh Class—Arithmetic, 1st prize, Florence Moss; 2nd, Winifred Peratti; Diligence, Florence Moss; Geography, Winifred Peratti; French (presented by Mrs Martin) Florence Moss.

Sixth Class—Diligence, 1st prize, Kate O'Connor; 2nd, Elith McMillan; 3rd, Mary Lee; reading and composition, Maggie McMillan; geography and history, Julia McGain; arithmetic, Violet Foot; algebra, Mary Lee; writing 1st prize, Violet Foot; 2nd, Teresa Griffin; diligence, Lizzie Webber; good conduct, Kate O'Connor; Needlework (presented by Miss Sheedy), Edith McMillan.

Fifth Class—Diligence, 1st prize, Katie Sheedy; 2nd, Maggie O'Connor; 3rd, Rose Richardson; good conduct, Annie McDonnell; grammar, Kate Sheedy; geography, Kate Griffin; reading, Mabel Beresford; arithmetic, 1st prize, Maggie O'Connor; 2nd, Kate Griffin.

Fourth Class—Diligence, Maud Bourke; arithmetic, Bertha Webber.

Third Class—Diligence, 1st Amy Richardson, 2nd Ethel Boyd; history, Marion Petrie; good conduct, Mary Warner; Reading, Sylvia Bowe; arithmetic, Mary Smith; orthography, Ivy Hildebrand; penmanship, Gerald Griffin.

Music—1st prize Sophia Dupre, 2nd Julia McGain, Theory of music, Emily McDonnell, Music (violin), Patrick O'Connor, Vocal music (presented by Miss McDavitt), 1st prize Lizzie Webber, 2nd Gertrude Moss, Amiability, Teresa Griffin, Drawing, Rose Richardson.

Programme of entertainment given by the children of St. Mary's Infant School, Greymouth, with list of prize winners:—

Kindergarten exercise, troupe; piano duet, 'Home to our mountains,' Mabel Beresford, Mary Smith, Sylvia Rowe, Irene Beresford, Mary McArdle, Maggie McArdle; recitation, 'Somebody's mother,' Hilda Beresford; song, 'The cuckoo,' troupe; piano duet, 'Mermaid's song,' Mabel Beresford, Katie Devery, Bertha Webber, Maggie Devery, Sylvia Rowe, Hilda Beresford; recitation, 'Old Wab,' Mary McArdle, Katie Devery; Kindergarten exercise, troupe; piano solo, 'Happy heart's waltz,' Sylvia Rowe; recitation, 'The angels,' Lizzie McDonnell, Louisa Richardson, Maggie Devery, Mary McArdle, Hetie Keddell, Nellie McDonnell; song, 'Birdie's ball,' troupe; recitation, 'Tell the truth,' Clara Webber, John Hannan; piano solo, 'Soldier's return,' Bertha Webber, 'The Gold Thimble'—Characters: Madame Berton (a poor widow), Florence McDonnell; Julia and Ernestine (her daughters) Amy Richardson and Bertha Webber; Countess de Ranz fi, Sylvia Rowe; servant to the Countess, Ivy Hildebrand; Dorot y, Irene Beresford; Consoler, Nellie Griffin. Christmas song, troupe.

The following is the list of distribution of prizes:—

Catechism, Gerald W. O'Kane, Amiability, Maggie Devery, Reading in 2nd class—1st prize, Mary McArdle; 2nd, Hilda Beresford, Spelling—1st prize, Gerald W. O'Kane; 2nd, Lorne Richardson, Arithmetic, Lizzie McDonnell, Writing, Nellie Griffin, Reading in 1st class—1st prize, Maggie McArdle; 2nd, Hetie Keddell, Spelling—1st prize, Grey Barton; 2nd, Katie Devery, Arithmetic, Clara Webber, Application, Nellie McDonnell, 1st prize in Primer class, John Hannan; 2nd, Fred Dupre.

The Catholic inhabitants of Brunerton and surrounding districts have recently erected a neat and substantial building school room, 38ft. by 24 ft., with two rooms attached—sitings to m. 12ft. by 14ft., and bedroom, 10 ft. by 12ft.—for the use of the clergymen when staying in Brunerton on Saturday and Sunday nights. This long-felt want has at last been supplied through the energy of the Rev. Fathers Carew and Briand, and of the comparatively few Catholic inhabitants of Brunerton. The school is still in debt a considerable amount, but it is still to be hoped that, now the labour troubles are over and the miners have settled down once more to steady work the debt will be soon paid off. The school is ably and efficiently conducted by two of the Sisters of Mercy from All Saints' Convent, Greymouth, who came up by train in the morning and returned in the evening. Previous to the erection of this schoolroom the Sisters have been teaching for close on five years in the Brunerton Catholic Church, and though their remuneration has been merely nominal, they never missed a day, whether cold or wet, in coming to impart a sound religious and secular instruction to the children attending the Brunerton Catholic school. Their first annual entertainment was given a year in the new school room, when all those present enjoyed a rare treat. The attendance was not as large as the entertainment deserved, but this may be accounted for by the fact that many were working, and that Saturday evening is not a good night to hold an entertainment in Brunerton. All the pupils were well represented in their parts, the singing was good, and the acting was admirably good, some of the pupils showing rare talent and remarkable histrionic ability.

The following is the programme produced:—Song, 'Merry, Merry Christmas,' singing class; recitation, 'Idle Willie and his Mother,' K. Moore, L. Killen; piano duet, 'Liquid Gum,' K. O'Loughlin, A. Parsons; song, 'The Tailor,' singing class; piano solo, 'Whispers from Eden,' S. Jones; 'The Dog and the Thief,' R. O'Loughlin, J. McParland; piano duet, 'What are the Wind Waves Saying,' A. McParland, L. Moore; song, 'Old Folks at Home,' singing class, drama in one act, 'Conceit is as bad as Consumption'—characters, Jessie (Mrs. Blackton's companion), L. Lally, Mary and Agnes (Mrs. Blackton's nieces), A. Parsons, K. McParland; Mrs. Blackton, M. Meehan; Dr. Alaim, F. O'Donnell; song, 'God Save Ireland,' singing class; piano duet, 'Palermio,' K. O'Loughlin and S. Jones. A

lawsuit, 'Goodygrim v. Lapstone.—Characters: The Judge, Master F. Heslin; Counsellor Puzzle, Master D. Magee; the Jew Pedlar, Master A. Crawford; Counsellor Botherm, Master P. Lally; Witnesses, Masters J. Kelly, C. Rogers, J. McParland. Piano solo, 'Abyssinian Expedition,' Miss Sarah Jones; song, 'God Defend New Zealand,' singing class.

After the performance the prizes were presented by the Rev. Father Carew, who cordially thanked the Sisters and pupils for the admirable entertainment provided that evening, and said that it compared favourably with entertainments carried out by older actors and amateurs with more pretensions. He was pleased and proud of the beautiful school-room which they had now in Brunerton, and he warmly thanked the Catholics of the district, as also many non-Catholics, who helped to erect such a substantial building. For the information of those present he would tell them that he had completed the examination of all the schools in his parish, and that they all made very good progress during the year and passed a very creditable examination. He would also tell them that the Catholic schools of the parish were now providing instruction for 425 pupils without a cent of Government money being expended either on the building of the schools, or the teaching of the children, thus saving the Government about £1600 annually in this parish for education, exclusive of school building grants. It was a great wrong and injustice on the part of the Government of the country to deprive Catholics of their fair share of the education vote, especially as they were providing as good a secular education as given in any of the State schools. They had been doing this for the last thirteen years and he hoped the Government would very soon see the great injustice they were perpetrating. He then presented the prizes, which were as follows:—Christian Doctrine—1st prize, Agnes Parsons; 2nd, Teresa O'Donnell; 3rd, James McParland.

Sixth Class—Application, 1st prize, Frederick Heslin; 2nd, Daniel Magee; History, Frederick Heslin; Arithmetic, Frederick Heslin.

Fifth Class—Application, prize, Arthur Crawford; History, Agnes McParland; Geography, Kate McParland; Grammar, Agnes Parsons; Arithmetic, Arthur Crawford; Writing, Laura Jones; Reading, Kate McParland; Needlework, Lizzie Moore.

Fourth Class—Application, Margaret Meehan; History, Lizzie Lally; Geography, Hannah Magee; Grammar, Ellen Moore; Arithmetic, Hannah Magee; Writing, Lizzie Killen; Reading, Louisa McDonnell; Needlework, Teresa O'Donnell.

Third Class—Application, prize, James McParland; History, James Ruau; Geography, John Kelly; Grammar, James Magee; Arithmetic—1st prize, Christopher Rogers; 2nd, Patrick Lally; Writing, 1st prize, Mary Anne Moore; 2nd, Alice Rogers; Reading, 1st prize, Michael O'Loughlin; 2nd, Lucy Parsons; 3rd, Mary Hillier; Spelling, 1st, James O'Donnell; 2nd, Michael Hillman; Needlework, Kate Moore; Music, 1st prize, Sarah Jones; 2nd, Kate O'Loughlin; Singing, Kate O'Loughlin.

Catechism, Mary Kelly; reading in second class, Michael O'Reilly; reading in first class, Mary O'Neill; reading in primer, 1st prize, Philip Rogers; 2nd prize, Augusta Bishop; spelling in second class, Mary Mullins; spelling in first class, 1st prize, Maria Lally; 2nd prize, Maggie Mullins; 3rd prize, John Johnston; arithmetic in second class, Thomas Lally; arithmetic in first class, 1st prize, John Meehan; 2nd prize, Bridget Callinan; writing in second class, Mary Meehan; writing in first class, K. O'Donnell; writing in primer, 2nd prize, K. Moore; application, Lawrence Magee, Mary Seely, Rose McKnight; catechism in primer, 2nd prize, Charles O'Donnell; alphabet, 1st prize, Grey Buckby; 2nd prize, Dorothy Buckby.

I am very much pleased to be able to furnish the readers of the TABLET with the names of seven young ladies from All Saints' Convent, Greymouth, who have passed the London University's musical examination with very high percentages—viz., 100, 98.94, 92.90, 91, and 61. Their names are Misses Emily McDonnell, Mary O'Donnell, Sophia Dupre, Emma Dungan, Kate McDonnell, Nellie Seely, and Winifred Peratti. The following copy of a letter which the Rev. Mother received, previous to the result of the examination being known, explains itself:—

Wellington, November 26, 1890.

"MADAM.—In reply to your note I am afraid I cannot supply you with a list of the Greymouth candidates, but their anxiety will soon be satisfied, as the cards have been sent, and the certificates will be forwarded in a few days. The results are very satisfactory, and the Convent pupils have obtained a higher average than any others in this district.—I am, yours faithfully, ROBERT PARKER."

From this and other such testimony may be seen why Catholics deservedly take a pride in their conventual institutions, where the range of subjects taught are so varied, and where the pupils attain such a high standard of efficiency, coupled with a sound religious and moral training.

At Karlsruhe, Baden, the police fine anyone who plays on the piano with an open window.

Dr V. Osborn, C.B.S. has commenced practice in Dunedin. Dr. Cross comes from Invercargill, where he practised with great success for eight years, having, in fact, the largest practice in the town. He is very much regretted by his late patients.

Mr W. Harris, of the Imperial Boot Depot, Princess street, Dunedin, invites inspection of his splendid stock of boots and shoes. Mr Harris has just received shipments quite unrivalled in quality.

The McCormick reaper and binder is still keeping far ahead of all others. Everywhere a trial is made or a competition takes place to demonstrate its virtues. To record all the contests in which it has proved *facile princeps* would be a work of time. We may, however, mention, in passing, that among its recent victories have been those at Auckland on November 11, at Yarrowonga on November 12, at Tatura on November 18, and at Tamworth on December 6, where the machine won the two prizes offered, and in each instance obtained the full number of points.

DONAGHY'S BINDER TWINES.

No. 1—Best Prize Medal Manila.
No. 2—Second Quality (Mixed).
No. 3—New Zealand Flax.

CONSUMPTION OF DONAGHY'S TWINE SINCE FIRST YEAR OF ITS MANUFACTURE.

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Tons ...	10	25	50	55	85	210	377	515

Tons.

Expected consumption for the approaching season, 700 Tons.

M. DONAGHY & CO., LTD.

OTAGO STEAM ROPE AND TWINE WORKS,

DUNEDIN.

WHITAKER BROS.

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS, ETC.,

183 Lambton Quay, Wellington, and Boundary Street, Greymouth.

NEW SUPPLIES! NEW BOOKS!

Bridgett, Rev. T. E., History of the Holy Eucharist in Great Britain, 2 vols., 19s

Blunders and Forgeries, 6s 6d.

The Prigment, being the life of a Prig, etc., 5s 6d

A Romance of the ecclesiastics, by the Prig, 5s 6d

The Venerable Bede, Expurgat-d, Exponed, etc., 4s

Wilfrid Ward, The Wish to Believe, 5s 6d

The Clothes of Religion, 4s

Henri Perreye and his Counsels to the Sick, 5s 6d

A Year's Meditations, translated from the French, 6s 6d

Bernard, From World to Cloister, or My Novitiate, 5s 6d

Richardson, Rev. Austin, What are the Catholic Claims? 3s 6d

Rivington, Rev. Luke, Plain Reason for Joining the Church of Rome, 4s

Mivart, St. George, On Truth—A Systematic Enquiry, 16s 6d

Dependence on the Insecurity of the Anglican Position, 5s 6d

The Origin of Human Reason, 11s 6d

Lilly, W. S., Ancient Religion and Modern Thought, 13s

Hendrick, Dom Lawrence, The London Charter-House—Its Monks and Its Martyrs, 15s 6d

Manning, Cardinal, Towards Evening—Extracts from Writings, 2s 3d

Life and Works of St. Bernard, edited by Dom Mabillon, 2 vols., 24s

Wirth, Rev. Augustine, The Pulpit Orator, containing seven elaborate sermons for each Sunday, translated from the German, 6 vols., 70s

Imitation of Christ, bound in roan, 1s 3d

Catechism of Perseverance, new and cheap edition, 1s 9d

Cardinal Newman's Apologia, 4s; Miscellanies, 4s; Callista, 4s.

