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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MR. CADMAN'S appointment as Native Minister FOR BOTH GOOSE has drawn the attention of some of our contemporaries to the question of the Native lands. It is argued, and, according to the temper of the times, very rationally argued— even, perhaps, by writers who have little sympathy with the democratic spirit of the day, that the vast area of land shut up from settlement forms a serious hindrance to the progress of the Colony. The land lies idle, the Maori owners making little or no use of it, and Europeans who would gladly cultivate it not being permitted to do so. The plea, we say, appears to us to be sound. Why, for example, if a monopoly of land be generally and legitimately condemned, should it be justified by the position of any particular people? The Maoris, it is true, are the original owners. But might not a similar claim be urged in behalf of the landlords of the older countries? They are certainly in great part either the descendants or the representatives of the feudal chiefs, who, in modern days, were the original proprietors. And if a perpetual right could be so acquired, the feudal chiefs, with all their faults, did more towards the promotion of civilisation, and consequently in the service of posterity, than was ever done by the ancestors of the Maori race. Some consideration, nevertheless, the Maoris deserve—and some consideration, also, is admitted to be due to the land-owners of the Old World. In neither case can any man, who is not an advocate of wild and impracticable extremes, counsel confiscation. In each instance, on the contrary, compensation must be given. The manner in which land is held by Native owners meantime presents some difficulty. Their proprietorship is, to a great degree, in common, and the consent of each shareholder individually must be obtained before a sale can be made. Several methods of getting rid of this difficulty have been proposed—among the rest that of a Commission to deal with the land in question after the manner in which the waste land of the Colony generally is dealt with, and to hand over the proceeds either of sale or leasing to the Natives compelled to dispose of the land. Another difficulty that has at least presented itself to the minds of people who were unwilling to see the Native race exposed to certain degradation, was that of stripping them of their lands, even by paying them a fair price. The money, it was thought, would inevitably be squandered, and the people left destitute and hopeless. If, however, the land were not absolutely sold, but disposed of by perpetual lease, the owners receiving the annual rents, or having them applied judiciously to their use, this difficulty might be provided against. Meantime it is not easy to see why there should be one law for the Maori and another for the European population. If the Maoris are to bow to the spirit of the day, and to give up a monopoly by which settlement is impeded, why are not European monopolists to do the same? The *King Country*, to which, for instance, our contemporary, the *Dunedin Star*, makes particular reference, blocks the path of settlement; but quite as effectually, though less extensively in any particular quarter, do the vast estates of European monopolists. What, for example, is the state of the country that stretches far and wide around the town of Oamaru?—to which, by the way, Mr. Pinkerton, in his proposals for placing small farmers on the borders of settlements, might usefully turn his attention—though similar cases in other localities will by no means fail him. If the Maori monopolist, we say, be forced to part with his land, his European brother in monopoly cannot claim exemption. That, in the interests of humanity and civilisation, and for the necessary advancement of settlement and progress, as well as in accordance with the spirit of the day, the Maori monopolist may be legitimately called upon to yield, is evident. The thing is to deal with him so as to make fair provision for his future, and to preserve him from degradation. We say again, the European monopolist, in every case in which it is found necessary or advisable, should share the Maori's lot.

THAT was a very suggestive leader published the other evening by our contemporary the *Globe* against the use of Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs' school-books. The admissions made by our contemporary, as the organ of a party whose majority are fierce secularists, are, to say the least, remarkable. What a picture he gives us, besides, of the state of things produced by this system, for whose maintenance such sacrifices are made, in the miserable teachers whom he describes as holding their tongues in terror lest they should offend the Board. The consequence would be their prompt dismissal. "And hundreds of hungry applicants," says our contemporary, "would soon wolf up their positions." But is there no pity for these wolfish hundreds—the products of our educational system—who, while the miserable teachers hold tremblingly on, wander about unfed? Our contemporary again has a frank word or two to say about the godless schools:—"We are not educating our children," he very truly remarks, as, indeed, we ourselves have constantly remarked, "we are not succeeding in properly developing their faculties or cultivating their thinking powers. We are only preparing stereotyped reprints of a model automaton child charged with certain dates and facts, and guaranteed to discharge them all within a given time. Reforms are needed all along the line." The suggestive passage, *par excellence*, in our contemporary's leader is the following:—"If the Board's inspectors persist in examining children in books to the use of which the parents have conscientious objections, they need not be surprised at finding that they have nearly empty schools to examine, for we are certain parents will not submit to having their strongest convictions set at naught by a handful of Conservative educational faddists." Conscientious objections, then, touching their material interests—involved in the purchase of Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs' books—justify parents in keeping their children away from school. The majority of the party which the *Globe* represents nevertheless insists on forcing parents who have conscientious objections relating to spiritual interests—which are much higher—to send their children to the schools that on such grounds they object to. The necessary conclusions are not much to the credit of the majority referred to.

WE have before us one of Dr. Barnardo's little books. It is named "Twelve Sheep from Australia," and purports to be the explanation of circumstances connected with a letter in which a former pupil of the Doctor informs him that he has sent him twelve frozen sheep from Sydney. The writer signs himself "Timothy Regan." "Timothy Regan," of course, may be a real entity. We should not, however, be surprised if he were a young man improvised for the occasion, and given an Irish name, to suggest how remarkably well those young Papists turn out whom the good Doctor kidnaps.—Be that as it may, we find the following passage relating to "Timothy Regan" and his brother and sister in the narrative of their antecedents given to the Doctor, on his first discovering them, by an old gentleman of their acquaintance. "No one wants 'em," said the old gentleman, as quoted in this little book, "cos 'im is afear'd they 'ud be interferin'. Ons, I heerd 'em 'ere Sisters o' Mussy, as they ca' themselves, got hold o' Bess, and made a pretty fuss over 'er, and was a-goin' to take her off to one o' them there schools; but Tim, he kem 'ome, and turned 'em out double quick, a-sayin' as he worn't papish 'isself, an' no more wor Bess nor Jack. Now they all leave 'em alone, but I've heerd lately as they've bin werry nigh starvin' since Tim's bin at the 'orspital. If you could only see 'em yerself, sir, you 'ud 'elp Bessie somehow, I'm sure; for anyways you take it, it ain't a good thing for her, poor gal, to be brought up as she is."—"Poor gal," it was better, nevertheless, for her to be brought up in any way than by the Sisters of Mercy. But let us note the virtuous indignation of the good Doctor at the attempt made by the Sisters of Mercy to rescue this girl who "worn't papish"—although a boy named "Timothy Regan" might very naturally be taken for an Irish Catholic or the son of one, while the good Doctor himself is constantly engaged in laying hold of Catholic children—and spends more in trying to maintain his hold on them, in spite of the law, than would suffice for the keep of several Protestant children legitimately in

his charge. But when was the professional proselytiser honest or consistent or in any way capable of common decency? We may add that, now Dr. Barnardo has come before the world as an avowed proselytiser, his tactics in continuing to send his appeals to Catholic journalists are evidently those of obtaining their adverse notice, so as to keep up the flame of bigotry among his sympathisers and make a profit of it. Having, therefore, done sufficient to inform our readers as to the true nature of the institution conducted by this man, and to put them on their guard against, in any way, contributing towards its support, we shall not again return to the subject. Henceforward Dr. Barnardo's appeals shall go unopened into our waste-paper basket.

THE National papers received by the San Francisco A LAMENTABLE mail have not brought us much consolation touching the contest at North Kilkenny, and which was taken at Home, as in the colonies, for a fair test of the feeling of the country towards Mr. Parnell. The victory was, as we know, decisive, but much that took place during the struggle was humiliating and grievous to witness. It is true the matter has been greatly exaggerated. All kinds of people, with all kinds of motives, bitter enemies with malevolent intentions, jesters, and would-be wits—such, for example, as the "agreeable rattle" "Civis," of the Otago Witness, and funny folk of that calibre, to whose attempts at humour the stage Irishman—miserable, threadbare, scare-crow as he is, proves a perfect God-send, have raked up events and sayings that never took place. But this is a matter of course, and may be taken for what it is worth. If it affords the spiteful a snap, or the silly a giggle, why should we grudge them their gratification? Allowing for everything, however, what really occurred was bad enough. The spectacle, for instance, presented to the world by Mr. Parnell himself was most lamentable. Mr. Labouchere, we trust, has hit upon the right solution. For who is accountable for his actions when his mind gives way, and which of us is proof against this? Vulgar and familiar gestures, unbecoming exclamations, a line of conduct utterly out of keeping with the dignified reserve that, almost to excess, had characterised Mr. Parnell in by-gone days,—such was the rule of his whole behaviour. So low had he descended from his former station that we can even believe he wilfully misrepresented the nature of the attack on him that has been so loudly complained of—that is a blow received by him in the eye, and, as it was reported, from a bag of lime. The truth appears to be that he was struck by a lump of mud containing some particles of slack lime, and that some mischievous boys, who were also throwing chalk and flour, with no party bias, were the offenders. But his speech at Kilkenny, for instance, as reported in his own paper, *United Ireland*, of which he had taken forcible possession a week or two before, clearly betrays his fall. What can be staler, bordering more closely on slang, or more stupid than his vulgar allusion to Mr. Justin McCarthy. It might almost do for our delightful "Civis" himself, and, in passing, we recommended him to store it up for some brilliant occasion in the near future. He recalled Mr. McCarthy as having ordered a good stiff tumbler of punch and a bath of hot water and mud and to be in readiness on his arrival in the town. "He is a nice old gentleman for a quiet tea-party," he added. Could any of us have conceived that Charles Stewart Parnell would come to this? The spectacle is, indeed, one to be regarded with humility—one on which we would gladly draw the veil, remembering that no man among us, as we have said, is in his own measure proof against an equal fate. Mr. Parnell, however, has given his pledge that he will fight all over Ireland, and who can tell when an end is to be put to this deplorable exhibition? Unfortunately, men who ought to know better are blindly following him, and are egging him on. But as to the common sense by which such men are guided and the spirit that actuates them, it we turn once more to *United Ireland* we shall see of what value they are. Mr. Davitt, the Irish priest, and the English party are the objects of our contemporary's anger. Mr. Davitt is accused of agnosticism, the Irish people, on the other hand, at least by implication, of too ready compliance with the commands of their Church. "It was a typical Irish election scene," it says, "to see the priests coaching the agents as in old times." And yet, in another way, our contemporary would bring back the old times under still worse aspect. It would destroy the better understanding that has arisen between the English Liberals and the Irish people, and renew the prejudices and enmities of the past. Nothing but evil can now come of the leadership of Mr. Parnell. It has, alas, ended for us in confusion, humiliation, and sorrow. The nature of the contest at North Kilkenny—if this, indeed, had not already been done by the decision of the Irish hierarchy—the least to be said on the subject for any sincere Catholic—would have placed a seal for us on the conclusions to which of our own accord we had come at first, and rendered any renewal of our allegiance to Mr. Parnell completely impossible.

WE used to be told that all that was wanted to establish a complete reign of brotherhood and FALLACY. Bring about the universal prevalence of a charity far superior to anything that Christianity could inculcate was that a thorough acquaintance with science should be-

come general. In fact, such was a chief argument brought forward in support of secular education—as indeed it still may be, for all we know to the contrary. Professor Huxley, nevertheless, is, for instance, an admirable representative of men who have a thorough acquaintance with science. We do not suppose, indeed, any one more versed in such knowledge could be readily found, and yet the Professor, as we occasionally see—is anything rather than a man and a brother—being also of a charity which seems rather doubtful. The Professor has just made another of those characteristic remarks, which, although we know we must not judge of the universal from the particular, are still very suggestive, as coming from a man who is the head of a more advanced school of the period. Referring to Cardinal Manning's late letter to General Booth, in relation to the General's proposal for the relief of the suffering masses, and in reference to the special passage in which the writer says he holds that every man has a right to bread or work, Professor Huxley says: "My opinion of the dictum of Cardinal Manning, to which you draw my attention, is that it is a very mischievous error." A spirit of universal brotherhood, therefore, and a perfect charity do not necessarily flow from a perfect acquaintance with science. On the contrary, a much nearer approach to them may be made, as we see, by those who are guided by what are by some considered the obsolete principles of an older system. Christianity, in fact, and the teaching of the Catholic Church may inculcate precepts much more suited to the requirements even of the enlightened age in which we live. Does not this throw a little doubt on the advantages to be derived from a pure secularism, and does it not tend towards pointing out the necessity for a moral training not quite consistent with it?

THE Bishop of Ossory, in addressing his people MR. PARNELL'S about the approaching election, North Kilkenny LEADERSHIP. being in his diocese, threw out a hint that it may be useful to keep in mind. "It must have struck the most casual observer of events during the past few days," said the Bishop, "that the hereditary enemies of the Irish cause have begun to exhibit a sudden partiality for Mr. Parnell and his followers." This, we say, is a hint that may prove useful to us. It is well to be on the safe side, and prudence would certainly seem to recommend that we should be very well informed concerning the motives of those who still claim our allegiance for Mr. Parnell. It is not necessary for us to believe that Mr. Parnell himself would directly play the traitor—though perhaps it is not inappropriate to recall that a famous predecessor in guilt of this, that is Dermot McCormugh, played such a part by the Irish people of his day. A correspondent of the *London Star*, moreover, relates a suggestive incident as to his having accidentally discovered one of Mr. Parnell's personal friends on his way to Hatfield, the residence of Lord Salisbury. The important point is, however, that artful enemies of Ireland, or people desirous, as the saying is, of twisting Irishmen around their little fingers, may find it to their advantage to favour Mr. Parnell. We see his crime made light of. People, we are told, who are quite as bad, condemn him. Nay, saints themselves have been guilty of as much. The first argument is unworthy of reply. It is too foolish not to make us suspect the man who urges it. The second is answered once for all by the venerable Canon Doyle. "We are told," he says, "of David's fall, but not a word about his quick repentance and overwhelming sorrow—not a syllable about the dreadful chastisements those sins, though repented of, brought upon David and his house. We are not shown the aged King prostrate on the ground, his garments rent, and his grey hair sprinkled with ashes, crying from the depths of a broken heart, 'Have mercy on me, O God, according to Thy great mercy, and according to the multitude of Thy tender mercy, blot out my iniquities.'" We do not in fact, see one argument which has been urged for the retention of Mr. Parnell's leadership that is valid. The chief of all, and that which seems to claim most attention, is that based on the services rendered by him in the past. But let us recollect the old saying respecting the gratitude due to the cow that gives the milk and then kicks over the pail. Mr. Parnell knew what the effect of his misconduct on the Irish cause must be, and yet he did not restrain himself. How, then, are we to believe that his motives were genuine? But let us not question the matter too closely. Whether his motives were pure or imperfect, whether or not the thought of self entered into his undertaking more than we believed it did, is nothing now to the point. He served us, and we remain his debtors, and would gladly be silent respecting his fall if he would permit us. What we would insist on is the necessity for Irishmen to know the character of the people and all their circumstances who urge them to remain faithful to Mr. Parnell. We quote again that warning given by the Bishop of Ossory as most deserving of attention—"It must have struck the most casual observer of events during the past few days that the hereditary enemies of the Irish cause have begun to exhibit a sudden partiality for Mr. Parnell and his followers."

THE writer of a letter from the Irishman in *Truth* A SAMPLE. is accountable for the following:—"You will remember, dear Lady Betty, that in his 'Confessions' St. Augustine naively exclaims 'O Lord! convert me—but not

now." If dear Laly Batty, however, recollects this exclamation, her Ladyship's memory must be very defective. St. Augustine, in fact, does not exclaim anything of the sort, naively or otherwise. What St. Augustine penitently confesses is that before his conversion, he had made such an impious prayer—of which in his "Confessions" he shows a proper appreciation. That a frivolous writer, dealing with light topics, should make such a mistake may, perhaps seem a mere trifle, and hardly worthy of note. The mistake, nevertheless, furnishes a very fair sample of the manner in which matters relating to saints and doctors, and their teaching and utterances are generally understood by English non-Catholic writers. As such it is worth recording.

**A CANDID ADMISSION.** THERE are, nevertheless, subjects on which the writer to whom we have alluded may be taken as a fair, as he is also a candid, authority. We take the following, for example, from his letter in *Truth*, of December 4:—"The fact is we are every bit as bad as our neighbours, though our evil-mindedness is of a more morbid character. Whilst they trespass gaily and openly, we envelop our misconduct with a semi-transparent veil of artificial excellence, which deceives none but ourselves. The observance of "respectability" is our real national religion, and so long as we conform outwardly to its dictates, we may each and all of us individually do pretty much as we like—and, what is more, we do. Have you ever noticed the singular difference there invariably exists between English people at home and the same when abroad? Paterfamilias, accompanied by his wife and daughters, freely attends plays in Paris that he would strongly reprobate being even performed in London. They visit places of amusement that they would not dream of approaching here. They read books printed in French which would appal them if published in English, and laugh heartily at foreign *grossièretés* that would horrify them if reproduced in their own mother tongue. Is English "society" better or worse than that on the Continent? I unhesitatingly assert that it is infinitely worse, and the more so, because the evil that is in it is partially concealed by an artificial atmosphere of organised hypocrisy. King Ja Ja Oko Jumbo, who kills little girls and eats them in the wastes of Central Africa, is not one whit worse than we who permit them to be relentlessly tortured to death by hard work and starvation wages."

**A HAZARDOUS PLEDGE.** THE Rev. Canon Howell, who has just been appointed to the incumbency of St. Matthew's Church, Dunedin, means to pursue the *juste milieu*.

He told his parishioners the other night, at a meeting held to welcome him, that this was what he meant to do—"He would be neither Romish nor Presbyterian," he said, "but a true son of the Church of England, and would stop short at nothing the Church of England allowed." The Canon, then, proposes to go "the whole hog" so far as his doing so is consistent with his avoidance of either of two extremes. His reverence will not be "Romish," neither will he be Presbyterian. What, however, does the "whole hog" consist of where the Church of England is concerned? The judgment recently delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury—"a respectable clergyman," says the *London Daily News*, "against whose character no one has a word to say, and to whose opinion no one attaches the slightest importance"—will inform us. The Church of England allows of the mixture of water with the wine used in communion, provided the mixture be made before the communion service begins. But this practice, in any case, writes a clergyman of the Church concerned, "is perilously close upon Romanism." The Church of England also allows of the use of lighted candles at the communion table, and, consequently, of candlesticks in which to place the candles. Here, however, we are admonished by the awful example that occurred the other day at Roslyn. In that instance so "Romish" were the candlesticks alone, even without the lighted candles, esteemed, that it was thought a godly act to steal them and lay a stone in their place—unless, of course, an Evangelical miracle was worked, and the candlesticks were turned into a stone, which, we must acknowledge, would be still more remarkable and effective. The Church of England also allows of the singing of the *Agnus Dei* during the communion service, and of ceremonial ablution and drinking from the chalice after ablution. All, in fact, of the six points brought against the Bishop of Lincoln which the Church forbids are the making the sign of the cross in giving the benediction and the turning of the celebrant's back upon the people. To four of the points, then, brought as grave offences against the Bishop of Lincoln Canon Howell stands pledged. Will it be generally admitted in the parish that his reverence observes the *juste milieu*? Developments in due time will no doubt inform us.

**A GRIEVOUS DISASTER.** THE probable, or, indeed, the almost certain loss of the s.s. Kakanui, which had been despatched towards the end of December to the Macquarie Islands to bring back a party of people engaged there in obtaining sea elephant and penguin oil for Mr. Hatch, of

Invercargill, is now a topic of interest and anxiety. The cause which led to the despatch of the steamer was a rumour to the effect that the supply of provisions taken to the island with the party in question must have run short, and that in consequence, they were in danger of perishing from hunger. The Kakanui, however, remaining away far beyond the necessary time, the Honemoa was sent in search of her, and this vessel, which returned last week, brought back alarming news. The Kakanui had arrived at the islands on January 2, and had left next day, bringing off eight of the ten people to whose aid she had gone. It is therefore believed that she foundered in a violent gale that occurred two days afterwards. The fatality seems aggravated by the fact that the rumour as to a failure of the food supply proved groundless. Meantime a somewhat heated discussion is taking place as to the origin and intention of the rumour alluded to, the fitness of the Kakanui for the voyage on which she was sent, and matters generally that seem now but little to the purpose. Possibly a conclusion may be arrived at to the traditional effect that somebody has blundered. Several valuable lives have, however, most probably been lost, and without any adequate cause for the risk that was run. The case is exceptionally distressing.