Note—Orders booked for cheap editions of Cardinal Newman's works.

Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan, Thomas Davis; Memories of an Irish Patriot, 13s 6d

Manzoni, The Betrothed Lover, richly bound, 2s 6d

Moore's Irish Melodies, with the accompaniments of Sir John Stevenson and Sir Henry Bishop, handsomely bound, 8s 6d

Ave Maria, latest volume, 11s 6d

Knocknagow, or the Homes of Tipperary, 4s

Ferguson, W. T., The Pope and the New Era, 6s 6d

Ferguson, Lady, The Story of the Irish before the Conquest, 6s 6d

Upton, W. C., Cuchulain, the Story of His Combats at the Ford, a dramatic poem, 4s

Ireland in the Days of Dean Swift, 6s

The largest and best variety of Prayer Books in the Colonies to select from. Prices from 3d to 40s each. A very choice Stock of Lace Pictures for Prayer Books, 2d, 4d, 6d, and 1s each.

JUST RECEIVED

Our new supplies of PRIZE BOOKS. All Orders carefully attended to.

Splendid Variety of STATUES now landing per "Ionic," comprising The Sacred Heart, The Blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph, 10, 12, 18, 23, and 36 inches high. Will easily wash.

Immense Assortment of XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS from 1d upwards. Try our packet of Twelve Cards, only 6d; do do Twenty-five, only 1s.

A Splendid Stock of BOOKLETS from 4d each.—Besides our Catholic Prize Books, we have a very select stock of Boys' and Girls' PRESENTATION and PICTURE BOOKS from 6d upwards.

Special Note.—We have now very Large Stocks of Xtian Brothers' and Marist Brothers' School Books. We are issuing a Special List of School Books, and will forward same at once on application.

Please note address—

WHITAKER BROS.,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,

183 Lambton Quay, Wellington, and Boundary Street, Greymouth.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF DATES.

MR. FRANK ARMSTRONG,
Surgeon Dentist of Dunedin,

WITH

MR. T. J. COLLINS

Fifteen months at the Dental Hospital, London, and Late Assistant with Mr. Ibbetson, F.R.C.S., West End, London,

Intend making the First of a Series of

QUARTERLY TOURS of the PROVINCE OF OTAGO,

And may be Consulted on the following Dates

at the following places:—

NASEBY—Nov. 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th (Monday to Thursday), at Horswell's Hotel.

ST. BATHAN'S—Nov. 21st and 22nd (Friday and Saturday), at Vulcan Hotel.

TINKER'S—Nov. 24th and 25th (Monday and Tuesday), at New Town Hotel.

OPHIR MILTON

CLYDE QUEENSTOWN

CROMWELL ARROWTOWN

ALEXANDRA GORE

ROXBURGH TAPANUI

LAWRENCE BALCLUTHA

Dates will be announced later.

A complete Outfit is carried, both for Operative and Mechanical Dentistry.

CONTINUOUS GUM WORK, which is so like the natural gum that detection is impossible.

Bar and Bridge Work. Gold Stampings. Stent's System, the best and lightest system of Vulcanite work. Gas, Cocaine or Chloroform administered. All the latest appliances.

FEES MOST MODERATE.

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

WE beg to notify to our numerous Friends and Customers that we have this day Disposed of our Business and Goodwill to MR. F. B. MUIR (late of Morris and Burton Bros.), who will continue to carry on the business of a PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHER in the old premises opposite Bank of New Zealand.

We have to ask for our successor a share of the Business that has been so liberally bestowed on us.
September 1st, 1890. RUTHERFORD AND CO.

F. B. MUIR

(late of Morris and Burton Bros.)

Has taken over that Handsome and Commodious Photographic Studio lately occupied by Rutherford and Co., opposite Bank N.Z., and will turn out NOTHING BUT HIGH-CLASS WORK.

Photography in all its Branches—Portrait, Landscape, Commercial

BEST VALUE FOR FURNITURE AND BEDDING

To be obtained is at

MULLER AND ANDERSON'S,

83 GEORGE STREET,

where Furniture is Repaired, Re-covered, and Polished, Mattresses

Re-made, and Pictures Framed at lowest possible prices.

American Organ, 16 Steps—a Bargain.

Parlour Suites from £7 15s; Organ Stools 25s; Piano Stools,

20s; Full size Iron Bedsteads from 24s up.—All Goods Guaranteed.

SCIENTIFIC Dress-cutting.—Mrs. Dreaver has Vacancies for Pupils. Now is the best time to learn.

MILLINERY Hats, beautifully trimmed with Flowers or Feathers; see windows for prices; Floral Hats, Lace Bonnets. Mrs. Dreaver's.

THE New Dress Materials, in Check, Diagonal Fancy, or Plain. Prints in all the newest designs. Mrs. Dreaver's.

THE BANSHEE'S WARNING: A STORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

(By JAMES MURPHY, Author of "The Forge of Clogogue," "The Cross of Glencarrig, etc., etc.)

CHAPTER XXX.

The horsemen shook themselves into motion, rode lightly round to the rear of the pass, and, couching their long spears, went straight at the cavalry, who, having failed to follow their fellows to the hill, were busy clearing the way by cutting to pieces stray broken bands who still defended positions of vantage.

The shock was great. Men and horses were quickly overthrown, and the glensmen in the victorious burst went through them, driving them to the mouth of the pass, where a furious fight ensued. For a moment the column of troopers reeled unsteadily, and the sudden affright that proceeds a panic set in. It needed but a second more to see them break and flee.

"Soldiers!" cried an officer riding down the hill from where the more adventurous and daring troopers were at work, "Soldiers! Will you allow a handful of savages to affright you? Rally near me, and show that English bravery is not an empty word!"

As if a trumpet had sounded victory in their ears, the hesitating soldiers cheered him—all sense of fear or intention of retreat vanished, as Mordaunt, flushed with victory, waved his sword above his head.

Maurice had joined his friends when the enemy had come near, and charged with them. He had gained the mouth of the pass, and commanded a fair view of the gallant stand the pikemen were making on the plain and behind the hedges. The hill-sides were covered with powder-smoke, and the fate of the battle there was unknown. But he saw at once that if his horsemen could get into the opening, the fate of the English infantry there was sealed. One brave effort and the day was won!

"Wicklow to me! A moi?" cried he, using in the excitement of the moment the French rallying cry. "Into the open, men; into the open!"

"You here, too, traitor!" cried Mordaunt, as leaping his horse across a low earthen dyke he spurred towards him. "You here—still treacherous and still disloyal!"

As he aimed a blow at his head, Maurice caught the blow on his sword, but before he had time to do more a portion of the column fleeing before the Wicklow men came rushing abreast, and in the collision his horse went down, and he himself was flung in the dyke. Stunned and bruised, he raised himself to his feet, but only to find that a similar event had befallen his foe, who, gathering himself together more deftly, advanced to meet him on foot.

It was a curious scene and a strange one—in the pass the opposing horsemen contested fiercely hand to hand for mastery, without order, without organisation, almost without leaders, a sort of military faction fight, in which lives were quenched every second, and no quarter was given or asked. On the hill-sides the cloud of musketry arose thicker and thicker, shutting out all view, and here in the grassy dyke, separated from the combatants only by a thin row of trees, the two foemen, perfectly unheeding the storm of war around, closed on one another. It was no hurried action, there was no haste, but coolly as it were a set and ordered duel, they confronted one another. Each felt that it was to be a fight to the death, each knew that his opponent was one of dangerous metal, and that a fatal thrust or feint or second's unsteadiness of hand brought death with it. It behoved each, for dear life's sake, and for triumph and revenge, to be cool and guarded, and therefore with eyes malignantly bent on each other, with foot advanced, and with swords on the level, they stood for a brief second, each hesitating to commence, and give the other the advantage.

Some thought of the sweet fair face among the Wicklow hills occurred to Maurice, for he said, without stirring his hand or taking his eye off the other—

"Must we, then, slay and kill one another, Mordaunt?"

If he meant the question as an attempt at reconciliation it failed in its effect.

"Traitor!—double-dyed traitor!—false to king and friend!" said Raymond, whilst the light leaped cold and malignant from his eyes, as he made a sudden thrust at his foe. The point of his sword passed through Maurice's uniform, grazing his side—had he not warded it off with a slight touch it would have passed through his heart. He felt the blood trickling from the wound. It taught him the danger in which he was more than anything else could, and, abandoning the attempt at reconciliation, grew wary, watchful, and cautious. Several passes were made, several times their steel crossed or along one another, evoking sparks, but neither gained the advantage. Both had grown careful, as behoved men face to face with a deadly enemy, and in whom the turn of a hair's breadth might mean death. A rapid play of sword blades, a successive series of steel-sparks, and Mordaunt's sword pierced his opponent's shoulder. At the same moment his foot slipped and he fell on one knee, but, as he did he threw away the sword, and snatched at the pistol in his belt—perhaps unthought of until now—and levelled it at his foe. Maurice stunned for a moment, leaped forward, the bullet passed him unharmed, and he lifted his sword to cleave his unrelenting enemy to the dust. He felt his strength going from him, and knew that if the duel continued much longer he should fall and be at the mercy of his antagonist. Life is sweet, and in the hour of utmost peril all other considerations vanish into nothing before its preservation! Once for all, now!

But he had mistaken the strength and activity of his foe, who suddenly leaped up and bounded in on him, throwing him off his guard. Maurice leaped quickly aside to avoid him, and with swift motion, almost instantaneous in its swiftness, brought his sword to the descent. As a wild wolf or a savage lion, the implacable foe must die. One or other must die; and, if possible, not he!

Raymond Mordaunt, missing his foe, stumbled and fell prostrate on his face. And as he did the uplifted sword descending to smite

him broke across in its descent; and, half-blinded with loss of blood and dust and perspiration, Maurice saw that it was shivered on an oak staff interposed between him and the object of his vengeance and that the staff was carried by a well-known form. A well-known face shone from amidst the midst of powder-smoke that had surrounded them, and a well-known voice spoke.

"This is not battle; this is murder!" said the interposer sternly.

"Friar Tully!" cried Maurice, in anger and surprise. "Friar, stand aside! You have no business here," as he turned with a broken sword to meet his fallen foe struggling to arise.

"Don't lift your hand—I command you!" said the Friar, facing him. "This is personal feud, therefore murder! Slay no man in hate! And look! Further bloodshed is useless, even if it was just. Look yonder! The day is lost. Fly, man, fly while there is time. Ireland's cause is in the dust, and will be for many a day. Fly; save yourself while there is yet time."

Appalled by the manner of his address as well as by his words, Maurice looked in the direction indicated. The hill-sides were bereft of smoke, and bare and open to the view. And a woeful sight met his eyes. The regiments of English cavalry had made sad havoc of the untrained Irish infantry. The slopes were covered with dead and wounded, and the Irish army—now a disorganised multitude—were flying in all directions, mostly in the direction of the spreading marshes and bogs behind! The fortunes of the day had unaccountably changed, and the battle was hopelessly lost.

Maurice stood thunderstruck.

"Fly, and save yourself," urged the Friar. "Loss and shame enough have come on our cause to-day. Fly while there is yet time. My place is here among the dying. Do you go?"

Thus urged, and scarcely knowing what he was doing, but conscious that some great and strange calamity had fallen, Maurice leaped into the saddle from which a dying soldier had just reeled and fallen, and seizing the reins put spurs to his horse and dashed forward to the entrance to the pass. Here, having gained the open, he could see that the defeat was complete. The English infantry at the bayonet point were driving the Irish musketeers before them on the swords of the cavalry above.

"One charge to save the poor fellows, Maurice," said a voice beside him. "And then for the hills. The day is lost beyond hope. Follow me then, and sweep the field of those fellows."

It was Hugh O'Byrne that spoke. And presently the heavy canter of horsemen behind told that the remnant of the glensmen were beside. In a moment they were riding down on the English bayonet men who, fighting in scattered array, were unable to coalesce and to save themselves from the horseman, and ran for shelter everywhere. This gave the broken ranks of the Irish pikemen time—not to reform, that was perfectly hopeless—but to seek retreat and safety in the swamps and quagmires of the bog where the English cavalry could not follow them.

The result secured, O'Byrne called out:

"Take the road to the right, men—make for the Wicklow hills."

A large body of cavalry was descending from the slopes to the aid of their fellows, and there was no time to be lost, if retreat was not cut off. The road—a narrow one—lay through the spreading bog, and along this the remnant of the horsemen flew. A steed came madly tearing along over the field, the reins trailing over his neck, the rider with head stooped, bending over his saddle. The reins had fallen from his nerveless hand.

Maurice, in the emergency of the moment, thought he recognised the wounded form, and spurring his horse came up with the maddened charger, caught the reins, and, whilst the scattered infantry were gathering towards the approach to the road to bar his way, swept by them, and rode with all his speed after the retreating glensmen—the hoofs of his horse raising sparks out of the stony surface of the road. The latter was considerably elevated above the surface of the surrounding bog—either because it had been so originally or that the latter had been much cut away and lowered, and so prevented the retreating horsemen being taken in flank.

"The enemy are pursuing us, Maurice," said O'Byrne as the former came up with him, "look yonder."

Looking, Maurice saw that in the distance a crowd of horsemen seemed coming.

"We had better turn and face them here," said the Wicklowman.

"It is a narrow road, and half a dozen are as good as a thousand.—We can give our wearied and wounded horsemen time to retreat by barring the enemy's way for a while."

"Precisely what I was thinking, said Maurice, as, galloping forward a little, he entrusted the charge of his wounded companion to one of the glensmen, and then returned.

"They must be hardy fellows if they dare to force men at bay on this narrow causeway," remarked Maurice, as, with faces set towards the late battlefield, they awaited the coming of the troopers.

"They seem coming at any rate," said Colonel O'Byrne. "I hope they may. It will be a fairer chance, and an even match than we had this day."

"By heavens! they are returning—they have thought better of it—see, they are riding back."

"The worse luck!" said the Wicklowman, disappointedly. "But stay—who are these two coming towards us?"

"Fugitives like ourselves, I fancy," said Maurice. "Our staying has frightened their pursuers. Let us see who they be."

"Why, Oney Na Coppul, I declare," cried O'Byrne in surprise as they drew rein and trotted easily up, "and—and—Roger Leix."

"Myself, fair, sure enough," said the former, in easy good-humour, "in a day like this wan does not mind the kind of a road he travels. An't it a time when a poor fellow is glad of company?"

"Ob, Roger," said Hugh, unheeding Oney's careless badinage which fell unpleasantly on his ears, "this has been an evil day for the cause."

"It has been a woeful day, no doubt," replied O'Moore, slowly, "but there are ups and downs in warfare, and another day may restore us what we lost."

S. & C.

SCOULLAR & CHISHOLM.

S. & C.

CHEAPEST FURNITURE AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE IN DUNEDIN.

Austrian Chairs, 6s 6d; Five-frame Brussels Carpets, 4s; Full size Iron Bedstead with Spring Mattress, £2 5s

— ALL GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP. —

FURNITURE IN NATIVE TIMBER A SPECIALTY.

S. & C.

SCOULLAR & CHISHOLM.

S. & C.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL, FARMERS' AGENCY COMPANY, LTD
NGAHAURANGA, WELLINGTON.

J. BREEN

...

...

Proprietor.

CUMBERLAND STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. BREEN begs to intimate to the residents of Wellington and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and will leave no act undone to ensure Comfort and Convenience to his Patrons.

Wines, Ales, and Liquors of the best brands always on hand.

Meals at all hours; Good Table; Charges Liberal.

Night Porter always in attendance.

YOURS TRULY,

J. BREEN, Proprietor.

EDWARD HERBERT, Esq., Chairman of Directors.

Mr. JOHN GRINDLEY, Managing Director.

Advances free of Commission now being made on next year's clip of Wool. Advance on growing crops, also Grain, Grass Seeds etc., in store.

Auction Sales held as follows:—Every Tuesday, weekly Grain sale at 11 o'clock. Every Tuesday, weekly sale Sheepskins, Hides Tallow, Rabbitkins. Wednesday, Fat and Store Stock at Burnside which is arranged for sale and drafted under the supervision of our Manager. Country and Clearing Sales arranged to suit clients.

FLAX Sales made to suit arrivals.

We have on sale at lowest current rates—Corn Sacks, Seaming Twine, Binding Twine (three qualities), Wool Packs, Fencing Wire Standards made to any gauge.

During the present Grain Season we will be prepared to make special terms for storage of Grain, and Auction Sales will be held every Tuesday, oftener if necessary.

JOHN GRINDLEY,
Manager and Auctioneer

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

WE desire to announce the Completion of our Shipments of Seasonable Drapery selected in the Centres of Fashion by our NEW BUYER, who, after a lengthened experience of our business both in Dunedin and Invercargill, has taken up the important duties of Home Buyer. His recent practical experience of our requirements manifest in the goods to hand, and being bought on the BEST TERMS THAT CASH CAN COMMAND, we have every confidence in requesting you to inspect our Stock before making your Season's Purchases.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

Ladies requiring a stylish Dress at a Moderate Cost will study their best rest by making their selection from our Stock, which is the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST ASSORTED in New Zealand. The following are some of the novelties:—

Rough-finish Cheviot, Bannockburn, Portree, Arran, Llanhamlet, and Stronoway in Checks, Stripes, and Plain. Summer Weights.

FRENCH NOVELTIES in Dress Lengths, Exclusive Designs and Colourings. FRENCH SUMMER SEGES and CASHMERES in 250 Colourings including all the New Art Shades, with Silks and Velvets to match. BLACK AND COLOURED DRESS SILKS, Newest Makes and Reliable Makes.

Dressmaking by First-class Dressmakers at the Lowest Charges consistent with Excellence in Style and Work.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

The Millinery for this Season is of a Charming Character. The Transparent and Floral Effects baffle description. The following are some of the new shapes in Straws—Christine, Ragged Robin, Adele, Last Century, Dart, Fleurette.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

We are showing better goods in Jackets, Mantles, Mantillas Capes, Russian Mantles, Rain Cloaks, Dining Gowns, etc.

The Beauty of the New Materials and the Grace and Elegance of the Styles are commanding marked attention.

While retaining our Reputation for High class goods, it is our special study to meet the requirements of all classes of the community. We keep nothing we cannot recommend, and by purchasing a lower class of goods you do not obtain the

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

E. O'CONNOR

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
CASHEL AND BARBADOS STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

Christian Bros., Marist Bros., and other School Books and Stationery always in stock. Landing New Books and Novelties. Catalogue for 1891 now ready and forwarded on application. The Trade, Religious Bodies, and School Committees liberally dealt with. Pure Wax Candles, Cha coal, Wicks, Tapers, Incense, etc.

Faber, All for Jesus. 6s.	Manning, Sin and its consequences. 5s.
" Foot of the Cross. 7s.	" Glories of the Sacred Heart. 5s.
" Precious Blood. 6s	" The Eternal Priesthood. 3s.
Milner's End of Religious Controversy. 3s 6d	" Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost. 5s.
The Virgin Mother of Good Counsel. 6s.	The Irish Race in the Past and Present. 10s 6d.
History of Ireland, by various authors, at 2s 6d and 5s.	Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell. 2s 6d.
Moore's Irish Melodies (to music), from 2s to 10s.	New Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan. 1s 3d.
Wiseman, Lectures on Science and Religion. 4s.	The Story of Ireland. 1s 3d.
" Lectures on the Catholic Church. 4s.	Poems by Denis Florence McCarthy, T. D. Sullivan, Lover, Moore, Burns, etc., etc.
" Fabiola or the Church of the Catacombs, enlarged, illustrated, and complete edition. 21s.	Standard Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, with Appendix, 640 pp., strongly bound. 3s 6d.

N.B.—Numbers of Muller's complete works. Elements of Ecclesiastical Law, by S. B. Smith.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO.

MALSTERS AND BREWERS.

[A CARD.]

J. P. MCALISTER

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

BRANDON STREET, WELLINGTON.

S. S. BANNISTER,

CHEMIST,

(From Roberts and Co., Chemists to the British Embassy, Paris).

THE "GRAND" PHARMACY,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—A competent Assistant sleeps on the Premises.
Telephone, 297.

IMPORTER OF—

Lundborg's Perfumes, Atkinson's Perfumes, Piesse and Labin's Perfumes, Gosnell's Cherry Blossom, Gosnell's Cherry Blossom Soap, Cashmere Bouquet, Savon Vel utine, Savon Tilia, Rimmel's Scented Oatmeal, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers.

"Yet you were so confident, Rory."

"My dear Hugh, with an evening advancing on us—was that a time to bear a doubting heart? But I tell you what, Hugh, there has been treachery somewhere. I dread these Pale Lords; they are neither true nor honest. Think of them appointing Mounsgarret, a dotting old fool, to the chief command. An uncle of Ormond's, too. The lives lost in the pass of Mageney, to-day, and the hills of Kilrush, are on their hands."

"Your fault, Rory, if you will excuse me for saying so. I never liked that alliance of Knockcroftly," said O'Byrne, slowly.

"It were well enough with honest men, but everything fails before treachery and dishonesty. These Catholic Lords of the Pale are honeycombed with falsehood and timidity."

"It is an evil ending for such a bright and hopeful commencement," remarked the Wicklow chief, gloomily.

"Don't speak of ending. It has not well commenced yet," replied O'Moore, hopefully. "Out of this disaster Ireland will arise with fresh energy and bolder spirit. Else she would not be the Ireland I hope and believe her to be. Mark me, we are only at the beginning of it."

"What do you propose? Have you any project for retrieving the disaster?"

"One, only one—but it is enough. Owen O'Neale must come over—come over at once, mind you, and take the command. And, by the way, Colonel O'Connor, was not that mission entrusted to you?"

"It would be too long to tell why it was not carried out," said Maurice, who had been riding beside and silently listening. "But it shall be soon. I am weary of this ill-fated land—wearied of seeing gallant lives lost—of seeing men brave and valiant, but undisciplined, led again trained troops, led to hopeless slaughter."

"Maurice has all a martinet's belief in the power of discipline and drill," observed O'Moore, with a touch of sarcasm. "Bold hearts, high spirit, and gallant patriotism go for little with him."

"I confess I share his beliefs a good deal," said O'Byrne. "But this is useless talk. Let us think over what can be done."

As they rode along rapidly to overtake the body of horsemen retreating in advance, they discussed the steps that should be taken. Finally, they agreed upon this. Maurice should sail at once for Spain. He should urge O'Neale's coming at once. The interests of Ireland that someone had, and that a strong one, should take up and bind together the scattered and diverse interests of the Irish chiefs. And who so fitting for this as the gallant officer who so splendidly represented on the Continent the great and warlike house of Ulster?

He should also invoke the Court of Spain for supplies, not of men, but of arms, ammunition, and guns. He should also apply to the Pope.

With hopes and suggestions such as these Roger Moore beguiled the way, until their hearts rose again and their spirits grew bright under the influence of his high and hopeful courage.

When they emerged from the bog and passed some miles towards the mountains in the distance, and as the shadows of night began to darken around the retreating and beaten force, O'Moore left them and turned his horse's head in the direction of Dublin on his way to his own home near the Boyne.

"By the way, Hugh," said he, coming back after he had ridden some distance, "I have information that may interest you, though I forgot it in the pressure of more disastrous news—Lady Ellen Maguire is married."

"Married!" cried O'Byrne, with a start.

"Aye, indeed. Better you should hear the news now than at another time. One pain neutralises another."

"To whom, Roger?" asked the chief in a halting whisper.

"Raymond Mordaunt. Father Tully had induced her to leave Dublin, and retire to her estates. Unfortunately, Mordaunt, who had been in danger of being captured by the troops returning from Drogheda, and had made a wide detour to escape"—

"Remember," interposed Maurice, whilst O'Byrne remained silent.

"To escape, came up with her carriage by pure accident. She was going away in anger with him, for some fancied neglect. A reconciliation was effected. Romance, distress, peril, manhood, heroism, and all that was on his side—and blind, infatuated love on hers. They were married, Hugh; married in Dublin, with her friends and kinsmen in arms or in prison, for religion and country, in a Protestant Church, and unless I am mistaken, she has abandoned her ancient creed as well as her ancient name. So much for woman's faith and truth, Hugh!"

He turned his horse's head northwards once more and disappeared in the gathering dusk.

O'Byrne rode forward, sunk in silence. It was long before he lifted his head to speak, but when he did, it was evident he had conquered the pain of heart the news occasioned him. If there were aching wounds of unreturned love in his breast, he closed them up, and spoke not of them.

From him Maurice learned of the relationship that existed between the Connaught heiress and Frank Tully. They had been foster brother and sister, and were, it was believed, attached to one another in early life by more than usual bonds of affection. Circumstances had parted them. Whilst, yet, with the glowing dreams of boyhood around him, Tully went, as many of the Irish youth then did, to the Continent, and had there renounced the world and embraced a religious life. Full of religious fervour, full of patriotic zeal, combining at once the highest culture with the most intense faith and love of land bordering almost on recklessness, he had come across to stir up the zeal of the Irish people for liberty and for Holy Church. He had—to his horror and mortification—early learned of the bent of Ellen Maguire's feelings, and had laboured to turn them into another current. He knew well that his affection for her Puritan lover would lead her eventually away from the Church. Perhaps from over-zeal, perhaps because her love or infatuation was unconquerable, the steps he took failed in their object and only aided that which they were meant to prevent.

(To be Continued.)

WESTPORT CHRISTMAS GLEANINGS.

WE have been favoured this Christmas with real West Coast weather—rain, nothing but rain, the sun peeping out occasionally from behind dark, murky curtains, to remind us that he still retains his place in the firmament, so that one might well say of Westport, as the poet Laureate of Ireland said of Lisdoonvarna,

"There's not a pain,
To vex the brain
Except the rain"

in Westport. But rain or sun-shine, everyone seems bent on enjoyment, and to recount the several ways for doing so would be both tiresome and useless. "*Chacun a son gout.*"

But the principal *pièce de résistance* to my mind, was the Bazaar held in Hughes' Hall, in aid of St. Caim's Church, where one had an opportunity of blending innocent enjoyment and real Christian charity. This affair was organised by the ladies of the town, who have worked quietly but with energy for some time, with the result that the four stalls at the Bazaar were literally heaped with all that goes to beautify the person or the home—the work of their own nimble fingers, or the gifts of generous friends. The hall was ornamentally decorated, the walls draped with beautiful flags, and pretty bannerettes pendant from the ceiling. On entering, the whole scene presented a brilliant appearance. The bazaar was formally opened by his Worship the Mayor, Mr. Marshall, who, on being introduced by the Very Rev. Father Walsh, rose, and in a short neat speech, after referring to the usefulness of bazaars, praised the Catholics for having erected a church which was an ornament to the town, complimented the lady stall-holders on the magnificent display of goods, and advised the gentlemen present to yield up the contents of their pockets with as good a grace as possible. He then declared the bazaar open, and hoped that the result of their labours would be the wiping away of the debt on their beautiful church.