**ANOTHER SCUFFLE.** THE period is a fighting one. Among the lesser rows is one between the *London Times* and Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Patrick Ford. The *Times* has accused Mr. O'Brien of proving himself a member of the dynamite party by writing an article for the *Irish World*. Mr. O'Brien has fiercely denied the accusation, pointing out that the article was written for the *New York Herald*, and afterwards inserted, without acknowledgment, in the *Irish World*. Mr. O'Brien, besides, has threatened the *Times* with an action for libel. Mr. Patrick Ford very naturally takes the condemnation made of his paper, backed up by at least the silent consent of Mr. William O'Brien as it is, by no means kindly, and, quite as naturally, gives his opinion on the subject with complete candour. We fancy, however, that the *Irish World* will bear a good deal of snubbing without suffering much damage. It is one of the best papers published anywhere, and even Mr. William O'Brien might write for it without discredit to himself. Mr. Ford, moreover, is no advocate of dynamite practices, but has long since given in his adhesion to the constitutional agitation for Home Rule, and very ably supported it. Of late years, in fact, the *Irish World* has had no superior in the field of Irish national literature, and none of the National leaders can sight it without ingratitude. What is more, none of them can hope to sight it with impunity. Let us hope, however, the matter is no more important than a little skirmish, in accordance with the spirit of the period. It is to be regretted, nevertheless, as a further departure from the unity on which the success of the Irish cause is staked.

**A BLOT ON CIVILISATION.** THE Russian Press, it seems, is speaking definitely with regard to the efforts made to bring European opinion to bear on behalf of the persecuted Jews. One of the principal papers in St. Petersburg compares the situation to that existing in Ireland, and points to the effect of a meeting held in his city to advocate Home Rule. The Jews, he says, deserve their treatment by the manner in which they deal with the peasantry. But when was the religious persecutor in want of an argument to prove that religion did not enter into his motives? *Truth*, meantime, points out that it is not the Jews only who are persecuted. Catholics and Protestants, he tells us, are suffering as well. "Persons of rank," he says, "of the liberal professions, and of both sexes, are being ferociously flogged all over the country." "At Warsaw, the other day," he adds, "a Catholic priest, of exemplary character, received sixty strokes with a birch-rod because he had endeavoured to hold a service in the open air after his church had been closed by the police." The Russian newspaper alluded to defies a coalition of all Europe, and declares that his country could hold her own and work her wicked will in spite of it. *Truth*, however, predicts an internal solution of the question in the shape of a revolution or a military or palace *coup d'état*. "Alexander," he concludes, "is either a maniac (like the rest of his family) or else he is so saturated with apprehension for his own personal safety or with religious fanaticism that he is practically insane."

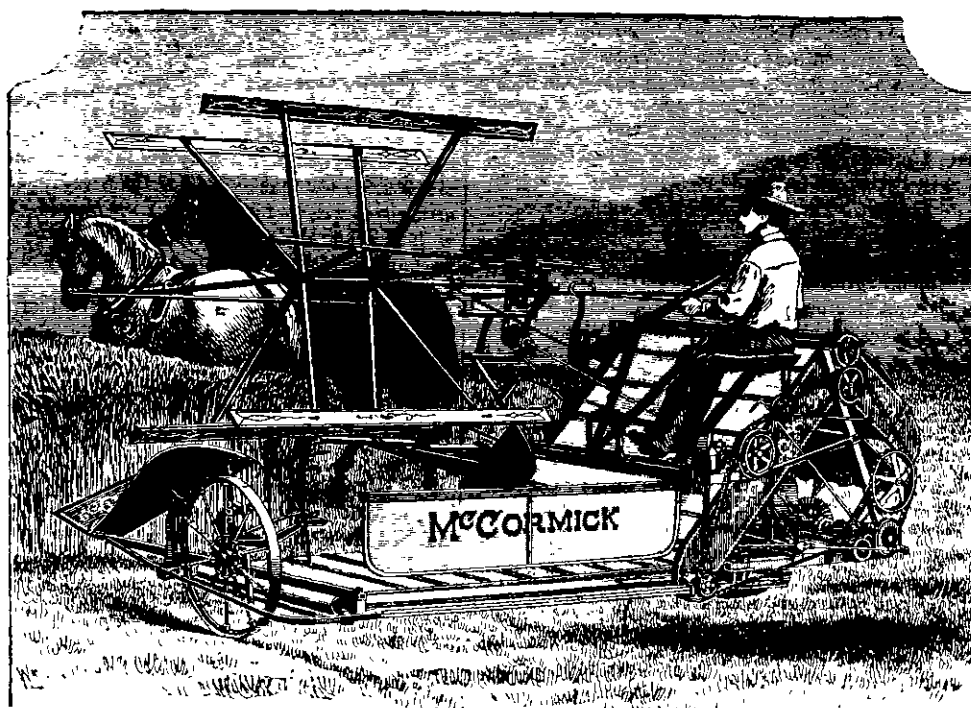
WE read in the *Dunedin Star* of Saturday evening "COLONEL" the following sentence. "Colonel Barker, who pre-BARKER'S WORK. viously had the management of rescue work in Australia, has brought that branch of Salvation Army enterprise to a high state of efficiency, and has now been recalled to England to take an important position in the opening of the new scheme."—Before "Colonel" Barker, however, quits our shores with a laurel wreath around his brows, to take up work in the Old Country in which these colonies may have a very grave interest, it would be well for us to learn what reply he has made to the charges lately published by the *Melbourne Age*. The *Age*, it would appear, had

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some reason to question the efficiency of the rescue work performed by the "Colonel" in Melbourne. Has the "Colonel" been able to refute the charges? According to the official reports of the police department in Melbourne it would seem that the efficiency of rescue work was in some degree, to say the least of it, doubtful. Senior-Detective Sergeant Thomas Nixon, for instance, reporting on August 7th, 1890, states that the members of his particular branch of the service are agreed that the Army's Prison Gate Brigade has rendered them no services. "Colonel" Barker and "Captain" Foley, he says, again, had from time to time furnished information as to contemplated crimes and other misdemeanours which was found to be false and groundless. "I am also in a position to say," he adds, "that some of the worst criminals have been kept and fed while they were out at night committing robberies. This was well known to 'Captain' Foley, but he was prevented, as he told me, by 'Colonel' Barker from giving information." We may, however, give "Colonel" Barker the benefit of the doubt. "Captain" Foley does not appear to have been a very reliable informant. The "Captain" himself, in fact, has since returned to his evil ways, and is now serving a sentence of three years in gaol. A more serious charge brought against the "Colonel," and concerning which there is no apparent doubt, is that on a certain occasion he was found in possession of about £60, which was part of the proceeds of a big robbery of watches and jewellery committed in Collins street. A man, again, who had been wounded in an attempt to rob a bank was kept in the army barracks some days, and when the police were informed of it he was sent out of their way. "The Army generally," concludes Sergeant Nixon, "is made up of strong men who are quite able to do any sort of hard work if they would, and of young girls who would be much better—and more respectable—in service than selling the *War Cry*."—Inspector D. S. Kennedy says, "So far as thieves are concerned I do not believe that the 'Army' effort to reform them is attended with much success."—Superintendent Sadleir, in his report to the Chief Commissioner, under date September 2, 1890, declares the Prison Gate work a failure. Some of the police, he says, believe the criminals taken in hand hopelessly depraved but cunning enough to deceive the officers, while others have no faith in the officers, but believe them to be working for their own personal gains. "Facts," he concludes, have been stated to me that certainly place their conduct in a somewhat suspicious light."—"These," finally remarks the *Age*, "are very grave charges, and it is incumbent on 'Colonel' Barker to refute them if he can. They are officially made, and if their accuracy is challenged by the Salvation Army officers, it is open to them to apply to the Chief Secretary to cause a searching inquiry to be made into the whole matter." Have the officers done so, or did "Colonel" Barker leave Melbourne without moving in the matter? Is he, moreover, now about to proceed to London with his honours thick upon him, to perform rescue work of the same kind there? As the people rescued by the "Colonel" may possibly form a portion of their future population, a full explanation of the matter must needs be of interest to the colonies.

### LENTEN CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH, 1891.

DEAR Rev. Father and Beloved Brethren in Christ.—At the approach of the Holy Season of Lent, We are but fulfilling our duty, in the absence of our beloved Bishop, by exhorting you to spend this time of Grace and Benediction according to the Spirit of Holy Church. We may indeed apply to Lent, the words of St. Paul, "Behold now is the acceptable time, behold now is the day of Salvation." (Cor. vi., 2.)

Lent is a time of Prayer, Mortification and Penance, a time of weeping and reparation for our own sins and those of others, and specially adapted for meditation on the sufferings and death of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is a time of reconciliation with the God of All Mercy by Penance, and the Holy Eucharist, of entering into ourselves and amending in our lives whatever may be wanting. Thus saith the Lord, "Be converted to Me with all your heart in fasting, in weeping and in mourning. Blow the trumpet in Zion and sanctify a Fast." (Joel ii., 12-15.) Lent is a time of Penance. The Church now especially calls upon us to turn our hearts to God in sorrow for having offended Him, and to make satisfaction for the insults offered to Him by our manifold transgressions. No one, however blameless his life may appear, can neglect this duty with safety.

The Saints most distinguished for purity of life, were also conspicuous for their spirit of Penance. But, if Penance, and self-denial are necessary, even for those who are striving to live in God's grace, how much more for those who have grievously sinned? Sin means the turning away our will from God to creatures: Penance means the undoing of Sin, and setting free our will from creatures, and bringing it back to God and to His peace.

The virtue of Penance, like the malice of sin is in the soul; but its outward acts dispose our hearts to receive God's grace, overcome self-love, and manifest the existence of the virtue which is itself unseen.

As, however, men are averse to this virtue, the Church periodically compels them by Her laws of Fasting and Abstinence to strengthen their wills to labour for the salvation of the souls, lest being left to themselves they should neglect it altogether. If we desire, therefore, to escape the wrath of God, like the Saints we must

lead lives of Penance, and throw ourselves completely into the spirit of the Church during this holy season of sorrow, pardon and grace.

As regards the "Lenten Fast" we must observe it as prescribed by the Church. We must, moreover, remember that it is not sufficient merely to comply with the bare letter of the law, which is but a means to an end, but we must labour generously to restrain our senses, to fast from swearing, profanity, cursing, blaspheming, and from the deadly vice of intemperance. Therefore, says St. Augustine, "Let us above all things fast from Sin." That our fasts may not be rejected like the fasts of the Jews by Isaiah, and by our Lord Himself in the new dispensation.

With Fasting and Abstinence let us join prayer and almsgiving according to the advice of the Archangel Raphael to Tobias:—"Prayer is good with Fasting and Alms-deeds, more than to lay up the surer of gold."

Holy Church wishes us during Lent to meditate on the bitter Passion of our Lord and invites her children to the foot of the Cross, there to contemplate in deepest sorrow the fearful consequences which sin has wrought in the agonising body of their expiring Redeemer.

"Nothing," says St. Augustine, "is more conducive to our salvation than turning over in our minds all that the Son of God has done for us." "I owe," cries out St. Ambrose, "far more to Thy Passion, by which Thou hast redeemed me, than to Thy Omnipotence by which Thou hast created me." Mortification is insufficient for salvation; it must be accompanied with compunction of heart. Nothing is more calculated to excite this sorrow of heart than the meditation of this mystery of the Passion, so tender, yet so terrible. During these days of Lent honour the Passion of our Lord by prayer, spiritual reading, and receiving the Holy Sacraments with humble and contrite hearts.

Amongst the holy exercises suitable for the sanctification of Lent is devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, having for object the Divine Heart of that loving Saviour, the history of whose tender mercy as shown forth during His bitter Passion and Crucifixion, is so touchingly brought before us during the sublime ceremonies of Holy Week. The accounts which reached us of the results of the solemn Consecration of our children to the Sacred Heart, ordered in all the Parishes of the Diocese last October, were gratifying in the extreme. The crowded Confessionals and Communion Rails bore testimony to the efficacy of this devotion in rousing many of our people from the lethargy into which they had fallen. We wish, therefore, that Pastors and people will earnestly co-operate in the establishment and maintenance of the Devotion of the Apostleship of Prayer in the parish, in the family, and in the school, and thus contribute to the extension of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and to the bringing down the blessings of the Sacred Heart on this Diocese.

We feel strongly urged to remind you of the importance of displaying the greatest zeal in the education of our children. The salvation of their souls depends in a great measure upon the impressions imparted by a Catholic education. It is the duty of parents to instruct them in the great truths of our Holy Faith, to teach them to love the Church as their tender Mother, and the infallible exponent of Divine Truth. No one can exaggerate the blessings of a Christian education. A Christian education moulds the heart and forms the consciences of children, makes them good citizens and faithful members of Holy Church. Godless education, by neglecting the moral restraints so necessary for our perverse inclinations, forms bad men and worse women. Let a child be educated without Faith, without the Knowledge of God, of the Sacraments, of the Intercession of the Saints and the Virgin Mother, and what would it be? It would become paganised. The child in the Catholic school is reminded of these truths. Every system of education not based on religion must be for Catholics an evil of the greatest magnitude, and such is the State education of this Colony, for whilst it unites in the same school pupils and teachers of every creed and no creed, it must necessarily promote that spirit of infidelity which ignores the very existence of God, "in whom we live, move, and have our being." Parents having the facilities of sending their children to Catholic schools, but who, unmindful of their responsibility, should send them elsewhere, are unworthy of the Sacraments.

Wherefore, We earnestly exhort you, dear Brethren, to assist your pastors by liberal donations in procuring a Catholic education for your children. Thereby, whilst fitting them out for eternal life by the moral and religious training necessary, they will also receive that secular education requisite for their advancement in this life. Give liberally of the means God has given you, and you shall receive in return an ample reward from the "Giver of every good gift," mindful that worldly goods are not to be compared to the priceless souls redeemed by the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ. Lent is therefore the great harvest time of souls. Many a soul now in Heaven can attribute its being there to a well spent Lent: and many a soul which is lost, owes its unhappy state of eternal separation from God to its disregard of the repeated calls made to it to avail itself of the countless opportunities given in the acceptable time of Lent.

You will be pleased to learn, dear Brethren in Jesus Christ, that, during the past year, thanks to the indefatigable labours of the Clergy, and the generosity of the people, new churches have been opened in St. Mary's Parish, Manchester street, Christchurch, at Fairlie Creek, and Methven. New presbyteries have been erected at Leeston and Darfield. A new convent has been erected at Waimate, and the schools of that parish have been entrusted to the zealous Sisters of St. Joseph, lately arrived from Sydney. A new school has been opened at Halswell, a suburb of Christchurch, and it is hoped that in the very near future the Catholic boys' schools of Timaru and Grey-mouth will be placed under the able direction of the Marist Brothers. The Diocesan Clergy have been increased by the addition of Rev. P. Aubrey, S.M., (Temuka) and Rev. W. Hyland (Abura).

Once more We direct your attention to the pressing needs of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, of Mount Magdala. The noble work which they are so successfully, yet so unobtrusively, carrying out at the Magdalen Asylum, impels us to appeal to the generosity of the charitably disposed, in every portion of the Colony to aid them. An

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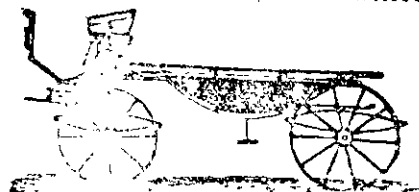
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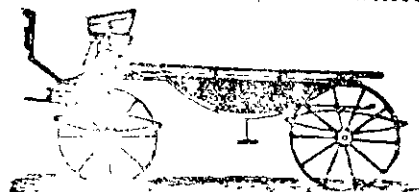
P. KEARNEY,

District Secretary Auckland

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effectual means of practising almsgiving is thus afforded, enabling all to co-operate in the holy work of saving our fallen sisterhood.

Dear Rev. Father, We have endeavoured to outline briefly some of the means proper to sanctify this holy season. These and others which your wisdom and zeal will suggest, We trust you will develop and explain to your people. Earnestly impress upon them the strict obligation of approaching the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist during Paschal time. Exhort them to pray for our Holy Father the Pope, for the complete restoration to health and speedy return of our beloved Bishop, for the Clergy, Secular and Regular, for the various religious bodies, and for all the good works of the Diocese.

The following are the dates appointed for the various collections:—

1. For the Holy Places in Palestine, on Good Friday, March 27th.
2. For the Seminary Fund, on Whit Sunday, May 17th.
3. For the Peter's Pence, on the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of Sts. Peter and Paul, July 5th.
4. For the Diocesan Charities, on Rosary Sunday, October 4th.
5. For the Aborigines, on Sunday within the Octave of Feast of St. Francis Xavier, December 6th.

These collections must be made on the appointed days, or the earliest occasion afterwards, when the priests visit other churches or chapels in their district. They will be good enough to send the proceeds without delay to Very Rev. Father Aubrey, Christchurch.

Whilst this circular was in the Press, we received a letter from the Bishop, in which he imparts to his faithful flock—clergy and laity—his special and heartfelt benediction. His Lordship, whilst regretting his prolonged absence from his diocese, assures us that the interests of the diocese, rather than his own personal convenience, prevent his being in our midst as soon as he had wished and anticipated.

Given at Christchurch on the eve of Quinquagesima Sunday, and appointed to be read and afterwards placed in a conspicuous place in the churches and chapels of the diocese.

STEPHEN CUMMINGS, S.M.,  
Diocesan Administrator.

As promised by His Lordship the Bishop in last year's Pastoral, we subjoin a detailed account of the collections taken up in the various parishes of the diocese:—

	Holy Places.			Seminary.			Peter Pence.			Aborigines.			Diocesan Charities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pro-Cathedral	7	0	0	10	18	6	14	16	3	11	16	0	32	0	0
St. Mary's,															
Christchurch	2	10	0	5	2	6	5	2	10	3	12	6	11	15	0
Lincoln	6	1	6	5	5	0	5	10	6	3	15	0	4	6	0
Bangiora	3	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
Darfield	...	...	...	2	1	0	2	1	0	...	...	...	1	18	6
Ashburton	...	...	...	0	15	0	2	17	0	1	3	0	2	0	0
Temuka	5	0	6	6	10	9	7	1	6	...	...	...	5	14	6
Timaru	2	0	0	8	6	0	13	0	0	3	10	0	5	0	6
Waimate	2	2	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	1	12	6	7	0	6
Geraldine	3	10	6	5	3	0	5	2	0	3	10	0	4	10	0
Lytelton	0	12	0	1	1	9	1	1	6	...	...	...	0	10	3
Akaroa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	11	0	0	14	0
Rosa	...	...	...	3	0	0	2	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokitika	4	6	0	4	6	0	16	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greymouth	4	1	10	8	1	11	12	6	0	...	...	...	4	13	0
Obauro	2	4	0	3	5	0	3	10	0	...	...	...	3	0	0
Kumara	4	1	0	4	0	0	1	10	0	2	13	0	4	10	0

The following are the Lenten and other regulations which we make in virtue of faculties received from the Apostolic See:—

1st. Flesh meat is allowed at the chief meal on all days except Wednesdays and Fridays and Ember Saturday, which falls this year the second Saturday in Lent, and Monday in Holy Week.

2nd. The use of dripping and lard is permitted at dinner on all days of fast and abstinence during Lent, and also throughout the year, except on Ash Wednesday and the Wednesday and Friday in Holy Week.

3rd. White meats—such as butter, milk, cheese, and eggs—are allowed on all days at dinner and collation, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. A little milk is always allowed in tea, coffee, or other beverage.

4th. For those who, though not bound to fast, are bound to abstain. The kinds of food which are allowed at their chief meal to those who are bound to fast, are allowed at all times to those who are not so bound.

5th. Fish and flesh are not allowed at the same meal during Lent.

6th. There is neither fast nor abstinence on Sundays in Lent.

7th. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., by special Indult has exempted St. Patrick's Day, in Australasia, from fasting and abstinence except when it falls on a Friday or during Ember Week.

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

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

N.B.—The prayer "Omnipotens Sempiterna Deus" (No. 7, *Inter Orationes ad Diversa*) will be continued at every Mass, and after the Litany at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, until the return of His Lordship the Bishop.

We request you to continue the special *Memento* for the Bishop in the prayers recited in public, in the churches, chapels, communities, and schools of the Diocese.

The collection for the Holy Places in Palestine will take place on Good Friday.

Given at Christchurch on the eve of Quinquagesima Sunday, and appointed to be read and afterwards placed in a conspicuous place in the churches and chapels of the Diocese.

STEPHEN CUMMINGS, S.M.,  
Diocesan Administrator.

## THE BISMARCKS.

(Paris correspondent of *Truth*.)

EARLY in this year a member of the Corps Diplomatique, whom I deem sagacious and watchful of events and men, said to me, "No State in Europe dares now stir without asking Prince Bismarck's leave." He overtops everybody. I thought of this on the different occasions on which I have had sight of Count Herbert Bismarck since he crossed over here the other day from England. You remember what a tremendous personage he was when he went to visit his friends, the Londonderrys, at the Phoenix Park. It appears that their friendship is staunch, and that on the whole he has reason to be satisfied with the civility he met with north of the Channel. His most representative countryman there got away, however, to Paris, not to be called upon by so—as things now stand at Berlin—compromising a personage. Here he is, as Goldsmith described the traveller, "remote, unfriended, melancholy," but I need not repeat a line so well known. It was a huge mistake of the ex-German Chancellor not to be content with leaving Count Herbert a fine fortune and an historical name, instead of trying to force him into the position of Bismarck the Second, and to give the Emperor, who is restive as a colt, no option between getting rid of him completely or of having the Count at his elbow. Whenever he went to visit a brother sovereign, William said that he felt (owing to Herbert Bismarck's constant presence) like a prisoner allowed to have an outing under the eye of a turnkey who had been sent to watch him. He was exasperated by it. As Count Münster belonged to the late Emperor Frederick's set, it is not surprising that he has not thus far been called upon by Prince Bismarck's son, who, I believe, has not visited the Embassies here. He goes to the theatres, and liquors or beers up, and sups in a *brasserie* near the Opera House. The French papers say that he has come to see whether Prince Bismarck might venture to spend the winter at Nice, without his presence in this country giving rise to ebullitions of anger. They also say that the Prince is shaken in health. This is not the case. His saw-mills, grazing farms, forest plantings, distilleries, and breweries give him plenty to do. He thus escapes from tedium. But his wife, poor lady, takes on greatly at his reverse of fortune, and has lost health. If they go to the Riviera, it will be for the benefit of her health. I do not think the French would like to see them in France. Prince Bismarck's bark in some respects was worse than his bite and his jaws and gibes in 1870-71, were often cruel. But the Princess expressed an animosity worthy of a Hebrew woman in the time when Jewish captains put the inhabitants of cities to the edge of the sword, not sparing babes on their mother's breasts. A letter of hers, exhorting her husband to exterminate, was seized by Frenchmen on its way to Versailles, and published by Gambetta's order. It has latterly been raked up again. Fortunately Bismarck did not act upon it, and, on the whole, he behaved well to Paris after the capitulation, doing what he could to facilitate the entrance of food supplies.

We are all growing a little tired of philanthropic suggestions for the good of Africa. But it is impossible not to recognise the practical wisdom of the suggestion for the suppression of the slave-trade which Lord Wolseley has just repeated. We pointed out a month or two ago, in discussing Lord Wolseley's paper on the subject in the *United Service Magazine*, that this was, indeed, the only plan which can be really effective. It is simplicity itself, for it is merely a question of absolutely prohibiting the importation of firearms and ammunition into certain portions of Africa. To accomplish this, an international convention would be necessary; and that ought not to be very difficult. There are already so many thousands of muskets in Africa that the stoppage of the importation of arms would not have much immediate effect; but in twelve months the lack of ammunition would render the muskets useless.—*St. James's Gazette*

The white mourning of the youthful Queen of the Netherlands (says the Paris correspondent of *Truth*) is a revival of an old custom. Some ancient orders of Nuns, corresponding to the Passionist one for men, used to dress in white. They might be said to be Good Friday or, better, they particularly devoted themselves to commemorate the event for the keeping in mind of which that fast day was instituted—dying with Christ daily. The ladies of Port Royal also decided when their monastery was reformed to wear white robes only. Mary of England was the last French Queen who wore white mourning; she was known as *La Reine Blanche*—perhaps by old people to distinguish her from Catherine de' Medici, who was the first regal widow to dress in black. She bore her sable weeds from Italy, which, far back in antiquity, took black mourning from the Eusebian mysteries. Once in search of Proserpine was in black to signify the winter season, when nature is most colourless. Catherine de' Medici's widow's cap was black. The white widow's cap is now the only survival of the ancient white mourning. Mary Stuart followed her mother-in-law in wearing black after the death of her first husband. White is more suitable for the winter wear of a delicate child in the harsh Dutch climate than black, which is cold in winter, hot in summer, and only advantageous in hiding coal smut, and in seemingly reducing the bulk of stout figures.



## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. CITY BOOT PALACE

Corner George and St. Andrew Streets,  
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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 row 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.

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COOKHAM HOUSE, Princes street,  
And CITY BOOT PALACE, George street,  
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J. C O U S T O N  
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.

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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, " 36s.  
On receipt of P.O. Order they will be put  
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## THE WHITE CROSS BRAND

### OF GINGER ALE

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against seventy-nine  
competitors in  
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CAUTION.—Ask for White Cross brand. Without label not genuine.

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J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.  
Having made several extensive alterations  
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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  
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J. LISTON, Proprietor.

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Household Requisites, always  
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Has REMOVED to No. 79 PRINCES  
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TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANT,

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desires to inform the public he still  
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Funerals attended in Town or Country with  
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To all those who may favour him with their  
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SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE  
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BATH ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOM.

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

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I N 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 lease of that conveniently situated and commodious Hotel, hitherto known as BARRETT'S, and situated at the corner of Manchester and High Streets, which it is 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-room 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.

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

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## B A L L A R A T H O T E L,

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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.**—The Ballymoney Guardians at last meeting agreed to erect a number of cottages for the labourers of Dervock. The following were appointed a committee to visit and choose the sites and report thereon:—Messrs. McElderry, Tomb, Gage, MacMaster, McCurdy, Carson, Millar, and Montgomery.

A meeting of the employees of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway was held in the Painters' Hall, Great George's street, Belfast, last week. William Foreman, Organising Secretary for Ireland, addressed the assemblage and pointed out the great necessity there was of joining the Railway Servants' Union. On the conclusion of his discourse a branch was formed.

A meeting of Ballymoney National League, was recently held, Rev. J. O'Boyle presiding. A letter from the Misses Galbraith was read, thanking the branch for the resolution of condolence on the death of their father, Rev. Professor Galbraith. It was proposed by John Boyle, solicitor, and carried unanimously:—That we consider the eviction of 250 families on the Olphert estate as an outrage on all decency and humanity.

**Armagh.**—The Catholic school at Lillo, Seagoe parish, was attacked and injured in July last. A few days ago a successful application was made for compensation. Father McJartan, the parish priest, stated that the reason for bringing in the application was that the offence and injury had been several times committed.

At eight o'clock Mass in St. Malachy's a few Sundays ago, the Primate, Most Rev. Doctor Logue, referred to the practice of betting on horse races which was prevalent in Armagh. He condemned it as immoral, and said he would do all in his power to put it down. Above all he condemns bookmaking and bookmakers, and said if Catholics who engaged in this nefarious business did not give it up he would put them out of the pale of the Church.

**Clare.**—At the Corcomroe Baronial Sessions held in Ennistymon a resolution was unanimously adopted approving the construction of a line of Railway from Willbrook, on the West Clare line, to Lisdoonvarna, via Kilsenora, thus helping to open up and develop the resources of North-West Clare. A similar resolution was passed at the Baronial Sessions of Inchiquin. The labourers at Miltown Malbay have passed a resolution of thanks to William Murphy, M.P., for his efforts in connection with the South Clare Railway, which would enable them to go to work at once and tie over the distress. At the meeting eighty labourers were enrolled as members of the Irish Democratic Labour Federation.

**Cork.**—Among the passengers landed at Queenstown from the Guion United States Mail steamer Wyoming, recently, were John Powell and his wife, Bridget, natives of Nenago. On being examined by the Customs' authorities an unloaded six-chamber revolver and nine rounds of ammunition were found in Mrs. Powell's "improver." She was arrested.

A special general meeting of the company was held last week J. H. Payne-Shears presiding. It was announced that the Government would spend £70,000 in railway extensions at Skibbereen and Bantry for the purpose of affording employment to the people. The company approved the grant of £15,000 given to them to extend their line to the deep-water quay at Bantry to facilitate the fish traffic.

**Donegal.**—Over one thousand human beings are now homeless on the bleak hills of Donegal. The cold, piercing winds of winter are congealing the life-blood of the hapless people, and will help to prematurely fill many a grave in Falcarragh's burial ground. That this wholesale destruction of the people's rights and lives should be perpetrated by a landlord in the name of the law is conclusive evidence that the law is a disgrace to England and to civilisation and must be expunged from the statute books.

After the evictions on the Olphert estate the R. I. O., fifty closed their work with a concert and entertainment in the crossroads Court-house. Their chief officer delivered to them the following harangue:—"I am very pleased at the end of the eviction campaign to be able to compliment the men of the Donegal Constabulary during eleven days, under very trying circumstances and in very wet weather." The men who could indulge in amusements whilst 1,000 of their country-people were set upon the hills in misery, badly clothed, and without a roof to protect them from rain and cold, deserve the scorn and contempt of Irishmen.

**Down.**—A monster Nationalist demonstration in support of the Tenants' Defence League was held at Sheepbridge, near Newry. The attendance numbered some thousands. The cause of nationality has lost nothing as regards enthusiasm and support in South Down. Ever Maginness, Poyntzpass, presided. Contingents from the following places were present—Newry, Warrenpoint, Rostrevor, Hilltown, Mayobridge, Annacorney, Banbridge, Kilsco, Castlewilliam, Rathfriland, Barnmeen, Poyntzpass, Glum, Sheepbridge, Gilford, Ballyvarley. The following bands were present:—The St. Joseph's, High street, Newry; St. Patrick's, Monaghan street, Newry; Gilford, Ballyvarley, and Mayotridge.

**Fermanagh.**—The branches of the National League in the county have been suppressed, because they were looking after the registration of voters. It is an electioneering tactic for the Tories.

**Galway.**—The fair of Tullinadaly was recently held and never was there such an immense number of cattle and sheep exhibited for sale on the old fair green of Tullinadaly. There was great demand, and good prices were realised all round.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has written to the chairman of the Midland Railway Company expressing his hope that the work in connection with the line from Galway to Clifden would commence as soon as possible, and also stating that the line should be commenced in sections so as to afford employment in parts where it was most required.

**Kerry.**—The works at the Cashen River, commenced last winter, will be renewed immediately and continued during the winter months. The works will give much needed employment to the labourers of North Kerry.

The lively interest taken in the great movement inaugurated to support the tenants against landlord oppression continues active throughout the county. At recent meeting of the Central Branch in Dublin substantial sums of money were acknowledged from the branches in Ballybunion and Glenfisk.

At the county at large Presentment Sessions recently held in Tralee a presentment for £4,887 for the maintenance of extra constabulary in Kerry for the half year ending October 31, was tendered and passed. A resolution was read from Tial e Fown Commissioners calling on the Government to reduce the extra police force as the county was in a peaceable state.

**Kildare.**—Shadowing was carried on to a great extent at recent Naas fair. Mr. Mahon, James Kelly, and Patrick Fallam were followed by policemen and considerably hampered in their business transactions by the R.I.C.

At Naas monthly fair prices for pigs, except nice light sorts, showed a fall of 4s to 6s per cwt; bonava, 10s to 20s. The bullock trade was very good, showing a sharp advance on late fairs. Beef, small supply; heifers, 60s per cwt; cows, 50s to 56s per cwt. Sheep, small supply, nothing doing. At the horse fair there was a good display of longtails and second-class farm horses. Anything saleable brought up.

**Kilkenny.**—The tenants on the Baker and Birchall estates, county Kilkenny, are celebrating a victory over landlordism. The evictions on the Birchall estate commenced about six years ago, no rent being paid by any tenants. By an arrangement now concluded the evicted tenants go back at considerably reduced rents, and those who have held possession are allowed abatements of thirteen shillings in the pound. On the Baker estate the reduction granted is about fifty per cent. Both estates will shortly be offered to the tenants at sixteen years' purchase.

**Limerick.**—The collection for the Tenants' Defence Fund took place recently at Cappamore. The people came forward in a generous and spirited manner at the call of their pastor, and a substantial sum was taken.

Mr. Hannigan of Crough has sold his holding of eleven acres to Denis O'Kelly, Drumcollogher for £140; Roger Murphy, Drominacrine, Kilmee, has purchased the holding of the late Thomas Naughton at Ballycasey, Kildrimid, for £400. It consists of sixty acres.

At a special meeting of the Rathkeale Town Commissioners, held recently, a deputation of the Rathkeale Irish Democratic Labour Federation waited on the Commissioners and presented resolutions calling on them to provide employment for the labourers of the town and surrounding district.

At last meeting of Coolcappa League the subject of providing improved dwellings for the labourer was discussed, and a resolution adopted calling upon the Guardians in the Divisions of Lismakerry, Kuddiestown, and Kilsallinell, to provide cottages under the next scheme for the labourers in their respective divisions.

**Mayo.**—General Cox authorized Charles Daly, Coachfield, to give an abatement of twenty per cent. on the year's rent to all his Fairhill (Calceatra) tenants, who, as an appreciation of the compliment, have handed in the full year's rent.

Castlebar fair was held recently on the new fair-green. The show of cattle was larger than usual, but the attendance of buyers meagre; hence the slow trade. There was no improvement in prices, yet a large number of stock was sold.

Such great misery exists in the Westport district that the local Government Board called on the Guardians to give the matter their serious consideration. After a lengthy discussion in the district, the Guardians postponed the consideration of the local Government Board letter for a fortnight.

Rev. John Canning, A.M., Westport, is about erecting a church in honour of the patron saint of Ireland, which it is intended to erect at the foot of Crough Patrick, that lofty mountain sacred to every Irishman in the world over, because it was consecrated with the tears of Patrick for the miseries of Erin, and his prayers for her future happiness and glory.

**Meath.**—The meeting held recently in Navan to keep alive the spirit of nationality in support of the fund for the Tenants' Defence Association was one of the finest ever witnessed in the county and is now bearing fruit in the subscriptions pouring into the fund.

**Queen's County.**—James Malone, a fanatic inmate of the Mountmellick Union, recently applied for police protection, being under the impression that he was boycotted.

W. A. MacDonald, M.P. for Queen's County, addressed a meeting of the Dublin Trades' Council, and eloquently vindicated the Irish Parliamentary party from the charge of want of sympathy with the labour movement.

**Roscommon.**—Strenuous efforts are being made to obtain from Government a grant for the construction of a railway from Dromod to Strokestown.

In sending his rent to the agent a farmer in this county was guilty of leaving the enormous balance of two-pence due, and the agent, the nephew of a lord, was put to the trouble and expense of writing for it.

Strokestown fair was well supplied with cattle, and buyers were numerous. The demand was good and improved prices obtained. Weanling calves sold from £5 to £8; year-and-a-half, from £11 to £13; three-year olds, from £13 to £16; springers, from £15 to £22; The sheep fair was well attended. Lambs sold at from 39s to 40s.

**Tipperary.**—The Removables' fine Father Humphreys £20 for an alleged assault on a policeman's wife. The people have paid the fine, and presented him with £50 besides. The £50 he will devote to the getting up a small library for the Sacred Heart Confraternity.

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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 Faucy 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.

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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.

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**TOOTHACHE.**—Why suffer such agonising pain from decayed teeth when a remedy like Marshall's Orientalgion 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 Chava. The only sure cure, gives no pain on application.—1s 6d everywhere.

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THE COLONIAL DRUG AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,  
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JAMES JONES,  
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Wholesale Importer of MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

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

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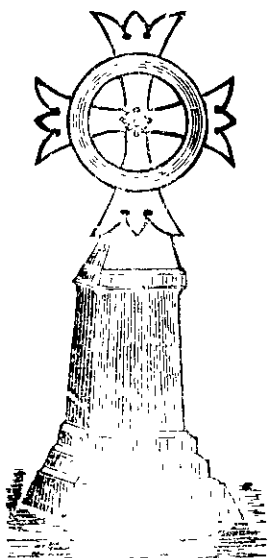
D.D., 1 to belee of the Cricketers' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and moderate charges being his motto.—A conveyance leaves every night to convey guests' luggage to and from both railway stations. No charge for conveyance of luggage to station. Passengers by City trains can have breakfast before leaving. First-classing, Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter in attendance.

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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 Months' Guarantee with all Umbrellas Manufactured by us. Repairs, etc., at the Very Lowest Prices in the City.

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A. RANDELL  
Butcher, Macaggan 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.

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The above Hotel is now in full swing, the Proprietors having spared no expense to meet the wants and comforts of visits to the field. They have also built a large hall with stage and 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.

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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.

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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.

The recognisances of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon were estreated by the Removables at Tipperary last week. The crown will proceed to collect the bail money, £2000, but it will be about the smallest modicum of gratification which Mr. Balfour will extract from the theatrical display in Tipperary.

John, Ryan, Joseph English, and Tobias English, of Tipperary, were served with notice that Mr. Smith-Barry will move for writs of attachment against them for their contempt in refusing to bring into Court certain moneys in reference to house property on the Smith-Barry estate, which they hold in trust for a charity in Tipperary.

A largely-attended meeting of the Tipperary National League was held last week, 400 members, including all the leading Nationalists, being present. W. F. Dalton commented strongly on the fact that, although Father Humphreys had been shadowed and his steps dogged for months by police spies, even a Coercion court could not find him guilty of any crime. A resolution of renewed confidence in Mr. Parnell was also passed.

**Tyrone.**—The recent heavy floods have been destructive to life and property in more than one district of the County Tyrone. A melancholy drowning case occurred in Clogher village, whereby a respectable farmer named Griffin lost his life in the River Blackwater between Augher and Clogher.

The attendance of buyers and sellers at recent fair was large. A keen demand existed for good young springers. Best beef sold at 47s 6d to 58s per cwt. Milch cows of first-class quality realised from £18 to £22; second-class from £11 to £13, and inferior from £7 to £9. Good springers from £13 to £20, and second-class, £9 to £11. Three-year-old heifers and bullocks, £10 to £12 10s; two-year-olds, £7 10s to £9 10s; one-year-olds, £6 10s to £7 15s. Mutton sold from 6d to 8d per lb. Dry cattle from £6 to £10.

**Waterford.**—Father Flynn presided at recent Killea National League meeting. The business was of a routine nature, as the district was not blessed with grabbers or emergency men.

An emergencyman named Brennan was last week sentenced at Carrickbeg to imprisonment for one month for breaking into the house of a labouring man named Kearney, threatening to shoot him and wilfully smashing his delph. Kearney was a tenant on the Langley estate.

Last week the seamen in the employ of the Waterford Steamship Company gave seven days' notice of their intention to strike work because of the dismissal of one of the hands—a union man—but on the arrival of the steamer in Liverpool the captain anticipated the strike, and, dismissing the hands, shipped a crew of "blacklegs," and additional crews for the other steamers. The men on the steamship Reginald, in port at Waterford, on hearing of the above, quit work.