I have great pleasure in saying that the gentlemen present (and conspicuously among them were many of other denominations) did take the Mayor's advice, considering "discretion the better part of valour," they quietly yielded to the persistent pressure of the stall-holders and their young assistants. Many of the latter were dressed in fancy costume. The Misses Pain, Tempest, Roche, and Brind contributed the musical part of the programme.

The hall was crowded during four nights, and at the finish not one single article remained unsold. Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies who organised the affair, and made it so brilliant a success. I feel that any words of mine would be inadequate, but the manner and spirit in which they entered into their work and carried it out to the end, all working harmoniously together, can only be accounted for in this way, that it was to them, indeed, a labour of love.

Over £300 was realised, thus clearing away the debt on the church and leaving a handsome balance to form the nucleus of a fund to still further adorn it, and beautify its approaches.

The four stalls were called the "Rose," "Shamrock," "Thistle," and the "Young New Zealanders," each stall having a device emblematic of its nationality.

Mesdames Lempert, Lebart, and Power presided at the "Thistle," and their receipts were at the head of the list. Next in the running came the "Shamrock," ably presided over by Mesdames Pain and Daly. "The Rose" was next, and to the splendid management of Mesdames Munro and Lamplough it owes its precedence. The "Young New Zealanders," was ably piloted by the Misses Carr and Cooney. Mesdames O'Malley and Collins presided at the refreshment stall, and were liberally patronised. The following gentlemen, Messrs. H. McConnell, T. MacLaughlin, T. James, B. and W. Carr, J. Scanlon, and M. O'Malley gave effective help to the management.

Altogether we have been rather fortunate with regard to Church matters this time. That gifted preacher and proved philanthropist, Father Ginaty being with us, permitted our esteemed pastor, Father Walsh, and his zealous curate, Father Morrissey to perform religious services at remote places in this extensive parish. Father Ginaty has been visiting every centre in the district in aid of his splendid Institution at Mount Magdala, Chrys Church, but Westport has been specially the scene of his labours. Forming new religious societies, putting fresh vigour into those already established; at morning and evening services preaching continually, never tired, ever fresh, forcible and eloquent.

The singing and music of the Church choir was very effective, a new feature in the playing of the celebrated violinist, Herr Von Zimmerman, was a source of joy and admiration to all.

The Old Year was ushered out and the New one welcomed in by a brilliant display of fire-works in Palmerston street. The Naval band paraded the town, immense crowds walking in procession. A Highland piper made the Weikin rig with airs from the "Land o' Cakes and Burns." Wishing the TABLET a prosperous New Year—"Au revoir."

A committee has been formed at Chicago to arrange for a Catholic section in the great World's Fair to be held in that city in 1893.

The projected railway up the Jungfrau goes to a height of 13,000 feet, far above the lowest limit of perpetual snow, and it is proposed tunnelling the mountain the entire distance.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth gives 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.]

D. D A W S O N**PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,**

Begs to notify to his Customers and the General Public that he has now opened in his large and commodious Premises, known as the

EXCHANGE COURT JEWELLERY DEPOT,**PRINCES STREET,**

Where he intends to carry on the Manufacture of every description of Jewellery.

BROOCHES, RINGS, CHAINS, &c.,

Made up into New and Fashionable Designs.

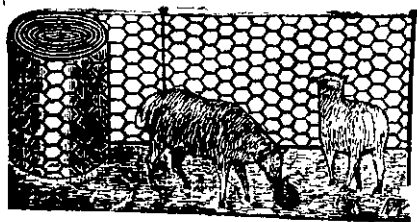
Being a thorough practical Watchmaker, he has all Repairs done under his personal supervision. At the same time he has engaged a first-class expert from Melbourne, late of Glasgow.

A Grand New Stock on hand of every description of

PLATE, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS

From which to select.

Inspection Invited! Inspection Invited!!

**J. W. F A U L K N E R****CUMBERLAND STREET**

(Opposite Railway Station),

DUNEDIN,

Makes and Fixes IRON GRAVE RAILS, any height, strength, or pattern; also WIRE GRAVE RAILINGS, from £1 upwards. Both can be fixed with or without kerbing. Concrete and Stone Kerbing supplied at Lowest Prices.

Also, Wire Bordering, Porches, Flower Stands, Garden Seats, Wire Trelliswork for Vineries, etc.; Wire Netting, for sheep, pigs, etc. Iron Gates, Front Fencing, and Iron Standards at London prices. Illustrated Catalogues and Price List (on application) post free.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

Will be given at

C. J O H N S O N A N D C O.'S**GREAT CLEARING SALE,****MACLAGGAN ST.,**

During the next Fourteen Days.

Drapery, Mantles, Jackets, Dress Materials, Prints, Muslins, Gingham, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, and Fancy Goods; Hats of all Descriptions, etc. Also—

Men's and Boys' Clothing in suits or separate garments; all kinds of Shirts, Pants, Sox, etc.; Hats in Straw or Felt at ridiculous prices, besides scores of other articles.

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

The NEW EDITION, greatly Improved and Enlarged,
IS NOW READY
And Orders are being executed.

This compact little Book is Neatly Bound and contains 180 pages 12mo demy.

APPROVAL OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

The following letter *re* ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK FOR THE YOUNG has been received by Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin:

Rome, 17th August, 1889.

My Dear Lord,—I have just returned from the Vatican, where I had the happiness to present His Holiness the beautiful manual sent to me [ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK] which he graciously accepted.

I explained to him its import and contents—prayers, hymns, and devout canticles; adding that there was one also for the Pope. He gave most graciously his Apostolic blessing to the religious community that compiled it, to the editors and publishers, and to all who will devoutly use it.—My dear Lord, yours always affectionately,

† T. KIRBY, Archbishop, etc.

And approved by all the Bishops of the Colonies.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

May be made with Schools and Catholic Stationers; the Sale of

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

At the Request of many Friends, a Special Edition, containing the Improved and Authorised CATECHISM, will be issued at the same time, comprising 270 pages.

PRICE.—Prayer Book, 1s.; by Post, 1s. 2d. Prayer Book and Catechism, 1s. 2d.; by Post, 1s. 5d.

To be had from all Catholic Booksellers and Schools.

WHOLESALE from Tablet Office, Octagon, Dunedin.

STAMPS MAY BE SENT.

J O H N B A R R O N**GROECR, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,**

29 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

MESSRS J. SPEIGHT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ALES,

In Bottle, can be had from John Barron—Sole Bottler of these Ales.

BEST QUALITIES IN GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

SPECIAL LINES.—Decorated Canister Tea, per tin, 3s. Port Wine for Invalids, recommended by medical men (yellow seal), 5s per bottle. Famous Edina Blend Whiskey, 4s 6d per bottle. Coffee that at 1s 10d per lb is the best in the market.

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

WANTED, the Weak-sighted to know that they can have Spectacles properly adapted to suit their sights at PERCIVAL'S, Optician, and Spectacle-maker to the Dunedin Hospital, PRINCES STREET (opposite Braithwaite's Book Arcade), DUNEDIN. Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended for defective vision. Also on Sale—Sykes' Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, Thermometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers, Lactometers, Mathematical Instruments, Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

Human Artificial Eyes in Stock.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathematical Instruments bought. (Established 1862.)

[A CARD.]

D R. CHARLES DE LACY MCCARTHY,

Graduate in Arts, Medicine, and Surgery

(First Gold Medalist and Prizeman of Trinity College, Dublin), Will give advice to his patients at his Consultation Room, Willis street. All fees made suited to the circumstances of each patient. For working men, advice and medicine 5s only. Quick and certain cures guaranteed in all possible cases, particularly in rheumatics and all neuralgic pains.

N.B.—Patients at a distance on sending a written description of their ailment and enclosing a P.O. Order for One Pound (£1) will have Medicine and Advice forwarded by next post.

Address—Box 315, General Post Office, Wellington.

D. I. C.**ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING BARGAIN TABLES!!**

HAVE NOW COMMENCED.

All Reduced Goods marked in Plain RED Figures.

INSPECTION INVITED!

D. I. C.

B. HALLENSTEIN, Chairman of Directors. P. LAING, Manager.

THE CASE OF MR. PARNELL.

DUBLIN, November 20.—Public bodies and the League, with all its branches, came in to pass resolutions of confidence. A monster meeting in support of the Tenants' Defence Fund was held in Leinster Hall, Dublin. The hall was packed from floor to ceiling, and speeches were made strongly in favour of continuing Mr. Parnell in the position of leader of the Irish party. The Lord Mayor presided and nineteen members of Parliament were on the platform. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Vice-President of the Irish Parliamentary party, and seconded by Mr. T. Healy. It approved the action of the Irish party in its unswerving allegiance to Mr. Parnell and reasserted the fealty of the Irish people to his leadership. The resolution was supported by Mr. Samuel Walker Q.C., ex-Attorney-General for Ireland.

Among the speakers were Mr. MacDermot, Q.C., ex-Solicitor-General; Messrs. John Redmond, Pierce Mahoney, J. Clancy, and Dr. Kenny, who read amid loud cheers a telegram from the Irish delegates in America to Mr. E. Leamy. On the platform were many distinguished citizens, including members of the Inner and Outer Bar, medical men, and leading merchants, the Lord Mayor and High Sheriff-elect and Burgesses of the City of Dublin. The Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Clonmel were also present. The proceedings were most enthusiastic. Everybody seemed not only resolved but determined that Mr. Parnell should continue to lead the party.

London, November 25.—A meeting of the Irish Home Rule members of Parliament was held to-day before the opening of the session of the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell was present. He was loudly cheered as he entered the room. A motion was made that Mr. Parnell be re-elected chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party. It was carried unanimously. It is announced that Mr. Parnell will retain the leadership at the express desire of his followers. Mr. Parnell made an address to the meeting in which he thanked his followers for his re-election. He said it was for the Irish members to decide whether he should lead them. If their decision had been a negative one or there had been any diversity of opinion among them, he would cheerfully have withdrawn from public life. Nothing but the conviction that his colleagues desired to still utilise his services in their common cause induced him to resume a position which, under his altered circumstances, exposed him, and them through him, to the attacks of their opponents.

The Irish Parliamentary delegates who are in America have cabled the following dispatch to their colleagues in Ireland concerning their future attitude towards Parnell's leadership of the Parliamentary party:—

"We stand firmly by the leadership of the man who has brought the Irish people through unparalleled difficulties and dangers from servitude and despair to the very threshold of emancipation, with a genius, courage, and success unequalled in our history. We do so not only out of gratitude for those imperishable services in the past but in the profound conviction that Parnell's statesmanship and matchless qualities as a leader are essential to the safety of our cause."

The Dublin *Irish Catholic* says:—"Mr. Parnell has wounded deeply the moral and religious sense of the people. He has sinned nearly as much against Ireland as against morality. He has needlessly created what may be a barrier to the National movement, but the grave political exigency demands that he continue to be the leader of his party."

United Ireland, commenting on the case, says:—"We do not desire to condone Mr. Parnell's grievous sin; but from Ireland, which he has served so long and faithfully, with such dear devotion and such magnificent success, he may at least look for generous forbearance in the hour of his trial. To his praise be it spoken that he has not attempted to shield himself by perjury. He yielded to a temptation to which many great and wise men have succumbed since and before the days of King David. He has atoned by what to a man of his proud and high spirit must have been indeed bitter and humiliating. But to the Coercionist clamour for his dismissal from the Irish leadership Ireland's answer is sharp and decisive, 'No!' Irishmen have no mission to judge his private life. Leave that to his conscience and to his God, who weighs the temptation with the offence."

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, which is the organ of the National party, commenting on the case recalls the private lives of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Lord Palmerston, and a number of other prominent personages, who in their time were the subject of scandals similar to that in which Mr. Parnell is now involved in, and it goes on to write:—

"The gabble about the social ostracism to which Mr. Parnell will be subjected is absurd, because he never went into society. The pastors charged with his moral well-being are not the pastors of the majority of the Irish people."

"It is neither our duty nor our province to adjudge his private life, nor to examine his conscience. Ireland's business with him is entirely of a political nature. He has ably, faithfully and successfully served the country, and has brought her out of bondage and led her to within sight of that promised land. A juncture has now been reached where there can be no swapping or changing of leaders. We would not change if we could, and we could not if we would. The Irish, not the English, people will decide if the toil of the nation for years is to be lost, or the fruit of that toil risked because a man had been weak and a woman frail. It is imperative that Mr. Parnell continue as a leader of the Irish Parliamentary party."

The *Nation* says "Mr. Parnell will still lead, and will lead powerfully. There are a few Englishmen, not inconspicuous, who recognise that. Lord Hartington, we note, is one of these. 'Mr. Parnell is a powerful leader,' said Lord Hartington to a Unionist meeting at Grimsby the other evening. 'Was,' interrupted a voice from the gallery. 'Is a powerful leader,' repeated the leader of the Liberal Unionists. It was Lord Hartington who first gave weight

to Pigott's forgeries, and declared they demanded an answer. It is noteworthy that his mind is open to the truth here. Yes, Mr. Parnell will still lead. We recognise his past services; we know he can serve us still in spite of this fall which we all deplore, which we all condemn. We are mindful, too, that in standing out from his own class, and taking his stand by the poor and the down-trodden of his countrymen, he shut himself out from the pleasures and companionships of his old life. He forfeited them for the people; and he thus exposed himself to the plotters by whom he has fallen, and increased their chances. We do not forget either that he has been attacked chiefly because of the work he has done for Ireland. All these recollections, though they cannot raze out the trouble which is written on the brain of Ireland by this untoward event, still justify our resolve to shape our conduct towards our leader now by the necessities of our case, and to march still forward, unitedly and determinedly, along the road which he was the first to lead the strength of Ireland to, and which his judgment and foresight will still be available to decry and to deface—the road to the goal of Irish liberty."