Lismore monthly fair was held week before last, and though there was a fall in the price of cattle in comparison to some recent fairs, still there was a good demand for stock. Three-year-old heifers and bullocks fetched from £12 to £13 10s; two-year-old do, £9 10s to £11; one and a-half-year old, from £7 10s to £8; strippers, £9 to £10 10s; milch cows, £14 to £17 10s. First quality beef fetched 60s per cwt., but second quality could easily be bought for 5s or 56s per cwt.; fat sheep, £3 to £3 5s each; hogget ewes, £2 7s 6d to £2 12s 6d.

At a Kilrossenty and Fews League committee meeting held recently Father Quigley presided. The conduct of William Walsh, Leomybrien, in treating with W. M. Ardagh regarding an evicted farm in the parish of Garrabone, formed the principal topic of conversation. Mr. Walsh appeared, and promised not to waste any more time in treating with a customer of so shifty a nature as Ardagh. It was decided to submit the case of Pat Power, Glendalligan, and Edmond Walsh, Bohnthea, to the people's tribunal, the Court of Arbitration.

**Westmeath.**—The death has been announced of Captain Ralph Smyth, Gaybrook. The deceased was one of the most popular landlords in the County. He was a resident, a large employer of labour, and a kind and charitable man.

The proposal to bring Waterford into direct communication with Mullingar is about to have a further trial, owing to an arrangement by a powerful syndicate in London agreeing to construct the line if the land can be procured free of cost.

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN INTERVIEWED.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, interviewed by the Dublin representative of the *Central News*, on Saturday, November 29th, expressed his opinion on the crisis in the following terms:—

Would your Grace have any objection to answer a few questions about your letter to the *Irish Catholic*, communicated to the Press through the *Central News* on Friday night?

None whatever. I am told that in some respects the letter is looked upon as ambiguous. A gentleman of some prominence in Irish public life, a Nationalist, wrote to me yesterday, telling me that it is being twisted this way and that, and asking me to put a stop to the twisting process by writing or speaking some few more words to clear the matter up. I do not see that there is much to be cleared up. Whatever there may be is the result of my having written the letter under the strongest possible feeling of the necessity of reserve as to one of the central facts of the case.

Why reserve?

You understand my position. I happen to be placed here in Dublin in a position of special prominence before the public. But I am only one of twenty-eight or thirty bishops in Ireland. Now, we are an united body. The chief element of our strength and of our influence in the country is our unity. We stand together, and we mean to stand together. In such a case, then, as I had to deal with when writing on Friday, I felt bound to write with the strictest reserve as to the main practical issue. This, at all events, was my feeling in the matter. Up to that point, Mr. Parnell's "Manifesto"

had not been issued. He had not in any way broken silence. Until he did so, it was impossible to know what he might have to say. There still is room, then, for the possible difference of view amongst us as to the course it might be our duty to take. That was the reason of my reserve.

Your Grace, then, thinks that the publication of the Manifesto has changed the situation?

The situation has been totally changed, partly as the result of the publication of the "Manifesto," partly as the result of other matters that have come about within these two days. But I may say that all these may be set down as results of the appearance of the Manifesto. In my letter I referred, not very obscurely, to the case of the Pigott forgeries. When Mr. Parnell was arraigned before the bar of public opinion by the publication of the first of the forged letters, he lost no time in setting himself right before the public. From his place in the House of Commons he at once made a public profession of his innocence. He did not choose to defend his character by a process in the courts. But he vindicated his honour by publicly pledging his word that he stood absolutely free of the infamy with which he was charged. That was enough for him to do. He took the very first opportunity of doing it. If I remember rightly, he made his indignant denial in the House of Commons on the evening of the day on which the first forged letter was published in the *Times*. Well, some of us who trusted him looked for a similar declaration now. That was the sort of "Manifesto" that would have cleared Mr. Parnell. Now, unhappily, all hope of his being in a position to make any declaration of the kind in the present case seems at an end. So far, then, at all events as my position as a member of the Irish Episcopacy is concerned, there is no longer any room for reserve.

What is your Grace's opinion as to the political drift of the Manifesto?

I do not care to go into the political aspect of the manifesto. But there is one point that lies on the surface. I mean, of course, the breach of confidence. We had better withdraw from Parliamentary action, and give up the cause of Ireland as lost, if we have no other possible leader than one who has shown that, after accepting the confidence of an English statesman, he has no scruple in making a desperate effort to scramble out of a difficulty by abusing that confidence and betraying it. Things have come to a lamentable pass. Whatever happens, Mr. Parnell's unrivalled service to the cause of Ireland during the past ten or twelve years of storm and of depression never can be forgotten. He has done for his country what no other political leader before him had been able to do. He found our people politically dead. He put life and hope into them. He took them out of the hands of unsate guides. He brought back to them their lost trust in peaceful, lawful, constitutional methods of action. He built up for them a Parliamentary party that could at any critical moment be counted upon, if called upon, to act as one man. He has kept that party together for years, with its unity unbroken. Until a week ago the unity of that party seemed, to all appearances, unbreakable. Now all is changed. In that party of which he was the centre of unity, his position, so long as he maintains it, is one that makes the maintenance of unity impossible. It can result only in disruption and disaster.

Have you seen Mr. Davitt's statement as to assurances given by Mr. Parnell of his being able to clear himself in the divorce case?

Yes. Mr. Davitt speaks very strongly—I may say, bitterly, as I am sure he feels very bitterly, about that strange, painful, incident. It was through his strong assurances to me that I was led to believe that Mr. Parnell would come through the O'Shea divorce case as he had come through the case of the Pigott forgeries—"with out a stain." What Mr. Davitt tells about his coming to me with the assurances he had received from Mr. Parnell is perfectly accurate. He quoted the words for me—"Davitt, you may tell our friends in Ireland that I shall come through this case without a stain upon my honour"; and he told me, with emphasis, that Mr. Parnell had emphasised all this by repeating it. Very naturally, I believed that assurance. I should be able still to believe it if Mr. Parnell, in his manifesto, or in any other way, had now done what, undoubtedly, he was called upon to do, supposing him in a position to do it—that is, publicly to pledge his word as a gentleman, as he pledged it in the case of the forgeries, that, notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, his honour is still unstained. If he cannot do that, or if he will not do it, his colleagues may rest assured that the party that takes him—or that retains him—as its leader, can no longer count upon the support, the co-operation, the confidence, of the bishops of Ireland.

I presume there is no ambiguity about that declaration?

No. The time has come when it is a duty to speak out plainly. But, as you observe, in speaking as I have spoken, I confine myself all but exclusively to the moral aspect of the case. If Mr. Parnell can set himself right as to that, I raise no question as to the probable political results of yesterday's political manifesto. That is a political matter, and I leave it to be dealt with by those who are the accredited representatives of the Irish people in the political affairs of the country. But, like everyone else in the country, I have a right to hold a personal opinion in the case, and a right also freely to express that opinion. I give my opinion for what it is worth. I cannot but look upon the issuing of the document as an act of political suicide. It is a disaster. It will bring disaster upon Ireland if those whose duty it is to guard her interests are not now faithful to their trust.

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.]

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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 a chance may not occur again.

SHOP CLOSSES AT SIX O'CLOCK, EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

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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, Brilliance, and Economy.

Sold every where, 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.

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

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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.

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WANGANUI COACH FACTORY.

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

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

HARNESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

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**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.

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WON'T WASH CLOTHES,

Yet No Household Complete Without It!

Sold Everywhere.

Large Bar, 6d. Half Bar, 3d.

# Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for the week ending February 11, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—189 head were yarded. Best bullocks brought £6 17s 6d to £7 10s; one or two pens extra heavy weights, to £8 7s 6d; medium to good, £5 to £6 10s; light, £3 7s 6d to £4 17s 6d.

**Fat Sheep.**—Only 1,327 were penned. Best crossbred wethers, 12s 6d to 13s 3d; medium, 9s 3d to 11s 6d; best do ewes, 10s to 12s.

**Fat Lambs.**—569 were penned. Best brought 8s 6d to 10s; others, 5s to 8s 3d.

**Pigs.**—Only 77 were penned. Suckers brought 7s to 12s 6d; porkers, 28s to 30s; baconers, 34s to 36s.

**Store Sheep.**—A considerable number of these are now changing hands; but while a few sales of aged sheep are being effected, the demand is chiefly for young stock, suitable lots of which are difficult to pick up; and from sales already made and inquiries coming to hand, we judge that prices are more likely to rule in sellers' favour than otherwise.

**Wool.**—During the past week priced catalogues up to the close of the fifth and last series of London wool sales for the past year came to hand by the San Francisco mail; also our London circular, which says that the changes in value, as compared with the closing rates of the fourth series, may be summarised as follows:—Merino combing and clothing, greasy,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per lb decline; do do medium and superior scoured, 1d to  $\frac{1}{4}$ d decline; do do inferior do,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d decline; fine crossbred greasy,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb decline; medium and coarse crossbred do, par to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb decline; fine crossbred washed and scoured, 1d per lb decline; medium and coarse do do,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per lb do. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the sales now in progress continue firm, good wool, especially fine half and crossbred, showing an improved tendency.

**Sheepskins.**—We brought forward a very heavy catalogue for Tuesday's auction, but the demand was quite equal to the occasion, and every lot was disposed of at satisfactory rates. The attendance of buyers was good, and competition active all through the proceedings. Good green skins had an excellent demand, and well-saved country skins were well competed for up to prices equivalent to 5d and 6d per lb. Butchers' prime crossbred pelts made 2s 3d to 2s 6d; good quality, 1s 11d to 1s 8d; inferior, 1s 3d to 1s 5d; merinos, 1s 7d to 1s 2d. Lambskins were also in good demand, best making 2s 4d to 2s; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 8d; small and inferior, 1s 7d to 1s 1d. Country dry skins, of which we had a heavy supply, met with very good competition; inferior to medium crossbreds brought 1s 9d to 3s 10d; do do merino, 1s 1 to 3s 6d; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 1d to 6s 7d; do do merino, 3s 10d to 5s 11d; dry pelts 4d to 1s 6d each.

**Rabbitskins.**—Our London circular of date December 27, to hand by the San Francisco mail, fully confirms telegraphic advices reporting a fall in prices at the sales held in London on the 5th December, on which date 1877 bales were catalogued, of which 1809 were sold. A good demand prevailed, but late prices were not generally maintained. New Zealand skins declined in some instances as much as 1d per lb., although a few lots of extra get-up and quality commanded fully previous rates. Australian skins were dull of sale, and price realised were 1d to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. lower. This, followed by another fall of 1d per lb at the sales held there on the 23rd ult, must be rather unfortunate for those who shipped on their own account. Locally there is very little doing. In the absence of any quantities coming to town there is no particular change to report in the market; quotations nominal.

**Hides.**—The market is without any very material alteration. A fairly good demand continues to exist, all descriptions being saleable at prices varying according to condition and weight, while heavy hides, which are scarce, are always preferable, and realise much better prices when compared with those paid for light and inferior sorts cut in the flaying. We quote—good to best, heavy, 2d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2d  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; light,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d; inferior and sloppy, 1d to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.

**Tallow.**—A very good demand is experienced for both rendered and rough fat, chiefly for local manufacturing purposes, prices, in consequence, continue firm. We quote, prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior and mixed, 12s to 13s 6d. Rough fat, best caul, 12s to 14s; inferior to medium and good, 10s to 12s 9d per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat meets with ready sale at late quotations, which continue firm, although there is no definite improvement in values. The quantity coming forward is limited, and in the meantime the prevailing idea is that present values are likely to continue firm. Fowls' wheat is unrecusable, and would sell readily at high prices compared with those current for good milling. We repeat last week's quotations, which were, for prime milling, velvet and Pascar, 3s 11d to 4s; medium to good, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; best red wheat, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; inferior to medium, hardly any offering, 3s 2d to 3s 5d, ex store.—Oats.—The market continues steady, and doubtless to some good coming to hand, buyers have to pay about equal to late rates when purchasing. A slightly better feeling was exhibited at the auction sales on Monday. Competition was more spirited, more especially for best feed and milling sorts, and while medium feed sold fairly well, they hardly had the same attention. We quote as before, best bright feed and milling, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; extra prime might fetch  $\frac{1}{2}$ d more; medium to good, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; inferior to medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4d, ex store, sacks extra.—Barley.—There is some inquiry for good malting, but the few holders of this class are not disposed to sell at current prices. We have had offers up to our quotations, but growers prefer holding in autumn. The demand is improving, all sorts being early disposed of, and at more satisfactory prices. We quote, prime malting, 3s to 3s 3d; medium to good, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; feed and mill, 1s 9d to 2s 6d, ex store.

**Grass Seed.**—Deliveries of ryegrass seed are still light, but there is some business being done from samples representing parcels to come forward. A quiet demand is springing up, and any offering

would not fail to be placed at prices comparing favourably with late quotations, which we repeat—viz.: For best machine-dressed, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; guaranteed old pasture, 5s; farmers' best dressed, 3s 6d to 4s—a shade more for clean samples; medium, 2s 6d to 3s 3d (ex store, sacks extra). There is very little inquiry for cocksfoot in the meantime, and quotations are merely nominal, say 4d to 4d per lb.

**Potatoes.**—Good boiling potatoes are not over plentiful, but the market is glutted with inferior sorts and almost unsaleable, except at ridiculously low prices. Quotations for best, £3 5s to £3 10s; inferior to medium, £2 2s 6d to £2 10s per ton, sacks weighed in.

**Chaff.**—A steady demand continues to exist for suitably cut and screened heavy oaten sheaf at from 42s 6d to 45s; on occasions 47s 6d is secured. Inferior and medium is more difficult to place, even at low prices, say from 30s to 40s per ton.

**Dairy Produce.**—The local market is very dull, and no change in values. Butter, 5d to 6d; factory made cheese, medium size, 4d to 4d  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; dairy made do, 3d to 4d per lb.

**Flax.**—Our London circular to hand per San Francisco mail, reports that the last public sales of the year were held there on the 17th December, and although good descriptions met a brisk demand at unchanged prices, competition for medium and inferior qualities was very poor, and for those parcels which were sold a decline of from £1 to £1 10s per ton was submitted to. Locally the demand continues fairly active, but the best got-up parcels, bright long fibres and not harsh, have the preference. We quote for the latter, £19 to £20 10s; medium to good, £15 to £18; coarse and roughly dressed, £10 to £14 10s per ton.

MESSRS. DONALD STRONACH AND SONS report for the week ending Wednesday, February 4, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—119 head only yarded at Burnside to-day, the quality of which on the whole was rather better than for the last fortnight although there were also a considerable number of pens of light and inferior sorts. The reduced entry, however, failed to bring about any improvement in competition, which was very languid throughout, prices if anything being a shade lower than last week. Prime bullocks brought, £7 to £7 10s; one or two head of particularly heavy cattle, £7 15s to £8 2s 6d; medium weight bullocks, £6 to £6 10s; light, £5 to £5 12s 6d; best cows, £5 to £6; extra heavy to £6 10s; medium, £4 10s to £4 15s; light, £2 2s 6d to £4.

**Fat Sheep.**—The entry to-day comprised 2575 sheep, of which about 130 were merino wethers: the balance principally light weight crossbreds, with a few lines only of good wethers. Best crossbred wethers brought 13s, 13s 6d, to 14s; medium weights, 11s 6d to 12s; light wethers and mixed crossbreds (ewes being maidens), 10s 6d to 11d, most of the two last mentioned classes being taken by farmers. Merino wethers sold at 4s to 11s 9d, according to quality; best ewes, 11s up to 12s 9d for very heavy sheep; medium weights, 9s 6d to 10s; light, 8s 6d to 9s. We sold 70 crossbred wethers, on account Mr. H. Trazar (Para u) at from 11s 9d to 12s 3d; on account Mr. H. Bair (Brighton) a draft of merino ewes, at 5s.

**Fat Lambs.**—Although the market was fairly well supplied (497 being penned) and that with lambs of a better class than usual, we were pleased to note a much stronger competition to-day than last week, prices showing an all-round improvement of fully 1s per head. Lambs fit for shipment to-day sold at from 9s to 10s, one pen of very prime sent to hand by Mr. Finch (Milburn), bringing 11s; good trade lots, 8s to 8s 9d; inferior to medium, 6s to 7s. We sold on account Mr. D. M. Achill (Portobello), at 8s 9d, and also on account of Mr. H. Bair (Brighton), 1 mbs, at 9s 3d.

**Pigs.**—There is nothing fresh to report with regard to the market under this heading, to day's entry of 111 pigs representing all descriptions. Suckers brought 6s 6d to 10s; stirs 16s to 20s; porkers, 22s to 27s; light weight bacon pigs, 30s to 32s; a few heavy to 50s.

**Store Cattle.**—During the past week we have heard of several sales of considerable magnitude, each line moving southwards where feed is more plentiful. Prices as paid by purchasers are by no means high, still this can scarcely be expected in view of the low rates now current for beef.

**Store Sheep.**—Exchanges in store sheep are now taking place freely, the past week having probably been the busiest of the season. For crossbreds and merinos alike there is an extensive inquiry, and where prohibitory prices are not asked there is no difficulty in doing business.

**Wool.**—English cable news of the 31st January states that at the sales now current at Home, crossbreds were  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. higher, and good combing merinos are quoted at the same price as last sales, but some to be sold at slightly lower rates. The dates of the next local sales have been fixed for Monday and Tuesday the 23rd and 24th of February.

**Sheepskins.**—The most noticeable feature in connection with the skin sales at present is the keen competition which exists on the part of buyers for green and other classes of well saved pelts. A few lines of early shorn butchers' pelts selling at as high as 2s 3d to 2s 4d each, very satisfactory prices for the season of the year. Full-woolled crossbreds brought 4s 6d to 5s 6d—a few selected skins somewhat higher rates; full-woolled merinos, 3s 9d to 3s 6d; best green pelts, 1s 10d to 2s 3d, as above mentioned; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; light, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; green lamb-skins, 1s 8d to 2s 4d; dry country lots, proportionate rates.

**Rabbitskins.**—Good spring skins are worth 9d to 1s; summers, 6d to 9d, suckers and inferior, 3d to 5d per lb.

**Tallow.**—Rendered tallow is firm at recent quotations. Best rendered mutton tallow is worth 19s to 20s; medium to good, 17s to 18s; inferior, 13s to 15s; clean, rendered, mutton caul fat, 13s to 14s; butchers' rough fat, 10s to 12s per cwt. The market is very bare of supplies.

**Hides.**—Prime ox are in strong request at up to 3d per lb; average ox, if well flayed, 2d to 2d  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; mixed classes to 2d; light and inferior,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per lb.

**Grain.**—Wheat.—Any change that may be recorded in the local market for this class of grain has an upward tendency. At the

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

DUNEDIN.

CAPITAL ... .. £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver

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

Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside

Sales of SKINS every Tuesday.

Sales of WOOL and GRAIN periodically during the Season.

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

ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

## RARE OPPORTUNITY.

To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.

FEBRUARY ONLY.

CLEARING SURPLUS STOCKS

(slightly damaged by late Fire)

OR

TIMBER, DOORS, SASHES,

And all kinds of

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FINDLAY & MURDOCH.

P.S.—Farmers and others about to build Rough Sheds should not lose this splendid chance.

## "ACME" BLACKING

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

## "ACME" BLACK LEAD

HAS been tried. Astonishing results. Equal to "Acme" Blacking for all purposes. Encourage the industry.

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

## THE "ACME" BLUE.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

CABINETS, Ten Shillings a Dozen.

CARDS, Five Shillings.

## BURTON BROTHERS

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

The Green and Gold Corner Verandah,

NUMBER FORTY-ONE

PRINCES STREET.

Portraits of the Most Rev the Bishop and of the Clergy.

## 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

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.

Tens of Goods are daily being brought forward Damaged by Fire and Water.

We may mention that the bulk of the Goods damaged by water has been stowed up-stairs on 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 Shapes.

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



## UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON. — ROTORUA, s.s., on Monday, February 16. Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NELSON.—ROTORUA, s.s., on Monday, February 15. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—WAIHORA, s.s., on Wednesday, February 18. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND. — WAIHORA, s.s., on Wednesday, February 18. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, via LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON. — TEKAPO, s.s., about Monday, February 16.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—MARAROA, s.s., on Thursday, February 19. Passengers per 3.35 p.m. train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTELTON. BEAUTIFUL STAR, s.s., on Tuesday, February 17. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at midnight.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON. — MAHINAPUA, s.s., on Friday, February 20.

FOR GUEYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, WELLINGTON.—Steamer early.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — TAUPO, s.s., on March 1.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND. — WAINUI, s.s., about Wednesday, March 11.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets.

[CARD.]

## V. OSBORNE CLOSS

(M.B., C.M., Edin.),

Has commenced Medical Practice in

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Between Albany and Union Streets.

Buy the Best and insist on having

## NOONDAY FAMILY OIL

From your Grocer.

BRILLIANT, ECONOMICAL, SAFE.

Every Tin Stamped to Avoid Counterfeit.

## A. McNAUGHTON & CO.

SAUCE MANUFACTURERS,  
MAITLAND STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ask your Grocer for McNaughton's Prize Sauces.

Took Two Awards at New Zealand Exhibition.

Manufacturers of  
Worcestershire, Coriuga, and Ketchup Sauces.



present time best southern Tuscan is worth 3s 10d to 3s 11d; choicest Oamaru Tuscan, equal to 4s here; prime velvet, 3s 9d to 3s 10 1/2; best red wheat, 3s 8 1/2 to 3s 9 1/2. Oats: During the past week a considerable quantity of oats has been offering, and although most of the lots have found buyers, the tone of the market has become easier. Still, consignments are every day finding their way both to our port and that of the Bluff. Holders are still firm at 1s 6 1/2 to 1s 6 3/4 for good milling and bright feed (there being just now very little difference in the relative value of the two classes), but beyond the inquiry referred to for Home Shipments, buyers are unwilling to give quite as much money. Outside prices just now are 1s 6 1/2 to 1s 6 3/4, sacks extra, ex truck or store, for best feed and good milling respectively; second-class feed, 1s 5 1/2—few, if any, selling below this latter rate.—Barley: A fair inquiry continues to exist for barley, both malting and good milling, but we are unable to confirm the quotations which were reported last week. It is true that there are very few prime samples offering, but we have heard of nothing higher than 2s 9d per bushel as having been paid during the past 10 days, and for the best local-grown lines in the market. Best milling is worth 2s 3d, good feed 2s, fair average malting samples 2s 9 1/2—the second mentioned being the most ready of sale.

Grass Seeds.—Already there are a few samples of new seed on the market, sales of which have been made without much difficulty at from 4s 3d to 4s 6d for clean, well-dressed parcels. By forcing anything like a large quantity upon the market at one time, there is a chance of a temporary decline in prices; but although crops are reported as being heavy in the South, they are undoubtedly very light in the North, and by judiciously working the market we are inclined to think that good prices will rule throughout the season. Present quotations are—4s 3d to 4s 6d for best machine-dressed parcels; farmers' dressed, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; medium to good, 2s 6 1/2 to 3s per bushel. Akaroa grown cocksfoot is being quoted at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for the best, f.o.b. Lyttelton; second quality, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; inferior, 3d to 3 1/2 per lb.—net cash, sacks extra.

Potatoes.—The market is still oversupplied, and prices are every day falling. There are very few lots of really prime potatoes coming to hand, but of inferior and medium quality there seems to be an abundance. To-day the best are worth 23 5s to 23 15s 6 1/2; medium, 22 15s to 23; inferior, 22 5d to 22 10s, sacks weighed in.

Chaff.—The supplies still continue in excess of requirements, in fact more has come into the market during the last week than for some little time back. Prime oat straw may be quoted at 42s 6d to 45s; inferior to medium, 30s to 35s per ton.

Dairy Produce.—The market is in the same unsatisfactory state as when last reported, there being very little business doing either in butter or cheese. The first mentioned has only a very slight inquiry at from 5s to 6d per lb for prime salt; while factory-made cheese is selling in small parcels occasionally at from 4d to 4 1/4 for medium size; dairy-made ditto, 3 1/4 to 4d per lb.

Flax.—There is no change to report since last week, the market continuing steady. Lines of well-scuthed flax are commanding the most attention, and may be quoted at from 21s to 22s per ton. Medium and inferior sorts, on the other hand, are not so readily saleable, and will only fetch 10s to 15s; while good samples have a fair demand at from 16s to 18s.

MESSRS. DONALD REID AND CO., Dunedin, report for the week ending February 11, as follows:—

Wool.—The fourth wool sales of the season have been fixed to be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th February, although there is every probability of all the sales being held on Tuesday. Clients who wish their wool catalogued for this sale ought to have particulars forward not later than Friday, the 20th, and every effort should be made to have clips forward in time for this sale. Fleece sold at 6d to 9d; pieces, 3 1/2 to 5 1/2; locks, 1d to 3 1/2 per lb.

Sheepskins.—At our sale on Tuesday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Dunedin, there was better competition than at last week's sale, and prices were a shade higher. Green pelts sold at 1s 1d to 2s 1d; lambs, 1s 4d to 2s 5d; dry crossbreds, 2s 1d to 6s 2d; merinos, 1s 8d to 5s 7d; pelts and lambs, 6d to 5s 1d.

Rabbitkins.—At auction at our stores on Monday we disposed of a small catalogue of spring and summer take at satisfactory prices.

Hides.—The demand continues good for heavy hides. Light and inferior, owing to the large number forward, do not meet the same demand, and are not so readily placed. We quote—prime heavies, 2 1/2 to 3d; medium, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2d; light—inferior, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4; bulls' sloppy and cut, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4d.

Tallow.—There is a brisk demand and ready sale for all descriptions at late rates. We have disposed of several country parcels during the week at—for medium rendered, 13s 6 1/2 to 16s 6d; rough fat, 11s to 12s.

Wheat.—The demand is hardly so brisk as when last reporting, but a considerable business is still being done at quotations. Prime milling, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; medium, 3s 7d to 3s 8d; fowls' wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 6 1/2.

Oats.—There is a steady demand, and all arriving meets with ready sale at—for prime milling, 1s 6 1/2 to 1s 6 3/4; do feed, 1s 5d to 1s 5 1/2; inferior do, 1s 3d to 1s 4 1/2.

Barley.—Stocks are now low, but there is very little inquiry pending the arrival of the new season's crop. A few lines are changing hands at—for malting, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3 1/2; feed, 1s 7d to 2s 1d—sacks extra.

Chaff.—Only a moderate supply forward, and prices are well maintained. Prime heavy oat sheaf, 22 5s to 22 7s 6d; mixed and light, 21 15s to 22s 2s 6 1/2.

Potatoes.—The market is over supplied with kidneys, and prices are considerably weaker. Derwents meet with sale at quotations. Kidneys, 22 to 23 5s; derwents, 23 to 23 10s.

#### DUNEDIN HORSE SALE YARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND CO. report as follows:—A moderately large number of horses were entered for to-day's sale, and as the attendance and competition at the beginning of the sale

were fairly good, a considerable proportion of the horses changed hands. The demand was confined to no particular description, purchasers being in the yards for all sorts. We offered, on account of Mr. Malcolm Isbister (Ophir) a draft of 12 useful medium draught and light harness horses, which were all disposed of for up to 214; on account of Mr. John Shaw (North Taieri), two very good draught colts and fillies, 3yrs., by Pride of Scotland and Laird of Kilbride, at 216 each; and on account of various other vendors horses at quotations. Really first-class heavy draught geldings, 22 to 27; medium draught horses, 214 to 220; light and aged draught horses, 27 to 212; good spring carters, 210 to 215; well-matched carriage pairs, 240 to 250; well-matched buggy pairs, 230 to 240; first-class hunters, 220 to 230.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices.—Oats: 1s 4d to 1s 6 1/4 (bags extra), good demand. Wheat: milling, 3s 6 1/2 to 4s; fowls', 3s 6d—latter firm, sacks included. Chaff: Market bye—22 to 22 5s; hay, oats, 23; best rye-grass, 23 Bran, 22 10s. Pollard, 23 10s. Potatoes, new, 22 5s to 23 10s. Flour: roller, 210 to 210 15s; stone, 29 5s to 29 15s. Fresh butter, very plentiful, value from 4d to 7d; salt, nominal, for prime, 1s. Eggs, 9d. Oatmeal, in 25 b bags, 29.

#### REMINISCENCES OF TRAVEL.

(Thames Advertiser, February 5)

IN St. George's Hall last night the Rev. Father Golden, formerly parish priest at the Thames, delivered a pleasant lecture, in which he gave reminiscences of his travels through Europe and America. The Rev. Father O'Reilly occupied the chair, and there was a large and an appreciative audience.

Though not what is called a fluent speaker Father Golden gives proofs to his audience of being what the fluent speaker seldom is—a man of considerable insight and imagination. His discourse is that of a man who not only sees, but who has a talent for placing himself in intelligent sympathy with what he sees. He is evidently one of those who see more than the surface of things. Hence his last night's lecture was really interesting. Famous places and persons were described without any pretence of rhetoric, yet with a vividness which enabled the listener to realise their essential characteristics. This excellent talent was especially exemplified in what he told his hearers concerning the Emperor of Brazil and his efforts to put down slavery, and in his apparently unstudied contrast between "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of royalty in England and royalty in New Zealand as observed by himself when his Majesty's signor McDonald feasted on bread and potatoes under a peach tree with King Tawhiao, and on peaches knocked from the branches overhead by the royal walking-stick. When he visited Westminster Abbey Father Golden was impressed with what seemed to him to be the want of harmony between the modern monuments and the character of the place, while the other monuments and tombs were what they should be—"Gothic, old, beautiful to look at, venerable." In Paris amongst the myriads who flocked to see the great Exhibition, he was impressed with the fact that the French are an exceedingly orderly people, for in the greatest multitude no man tried to elbow or push in front of his neighbour. This talent for getting at what is essential and worthy of note was shown in the lecturer's brief description of what he saw from the dome of St. Peter's; at Naples; at Florence; in Cork harbour; in the eastern and southern States of America; on the prairies, and in San Joaquin Valley, California; and also in his description of the mid-Atlantic tempests experienced by the steamship Celtic which took him from Liverpool to New York, where a cousin of Father O'Reilly's, the Hon. John Quinn, rendered him many kindly services.

But we must stop, as our space forbids details. In the course of the evening Mrs. Joyce read, clearly and sympathetically, some passages from "The Bard of Gouganbara," a poem by the Rev. Father Golden, who, to judge by some of the lines read by Mrs. Joyce, would seem to have as true an eye for nature as he has for the salient signs within the "busy haunts of men."

On the motion of Mr. O'Sullivan, seconded by Mr. Twohill, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Father Golden and to Mrs. Joyce; and a similar compliment to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

Jules Simon, who favours the taxing of celibates in France, believes that only the men should be taxed because, as he ingeniously puts it, the women do not remain single of their own free will.

Miss Elizabeth Peabody, who first introduced into this country from Germany the kindergarten method of teaching the children, is still living in Boston at the age of 87 years, and retains much interest in educational matters.

Count von Moltke is the first anded proprietor in Germany to adopt the eight hour rule for the peasants working for him upon his estate at Kiehsau, and is well satisfied with the result of the experiment.

The first woman to make the ascent of Mount Tacoma, Wash., is Miss Fuller, of Tacoma. She accomplished her trip in a burricane, spent the night in a cave at the summit, and never flinched, although she suffered greatly from cold and exposure.

The ball on propos d for polar explorations is 99 feet in diameter and 500,000 cubic feet in volume. The journey is to begin from Spitzbergen, and with a favourable wind is expected to last four or five days.

Soundings in the Black Sea show that beyond a depth of 600 feet the water is so impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas emanating from decaying animal and vegetable matter that living organisms are not found there.

Three thousand persons attended the Catholic Congress of Ulm. Amongst other claims put forward was the demand for the abrogation of the law forbidding the return of the Jesuits.

# DUTHIE BROS

174 AND 176 GEORGE STREET.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

DUTHIE BROS. beg to return thanks for the liberal support accorded them since their Salvage Sale began. It is very gratifying, after 36 years' residence, to see their old friends and the public rally round them at this time, and so to some extent compensate them for the loss occasioned by the Fire.

EVERY DAY FRESH BARGAINS ARE BEING THROWN OUT.

We mention a few Lines: thousands of other Lines as cheap:—

Fire. Fire. CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—Gents' Tennis Shirts, with pocket and collars, 2s 9d—worth 6s. DUTHIE BROS. Gents' White Shirts (all sizes), 3s 6d—worth 6s 9d. Gents' White Kid Gloves (best makes), 1s 6d—worth 5s 6d. Cotton Pants, 1s 9d—were 3s 3d.

Salvage. DRESS DEPARTMENT.—All-wool Beiges, 3½l. 42-inch Bordered Nun's Veiling, 4½l. Fire. Fire. Oevert Tweeds, in checks (all wool), 6½d—were 1s 6d. 20 pieces Small Check Gingham, 5½l.

DUTHIE BROS. MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.—Damaged Swanskin, 4½d—was 1s 2d. Best Harvard Skirts, 6½l. Linen Diaper, 11½d. Cotton Ticks, 3½d, 4½d. Linen Ticks, 10½l, 1s, 1s 3d.

Fire. Fire. FANCY DEPARTMENT.—3 dozen boxes Hair Pins for 1s. 6 dozen Boot Laces, 6d. 6 pairs White Kid Gloves for 1s 6d. Children's Cashmere Hose, 1s—were 2s 11d. Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hose, 3 pairs for 4s. Ribbons—18yds, 6d.

DUTHIE BROS. SHOWROOM.—Ladies' Garibaldi, 1s; Silk Dittos, 4s 11d; Beaded Capes, 1s 11d; corsets, 1s 8d; Ladies' Print Skirts, 1s 6d; Dresses from 7s 6d. Pilot Cloth Blouses, 2s 11d—worth 7s 6d.

Salvage. SILK DEPARTMENT.—2,000 yards Silks, 1s 6½d—were 4s 6d. 1,000 Remnants, 1s—were 3s 6d to 6s. Coloured Satins, 11½d. Washing Silks, from 9½d. Velvet Plushes, from 1s 6d.

COME EARLY IN THE DAY.

Doors Open 10 o'clock. Parcels Sent next Day.

CASH, AND CASH ONLY.

Remember, the only Address—

DUTHIE BROS.,  
174, 176, GEORGE STREET.

## DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, at which a thorough English education, together with pianoforte playing, class singing, and free-hand drawing, may be obtained.

The HIGH SCHOOL, in which extra subjects, including modern languages, are taught.

The KINDERGARTEN for little children.

TERMS Per Annum.—

Boarders	...	£40
Day Pupils	...	12
Junior Pupils	...	6
Kindergrarten	...	2

## MONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART,

BARBADOS STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Under the Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. GRIMES, D.D., S.M.

The Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, Latin, French, and German Languages, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, Book-keeping, etc., etc.

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum (including one Extra), paid quarterly in advance; Entrance Fee, £2, paid once only. Day Pupils, £10 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Each quarter comprises eleven weeks.

EXTRAS.

Pianoforte	Singing
Harp	Drawing and Painting
Violin	(Oil and Water Colours)
Harmonium	Artificial Flower Making
	Laundress' Fee.

A reduction will be made in favour of sisters and pupils under ten years. No extra charge for the ordinary Singing, Drawing, and Painting Lessons. Boarders will be admitted any time of the year.

For further particulars and prospectus apply to the

REV. MOTHER PRIORRESS.

# FORESTERS' HALL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1891.

## GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY FUND, PORT CHALMERS

At which some of the Leading Talent from Dunedin will appear.

TICKETS - 2s. and 1s.

Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

## SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!

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.)

## JAMES O'DRISCOLL, ROOTMAKER,

Begs to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has started business in the premises formerly occupied by the late Mr. Angus Wilson, and lately by Mr. J. Millea, next Carroll's Hotel,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Hand-sewn and Pegged, made to order.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly done. Charges Moderate.

## KUMARA ART-UNION,

IN AID OF

CONVENT BUILDING FUND,

Has been

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED UNTIL FIRST WEEK IN

APRIL.

Ticket-Holders are requested to dispose of Tickets and send in Returns On or Before that Date.

D. F. O'HALLAHAN, S.M.

## PALMERSTON SOUTH ART UNION.

The Rev. Father Dornelly begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, Blocks of Tickets and Remittance as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Very Rev. Father Mulville	...	1	0
Mrs. Arthur Readwood	...	2	0
Mr. Richard Kot	...	2	0
Mr. William Walsh	...	2	0
Miss B. Burk	...	1	0
Mr. Patrick Daley	...	1	0
Mr. James Dillon	...	1	0
Mrs. James Fraser	...	1	0
Mr. J. Connor	...	1	0
Miss M. Connor	...	1	0
Mrs. Jackson	...	1	0
Mrs. John Boyle	...	1	0
Mr. Anthony Francis	...	1	0
Mr. M. Hannon	...	0	15
Mr. P. Frabey	...	0	11
Miss Gallagher	...	0	5

(To be continued.)

The Rev. Father Dornelly earnestly requests that the holders of tickets will return blocks with remittance as soon as possible, as the money is much needed at once. The drawing will take place about end of March.

## MARRIAGE.

**MURPHY—SMITH.**—On the 7th inst, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin, assisted by the Rev. Father Lynch, Charles Thomas Murphy, of Dunedin, to Elizabeth Annie Smith, late of Invercargill.

## DEATH.

**BARRY.**—On December 31st, 1890, by drowning, at Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, Edward, beloved husband of Annie Barry, and second son of the late James Barry, of Whitegate, County Cork, Ireland, aged 32 years; deeply regretted.—*R.I.P.*

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 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 manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

### "ROMISH" METHODS.



REV. CANON, who has within the last week or so arrived in Dunedin, pledges himself to the flock to whom he has come to minister that he will not be "Romish." Whether the Rev. Canon will succeed in keeping his pledge in the eyes of every member of his flock, while at the same he fulfils another pledge given by him to do all that

the Church of England allows, remains to be seen. But, if we may judge by the decision recently given by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln, it seems hardly probable that such will be the result. So far, however, as rites and ceremonies stripped of all their meaning and performed by men unable and uncommissioned to perform them in their valid state may be signified by the reproachful and vulgar epithet "Romish," we think that the Rev. Canon is wise in having nothing to do with it. Whether, again, the rev. Canon and the Church he represents might not with advantage to themselves in other respects pursue "Romish" ways is another question.

We have, in fact, just had before our eyes in Dunedin visible proof of the efficacy of "Romish" ways. What, for example, was suggested to us a day or two ago by the presence among us of the Archbishop of Melbourne and the Bishops who accompanied him? The results of "Romish" ways were clearly made evident to us in this. The presence of these prelates was due to the living faith that "Romish" rites and ceremonies, performed with authority and administered by men who are duly commissioned, awaken and sustain in the hearts of those who seek their aid. This it is which has built up the Catholic Church in Australia. Duly considered, indeed, this Church is an institution of almost a miraculous character. The way in which it was built up and established, was, we admit, "Romish"; but it may be questioned as to whether the work could otherwise have been accomplished. The Church in Australia, that great Church that has filled the colonies with its shrines, its schools, and its colleges and convents, and over which distinguished scholars and men eminent for their abilities and acquirements preside, is the work of a poor and struggling population. Great and noble as that Church is to-day its founders were the poor, and the poor still form the great bulk of its supporters.

People tell us, in fact—some of them with alarm—that the whole future of the colonies will be "Romish," and, so far as Christianity is concerned, they very probably tell us the truth. There was no vain warning given on Sunday evening by the Archbishop of Melbourne in exhorting the Catholic people of Dunedin to continue their support of Catholic

schools, by which, his Grace declared, the infidelity, whose prevalence would make it better the country had never been created, might alone be averted.