Michael Davitt says in the *Labour World*:—"There is no task we have had to perform since the birth of the *Labour World* that has been so repugnant as is that we have to face with this issue. It is a duty we would gladly avoid if we could do so without earning by our silence a suspicion of indifference. Moreover, silence would be misconstrued. Mr. Parnell is under a moral cloud, which has brought upon himself a crisis into which he precipitated the Home Rule movement. This crisis has been brought about by no other agency than Mr. Parnell's own conduct. We say emphatically that both the Irish and British Home Rulers have the right to look to him alone to deliver the cause of which he has been, until now, the trusted leader from the deadliest peril by which it has just been assailed. Mr. Parnell is called upon to make a sacrifice that is a comparatively small one in return for the many sacrifices which the most confiding and generous people that ever followed a political leader have made for him. He now is called upon to study, not his own political future, not the exigencies of party, but what is the best course to adopt in the interest of Home Rule. There can be no two opinions. Mr. Parnell must remember that he defied popular sentiment. In Ireland he rode rough-shod over the feelings of his own party, when, in 1887, in the presence of another serious crisis, he thrust this man O'Shea upon the electors of Galway. His action then left a wound in the minds of some of his ablest followers which time has not healed."

London, November 20.—Mr. Morley addressed a meeting of the Liberal Federation at Sheffield to-day. Referring to the Parnell case he said they had special difficulties and anxieties at this moment, but they never expected, when they embarked on this voyage, cloudless skies and summer seas. Having put their hands to the work it was their duty to keep the great Irish national question apart from personal considerations which did not belong to it. It was their duty now, as it always had been, to hold that question at the top of the public view. This duty happened to be difficult at a moment when the country was stirred by anxious incidents and painful disclosures, (hear, hear.) This matter might be considered in its proper time and place. But they should not slacken for a moment their devotion to what they had undertaken (prolonged cheering.) Only let them recognise that none of those disclosures in the slightest degree derogated from the justice, urgency, and sacredness of a great cause, (cheers.) That cause was as sound to-day as it ever was, and it became from day to day more urgent as it drew nearer to the final issue (cheers.) So it was more than ever necessary to look at the case on its merits and allow nothing else, however grave, to interfere.

London, November 21.—Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Review of Reviews*, called to-day at the London office of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* to present an ultimatum to Mr. Parnell, to whom he wished to have it conveyed that unless Mr. Parnell intimated within twenty hours to Mr. Stead that he had resigned the leadership of the Irish party Mr. Stead would proceed to open the batteries of the social purity movement on him. It is not the offence against morals that excited Mr. Stead's wrath, who says in his ultimatum:—

"I am prepared to allow, if you like, that committing adultery is no worse than taking a glass of whiskey." What Mr. Stead alleges to be the cause of his wrath is that Mr. Parnell has deceived his friends. Mr. Stead says that he will publish the *verbatim* report of the proceedings before the divorce court, to which he will prefix a mild criticism and commentary. This pamphlet he proposes to sell at one penny. Mr. Stead declares his opinion that Irish Home Rule may as well be relegated to the planet Saturn unless Mr. Parnell is thrown overboard immediately.

The *London Tablet* says:—"In itself the conduct of Mr. Parnell cannot prejudice the Irish cause in either land. But it will be a different thing if his followers persist in retaining him, in the teeth of his abhorrence of their Liberal allies, as co-leader with Gladstone. Intercourse with Mr. Gladstone will be especially difficult. There ought to be no hesitation on the part of the Nationalists. In the interest of elementary morality Catholics are bound to sever their connection with Mr. Parnell. They may gratefully remember his services, but as a leader he ought to be impossible in the future." All the English weekly Catholic papers are unanimous in their condemnation of Mr. Parnell.

The part of the Protestant religious press of England which has been, on general Christian principles, a strong advocate of Home Rule for Ireland, now goes beyond the Tory newspapers in warmth of language in denouncing Parnell. The anger at his conduct finds expression in some pretty firm sentences. The *Methodist Times* says:—

"If the Irish people are so degraded as to retain Parnell, good-by to Home Rule. We have made many sacrifices to the Irish cause, but if the Irish race deliberately select as their chief a man of Parnell's type they are as incapable of self-government as their bitterest enemies have ever asserted. Such a race would prove themselves to be unfit for anything except a military despotism." Doctor Clifford, the Congregational leader, writes:—"A man legally convicted of immorality cannot lead in legislation. If the members of the Irish party do not wish to alienate the sympathy of the English Radicals

ARTHUR M'DONALD AND CO.,

BOND AND CRAWFORD STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

Buyers at Highest Prices of

— R A B B I T S K I N S —

Wool, Sheepskins, Horse-Hair, etc.

AGENTS FOR

Bathgate's Butter Preservative.

Jeye's Sheep Dip (non-poisonous),

W. T. M. F. E. R. R. A. N.,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
11 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Pure Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries.

Prescriptions dispensed from the Highest Quality of Drugs at Moderate Prices.

Telephone No. 594.

SEEDS FOR FARM, GARDEN, STATION.

NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS!
NEW SEEDS!

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Clover Seeds.

Turnip Seeds.



We are now Stocked with SEEDS of ALL VARIETIES direct from the Best Seed-growing Districts in England, and respectfully solicit your orders.

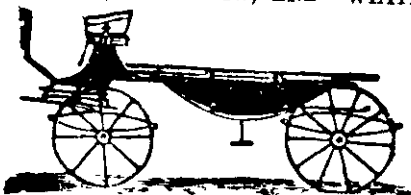
Grains, Bone Dust, Racine Fans and a lot of Sundries for Farmers.

NIMMO & BLAIR,
SEED MERCHANTS AND SEED GROWERS,
DUNEDIN.

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

HORDERN, BRAYSHAW, AND WHITE



DOUBLE AND SINGLE BUGGIES,
STATION WAGGONS,
WAGGONETTES, SPRING CARTS, &c.

Material and Workmanship guaranteed
Country Orders receive prompt attention

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE
FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS!
At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)



CAMPBELL & CRUST

NEW ZEALAND
EXPRESS COMPANY,
CUSTOMS, SHIPPING, AND
EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENTS.

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

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

To	3lb	7lb	14lb	28lb	56lb	112lb
Christch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
Invercargill	1 6d	1 0d	1 6d	2 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Oamaru	... 6d	9d	1 0d	1 6d	2 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	... 6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4 0d	4s 6d
	3lb			20lb	50lb	100lb

Auckland Each addi- 2s 6d 3s 6d 4s 6d
Napier... 1s tional 1bup 2 6d 4 0d 4s 6d
Wellington to 9lb, 3d. 2s 6d 3s 6d 4s 0d

And upwards at slight increase.
Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—
1lb, 1s; and 6d per lb additional.

Agents for Gt. Britain... W. R. Sutton & Co.

" Melbourne ... F. Tate

" Sydney ... Sydney Transfer Co.

C.O.D.—Amount of invoices collected against delivery of goods on small commission.

HEAD OFFICE: 7 MANSE STREET.

J. CONROY

GENERAL
STOREKEEPER, GROCER, AND
STATIONER.

HIGH STREET, RANGIORA.

All Kinds of Ironmongery and Groceries of the Best Quality and Cheapest Rates, and also all kinds of Catholic Books and Literature, Rosaries, Fonts, Ornaments, and Fancy Goods of every description in stock.

THE DRESDEN PIANOFORTE MANU

FACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,

31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Have on hand the LARGEST STOCK of

PIANOS!

PIANOS

ORGANS!

ORGANS!

And HARMONIUMS

In New Zealand to select from at

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,

Or on the

TWO YEARS' HIRE SYSTEM.

PLEASE NOTE.—No matter where you live, you can obtain any of our CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS by paying a Small Deposit, and the balance extending over TWO YEARS.

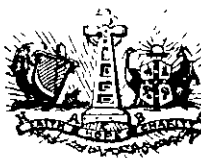
The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock of
SHEET MUSIC IN THE COLONY
And Special Terms are made to Teachers and the Profession:

Note the Address:

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. A. K. BEIDLE,

Manager



H. A. C. B. SOCIETY

Established 1871.

Registered under the Friendly Societies Act

OBJECTS.—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland to extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every nationality; to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed; to help the widows and orphans of deceased members. A member on payment of 1s weekly is entitled to medical attendance and medicine for himself and family. Also 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s for the next 13 weeks, and 10s per week for a period of 13 weeks, in case of sickness. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives receive £20. Twenty branches of this excellent Institution are now established in New Zealand, and everyone eligible for membership should join, and participate in its unsurpassed advantages. Full particulars to be had from branches, and from

P. KEARNEY,

District Secretary Auckland

DONALD STRONACH & SON

AUCTIONEERS, WOOLBROKERS, STOCK
AND STATION AGENTS, &c.,
DUNEDIN.

Are prepared to receive Wool, Grain, Sheepskins, Hides, Rabbitskins, &c., for sale at their Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Reid and Maclean, Princes Street south, Dunedin.

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

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

Corn sacks, Woolpacks, Twine, &c., supplied at current rates.

DONALD STRONACH & SON,
Dunedin.

J. BLENKINSOPP,

FANCY DRAPER,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. BLENKINSOPP,

Having moved

To 47 George Street (near Little Dust Pan),

Is Showing

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON VERY

CHEAP.

Your Inspection Invited.

NOTE—47 GEORGE STREET.

Buy the Best and insist on having

NOONDAY FAMILY OIL

From your Grocer.

BRILLIANT, ECONOMICAL, SAFE.

Every Tin Stamped to Avoid Counterfeit.

they must insist on Parnell's immediate retirement." The *Baptist* declares that "Baptists of every shade of politics feel acutely that the interests of righteousness are menaced by the probability of the association of Parnell with the leaders of any party having any concern for the national honour."

(*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

Mr. Parnell should resign. It is the only patriotic course he can pursue. He has no right to ask every Liberal candidate in England, Scotland, and Wales to fight with the weight of his disgrace upon them, which it will be necessary for them to assume, owing to the close alliance existing between the Irish Home Rulers and the English Radicals.

(*New York Sun*.)

The hysterical outcry of the London Tory Press for the dismissal of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Irish party on the score of his connection with the O'Shea divorce case excites at once amusement and disgust among those who know something about the private lives of English public men in recent and present times. Gladstone too largely into the structure of their own houses for British politicians to indulge in throwing stones.

If any professed Gladstonians join in the Tory bus and cry, they will reveal to Mr. Gladstone the worthlessness of their support. They will make it clear that they are waiting for a pretext to betray him, as he was betrayed by Messrs. Hartington, Chamberlain, and company in 1886. No man who sincerely approves of Mr. Gladstone's purpose to give self-government to Ireland will make the retirement of the Irish leader a condition of his fidelity to the Home Rule cause. The rightfulness of Ireland's demand for local legislation and the cogency of Mr. Parnell's arguments on behalf of his countrymen are not impaired at all because the private character of the Nationalist chief seems on *prima facie* evidence to be open to grave censure. The duty of Gladstonians, if they mean what they profess, is to render Ireland justice; it is not their business to dictate to Irishmen whom they shall choose for the direction of their political movement.

(*New York Tribune*.)

The Irish conspiracy trials have resulted in the conviction of three Members of Parliament and four obscure associates. The penalty for agrarian agitation is imprisonment for terms of four or twelve months without labour. William O'Brien and John Dillon being now in the United States will enjoy a brief respite, but when they return they will be arrested at once and taken to gaol. Whether they are under sentence in America or are prisoners in Ireland these Members of Parliament are not degraded by conviction. At home they are looked upon as patriots and martyrs; their conviction is not a token of reproach, but of honour; they will be greeted with cheers when they enter the gaol, and they will be feasted and glorified when they come out. Abroad they will be regarded, not as criminals and convicts but as political offenders and victims of unwise and oppressive coercion laws. This is the fatal weakness of Mr. Balfour's system of governing by force. Coercion does not carry with it the moral force of public opinion either in Ireland or in Christendom. Instead of degrading it ennobles the so-called criminal. It dignifies the convict's cell and thereby paralyzes the agencies of criminal law. Mr. Parnell is in a very different plight. He stands self-convicted before Ireland and the world of baseness and immorality. Political associates may rally about him and refuse to desert him, but the moral forces of public opinion at home and abroad are massed against him. Conviction may ennoble Dillon and the O'Briens; but it degrades him, sullies the prestige of his honourable service for his country, and brings the patriotic cause with which he is identified into undeserved reproach. If he seeks to defy public opinion in Ireland and England, the Home Rule movement will be seriously endangered when its prospects are bright and encouraging. Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberals, who have made great sacrifices for Ireland and its interests, ought not to be compelled to condone the most shocking private immorality by continuing to labour and associate with Mr. Parnell. He stands convicted and disgraced before the world. He should step down and out.

Patrick Donohoe of Boston, the founder of the *Pilot* newspaper, says:—"A great shame has come to a great man. I do not care to say more on the subject. But I regarded Parnell as the greatest man since O'Connell, and he has brought shame upon the purest nation of the world. Any other country would condone his fault. If he be as guilty as they say (and I hope and pray the contrary) I doubt if Ireland ever will pardon him."

(Special cable letter to the *New York Sun*.)

London, November 26.—Mr. Gladstone's letter has caused a startling change in the political situation. Immediately after the verdict in the O'Shea divorce case there was a prospect that by their retirement, temporary or otherwise, of Mr. Parnell serious injury to the Home Rule cause might be averted. Now it is merely a question whether the cause shall be damaged or ruined. Immense harm has already been done, which no tardy repentance can remedy. But Mr. Gladstone's retirement from political life, which can only be avoided by Parnell's resignation, means no momentary disaster, but temporary ruin to the cause of Home Rule.

(Special cable letter to the *New York Times*.)

London, November 29.—Such excitement as has to-day prevailed throughout the length and breadth of this country has never been experienced since the days when England was convulsed by the rumours of the advents of Napoleon's fleets. Any ordinary disaster, such as the outbreak of one of England's many wars, the news of the annihilation of an English expedition, or the story of some sanguinary encounter with one or other of the nation's habitual petty foes, would have left the country comparatively calm. There would have been a despatch of troops, there would have been a calm statement of the existing position of affairs made in the House, and the nation would have gone comfortably to sleep, secure in the knowledge that the matter was adjustable, and that the best energies of the nation were devoted to its settlement. On top of these anxious reckonings the manifesto came with a detonating force of a dynamite

explosion. From an early hour this morning London has been in a state of turmoil. The private houses of the Ministers and the chiefs of the parties have been beset by newspaper reporters seeking either the truth or, at least, the refutation of some one of the many lies contained in the extraordinary publication that Parnell has thought advisable to give to the world. The houses of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley, above all others, have been surrounded by crowds throughout the day, as though either of these gentlemen was likely to stand out in the snow to give public refutation of the falsehoods that had been so widely circulated. Probably no political document published within the memory of the present generation has created so profound and astonishing an impression as has the manifesto given to the world this morning. On the face of it, the manifesto is as unscrupulous a document as ever was penned by a politician. It purports to reveal party secrets with shameless contempt for the decencies and confidences of political life, and the fact that these revealed confidences are immediately denounced as falsehoods, having no foundation, in fact, detracts in no way from the disgrace of making them public. Mr. Gladstone has lost no time in giving the lie direct to the Parnell version of the confidential discussion at Hawarden in November last. It is specially worthy of note that only one of the twenty-three admitted supporters of Mr. Parnell was consulted in the matter. The original draft of the manifesto was drawn up in consultation with J. O'Kelly, who had as his colleague in the matter a bankrupt retainer of Mr. Parnell's named Loudon. This Loudon was in 1882 expelled from the National League for cowardice in connection with the Land League during Mr. Forster's suspect epoch.

Dublin, November 30.—Archbishop Croke has sent the following to Mr. Justin McCarthy as representing the views both of himself and of the Catholic clergy of Cashel:—"We are all sorry for Parnell, but in God's name let him retire quietly and with God's grace from the leadership. If he does so the Irish party will be kept together, the honorable alliance with the Gladstonian Liberals will be maintained, success at the general election assured, and Home Rule will be certain. But if he does not retire, the alliance will be dissolved, the election lost, the Irish party seriously damaged, if not broken up, and Home Rule indefinitely postponed. Coercion will be repeated, the evicted tenants will be hopelessly crushed, and the public conscience outraged. Parnell's manifesto is flat and discreditable."

Archbishop Walsh to-day telegraphed to Mr. William Martin Murphy, Member of Parliament for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, that the Hierarchy would meet on Wednesday next to consider the situation. The Archbishop says:—

"We have been slow to act, trusting that the party will act manfully. Our considerate silence and reserve are being dishonestly interpreted, but Archbishop Croke's telegram will make further misrepresentation impossible."

In an interview Archbishop Walsh, referring to his recent letter on the Parnell difficulty, says:—

"The letter was guarded because Mr. Parnell had not then spoken. But now his manifesto enables me to speak more plainly. Unless Mr. Parnell clears himself of the charge of adultery, the party taking or retaining him as their leader will not find the support, co-operation, or confidence of the Irish Bishops. Mr. Parnell's breach of Mr. Gladstone's confidence is blamable."

At the meeting of the Irish party in London on Monday, December 1st, to consider the situation the question of Mr. Parnell's breach of confidence with Mr. Gladstone was warmly discussed. Jas. J. McCarthy explained how he went to Mr. Gladstone on Saturday to reopen negotiations. Mr. Gladstone told him that he regretted the disorganisation of the Irish party. He would offer no suggestion, nor would he sign any document or give any message to be conveyed to the party. Mr. Gladstone informed him that he could not give any document with any certainty that it might not be printed by some of those concerned. He (McCarthy) also saw Harcourt, who said that in view of the disclosures made in the Parnell manifesto, he would not give anybody, verbally or in writing, assurances which were to be brought to the notice of Parnell. As to the general question of Parnell's resigning, Mr. McCarthy said Parnell's leading error had been his keeping private until now the Hawarden conversation. Mr. McCarthy severely reproached Parnell for accepting a pledge of secrecy, for declining to disclose it when he saw that his party and his country were sliding down to a precipice and for glorifying Gladstone on public platforms, while as he (Parnell) alleged he knew that Gladstone's purpose was to betray the Irish cause and the Irish people. "But," continued Mr. McCarthy, "supposing I had felt that terrible bond of silence, that seal rigid as the confessional, pre-pressing upon me, would I have broken it for the sake of publishing a manifesto under any conceivable condition of public affairs? The whole transaction appears to me to have betrayed from the beginning a vital error of judgment on the part of Parnell." Mr. McCarthy concluded:—"This error has so shaken my confidence in the judgment of our leader that I have ceased to hope for success unless he be retired."

(Cable message from the Irish delegates, under date Chicago November 30.)

What Mr. Parnell asks us to do, stripped of all side issues, is to sacrifice all the hopes of an early settlement of the Irish struggle to his resolve to maintain his personal position.

We are driven to choose between our leader and our cause. In that sad choice we cannot hesitate. We lay these views respectfully before all our colleagues of the Irish Parliamentary party in the earnest belief that a decisive vote on their part will deliver Ireland from the fearful anxiety which now overhangs her people.

We are convinced that a calm, but resolute, course of action on our part in this cruel emergency will redound to the advantage of our cause, by furnishing conclusive testimony to the capacity of our party and of our people for self-government.

We cannot relinquish the hope that in the face of such decisive action by the elective representatives of the Irish people, Mr. Parnell's sense of patriotism will withhold him from plunging Ireland into those horrors of dissension which have so often already, in her tragic and unhappy history, robbed her of liberty at the moment it was

SUSSEX FAMILY HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

The above Hotel contains over Forty Double and Single Bedrooms, with a corresponding number of Sitting-Rooms ;
Also, Large Dining Rooms all newly renovated.

First-Class Accommodation for Tourists, etc.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Parties can rely on being called for Early Trains, etc.,

M. FAGAN, Proprietor.



CHRISTCHURCH MONUMENTAL WORKS,

MANCHESTER AND BARBADOES STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

J. B. MANSFIELD, MONUMENTAL MASON.

Designs and Estimates forwarded to all parts of the Colony on Application.—Stone Carvings, etc., Iron Railings, and Cemetery Enclosures.—All kinds of Lavatory and Jobbing Work done in Stone or Marble.

LESLIE A. NORMAN, COMMISSION, MINING, AND LAND AGENT, MONEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, (Late of Naseby).

Offices:

A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

P.O. Box 375. Telephone 569.

Stocks of all Descriptions Bought and Sold at stipulated rates of commission.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS
Established 1865.

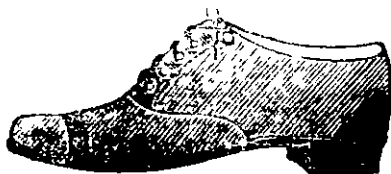
H. PALMER, STONE MASON & SCULPTOR, Princes Street South, Dunedin.

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

Tomb Railings in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.



BOOTS } FACTS STAND TESTING
BOOTS }

SIMON The Largest Local Boot Manufacturers who supply the Public direct.

The Largest Direct Importers who supply the public direct BROTHERS

See LARGE SHIPMENTS just opened for New Season.

ADDRESS:

GEORGE STREET (Near Octagon).

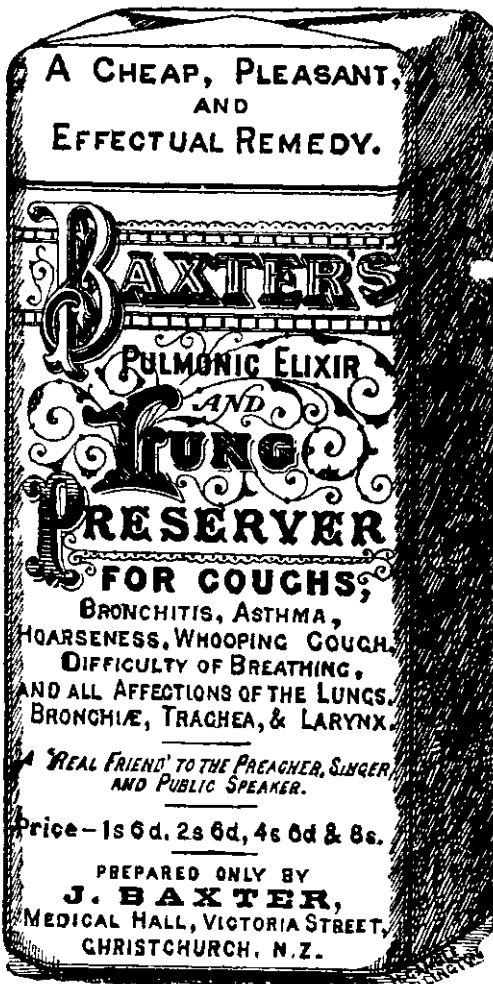
Branches—PRINCES ST. Next Brown, Kwing (Continental Boot Depot).

KING ST., corner of Union St (North Dunedin Boot Depot)

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, & c.

DR. DOBELL,

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, says:—



"If we could nip every Catarrh in the bud what a catalogue of ills we should prevent. And yet this is not such a difficult thing when we have a chance of trying it. But, unfortunately, Colds are thought so lightly of by patients that they seldom try to stop them till they become severe, have lasted an unusual time, or have produced some complication. Nevertheless, I believe they would do better in this respect if they had more faith in the possibility of stopping Colds; if they knew that Colds could be stopped without lying in bed, staying at home, or in any way interfering with business."

BAXTER'S
LUNG PRESERVER

SPEEDILY REMOVES CATARRH, And even where Complications have arisen, used according to the directions, it effectually eradicates the complaint.

DR. EWART writes:

"I regard your Lung Preserver as a really good preparation. In cases of Asthma it quickly cuts short the paroxysm. In Chronic Bronchitis or Winter Cough it is useful; the discharge of mucus is greatly assisted, and the wheezing and difficulty of breathing are greatly relieved by it. In Acute Bronchitis it is also beneficial; and whilst it tends to check inflammation, it promotes expectoration and thus relieves the difficult and laborious breathing so general in these attacks. As a Cough Medicine for persons of all ages it is excellent."—*Vide "Book for Every Home."*

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.

Purchasers are requested to see that each packet of Lung Preserver offered for sale is a fac simile of the above drawing, and that the words "Baxter's Lung Preserver, Christchurch," are blown in the bottle.

Further, that the Wrapper of each packet of

LUNG PRESERVER

bears the proprietor's Trade Mark and Autograph along with the late proprietor's signature, thus—

REFUSE ALL OTHERS AS COUNTERFEITS.

JOHN BAXTER.

ROBT. W. BAXTER.

THE 'ORION' COOKING RANGES.



Fitted with either High or Low Pressure Boiler; for Burning either Coal, Lignite, or Wood; from 8ft to 24ft long. Also

SHACKLOCK'S PATENT PORTABLE WASHING BOILER.

THE BEST OUT.

Tomb Bailing, Iron Fretwork, and General Castings at Lowest Rates.

INSPECTION OF STOCK INVITED.

Full Particulars posted to any address on application to

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

RAINBOW HOTEL

Corner of

GEORGE and ST. ANDREW STREETS DUNEDIN.

Having made Extensive Alterations in the above Hotel, which is now replete with every Modern Convenience, I am now prepared to give First-Class Accommodation to Boarders and visitors to the New Zealand Exhibition. Finest Quality of Wines, Liquors and Beers kept. Terms Moderate.—One of Thurston's First-Class Billiard Tables.

P. FAGAN, Proprietor.

EPICURE FRENCH SAUCE.

No First-Class Table is complete without it.

DELICIOUS.

All Grocers.

PIER HOTEL

CRAWFORD AND JETTY STS., DUNEDIN

W. HEFFERNAN - PROPRIETOR
(LATE SHAMROCK HOTEL, BENDIGO, VICTORIA.)

Successor to J. Baxter.

WHITE HART HOTEL,

OAMARU.

MICHAEL HANNON, late of Sydney, begs to announce that he has re-opened the above, and desires to intimate to his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has provided Splendid Accommodation for Boarders.

The Best Brands of Spirits, Wines, and Ales kept.

Good Stabling provided Free of Charge

within her grasp, and will save him from undoing in one passionate hour the result of all his incomparable services to his country.

(*London Daily News*)

Mr. Parnell's inability to appreciate reticence and consideration makes one more most painful feature in this distressing case. We say nothing of the outline he has given of the proposals which, as he says, Mr. Gladstone and John Morley have talked over with him in confidence. The breach of confidence, if it has been committed, would be but a small part of the fault which the whole of the English Liberals will find with this letter. We regret it most for the almost irreparable injury it inflicts on the Irish cause. Of Parnell himself nothing more can be expected. This letter seems to us to be a last, fatal disservice, which obliterates many if not all the incomparable services he has hitherto performed for his afflicted country.

But are the Irish people to be left under the serious misapprehension of their English friends with which this manifesto is full? If so, if they believe that this is a full account of the difficulty that has arisen, there will, we fear, be an end of the confidence and sympathy which for the last four years have been fast growing between them.

It will surely be for the Irish members and Irish bishops and the priesthood to see to it that all the good work of these years be not swept away. Mr. Parnell seems to have resolved that if he falls he will drag the Home Rule cause and the cause of the people and tenants of Ireland with him. It will be for the patriotic men who have been the mainstay of the Nationalist movement to stand like the priest of old—between the living and the dead till the plague be stayed.

They must make the Irish masses fully acquainted with the sad revelations of the Divorce Court, and they must make it clear to them that the whole of the present difficulty arises from the moral revolution of the English people against the lawlessness which invades the family and destroys the sacredness of domestic life. The question before the Irish people is whether they will quarrel with their English friends on grounds like these or whether they will go on to gain the freedom they desire under another leader.