Whatever, therefore, may be thought of rites and ceremonies that are "Romish," the success and object of many "Romish" methods clearly have much to recommend them. Such methods, nevertheless, in order to be effectual, need the quickening force of rites and ceremonies that are not a mere, vapid, empty mockery, stripped of all meaning and performed by men usurping, nay, for it cannot be usurped, pretending to fill an office to which they have no right and which they are incapable of filling. "Romish" rites and ceremonies, then, are vindicated by their fruits. A mockery of them must necessarily be worse than fruitless, and the Rev. Canon, as we have said, is wise to avoid it. In fact, he could not be "Romish" even if he were to try.

WE desire once more to draw the attention of our readers to the art-union undertaken to defray the cost of providing a presbytery at Palmerston. A very desirable residence has been secured for the purpose and it only now remains to clear off the debt necessarily incurred. All Catholics understand the obligation of providing a dwelling place for their priests, and we need not, therefore, refer at any length to it. An effort, however, is urgently needed to make the art-union a success.

A NEW anti-Parnellite paper appeared in Dublin on Wednesday, December 24, under the title of the *Insuppressible*, and the prospectus of the Irish National Press, Limited, was issued on the same day. The capital of the new company is £60,000, divided into 12,000 shares of £5. The directors are Mr. William O'Brien, who is chairman and editor-in-chief; Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. T. Sexton, Mr. W. M. Murphy, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. T. A. Dickson, and Mr. John Barry, M.P.s. The secretary *pro tem.* is Mr. William T. Dennehy, and the offices are 11, Lower O'Connell street.

THE *Nation* explains that the support given to Mr. Parnell by the members of the Parliamentary party who are now opposing him arise, not from their intention to remain among his followers, but to give him an opportunity of retiring more creditably and of his own accord. The meeting at the Leinster Hall, where the agreement was unanimously come to that Mr. Parnell should retain the leadership, says our contemporary, was influenced by such a feeling—in view of the services that had been rendered by the fallen leader. The explanation, we may add for our own part, seems, under the circumstances, rational. We confess, besides, that it does not seem unnecessary. We have never been able to understand how, for one moment after the revelation of Mr. Parnell's guilt was made, any thought of his retention as leader could have been entertained by any true-hearted Irishman. It has been suggested that the National party all along must have been aware of his guilt. Mr. Davitt's explanation, however, completely dispels that notion, and proves how confidence in the leader's word deceived his followers. This explanation, therefore, given by the *Nation* is, as we have said, rational—though we must acknowledge that the proverbial Irish good nature seems to have been a little strained on the occasion. It has also been opportunely made—and not without being called for.

THE Rev. H. B. Chapman, vicar of St. Luke's Camberwell (says the *Liverpool Catholic Times*), states that he has had a letter from Miss Amy Fowler, setting forth her reasons for abandoning the charge of the Leper Suspect Hospital at Kalahe. Mr. Chapman at ributes the prevention of her resolve to "red tape" and "local animosities." Miss Fowler is now earning her living at Honolulu. The Leper Fund which Mr. Chapman has in hand, £350, will be expended in warm clothing and extra comforts for the lepers of Molokai (numbering 1,200). Mr. Chapman adds: "It is satisfactory to note that the base allegations against the late Father Damien were entirely due to religious bigotry."

WE record with regret the death of Mr. J. C. Brown, late Member for Huapaka, which occurred at St. Clair, near Dunedin, on Friday last. Mr. Brown was a colonist of long standing, and had led an active and useful life. His career as a Member of the House of Representatives was a most creditable one, and his late defeat owing to the alteration made in the constituency was a subject of general regret. The Catholics of New Zealand owe Mr. Brown's memory a debt, as he had constantly supported their educational claims, and proved himself their friend. Mr. Brown was married, and leaves a widow, but no children. Mrs. Brown has our respectful sympathy in her affliction.

WE learn that among the young ladies who have recently passed the University matriculation examination is Miss Emma Dungan, a pupil of the All Saints' Convent School, Greyouth. Miss Dungan, we may add, was also one of the successful candidates in the recent

musical examinations in which the pupils of the good Sisters of Mercy so highly distinguished themselves. The young lady in question is a daughter of the late Mr. John B. Dungan, who was formerly for some years editor of the N. Z. TABLET. We see with pleasure that the talents which had earned for this gentleman a high place among colonial journalists are inherited by his children.

THE drawing of the art-union in aid of the convent building fund at Kumara has been unavoidably postponed until the first week in April. Persons who have kindly consented to dispose of tickets will, therefore, do well to make good use of the interval.

THE death is announced of Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G., late Speaker of the Legislative Council, which occurred at the Lower Hutt, Wellington, on Saturday afternoon. The deceased gentleman was a colonist of high distinction, and his long career in New Zealand was in every respect honourable and worthy of admiration. He is survived by two sons, Messrs. H. S. and W. A. Fitzherbert, and a daughter, who is the wife of the Hon. P. A. Buckley, our present Attorney General.

A CONCERT will be given at Port Chalmers in aid of the Catholic Presbytery fund on the 18th inst. From the preparations now in hand a brilliant success may be looked for. Hours will be regulated to suit the trains.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Town Hall, Dunedin, the other evening to consider the steps necessary for the relief of the distressed relatives of the men lost in the Kakanui. His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair, and several very feeling speeches were made. It was resolved to establish a fund for the purpose referred to, and to appoint a committee of management. The object is one that must commend itself to us all, and we may confidently expect successful results.

"Baron Hirsch has given 12,000,000 francs (£480,000) to promote Hebrew emigration to America." The generosity of the Baron is princely. There are, however, two sides to most questions. What will American protectionists say to the wholesale immigration of a population whose inroads, to a much less extent, have greatly helped towards starving the London masses. We fancy there will be something more to be said about this matter.

NOTWITHSTANDING Mr. Gladstone's openly expressed scorn of the Temporal Power, he proves himself more friendly towards the Catholic Church than the Tories, who, nevertheless, allow it to be gathered that they would not be unwilling to see a Papal restoration. Proof of this has been given in the Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone for the removal of the disabilities forbidding any Catholic to fill the place of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or Lord Chancellor of England. The Bill has been thrown out by a majority of thirty-three. In opposing it, by the way, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith made a very suggestive remark or two, and which, in more than one point, seems worthy of note. "In the event of Home Rule being granted to Ireland," he said, as reported by the cable, "the Viceroy would be the only link connecting the country with the Throne, and it was essential that he should be a Protestant, as Catholics regarded their allegiance as due to the Pope before the Queen." Does the Right Hon. gentleman therefore believe the concession of Home Rule inevitable? If not, there is little pertinence in his point. At any rate, his allusion to that stale old calumny respecting the allegiance of Catholics proves how completely Lord Salisbury's attempt to influence the Vatican has failed. It is plain, as we have said, that Mr. Gladstone, openly as he avows his opposition, is more favourable to the Catholic Church than Lord Salisbury, who would have it assumed that he is among the supporters of her claims.

IN order to secure the necessary funds for the purchase of a suitable uniform for the members of the Howick and Pukuranga Fife and Drum Band, (says the Auckland Star, of January 31) an interesting and very successful concert, followed by a spirited farce was given in St. Mary's Hall, Howick, on Thursday evening last. The band under the able direction of Mr. J. Smith, performed a number of musical selections in a finished manner. Mr. Haultain and Mr. Young, the promoters of the evening's amusement, are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts. At a suitable interval refreshments of a light nature were handed round, and the entertainment was presided over by Father Walter McDonald. . . . Father Walter visited his Auckland friends during the day, and it is needless to say that all were delighted to see him.

AN old colonist who did good service in his day has passed away in the person of the late Sergeant Finnegan, who died at North Dunedin on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was principally distinguished in connection with the gold escort duty performed by him, to the results of hardships attending on which his death is

probably to be attributed. He was held in high esteem and is much regretted.

THE annual smoke concert and supper of the Dunedin Irish Rifles were held at Carroll's European Hotel last evening. Captain Fairbairn presided, and there were also present the Rev. Father Lynch, ex-Captain T. S. Graham, Lieutenants Murray and Dunne, and about forty members of various ranks. Lieutenant Murray apologised for the absence of Major Callan. After ample justice had been done to the repast provided by Host Carroll, the various toasts were proposed and received with musical honours. During the evening songs and recitations were contributed by various members of the company.

## THE AUSTRALIAN PRELATES IN DUNEDIN.

ON Saturday the Bishop of Dunedin took his most rev. visitors on a drive to Portobello, going down by the higher and returning by the lower road. The beautiful scenery, as usual, evoked the special admiration of the members of the party who saw it for the first time. On Sunday morning the Archbishop of Melbourne and the Bishop of Ballarat said Mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral at 8 and 9.15 o'clock respectively. The Rev. Father Lynch, Adm., was celebrant at 11 a.m., when also the Lenten Pastoral was read, and the Most Rev. Dr. Moran preached. In the evening the Most Rev. Dr. Moore sang vespers, and the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins gave Benediction of the most Holy Sacrament; the Bishop of Dunedin presiding in *cappa magna*. The preacher was the Archbishop of Melbourne, who is a fluent and graceful speaker, possessed of a powerful, though well modulated and melodious voice. His Grace, moreover, owns the rare and invaluable talent of preaching a sermon adapted to the most ordinary understanding, while, at the same time, it may command the admiration of the finished scholar. He alluded to the pastoral that had been read in the forenoon, recalling the advice given in it as to fitting meditation for the holy season. The Gospel of the day, he said, also contained such a suggestion. He recommended as particularly suitable for preparation for the great anniversary which Lent was intended to introduce, meditation on the Passion of our Blessed Lord. The most rev. preacher went on to explain who Christ was, what it was He suffered, and why and how suffering was endured by him. In proportion, he said, as the body and soul of Christ were perfect, and they were the most perfect that had been or could be created. His sufferings were intense. His Grace gave a graphic illustration of the part undertaken by the Saviour, in the example of a king offended and outraged by his people, and who, though full of love and mercy, was also of so complete a justice as to demand the rigorous punishment of the offenders. The only son of the king, however, offered himself instead, and the sacrifice was accepted by his father. Would it not be thought becoming, asked the preacher, to observe the anniversary of the death thus willingly endured, and who among the people so delivered would refuse to do so? He exhorted his hearers, during Lent, the time appointed for preparation, to keep the thought of the Passion before their minds. The Archbishop added that in the pastoral of their Bishop they had been reminded of one great sacrifice that they had made. It was that made by them for the Christian education of their children. Many of them probably could not abstain, or fast, or give large alms, or perform other penitential works proper to the season. In the support of Christian schools, however, they would find ample means of supplying for all the rest. The danger of the times throughout Australasia lay in the irreligious education that was general. It was to be feared that the blight of infidelity might fall upon the colonies, marred all their prosperity and brilliant prospects. The only means of preventing this was the foundation and support of Christian schools. His Grace exhorted his hearers to continue the sacrifices they had made for this object. They would thus, he said, promote the end for which Christ suffered and died and co-operate with His Passion.

On Monday morning the prelates visited the Catholic schools. They were received by the Christian Brothers in their principal room, where a short musical programme, suited to the requirements of a limited time, was pleasingly performed. The following address was also delivered—Master John Fraser being chosen to deliver it.—My Lord Archbishop of Melbourne, my Lord Bishop of Ballarat, my Lord Auxiliary Bishop of Sydney,—in the name of the pupils of this school I bid you a hearty welcome to New Zealand. We are, as your Lordships can observe, both young, and much in the way of speechmaking cannot be expected from us. Still, on an occasion like the present, it would ill become us to be altogether silent. We young New Zealanders have here a fine country—a land of lofty mountains, beautiful lakes, fertile plains, and lovely rivers. We are proud of our country, and are glad to have its beauties known and admired by all comers, but especially by such distinguished visitors. We never had the pleasure of seeing any country but our own, yet there is another land which is very dear to our hearts—the land of our parents, the land of your Lordships—dear old, lovely Ireland. We therefore welcome you, most reverend prelates, as worthy sons of that famed old land, "the island of saints and scholars." We welcome you as exalted pastors of that holy church of which it is our glory to be members. In fine we welcome you as honoured guests of our own beloved Father and Bishop, Most Rev. Dr. Moran.

We trust that the stay of your Lordships in New Zealand may be thoroughly happy and enjoyable, and that not the least pleasant part of your sojourn in this fair land of ours may be the few brief moments passed with your Lordships' youthful admirers.

### THE PUPILS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

His Grace the Archbishop replied to the following effect—complimenting the boys on the very beautiful treat they had afforded him and the other bishops. The manner in which they had rendered the grand old Irish melodies, the spirit they had breathed into the words, the precision with which they had observed the musical time, bespoke great pains and most careful training on the part of their teachers.

In fact he (the Archbishop) considered that their singing of these melodies was as near perfection as could be. His Grace then went on to remark on the many and great advantages the boys enjoyed in that school. If they wished to profit by these to the full there was no position in life which any one of them might not hereafter be qualified to fill. They had here a country blessed with many of nature's choicest gifts; they had, moreover, the privileges of a free Government, and if any of the fine boys present were not hereafter fully able to fill the highest offices of trust or emolument in the service of their country, it would not be for lack of early training. They were too young yet to know how much they were indebted for these advantages to their good teachers the Christian Brothers. In future days they would appreciate these to the full. He hoped they would do their best now to profit by the opportunity they had here of receiving a first-class intellectual training. But over and above all this they were indebted to the Brothers for the priceless blessing of a religious education. On this he hoped they would ever set the highest value.

At the request of his Grace the school was given a holiday, a concession that evoked their heartiest acknowledgments.

The boys then knelt and the Archbishop imparted to them his benediction.

Three hearty cheers for the visitors brought the very pleasant proceedings to a close.

The prelates also visited the schools of the Dominican nuns. In the High School some very choice selections of music, also adapted to a brief occasion, were rendered, gaining the high applause of the distinguished visitors, who congratulated the nuns warmly on the perfection to which their pupils had attained. At St. Joseph's School also the children welcomed the visitors with some little display of their proficiency, and were also highly commended. At the request of the Rev. Mother Prioress the Archbishop and Bishops bestowed their blessing on the community, the children, and the work of the year just begun—the nuns, with their pupils, being ranged in the grounds outside the schoolroom as the prelates passed out through their kneeling ranks.

A drive around the city and suburbs, with which also the visitors expressed themselves charmed, filled up the hours until it was necessary to leave for Port Chalmers to catch the steamer for the Sounds. The Most Rev. Dr. Moran has accompanied the Australian prelates on the trip.

## CONCERT IN DUNEDIN.

THE concert given on Tuesday evening in the Garrison Hall in aid of the building fund of the North-East Valley church was in every sense a striking success. The large hall was crowded throughout, and the music was admirable, doing infinite credit to the taste and judgment of Signor Squarise, who acted as conductor. The programme opened with a string quartette from Mozart, played by Signor Squarise, Messrs. Parker, Barrett, and Moss, and which was a performance in every respect beyond praise. Mrs. Angus then sang Barby's "When the flowing tide comes in," a song well suited to her mellow contralto, and to which she did ample justice, giving in response to an encore "Erin, dear Erin." She afterwards sang with great expression Miss Lindsay's "Too Late," and also took part in a vocal quartette from the "Mikado," with Mrs. Murphy and Messrs. Dusem and Jones. Miss Morrison sang delightfully Gounod's "Serenade," with violin *obligato* by Signor Squarise. The song was sung in the original French, from which, indeed, its full effect is inseparable. Translation ruins it, completely robbing it of its chief characteristic—that, in fact, of being distinctively French, and destroying its delicate refinement. In response to an enthusiastic encore the young lady gave the pretty and pathetic song "Daddy," which she also sang very sweetly. In the absence of Mr. H. Moss, who was prevented by illness from fulfilling his engagement to give a flute solo, Miss Robertson sang "The blind girl to her harp," accompanied on the harp by Miss A. Lynch. Both of these young ladies are pupils at the Dominican convent school, and we need not say that they acquitted themselves most creditably. Miss Blaney also was prevented by illness from being present, and her place was kindly taken by Mrs. Murphy, who sang Depza's "Call me back," with violin *obligato* by Signor Squarise. Mrs. Murphy is a finished and artistic singer whose reputation has long been established in Dunedin, and her song was charmingly sung. In response to an encore she gave, with a particularly graceful humour and archness, an Irish song. The gentlemen who sang were Mr. F. L. Jones, who gave with very fine effect Piasutti's "Queen of the Earth," declining an encore; Mr. H. S. Riemer, who sang Weiss's "Village Blacksmith," and, as an encore, "Kate O'Shane," in both instances deserving loud applause, and Mr. W. Dusem, whose "Father O'Flynn" was simply glorious. The last two verses were repeated in response to a loud and unanimous demand. Signor Squarise played as a violin solo a very pretty arrangement of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," which, as a matter of course, was a masterly performance. The other instrumental solo was Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No 2," played on the piano by Herr A. Barmeyer, and magnificently played it was. Herr Barmeyer is something more than a perfect master of his instrument, possessing the true artistic fire that borders closely on genius, if indeed it does not cross the border. His command of technique is perfect, and in his interpretation of the weird—almost wild—and splendid composition he could hardly have been surpassed. Piano solos, even of a very high class, sometimes fall flat upon an audience. In this instance, however, the performance aroused a *furore*, and the performer was obliged to respond to an encore—when he did with an equal effect. On the whole we may rank the concert as certainly one of the best of the season in Dunedin. The Rev. Father Lynch, Adm., who came upon the platform to return thanks to the audience for their presence and the performers for their valuable services, alluded, among the rest, to the absence of the Bishop. He said his Lordship, before starting on his trip, had expressed his regret that he would be pre-

vented from being present. The rev. speaker said the regret would be shared by the audience, but remembering that the Bishop had not been very well lately, they would also be glad of anything that promised to be of benefit to him. He announced that the concert had been a thorough success. The music they had heard, and he had to inform them that in a financial point of view, also an important one, there was good reason to be pleased. The audience, as we have said, was crowded. Among those present we noticed his Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Carroll, and many others of our more prominent citizens.

## OBITUARY.

It is with much regret that we (*Western Guardian* January 3), have to announce the untimely demise of Police-Constable Barry, which took place by accident early last Wednesday morning under the following distressing circumstances:—(It appears that about 2 a.m. that morning, the deceased, accompanied by Edward Baker, a boy ten years of age, the son of Mr. Lionel Baker of this town—proceeded in Mr. H. C. L. Reay's punt—a "flatty" about twelve feet long—to the Heads to fish. The sea being smooth, they went out over the bar without trouble. After fishing for some time, the deceased, Edward Chase, Jack Mitchell, and Rerekipake—who were also outside the entrance in their canoes, engaged in the same sport—started to come in again; deceased was following about eight or ten yards behind the last named. At this time two or three seas rather heavier than usual rolled in, and deceased was warned, it appears, to wait for a "smooth," but he came straight in; one of the seas broke and swamped the punt when she got within a few yards of the beach. Deceased then jumped out, the water not being more than up to his middle, and according to Chase, instead of seizing the punt, he went after his coat, which was floating in the water near at hand. Another sea then broke close to him and the drawback swept deceased out beyond his depth, the punt turned bottom upwards, and the boy was thrown out. The next thing Chase saw was deceased with his arms across an oar struggling to reach the beach, and the boy was on his back holding on to him. Chase then ran for a rope and soon after heard the boy scream, and looking back caught sight of deceased going down. Chase being unable to get a rope returned to the spot, and by this time Mr. H. J. Hansen, Karens, and others arrived; they all joined hands and by this means managed to get hold of the boy, who was floating just outside the break, and drag him to shore, when they found he was not much the worse for the immersion. Nothing, however, could be seen of poor Constable Barry, who had gone down out of sight. While steps were being taken to get a line and grapnel, the Pilot, Davy Jones, who had by this time reached the scene of action, caught sight of the deceased just outside the break, and with the assistance of the others, who again joined hands for the purpose succeeded in getting the body on shore. This was about twenty minutes or half an hour after the accident occurred.