(*United Ireland*, November 29.)

From the day *United Ireland* started, a good nine years ago, even to the present hour, Ireland has suffered no such terrible ordeal as at present afflicts her. . . . Never before was so momentous a decision to be made; never so melancholy a choice presented itself. The party are required, on the one hand, to forego (for the present at least) the services of the great Leader who in a sense created it, led it on with matchless skill from victory to victory, even to the very threshold of the final triumph, dreamed of in vain for seven long centuries. Failing this, Ireland, it at present seems, must forfeit the invaluable support of the greatest English statesman of the generation, who has made her cause his own, and devoted the glorious sunset of his life with generous self-abandonment. With him may go a great body of his followers, by whose hearty support alone Home Rule is possible in the immediate future. There is no blinding our eyes to the fact that such defection means an indefinite postponement of the nation's hopes—an indefinite prolongation of the terrible struggle with Coercion. It is a pitiable choice at best. It is hard, indeed, to find the lesser evil when both are of such immeasurable dimensions. . . . There can be little doubt the result will be largely swayed by final advices from the delegates. Meanwhile, the country must possess its soul in patience, praying God to guide the decision of her representatives for the best. This only she will entreat—nay, insist on—at their hands. Whatever their decision may be there must be no disunion or appearance of disunion. All must loyally abide by it. Whatever else is lost the one indispensable necessity of the situation—a united Irish Party—must be preserved. Disunion or disloyalty is the one crime that Ireland, taught by past experience, will not tolerate in her representatives.

(*The Nation*, November 29)

We must, however, face the facts. Is it true that all the fruits of the labour and sacrifices of the past five years will be lost if Mr. Parnell does not bow to the storm? Is it true that his leadership will mean for the first time defeat and humiliation for Ireland, suffering for the Irish peasantry, the sacrifice of Irish liberty? Is it true that not only will the next general election be lost, but that it will involve, as the leading organ of English Liberalism puts it, "the indefinite postponement of Home Rule?" It would be treason to Ireland, treason to our past, and treason to our future, to sacrifice all our hopes out of loyalty and gratitude to any man. Besides, his resignation "for the moment" would not mean his loss to Ireland. Whatever the issue for the moment, justice will yet be done him.

These are the considerations that within the next few days ought to determine the decision of the nation and its leaders. In coming to that decision, one danger will threaten greater than any that is involved in the break-up of the Liberal and Irish alliance or the loss of Mr. Parnell—it is the danger of disunion in Ireland. The secret of what is called Parnellism has been union among Irishmen. Let it continue. Let us show our enemies that even when the outlook turns gloomy, and when our courage is tried, we can stand together to meet and struggle with the worst, as well as when we had to rejoice in the best. That will be a better proof that we are earnest in our pursuit of liberty than any we could give while the prospect was fair, and it will turn threatening danger into the safety of a glorious victory. Let us stand together and act together, for the sake of Ireland and for Ireland's sake alone.

(*The Irish World*, December 6.)

If Mr. Parnell's explanation suggests itself to men's minds as the afterthought of an unscrupulous man who is driven to find excuses in the perplexities of a desperate situation, made desperate by himself, it is only what is natural to suppose and what even the most heated of Parnell's adherents will recognise when they have recovered their sobriety.

A demagogic appeal to Irish national feeling, which the exigencies of his situation now impel him to make, is the last trick card in Par-

nell's pack. Popular excitement lends cunning opportuneness to the device. It suits his present purpose to posture as the solitary guardian of Irish independence and Irish integrity; it suited his purpose before the *Times* Commission to forswear utterances that he had made to Irish audiences in America and that he had supposed were pleasing to Irish ears. . . . We have faith in Gladstone—faith in his honesty and his intelligence to straighten out this tangle. He is the most conspicuous figure and the most potent influence to-day in the statesmanship of Europe. He can now cherish no petty ambition here below. He has entered the eighty-first year of his age, and in the course of nature he must soon go before the Great Judge. What remains to him of time he should be allowed to devote to positive work, not to contradictions and inharmonies. Americans are to a man with Gladstone for the cause of Ireland. They are now looking to see how Ireland herself shall treat this great and good man, to whom she owes so deep a debt of gratitude.

(*The Pilot*, December 6.)

The trusted head of the Irish people, the man whose matchless statesmanship has carried them to the very threshold of victory, has committed a fault for which he has to atone by resigning his leadership.

The grief of Ireland's friends will not be alone for the fall of the leader, though that is hard enough to bear, but for the weakness which caused his fall and for the subsequent steps which have made further alliance between him and Gladstone impossible. No matter if Gladstone had intended less for Ireland than was expected of him, the disclosure of his offer by Mr. Parnell, at this time, does not mend matters in the least, while it adds a new wall to the barriers that separate them.

Nor is this the worst of the calamity. The discussion of Mr. Parnell's case has been conducted with needless acrimony on both sides. If he has been obstinate in clinging to the leadership, some of his opponents have passed judgement on his motives and actions with a bitter vehemence that common gratitude might have forbidden. The people of Ireland will help no man to eminence who attempts to rise by pulling down their long-honoured leader. Such work as that should be left to Unionist ingrates and British pharisees.

Irishmen owe gratitude to Parnell for sixteen years of labour and sacrifice in their cause. They owe another duty to themselves. It is to avoid, at any cost, in the present crisis, the accursed spirit of faction and discord. . . . If Mr. Parnell must make the sacrifice of his pride for the good of his country, we are confident that he needs only to be assured of the one, and he will consent to the other. It will not be the first of his sacrifices; and he need not fear that he will lose the gratitude and love of a people who have never learned now to be ungrateful.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS FOE.

CREEPS upon us unawares like an assassin in the dark and whose dangerous proximity we never suspect until it makes the last fatal clutch on some vital organ. We are always warned in ample time of the impending danger, but with criminal carelessness neglect these warnings: That tired feeling, those aching limbs, and that grand feeling one day and seedy condition the next, the sour taste on waking on a morning, and the frequent sick and splitting headaches, all make their debut before serious illness sets in. All or any of these symptoms indicate the approach of disease, they are faithful signs that the liver and kidneys are not doing their duties, that the morbid and effete matter instead of being eliminated from the system, is being retained, and is positively poisoning and destroying the whole physical structure. Neglect in such cases is criminal recourse to rational treatment should be had at once, Clements Tonic should be taken to strengthen the digestion, purify and fortify the blood, to stimulate the liver and brace up the kidneys, to resolve and eliminate the poisonous uræa. Liver and kidney complaints are the most prevalent diseases of this country, and so long as we consume such large quantities of animal food and condiments and drink so freely of tea and stimulants, so long will this unhealthy condition last. It is this mode of life that causes such numbers of deaths from heart disease, Bright's disease, dropsy, cancer, inflammation and enlargement of the liver, and similar causes, all of which herald their approach by feelings of lassitude, headache, languor, etc., and if prompt treatment at once is adopted by a regular use of Clements Tonic, the progress of disease is arrested, the stomach, liver and kidneys resume their normal action and the poisonous accumulations are expelled the system and normal health is restored. That Clements Tonic is reliable is proved beyond all question and we have grateful beneficiaries in every town and village who are continually writing us in terms similar to the following:—

St. Leonards, Sydney.—Dear Sir,—I can with pleasure bear witness to the great relief I have received from the use of Clements Tonic and Dr. Fletcher's Pills. I have been a great sufferer for 11 years from liver disease, with at times considerable enlargement, which caused a swelling in the side under the ribs and was very painful, the abdomen, bowels, etc., always felt very tender on pressure, with most obstinate constipation for which I took Fletcher's Pills, the first dose caused a copious evacuation and gave great relief, and I thought I was all right, but after a week I was as bad again as before, I again had recourse to Fletcher's Pills but I took Clements Tonic as well this time and continued it for a couple of months, after the first dose I felt better and got rid of all the symptoms I used to have, as flushings of heat and cold, splitting headaches, pains in the side and small of the back, extreme lassitude, and the general feeling of 'all-right to-day, seedy to-morrow,' all these symptoms with many others I used to have, but now thanks to Clements Tonic I am quite cured. I can get up in a morning refreshed by the night's rest and can eat a good breakfast, whereas before taking the medicine I scarcely ever could eat anything, and when I did it nearly always made me vomit, but now I am quite well and have been so for 6 months, I have no cause to fear a relapse. I don't mind your publishing my case if you add nothing to it, as it may bring relief to similar sufferers.—Your very truly, H. GARKELL."

THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call and inspect the
TENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS
 To our Premises,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. INGLIS.

We have bought largely from the Wholesale Warehouses of
SUMMER SEASON'S GOODS
 At
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
 These will be laid out on
BARGAIN TABLES
 On **SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20,**
 And during the
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

A. & T. INGLIS,

SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES!

MESSRS. BROWN, EWING & CO

Are now prepared with Choice Stocks of **SEASONABLE DRAPERY** **ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES** in all Departments, comprising the latest **HOME** and **CONTINENTAL FASHIONS** for the **PRESENT SEASON**, and trust they will be found of a character that will maintain the reputation **B. E. & Co.** have so long maintained for keeping **HIGH CLASS GOODS** at **MODERATE PRICES** that will bear comparison with any other house in New Zealand.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.—For general Summer wear in city or country nothing is more stylish and durable than the light weight **Tweeds** and **Cheviots**, the latter being shown in greater variety than ever. The following are a few of the many lovely Fabrics shown by us:—**Harris Dress Tweeds**, **Norpe Dress Tweeds**, **Fancy Krioker Tweeds**, **French Crape de Serges**, **Black Grenadines**, **Donegal Rough Tweeds**, **Flaked Snow Tweeds**, **Natural Diagonals**, **French Model Robes**, **New Black Lace Cloths**, etc., etc.

DRESSMAKING—Estimates given for all Costumes complete. Send for Samples and Self Measurement Charts.

Novelties in **Ladies' Fashionable Lace Dolmans**, **Ladies' Fashionable Cloth Jackets**, **Ladies' Fashionable Figaro Jackets**, **Ladies' Fashionable Capes**, **Ladies' Fashionable Dust Cloaks**, **Garibaldis**, **Sunbades** in **New Shot Effects**, very taking handles.

MILLINERY.—The fancy for transparent effects is still maintained. The new **Floral Hats** and **Bonnets** are very pretty. **Children's** and **Misses' Millinery** in endless variety.

The above Goods are all bought from the **Makers**.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing manufactured at our **Manse street factory**. Heads of Families are invited to inspect the **Boys' Clothing**. Only tested **Colonial Tweeds** kept in Stock. Any particular style can be made to order at a few hours' notice. We are showing a nice range of **Washing Shirts** at moderate prices.

CUSTOMERS unable to make personal selections will have prompt and careful attention assured to all their orders by post. Goods forwarded to any part of the Colony on receipt of remittance or satisfactory references.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,
PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS, DUNEDIN.

T E S T E D S E E D S

CLOVERS, ENGLISH GRASSES, RYE-GRASSES,
COCKSFOOT, etc., Machine-Dressed TIMOTHY
 and **Sundry Forage Plants.**

TURNIPS, SWEDES, MANGOLDS, CARROTS,
 And other **Farm Seeds.**
 All New and of the Most **Reliable Strains.**

Vegetable and Flower Seeds select and true to name. **Large supply** of **Horticultural Requisites.**

IMPLEMENTS—

"IRON AGE" CULTIVATOR AND HORSE HOE.
 The most complete implement of its kind.

New **"MODEL" SEED DRILL.**

Simple, accurate, and reliable.

"JEWEL" SINGLE AND DOUBLE WHEEL GARDEN HOES AND PLOUGHS.

Capable of several most useful combinations.

LISTS AND PRICES.

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

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY

SOLICITORS

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

C E N T R A L H O T E L
PALMERSTON NORTH.

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.**

DOMINICAN CONVENT, MILTON.

A Dominican Convent was opened at Milton, on Sunday by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop in St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Father O'Neill, pastor of the district, acting as deacon, and the Rev. Father O'Donnell as sub-deacon. His lordship, as reported for the *Dunedin Star*, addressed the congregation, which was a crowded one as follows:—

He congratulated the people most heartily on the establishment in Milton of a branch of the Dunedin Convent of Saint Dominic. They had already provided a site and a small house. A beginning had thus been made, but as the house was not sufficient for all their purposes he hoped to see a better structure. The nuns had come to give their children a real education, not a half education—not mere instruction, but an education that would develop all their powers of mind and body, that would develop all their religious instincts and moral principles, and an education that would prepare them for their several avocations hereafter in life. They were aware that the education provided at the public expense was not sufficient for them. It was not an education at all. Education meant development of both powers of the body and mind; that was the meaning of the word education. When applied in any other sense it was illogical and unreal. Now, the Catholic Church was desirous of developing these powers. She would be satisfied with nothing less, because she was the Church of God, established by Him to teach men to develop all their moral and religious qualities. Now, the education at the public expense was useful only for some things here on earth. The Church had always been the mistress and abettor of education from first to last. Her primary object was first to prepare man for the eternal life hereafter, to be denizens of the city of God in the kingdom of Heaven. This was the primary and essential duty. But she cultivated all ends subsidiary to that duty. In all countries and ages she had laboured to provide a thorough education for her children. No matter how poor the district was, no matter how few the children the effort was always the same. She never ceased to exert herself to the utmost. He (Dr. Moran) knew that English literature abounded in misrepresentations of the objects and principles of the Catholic Church. Nothing was more common than to hear people in their ignorance saying that the Church was an enemy to education. For any man who had common sense and common observation it was plain that that was utterly false and contrary to all fact. When you compared what had been done by the children of the Church and those outside the Church the contrast was very great, indeed. Were the men who made such sacrifices as the Catholics the enemies of education? Was there to be found one who would make the sacrifices that even poor Catholics made? Those outside the Church left their children to be educated by others; they left that duty to the public at large and cast the stone at Catholics, who were performing their duties like men. From time to time ungodly men, immoral men, self-indulgent men, had worked for and obtained power, only to rob and plunder the Church, and these were the men that turned round and pointed the finger, saying: "These men are the opponents of education." It was calculated to rouse the indignation of any honest mind. Notwithstanding all the wrongdoing worked by these unjust and tyrannical men, these plunderers of the poor, these robbers of the patrimony of the Church—notwithstanding the wrongs they had inflicted upon them, Catholics never ceased, notwithstanding all this, to pursue their course, the even tenor of their way. Now for many years those belonging to the congregation, aided by their good priests, has done nobly according to their opportunities. They had paid for the education of their own children in the face of great opposition and sacrifices for many years. It had been the desire of their pastor to raise the school to a higher level, and it had been his greatest desire, as it had also been his (Dr. Moran's), to have in their midst a convent in which their children would obtain a true education. That desire had been, to a certain extent, realised. There were now amongst them four Sisters of St. Dominic's order for the purpose of giving to their children a real education. That they would receive them (the Sisters) well, he had no doubt, and hoped there would not be one Catholic child absent from the school in Milton. He was sure they would second the efforts of the good nuns and priests. Their parish priest would call upon them for some pecuniary assistance. He reasonably expected them to do what they could under the circumstances; it was for the benefit of themselves and their children. He believed that it was a good thing for them as a congregation, as well as for the community in which they lived, that this convent was established. It would be an example of true Christian life and piety. They (the Milton community) had aided other communities. In turn they would receive aid. Catholics in other districts were not unmindful of help received. This was a serious undertaking, but nothing was impossible with faith, and they had faith to rely on the blessing of Almighty God. He would not forget a cup of cold water given in His name. He would bless their efforts to promote His honour and glory for the good of His children. He (Dr. Moran) trusted, without the least hesitation, in God's divine blessing. Though things might now appear impossible, nothing was impossible with God, who could raise up from very stones children unto Abraham. The most unlikely things came to pass when God had been trusted in, for His mercy knew no bounds. He believed that before many years had lapsed that convent would be a great success and universal blessing to Milton.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's address a collection was made resulting in the very creditable sum of £140. A procession was then formed, consisting of some 300 people, including the school children—and the Bishop with the clergy present, proceeded to the convent where the ceremony of blessing the building was performed by him. Afterwards, Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament took place in the church—a crowded congregation being again present. The number of the Dominican community at Milton is at present limited to four—that number of nuns being considered sufficient for the present need. The good nuns, however, will no doubt here, as elsewhere, be themselves the means of increasing the

calls on them, so that an addition to their number must before very long be made. We are happy in congratulating them on their new foundation—where, we trust, as we confidently believe, that the unflinching and marked success that has everywhere attended on their devoted labours for the good of religion and in the interests of education and culture awaits them. The people of Milton also are to be congratulated on the auspicious event.

WE CAN ONLY SAY THAT HIS INITIALS ARE "J. D."

WHEN a woman travels ten miles merely to ask a few questions we may assume that her curiosity is excited.

In the year 1883, a story went forth from Leverstock Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, which aroused great interest in all the region thereabout. People came from various directions to enquire into the matter; what was alleged to have occurred had to do mostly with one man. If the story turned out to be true some good was likely to come of it; if false, it would only put the community more on their guard against all sorts of wild rumours. Among the women who were bound to get at the foundation of it was one from St. Albans and a cook from Langley.

How strangely things work out in this queer world. Seven years have passed and the facts are now to become generally public for the first time. It appears that about the first of January, 1889, an old resident of the place above named was said, and commonly believed, to be in a dying condition.

For five months an able and clever physician had been attending him constantly, no medical man could have done more. His ailment was decided to be gout and rheumatism, which are now held to be practically the same in nearly differently located.

Well, this began back in July, 1882. As time ran along the patient grew worse. The doctor's ability and experience didn't seem to count. The sufferer's ankles, feet, and hands, became badly swollen. We all know this must have been a scary symptom because that the fluids of his body (and the body is nearly all fluid anyway)—instead of being carried off as they naturally should be, were flowing over their channels and inundating the parts around them, just as a stream does after heavy rains.

The doctor said, the danger of this state of things lay in the fact, that when the water reached the heart or lungs it might end in sudden death. The cause of dropsy is the refusal of the kidneys to carry off the water; so much is plain. But what makes the kidneys strike work? We now know the reason of that. It is because they are partially paralysed by a poison in the blood, arising from undigested food in the stomach. In plain English, a chronic state of indigestion and dyspepsia is responsible for results which now threatened our unknown friend's life. It was reported—and of its truth there isn't a doubt—that his abdomen was blown like a bladder on account of the water which soaked all through his flesh. In a conversation a few weeks ago he said "All my friends now looked on me as a dying man."

And reasonably enough too; for what chance is there for a man who is gradually drowning in this way?—For that is what it was—drowning and nothing else in the world. Medicine appeared to be of no use, and the physician suggested that possibly the poor man might be benefited if he could go away from home and try the baths, mineral waters, and change of scene and air.—But nobody believed in that plan, and in honest truth, it is hardly likely that the wise physician believed in it himself. At all events the idea wasn't put into practice.

About this time the patient's wife happened to be in the shop of a chemist at Hemel Hempstead, and he gave her a little book, a sort of small pamphlet, and said she might like to read it. She did read it, and found in it a full description of the very complaint that was fast sending her husband to the grave, and also the name of what was asserted to be a remedy for it. After some trouble she got him to consent to try it, and sent for a bottle. He began, and kept it up for four months, taking twenty-six bottles altogether. At the end of that time he was a well, sound man, and is so to-day. The whole neighbourhood was amazed.—His recovery, when he had been looked upon as no better than a dead man, set tongues wagging all around the country. He now says: "I should not have been here now, if it had not been for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup."

Our friend requests us not to publish his full name, but says we may print his initials, which are "J. D." Address: Leverstock Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. He will answer letters.

Powderly is making efforts to have the Farmers' Alliance join issues with the Knights of Labour.

It is stated that the Earl of Egmont is disposing of his Irish property. He has recently sold Lohort Castle, his charming seat near Kanturk, County Cork, on which he not long ago spent £40,000, to Mr. T. O. O'Brien, the well-known cricketer, who is a nephew of the late Sir Patrick O'Brien.

Mrs. Bernard Beere, an actress, who in the course of the last ten years has fairly won for herself one of the highest positions in the dramatic profession, has been engaged to perform on the other side of the Atlantic at a minimum salary of £500 a week. Mrs. Bernard Beere is a Catholic.

A woman named Purslow is now awaiting trial at Winson-green gaol, accused of next-of-kin frauds. She is also said to have posed as an "escaped nun," and to have related scandalous stories to those who were silly enough to listen. It is hardly necessary to add that the statements were base falsehoods.

The Russian Government suddenly withdrew from Baring Brothers, the London bankers, £2,200,000 who became financially embarrassed. The Bank of England came to the rescue, followed by support from the Scotch banks. The entire British banking world has joined in the movement with the greatest alacrity, and the trouble is undoubtedly past.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS



EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF ONSLOW.

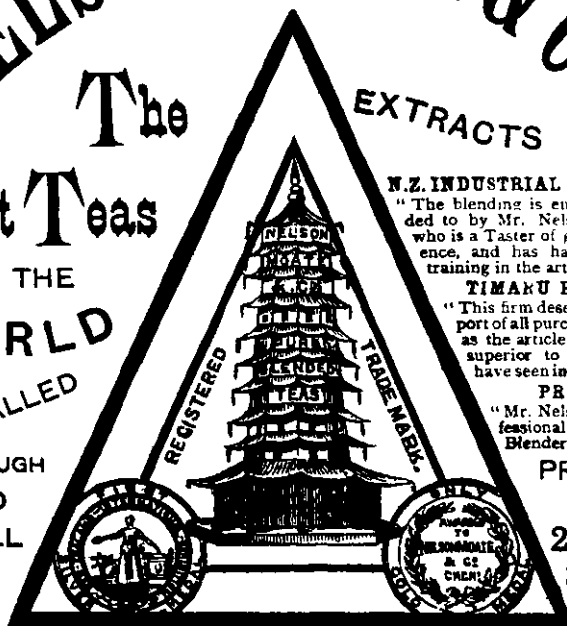
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

NELSON MOATE & Co's

The Best Teas

IN THE WORLD

UNRIVALLED

THOUGH
COPIED
BY ALL

EXTRACTS

N.Z. INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE.

"The blending is entirely attended to by Mr. Nelson himself, who is a Taster of great experience, and has had a special training in the art."

TIMARU HERALD.

"This firm deserves the support of all purchasers of Tea as the article they offer is superior to anything we have seen in this Colony."

PRESS

"Mr. Nelson is a professional Taster and Blender."

PRICES:

2/- 2/4

2/8 3/-

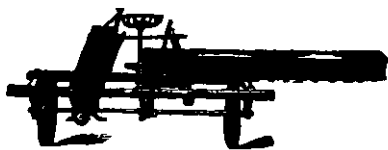
3/4 & 4/-

per lb.

PURE BLENDED TEAS:

AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE.



REID & GRAY'S

IMPROVED BROADCAST FORCE-FEED

GRAIN, GRASS AND TURNIP SOWER

Sows uniformly regular under all conditions, and can be guided by a boy.

IMPROVED NEW ZEALAND GRAIN DRILL is the Best Drill in the Market, and is extensively used throughout New Zealand.

REID & GRAY'S COMBINED MANURE AND TURNIP DRILL, made any size from 4 to 8 Coulters, and 14 inches to 16 inches between the Drills.

DOUBLE DRILL TURNIP AND MANURE SOWER.—Manure is sown in front of rollers and put deeply in or shallow as preferred. The seed is sown through a separate spout.

STEEL ZIG-ZAG HARROWS, same price as Iron; will last double the time of Iron Harrows. IRON FENCING STANDARDS.

REID & GRAY'S HORSE GEARS are universally used in New Zealand. Over 1000 in use. CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS, all sizes. DISC HARROWS, in sizes from 6 feet to 12 feet wide. DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS, also their chilled DIGGING PLOUGHS.

CHAFFCUTTERS AND BAGGERS, Nos. 1, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 Chaffcutters. Also, Flexible Tripod Harrows, Square Link Chain Harrows (all sizes), Wire Strainers, Drays, Acme Harrows, Grubbers, Farm Fans, Cambridge Rollers, etc.

PURE MANILA BINDER TWINE.

Plain and Barbed FENCING WIRE.

CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH'S THRESHING MILLS AND ENGINES.

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH

and those with engagements in the City requiring the convenience and comfort of a home—near the business centre, and in the immediate vicinity of the church and Convent Schools,—should stay at MISS KEENAN'S ENNISKILLEN BOARDING-HOUSE, Barbadoes Street South.

First-class accommodation for Families.

THE ASHBURTON HOTEL
EAST STREET.

Proprietor M. R. DEVAINE.
A Private Family and Commercial Hotel, five minutes from Railway Station. Private Apartments for Families. The Best Brands of Wines and Spirits. Billiard Room. Tariff Moderate. Special Terms per week for Private Families.

FRANCIS MEENAN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

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

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIARequires no Setting, and will burn any Coal.
VERANDAH CASTINGS of all kinds.

Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
(Opposite Knox Church).

QUEENSTOWN.—M'BRIDE'S FAMILY HOTEL. Mrs. M'Brice, Proprietress. This is the Hotel *par excellence* for Tourists, Families, and Commercial Gentlemen. Centrally situated, overlooking the neighbouring Mountainous Scenery. A porter waits in every boat. Sample Rooms for Commercial Gentlemen. Private Suites for families. Ladies' Boudoir, Bath Room, etc. Tariff—8s per day, or £2 2s per week.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL

76, Princes Street,

MEBANTILE STATIONERS,
Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders
Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and
Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the
Latest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

BOOK BINDING

PAPER RULING.

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURING,
including the supply of Paper, Ruling, Print-
ing, Numbering, etc.

NEWS AGENT.

Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of
every kind.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

ALEXANDER SLIGO,

42 George St.—Dunedin—42 George St.

Established, 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and
Reserves, £500,000.

Offices of Otago Branch:

Corner of
RATTRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS,
DUNEDIN

OTAGO BRANCH SUB-AGENCIES

Abbotsford	...	C. H. Morgan
Alexandra South	...	James Rivers
Blueskin	...	Edward Johnson
Balclutha	...	Peter Keddle
Broad Bay	...	Robert Beaton
Clinton	...	James Garden
Daversham	...	George Allen
Dromwell	...	Henry Hotop
Dunroon	...	Wm. Sutherland
Hampden	...	Edward Lefevre
Kakanui	...	Wm. Barr
Kaitangata	...	Wm. Kelly
Kaikoura	...	Jno. Fraser
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Milton	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Mosgiel	...	J. E. Jago
Maheno	...	John Rankin
Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
North-East Valley	...	Wm. Mitchell
Ngapara	...	J. Ardagh
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Palmerston	...	Chas. Crump

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the funds are retained and invested in the Colony.

It has, since its foundation, paid in losses over a million and a half pounds sterling.

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

Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and Importers.

JAMES EDGAR,
Branch Manager.

ADELAIDE WINES.

MR. H. W. MONKMAN,

5 JETTY STREET DUNEDIN.

Has been appointed Resident Agent for the Celebrated Prize Wines from Beaumont and Morocroo Vineyards, Cleland's very old Port, Chablis and Clarets. Altar Wines and Olive Oil a speciality.

Merchants and the Trade are invited to apply for samples and Prices.

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited),
by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing
Office, Octagon, Dunedin this 16th day of January,
1891.