The late Constable Barry was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and was 32 years of age when he died. He had been in the Police Force about nine years, we believe, and was last stationed at Napier. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss. We understand his life was unimpaired. The deceased had the reputation of being a good and attentive police-constable, he was very well liked in the place, for his kind, civil, and obliging nature, and his untimely death is much regretted.—*R. I. P.*

Mr. James O'Driscoll has commenced work at the bootmakers' trade in premises next Carroll's Hotel, George street, Dunedin. The work turned out by Mr. O'Driscoll, both as regards workmanship and material, will invariably be the best of its kind.

The Hon. William Gibson, eldest son of Lord Ashburne, has been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. W. D. Strappini, S.J., at Oxford. Lord Ashbourne is Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and his brother, who at one time represented the White Division of Liverpool, is another member of the Irish Judiciary.

The Duke of Norfolk is at present in Lourdes with his son, the young Earl of Arundel and Surrey. The poor boy has been a helpless cripple from his birth. This is the third visit of the duke to Lourdes. It is to be hoped that God will reward his unwavering trust in the Blessed Virgin.

The Cologne *Volke Zeitung* announces a bill to be submitted to the German Imperial Parliament early this year, providing for the restitution to the Catholic Church of the entire accumulated capital formed by the priests' salaries when were confiscated during the anti-Catholic agitation.

A letter in defence of Catholic doctrines by the Reverend Alfred Young, C.S.P., a new and zealous member of the Catholic Truth Society, drew from Rev. Lymon Abbot, editor-in-chief of the Christian Union, the astonishing admission "that the Protestant minister in attacking Romanism ordinarily misrepresents what he is endeavouring to criticize."

In the German National Church of the Anima in Rome there is a Scuola Gregoriana for the reform of Church music in Italy. Signor Galgano, choir-master of the Duomo of Milan, has lately been present at a service in the Anima, in order to listen to the music of the Scuola Gregoriana, and has since published a most flattering report in his review, *Musica Sacra*, in which he assigns the post of honour among the choir-masters to the Germans of the above school. On October 23 the Scuola went to Arethi, a small town on a feudal estate of Prince Massimo, to sing a "Palestrina" service—the Prince, who is a great lover of art, paying all expenses and entertaining the choir-masters in his castles. The correspondent of the *Popolo Romano* describes the singing of the choir as masterly. Taken with the opinions expressed by Sgambati Filippi (late deceased), and other Italian musicians, these appreciations seem to give ground for hope that the devout Palestrina ecclesiastical music may soon be restored to honour in its own country.

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# Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

ONE remarkable feature of the upheaval of opinion against Mr. Parnell is the fact that almost every priest who has been in prison during the Balfourian regime is taking a foremost part in it. Canon Keller and Father Mat Ryan, who were among the first victims of Balfourism, have been among the first to cry out against the scandal of his continued leadership. Father Kennedy of Melin who has been in gaol three times, follows suit. Father Gillespie, of Labasheeda is also on the scene as well. We shall not go into the characters of some of those who have been shoved forward as makeweights against the priests led by the Archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam. We have more respect for those clergymen than they have themselves, and we are not willing to lift the veil off the past.

Land-grabbers possess many unenviable characteristics, but the press-grabbers who have seized the places from which Mr. William O'Brien and his entire staff have been evicted possess qualities which as far as we know, are not to be found in the first-named fraternity. The land-grabber makes no effort to conceal his identity; if the evicted tenant's name happens to be over the door, he pulls it down and places his own name instead. Not one of the corps has ever been so mean as to deliberately place it there. But the press-grabbers to whom we refer don't stop at trifles. In this week's edition they have the cool audacity to print William O'Brien's name as the publisher, notwithstanding that one of his dearest and most trusted friends is bracketed with Judge Keogh of infamous memory. Rather than subscribe his name to the stuff contained in the production William would burn his right hand off.

The apparent inconsistency of certain members of the Irish party, in supporting Mr. Parnell at the Leinster Hall meeting, and now opposing his attempt at rebellion, has been commented on very freely by his followers. To grasp the significance of that meeting, the circumstances under which it was held must be considered. In spite of his deep dishonour, the men who had fought their country's battle under his nominal leadership were anxious that his retirement from the post which he could no longer honourably hold should be as easy and dignified as they could make it. Ireland and her representatives expected that this man, whatever had been his crime, could not forget the duty he owed his country. His friends whispered that this was understood, and sedulously was it rumoured that Mr. Parnell desired re-election as Chairman of the Party, in order to surrender his public trust with dignity. Mr. Parnell knew of these rumours; he passively countenanced them; he used them to secure his re-election, and having first traded on the generosity of his colleagues, he then used it against them when he had forced on them the choice between himself and Ireland.

Mr. Parnell is still appealing to the Queen's Proctor. It is about time for that old gentleman to rip up this O'Shea case, and get at the truth of it. Mr. Parnell says we do not yet know it. "They need not talk to Ireland about virtue. Irishmen and Irishwomen know how to guard their own virtue, without any dictation or advice from England, and when the time comes my countrymen will know that they have not trusted me in vain, and that I have been a faithful and brave leader of the destinies of our country during these last sixteen years. They will find some day that I am not the dishonourable man that my foes try to persuade you I am." One day, if there is ever to be a day, and if it has not already passed, is here and now. As we said before, if there is an answer to the disgraceful evidence in the Divorce Court, the thing at it is a worse betrayal of Ireland than was the conduct which laid open our cause to the injury when it has already received. But if the Queen's Proctor ever stirs, ought he not to stir in this case?

In the centre of the mining district of Kilkenny is the village of Clough. Clough will go down to history in the *James' Commission* Report associated with the name of Mr. John Dillon. It was the scene of one of the most terrible invectives uttered by Mr. Dillon against the Forster regime—an invective that shook the grim old Coercionist himself. He spoke there the Sunday after the shooting of the children in the streets of Balina, and he prayed that the blood of the slaughtered children might cry to heaven for vengeance on the heads of the members of the Executive responsible for it. The whole meeting cried "Amen!" The scene was a memorable one, indeed, and Sir James Haumen and his colleagues have ensured it perpetual remembrance.

Father O'Halloran was the curate of Clough at the time. He was an active organiser, and, rumour had it, well-fou ded, we believe, that he was marked out for companionship with Father Eugene Sheehy. The news spread among the miners of the intended arrest of their priest. They prepared to resist it to the death. Night after night they mounted guard round his residence, and so plain were the indications of desperate resistance that the warrant was cancelled. If it be true, as asserted, that some friend of Mr. Parnell bribed the Kilkenny mob to hoot and insult Father O'Halloran—or Father Dan, as his people call him—the friend did him a grievous disservice. Were there a doubt in the minds of the men of Castlecomer and Clough as to how they should vote, the insult must have decided them.

The political record of the place, said to be the Parnellite stronghold, is of quite another complexion. Gowran made an unenviable name for itself in the days of the Spencer Vicerealty, by giving the then unconvered Viceroy a magnificent welcome on the occasion of his visit thereto. It is near the residence of Viscount Clifden, of whose estates Lord Spencer was trustee during the Viscount's minority. When the Viscount came of age, his guardian went to Gowran, and though Gowran and the *Freeman's Journal* were in agreement about the merits of the Earl, before he became a Home Ruler, they disagreed then, as now with the prevailing sentiment of the country.

There was buried in Cork last week (ending December 23) a respected dignitary of the Protestant Church, whose death many

Home Rulers will regret to learn—Chancellor Webster. He was a Protestant of the Whately School, but with a difference. Strong in opinion, he was eminently tolerant, and being tolerant he had no fears. He was a Protestant Home Ruler. One of the most useful little pamphlets issued by the Irish Press agency for the conversion of English opinion on the Home Rule question, before the conversion of English opinion became a matter of inexplicable indifference to the officers of the agency—now, on their theory, without a reason for existence—was Mr. Alfred Webb's collection of opinions from Protestants on the alleged dangers of persecution in the event of Home Rule. To the series of testimonies to Irish Catholic tolerance, a very remarkable one was contributed by Chancellor Webster. He was born in Dublin, and lived his clerical life in Rebel Cork; so he had some experience, and his witness to Catholic tolerance could not be gainsaid. Of course he shocked the bigots thereby; and though he continued to preach at the Chapel Royal in the Castle Yard, he received more than one caution from the scribes of Unionism. He did not heed them, for he was guilty of an even more shocking act since.

On one of the several occasions when that subservient traitor, Father Kennedy, of Melin, was being conveyed to prison for his miserable obsequency to English dictation and the prejudices of the English wolves, the ranks of his police guards were broken through by a portly Protestant clergyman—aproned, gaitered, and shovel-hatted, in a fashion that would make the most impertinent cadet of a District Inspector of the R.I.C. come to respectful attention. He made his way up to the captive C.C. and shook him warmly by the hand. The intruder was the Protestant Chancellor of the Southern Diocese. Needless to say Unionist Cork was scandalised. The *Cork Constitution* gravely took him to task on the error of his ways. But the disciple of Whately could not see it, for all the logic and Protestantism which he had imbibed from his master. He died, like Professor Gairraith, an unregenerate Home Ruler; and his is one of the graves over which Protestant and Catholic, Unionist and Home Ruler, have stood in common sorrow. Men like him do not live in vain, as Irish Protestantism will yet recognise.

## THE STRANGER FROM AMERICA.

(Translated from the Spanish of Falsosio by Mrs. HELEN S. CONANT.)

THE Bay of Corunna was lying blue and placid in the afternoon sun. The polished cannon of the two old forts caught the sunbeams and glistened in peaceful splendour, and the great glass windows of the Tower of Hercules, the tall lighthouse which lights the harbour, caught them, too, and shone as if the lamps were all ablaze.

A ship was swinging with the tide in the offing. The sailors were climbing up and down the masts unfurling the sails and preparing for departure. The pier was crowded with men, women, and children, and small boats were plying back and forth, carrying the passengers on board. The crowd was composed of the poorer classes, who, lacking means to farm their native land, were bound for South America in search of fortune.

There were the usual sorrowful leave-takings. Anxious looks were cast toward the vessel which was to bear its living freight across the sea, as if it could tell the secrets of the tempestuous waves which awaited it between haven and haven. Men and women were embracing, children were crying, and as each boatload departed carrying the emigrants and the chests containing their scanty possessions, a wail arose from those who were to remain behind.

Antonio, an old sailor who had been ordered by the Captain to remain on the pier until the last emigrant was aboard, to see that no children and no packages were left behind in the general confusion, declared that he would rather face a dozen Java pirates than such an army of weeping women.

"Come, good people, this is no time for ceremony," he called, briskly. "Hurry into the boats and get on board."

He stopped and turned away his head to avoid the sight of a mother who was clinging to her son and saying good-bye for the hundredth time.

"Come, my good woman, let him go. The Madonna will protect him," he said. "This way, my dear"—addressing a pretty girl—"Buenos Ayres will be better than ever if you are going to live there. Come into the boat quick, all of you. Hello! my son, what is the matter with you? Have you lost your chest?"

"I haven't any," replied a boy, who stood holding a little bundle tied up in a red cotton handkerchief.

"Where are your folks—your father and mother?"

"There is nobody belonging to me," said the boy.

His voice was so weary and his whole appearance so utterly forlorn and hopeless that the sailor looked at him sharply.

"My eyes! If my heart was not as hard as a coconut I should pity you," he exclaimed. "Into the boat with you, and shame, I say, upon those who sent so young a lad off into the world alone."

The good sailor was too much of a diplomatist to express his opinion of the boy's chances of success in the strange world beyond the sea, but he adieu!

"Jump into the boat, quick; and if anyone on board teases you, just remember that my name is Antonio, do you hear? If you get into trouble and do not come to me, by heaven! I'll catch you and beat you black and blue. Hello, baby, what are you doing here? I don't suppose you have the—true—good fortune to sail with us," he continued, addressing a lovely little girl of about six years, who was holding the boy's hand and crying bitterly.

The child did not answer, and he turned again to the boy.

"Who is this little girl? And what is your name, boy?" he asked.

"They call me José Benito," said the boy.

"That is a good name. But the baby, who is she?"

"She is Maria."

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"That is a good name, too. Is she going on board, or does she stay ashore?"

"She stays ashore. Yes, sir," said Jose Benito, his voice breaking with sobs as he looked down at the child, who was still clinging to his hand.

"Who are you little girl?" asked the sailor, kindly.

"I am Maria," she said.

Under his rough exterior, Antonio carried the tender heart of a child. Although he swore valiantly at the crowd of weeping women, he pitied every single one of them, and the passionate sobs of this little girl came near making him cry as he had not cried since the day, years before, when he left the paternal cottage to begin the life of a sailor of the seas.

Maria was a lovely child. Her large brown eyes, glistening with tears, looked up imploringly into the sailor's face. She clung with all her strength to the boy's hand, and as Antonio tried gently to draw her away she threw herself at his feet, and, clasping her little hands, begged him not to separate her from Jose.

Here was a nice situation. The passengers, with the exception of the boy, were all on board, and the last boat was waiting for Antonio. He could hear the creaking of the chains as the sailors weighed anchor. There was not a moment to lose, and still Maria clung to him with all the frenzy of childish grief. Put her away roughly he could not.

"You must kiss your brother good-bye and run home, little girl. There is no help for it," he said.

"She is not my sister," said Jose Benito.

"You poor little thing, who are you, then?" asked the sailor. "And why do you care so much for this boy?"

"I am Maria," sobbed the child.

Poor Antonio was in despair.

"The fact that you are Maria does not help matters in the least," he said, desperately. Then, turning to the boy—

"Here, you, Jose, or Benito, or whoever you are, tell me who is this little girl, and be quick about it. She is dressed better than you are. Who is she?"

"She is Maria; that is all I know, sir," said the boy, still sobbing. "She lives in the house where I lived. They say she is the niece of the lady there; but nobody cares for her."

"Poor little thing," said Antonio, drawing his rough hand over his eyes. "You can come aboard, little one," he added; "there are women who will look after you, and when you grow up, if you still love your friend, you can marry him. But if we wait here any longer the captain will scold us. Will you come, Maria?"

"Yes, yes," said the child, eagerly, smiling through her tears. "Jose Benito is all I love in the world, for he is the only one who loves me. The others hate the sight of me. Oh, I know it all the time."

As Antonio seized the two children to hurry them into the boat, a woman came running down the pier.

"Maria! Maria!" she called. Her voice was loud and angry.

The little girl trembled with terror. If Antonio had not caught her in his arms she would have fallen to the ground.

"Is this child yours?" he asked, scowling at the woman.

"She belongs to my mistress, and I have orders to take her away from this fool of a boy," replied the woman. She was dressed like a servant, and her face was as repelling as her harsh, ugly voice.

"I have no right to keep her," said the sailor fiercely, "but I must say that leaving her with you is like throwing a cinder in the jaws of a shark."

"Wretch!" screamed the woman; "but then who could expect anything decent and civil from an ugly sailor like you?"

"If I am as ugly as you are may the Lord have mercy on me!" replied Antonio. He kissed the weeping child and sprang into the boat.

"Good-bye, Maria. I will come back some day," called Jose Benito as the boat left.

"Good-bye, Maria," called Antonio. And as he saw the woman with the ugly face dragging the child away he muttered a malediction between his teeth, and swore by all the saints in the calendar that if there was any justice in Galicia that woman would end on the gallows.

Years came and went. The suns of twelve summers had scorched the old pier at Corunna, when one morning a ship's boat, rowed by two sailors, grated its keel on the beach, and a young man, the only passenger, sprang lightly ashore.

He was a tall, graceful young fellow with wavy auburn hair, frank blue eyes, and a handsome face, but his garments were old and threadbare. His trousers were of coarse, gray cloth, and too long for him; his coat, shiny with much usage, was buttoned up to his throat as if to conceal the lack of starched linen; his straw hat, broad-brimmed like those worn on the South American plains, was frayed at the edges, and his heavy shoes were covered with patches, although they had been polished until they shone like a mirror. The utter poverty of his appearance combined with its cleanliness and neatness was extremely pathetic.

The young man stood still for a moment running his eyes over the different streets which led from the water, as if striving to recall old memories. Then turning into one of them he bent his steps toward the main street of the town. The main street was where all the life of the small seaport centred. Here were the handsomest houses, and before one of the largest the stranger stopped and timidly rang the bell.

"Does the widow Sanchez live here?" he asked, as a servant opened the door.

"Yes, she lives here," was the curt reply.

"Told her that Jose Benito wishes to see her," said the young man.

Without asking the stranger to enter, the servant turned away, when from the interior of the house came a sweet, eager voice:

"Jose Benito! Can it be true?"

"So true, Senorita, that I am here to prove it," said the young man, lifting his tattered straw hat as a beautiful young girl appeared in the doorway.

"Where is Jose Benito? Where is he!" she exclaimed.

"Here, Senorita," he replied, with a graceful bow.

"You! But—but Jose Benito was a boy when—" she hesitated.

"Yes, Senorita, he was a boy when Maria bade him good-bye, but that was twelve years ago."

"When I bade him good-bye! True, it was years ago," she said with a weary sigh.

"You, Senorita—are you Maria?"

"I am Maria."

"I am Maria!" Those were the very words you said when poor old Antonio asked your name."

"Yes, yes, I remember. Are you, then, Jose Benito? I am sure of it now," cried the girl, her lovely face radiant with delight.

She seized his hand and drew him into a small reception room near the door. "It is such a long time since we parted," she said, catching her breath. As she looked at his handsome face her cheeks were covered with blushes.

"Yes, Senorita, twelve long weary years," he replied without raising his eyes.

"Senorita! Why do you address me as Senorita? Am I not always Maria to you?"

The young man could not refrain from seizing and pressing the little hand which she extended to him. Then drawing away from her, he said sadly:

"In those days long ago Jose Benito was a boy and Maria a little child. Now Jose Benito is a man, but as poor as when he wept at parting with the child who is now a beautiful woman."

"Supposing you are poor that is nothing," she said, blushing. "I know by your dress that fortune has not been kind to you before you told me; but for all that, dear old friend, you have improved. You talk better and have better manners than many a man who has gold in his purse."

Jose Benito's handsome face flushed crimson.

"Still, after so many years a man ought to bring money to show for his work," he said with a sigh.

"Your hands are soft and white, still I am sure you have been industrious," she said, smiling sweetly.

He made no reply; he did not even raise his eyes to her face.

"Tell me, where is that sailor with the ugly face, who was going to carry me away with him?" she asked.

"He had an ugly face, it is true, Senorita, but he had a good heart. Poor old Antonio was a noble man."

"Oh, yes, I remember how kindly he spoke to me. Where is he?"

"Ah, Senorita, who can tell? In so many years the wind blows a sailor in all directions."

"Poor old man! I should like to see him again," she said.

There was a rustling in the hallway, and a tall, elderly woman entered the room, followed by two girls, who resembled her so much that it was evident that they were her daughters. All three were richly dressed in trailing silk attire and covered with jewellery, in striking contrast to Maria, who wore a cheap cotton gown with no ornaments.

"What is this? Who is this man, Maria?" exclaimed the woman in a sharp, disdainful voice.

Before Maria could reply, Jose Benito came forward.

"In this Senora Sanchez?" he asked politely.

"That is my name," replied the woman, tossing her head proudly.

"I am Jose Benito," he said.

"May the saints have mercy on us!" she exclaimed. Then turning to her daughters, she added:

"What do you think of this good-for-nothing?"

"That he has come back as poor and as shiftless as he went away," said Petra.

"And as big a fool," added Ramona, with a scornful laugh.

"Yes, more stupid than ever," said their mother, "look how he stands there like a log. He scarcely hears what we say."

"And you, what are you doing here alone with this man," asked Petra, turning toward Maria.

"I was only wishing him welcome," said the poor girl, blushing violently.

"You cannot call this fellow a man," said Ramona, looking at him with a contemptuous toss of her head.

"I should think Maria would remember too well the trouble she had for saying good-bye to that boy to ever wish to set eyes on him again," exclaimed Petra. "That cost her not only a good whipping, but three days' solitary confinement on bread and water."

"What is the matter with you. Why are you staring at my daughter in such an impudent fashion?" exclaimed Witow Sanchez, addressing the young man, who stood gazing at Petra, his eyes blazing with indignation. "And let me tell you," she added, "if this bold girl Maria was punished for saying good-bye to you, she will be punished still more now for talking to you here alone. She will not only receive a sound scolding, but whenever my daughters and myself go to the promenade she will be looked in her room that we may not return to find her disgracing herself talking with a beggar."

"The Senorita Maria is not to blame, Senora. It was I who," began the young man.

She interrupted him.

"That makes no difference. She had no right to listen to you. And as for you, the sooner you take yourself away the better."

"Senora, I must wait until you read this," said the young man, handing her a letter. "Had I not been ordered to bring it to you, I should not have entered your house without your permission."

"I am glad you have decency enough to apologise. Give the letter to me. Who sent it?"

"It is from my master."

"Who is your master?"

"A generous, noble-hearted man, Senora; and a very rich man too. He found me on board ship and he pitied me for my poverty and misfortunes. He offered to take me as his servant and I was only too glad to accept."

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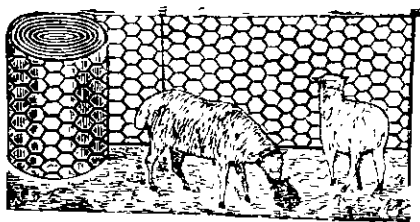
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† T. KIRBY, Archbishop, etc.

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"H'm! If he is rich and generous I should think he would give you better clothes to wear."

"No doubt he will, Senora: but we only reached port an hour ago."

"What business has your master with me, in such a hurry, too?"

"I do not know, Senora," replied the young man; but it did not escape his notice that the widow turned pale, and the hand that held the letter trembled.

"Are you to wait for an answer?" she asked.

"Yes, Senora."

"Then go and wait at the door until I call you."

The young man turned to obey, when the widow, who had hastily opened the letter, started violently.

"Jose Benito, Jose Benito, come here quick!" she called.

Her daughters rushed to her side, questioning her eagerly, but she ordered them from the room to gether with Maria. Then closing the door she turned to Jose Benito.

"Who is your master? What is his name?" she asked sharply.

"Don Jose de Zayas, Senora."

"Is he a respectable person?"

"He is said to be worth 5,000,000 dols."

"But is he a gentleman?"

"Ah, Senora, with so much money he—"

"Very well, that is enough," she said, impatiently. "Tell him I will receive him at once."

"Thank you, Senora," said poor Jose Benito as he went away.

A half hour later as the widow Sanchez, attired in her richest costume, sat waiting in her parlour, the maid announced the arrival of the expected guest.

As the man entered the room the widow bit her lips to restrain a smile at his extraordinary figure. He was tall and stout, with stooping shoulders; he had an enormous red nose, and his wrinkled skin was brown and weather-beaten; a stiff, bristling grey beard covered the lower part of his face, and his hair was reduced to a grey fringe across the back of his neck leaving the rest of his head bare. His costume was of fine black broadcloth, with the exception of the vest, which was of yellow velvet spotted with red. Across his broad and ample breast he wore a gold watch chain as massive as a ship's cable, his fat fingers were covered with costly rings, and in his shirt front sparkled a magnificent diamond.

At the widow's request he seated himself upon the sofa, while his long legs stretched half way across the parlour.

For a few moments not a word was spoken, each sat eyeing the other with evident distrust and suspicion.

"Have I the honour of addressing Don Jose de Zayas?" said the widow at length.

"Your servant, Senora. And I suppose I am addressing the widow Sanchez?" said the stranger with an awkward bow.

He was evidently embarrassed. He coughed several times, ran his fingers nervously through his beard, and then sat gazing at his bejewelled hands.

At length, summoning up courage he said:

"I am a plain man, of few words, Senora, and we will proceed to business at once. What is your answer, yes or no?"

The widow hesitated. She had already formed her own plans to appropriate this man's millions, and they differed materially from those which he had proposed. Her object now was to gain time.

"When I read this letter which your servant—"

"My secretary. I have made the young man my secretary," he interrupted her roughly.

"I beg your pardon, Senora, your secretary. When I read this letter I thought at first it was a cruelly set some malicious person was playing on an uneducated widow, but—"

"As I told the truth, you saw that it was in dead earnest—eh, Senora?"

"I have been very unfortunate," she said pressing her handkerchief to her eyes, "and much as I shrink from doing so, I am compelled to accept your offer and, think I can make the terms satisfactory to you," she added with a smiling smile.

"I want nothing, Senora, except what the letter stated; that, or our business is at an end. Do you understand? I thought the letter was plain enough. Listen!"

He leaned forward suddenly, and taking the letter from her hand, began to read:

"Respected Senora: I know that not only the house which you live, but your jewels and all your property have been mortgaged and the money squandered. You have also appropriated to your own use the property of your niece and ward, Maria, which has also been lost. Your creditors are pressing you, and within a week your house will be sold over your head to satisfy their demands. I will pay off your mortgages and place you in comfortable circumstances on one condition—that you give me the hand of your niece, Maria, in marriage."

The old man laid the letter on the table and sat awaiting her reply.

"But, Senor, I do not know who you are. You may be unable to do all this," she gasped.

"Look! he said, drawing a package of papers from his pocket, which he carefully unfolded and held at a safe distance for her to see.

They were all the mortgages and note which were outstanding against her.

"I have bought all these and now I am your creditor," he said, chuckling to himself as he saw her cheeks grow pale. "And I have still more," he went on. "I have full proof of your theft of your ward's money. You thought that you had destroyed them, but, Senora, such actions are sure to come to light. On the day that Maria becomes my wife, I will burn all these in your presence. If you refuse my proposal I shall proceed against you to the full extent of the law. Now, take your choice. Meanwhile I will tell you all you need to know of my history. I went to South America a poor boy. There a kind man took me into his service, I nursed him through a

terrible illness, and he became so fond of me that, as he had not a relative in the world, he adopted me and gave me his name, which I hope to carry with honour as long as I live. When my benefactor died I found he had made me heir to his immense fortune. I then went to California, where, by lucky investments, I doubled my money. If we were in California now I should marry Maria and leave you to starve, but I know that here in Spain her marriage would not be legal without the consent of her guardian. Now, what have you to say?"

The widow was cornered. She moved uneasily in her chair as she replied:

"But, Senor, you arrived only a few hours ago; you have not even seen my niece. Why do you wish to marry her?"

"I have been in Corunna before, Senora, and I know more about your niece than you think and then the whole town speaks of Senora Maria de Rivera as a model of beauty and virtue. I am an old man, and my only wish is to settle down with a young and pretty wife for my companion. If you have any further doubts of my wealth you are at liberty to go to my bankers here in Corunna. But time is pressing, Senora, you must give me an answer at once."

The old man arose and stood watching her, with his small twinkling eyes.

The widow had no alternative. Furious as she was over what she considered Maria's good fortune, she was compelled to acquiesce in it. That the girl herself would resist it never entered her mind, but Maria, hitherto the meekest and most submissive of maidens, declared that she would throw herself headlong from the Tower of Hercules sooner than become the wife of such a hideous old man. The widow's commands and entreaties were of no avail, and in despair she finally locked the young girl in her room, declaring that she should remain a prisoner until she came to her senses.

In the morning Jose Benito appeared with a note from his master. He was dressed in a new suit of clothes as became the secretary of a millionaire and looked handsomer than ever.

In the note Senor Zayas requested permission to visit his bride, which the widow did not dare to refuse. Then she set to work to prepare the obstinate girl for the interview. It was not an easy task. Only after a storm of threats and abuse did Maria allow herself to be arrayed in a silk gown belonging to one of her cousins and conducted to the parlour to await the arrival of the dreaded bridegroom.

The widow met him at the door. She thought it wise to inform him of Maria's rebellious state of mind before he saw her.

"H'm! So she objects to the marriage, does she? That is serious," said the old man thoughtfully. "Please allow me to see her alone for a few moments. I think I can tame the little rebel," he added, with a self-satisfied smile.

A solitary interview was contrary to all laws of Spanish etiquette, but this was an extreme case and the widow was forced to give way. Although she was dying to be present, she took the old man to the parlour and left him alone with the unfortunate girl.

When she returned to the room half an hour later she found Maria weeping bitterly, but the old man was sitting at her side, holding her dainty hand in his rough, red paws. He had evidently conquered.

In the days that followed Maria crept about the house, pale and silent. Jose Benito came constantly, bringing flowers and rich presents from his master to the bride. Every evening the old man was at Maria's side, and strange as it may seem, she was evidently growing to love him. Her lovely eyes sparkled when he appeared and his whispered words often brought a rosy blush to her fair cheeks.

As for the widow and her daughters, the old man's ugly face was gilded by his gold. They declared that he was the most elegant of gentlemen and their hatred and jealousy of Maria increased every moment. But they were helpless and dared not say a word.

Not far from Corunna an elegant villa stood in the midst of an extensive park. Its owner lived in Madrid, and the place had been for sale for many years, but no one in Corunna was rich enough to purchase such a magnificent property. It stood in solitary state, while the surrounding grounds had become a wild tangle of shrubbery and forest undergrowth, among which squirrels and wild deer roamed at will.

One morning the gossips of Corunna became wildly excited over the rumour that the rich stranger from America had purchased the entire estate, and would fit up the mansion with the utmost splendour to receive his bride. That this rumour was true was soon proved by the arrival of carpenters, masons, painters, and gardeners which swarmed about the villa, and by the great vans which were being loaded with furniture of the richest description, which a ship had brought from London to Corunna.

Senor Zayas and his secretary, Jose Benito, directed all the improvements in person, and the old man took a special interest in the renovation and decoration of the chapel, for it was here that he intended the marriage ceremony to take place.

From time to time he went in an elegant carriage drawn by a span of magnificent English horses, to take his bride to show the progress of the work. On these occasions Maria was always accompanied, as was proper, by the Widow Sanchez and her daughters, to whom the old man was most courteous, although certain people declared that they had seen him make furious grimaces behind their backs which revealed quite a different state of feeling. Maria apparently took little rest in these preparations for her future luxury. Still, the roses were beginning to bloom on her cheeks, and the gossips said that when talking with the handsome secretary of her future lord her lips were much more smiling than the occasion called for.

The widow and her daughters, on the contrary, treated Jose Benito with great rudeness; in fact, they ignored him completely; but they were loud in their praises of the villa, and bowed down to Don Jose de Zayas as did the last whites of old to the golden calf.

"Ah, Senor, I love love has made you blind," said the widow, with her sweetest smile. "I am positive that Maria cares nothing for you. She is marrying you only to escape from us. Although we have protected her all her life, the ungrateful girl has always hated us. Then, too, she is a girl with no manners; she is unfit to be the mis-

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tress of an elegant mansion like yours. She will not make you happy, Señor. I should be proud to see you married to some lady of a good Cornua family, and if she were not a child like Maria, but some person of age and intelligence, surely she would be more companionable for you."

The widow had made a bold stroke, and she waited to watch the effect of her words, but the old man's face was immovable. He stood watching her with his little, sharp, piercing grey eyes, and said not a word.

"Ah, Señor, do you not answer me; you cannot," she persisted, encouraged by his silence. "You, too, have noticed that Maria is not fit to be your wife. Now, if you really desire a young and pretty wife, you select one with some style about her, like my Petra or my Ramona; not such an awkward, ignorant creature as Maria, who might make a decent wife for your stupid secretary, but not for you."

"Caramba! Señora," roared the old man. "I shall marry whom I please. I have loved Maria ever since she was a child, and that's the end of it. As to my secretary, I am fond of the young man, and must beg you to speak respectfully of him; and, let me tell you, he is quite able to manage his own love-affair when he chooses to have one."

The widow trembled with rage, but she dared not say another word. The old man had her tight in his clutches.

At last all the preparations were complete. The villa was a bower of luxury and beauty, the adjoining chapel was magnificently decorated, and the grounds were a paradise of sparkling fountains and flowers. For three successive Sundays the banns between Señor Don Jose de Zayas and Senorita Don Maria de Rivera had been proclaimed in the Cathedral of Cornua, and nothing remained but the ceremony of the priest's blessing on the marriage.

On a sunny morning in early morning Don Jose's carriage stood before the widow's door, and the crowd, which always gathers upon such occasions, waited impatiently to witness the departure of the bride. She appeared at last—lovely apparition in a cloud of white lace and orange blossoms. It was easy to see that she was trembling. A bright red spot gleamed on each of her cheeks, and she entered the carriage without raising her eyes from the ground. The widow and her daughters followed, and Maria was whirled away from the home where she had toiled and suffered for so many sad years.

When the bridal party reached the chapel it was already crowded with the invited guests. Jose Benito, attired in the most elegant fashion, was at the door to receive the bride and conduct her to the altar, where the priest stood waiting. The happy bridegroom had not yet appeared. As they ascended the altar stairs a commotion was seen in the middle aisle, and an old man, clad in a sailor's suit of blue flannel, embroidered with many anchors, came elbowing his way through the crowd.

"Blessed be the day on which I was born in the shadow of the Tower of Hercules; blessed be the bridal pair, and most blessed of all be the hour in which I have torn off my toggery and put on decent clothes!" he cried, in a loud, hearty voice, which rang to every corner of the chapel.

The excitement was intense. Men sprang to their feet; the guests, who all recognised the old man at once, thought the bridegroom had suddenly gone insane, and began each talking to the other.

"Silence, all!" thundered the old man. "This place is this hour are sacred. Reverend Father, proceed with the ceremony."

The solemn voice of the priest was now heard reading the marriage service, and the assembled guests became still. They were stupefied with astonishment, and not until the priest had spoken the final words which made the handsome young pair kneeling before him husband and wife did even the widow recover herself sufficiently to speak. Then springing to her feet, she screamed:

"What outrageous burlesque is this? What—"

She was silenced at once by the bridegroom, who, after kissing his bride, turned and faced the guests.

"Senora and friends," he said, "I am Jose de Zayas, the millionaire; this lady is Maria my wife, and this dear old man—laying his hand affectionately on the sailor's shoulder—is my noble and faithful friend, Antonio. Reverend Father, pronounce the benediction."—*New York Freeman*.

## ARRIVAL IN DUNEDIN OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF MELBOURNE AND THE BISHOP OF BALLARAT

On Friday evening the Archbishop of Melbourne and the Bishop of Ballarat, accompanied by the Bishop of Dunedin arrived in Dunedin from Queenstown—where they had spent the preceding days. The Auxiliary Bishop of Sydney, who was also a member of the party, had remained at Gore to visit some friends there—coming on to Dunedin next day. A large number of the Catholic congregation had assembled at the terminus to welcome the distinguished visitors, and, as their carriage drove away, they were cheered. On reaching the Bishops' palace, whither they were at once conveyed, they were met by the members of the local branch of the H.A.C.B.S., who had asked permission to present them with a trifling souvenir of their visit—in the shape of a photographic album presented to each prelate and containing pictures and views connected with the Catholic mission and of the scenery of the Colony. Mr. James O'Connor, President of the Society, by whom the presentation was made, read the following address:

"Most Rev. Prelates,—We gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to bid you welcome to our city and colony with the hope that your visit to our bracing climate and beautiful scenery may be attended by the most beneficial results. Although we do not personally belong to any one of the dioceses over which you respectively preside, we are still united to them by the fact that our Society is established and flourishes throughout Australia. This, we need not say, is owing largely to the patronage and encouragement given it by the Archbishops and Bishops of the colonies, to whom, Most Rev. Prelates, you form no exception, and for this we thankfully acknowledge ourselves

your debtors. It will, no doubt, be pleasing to you to learn that the progress of the Catholic Church in this distant colony is also accompanied by the growth of our Society whose principles are such as to foster a sincere devotion to religion, joined with that spirit of patriotism that has ever been an honour and a safeguard to the Irish people in whatever country they might find themselves. For this also we are deeply indebted to our own good Bishop, who has, from the first, afforded our Society his patronage and protection. As Catholics, principally of Irish birth or parentage, it is particularly pleasing to us to welcome to our city distinguished prelates, who, like yourselves, hail from the Emerald Isle, and to whom we are thus bound by a double tie of sympathy. In conclusion, we would ask you kindly to accept a trifling souvenir of your visit."

The Archbishop of Melbourne in reply (as reported by the *Evening Star*) said he need hardly tell them that he felt deeply gratified by the very cordial welcome they had accorded Dr. Moore and himself, and, he might say, Dr. Higgins, although he was not as yet in the City. He (the speaker) knew they would be gratified to learn that the wish they expressed in their address was already realised. That wish was that the bracing air and the beautiful scenery of New Zealand should add to their health—a desire, as he said, already realised; and he was quite sure that these two factors would also add to the length of their days. It was Davis that said, when he was speaking of the climate and the soil of Ireland, that "its climate is as soft as a mother's smile, and its soil as fruitful as God's love"; and surely the description Davis ascribed to Ireland might well apply to New Zealand. They were only about a week in the country, but nevertheless they had seen a good deal of the picturesque beauty and the vast fertility of the soil, and he thought they might congratulate those of their countrymen who were fortunate enough when they left the Old Country to settle down here, where they could provide themselves with comfortable homes, and be in a position to not only establish themselves in independence, but also to give to their children the means of securing future wealth and future happiness. They reminded them in the address that they were bound to the dioceses with which they were connected, and he might tell them that they were specially connected with the diocese with which he was connected—viz., the diocese of Melbourne. As they were aware, Melbourne was the centre of their Association. It was in Melbourne their chief president lived, and it was from Melbourne, therefore, that a good deal of the direction of the entire Society was derived. What he had found since he came to Melbourne was that the members of the Hibernian Society were, as they stated in their address, devoted to their religion. They were devoted to the spirit of nationality, and were also exercising what was another admirable trait in their character—viz., a spirit of thrift, for which every man deserved praise as he deserved reward. These were the three principles on which their Society rested—the spirit of religion, the spirit of patriotism, and the spirit of thrift; and speaking for the members of their Society, with whom he was himself acquainted, he could say that they were pursuing these three objects with admirable perseverance and admirable success. He had no doubt at all but that the branch of the Society established in Dunedin was proceeding on the same lines, for which reason, he was sure success would attend their efforts. First of all, their Society was founded on a spirit of religion, and in this connection he might say that no man could be a good citizen who was not faithful to his God and faithful to the practice of his religion. Again, their Society was founded on a national spirit. Most of them, as they mentioned in their address, came from the Emerald Isle, and they were not ashamed of it, or of its history, or of its traditions; they were not ashamed of the men to whom it had given birth—men who had shed a lustre in every sphere of life and in every country, he might say, in the world. And, again, they were devoted to that spirit of thrift which every man ought to practise in the day of youth and health, when God gave him opportunity for laying aside what he might need in the evil hour and in old age. The man who was wise in time, who looked before him, and who made good use of the opportunities which God gave him in the time of strength and youth, was to be commended beyond all measure. He was glad to find a large representation of their Society, and to notice amongst them not only those who had reached the age of maturity, not only those who had passed the term of middle age, but also the young men, indeed, the young boys, among them, because it was by the training of the elders that these young men and young boys were brought up true to the three principles to which he had referred. These young men would take their elders' places hereafter, and would hand down the traditions committed to them; and he had no doubt that with the vast resources of this country, with the untold wealth, with the innumerable opportunities it afforded for a man who had a strong hand and heart and an active brain to seize on these opportunities—he had no doubt, he said, that they would lend to their children having the means and opportunities of advancing themselves in life, and building up for themselves here a new Ireland—different, indeed, from the old in this: that while they were true to the religion of the Irish people and to the nationality of the Irish people they would have opportunities of earning for themselves material wealth, which, unfortunately, was denied to the people at home. In concluding his words, the speaker referred to the pleasure it gave him to witness the manner in which their Society had federated throughout all Australasia. He was delighted to find them so strong in Dunedin, and to see that they were so earnest in their efforts. He could only say further that he received with the utmost pleasure the souvenir of his first visit to Dunedin. He had also to thank their amiable and energetic Bishop, who had done so much for Dunedin and for the entire diocese over which he had ruled so long and so well, for having given them that opportunity of meeting the Dunedin branch of the Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society, whose souvenir he should treasure as long as he lived (applause).

Bishop Moore said that as his metropolitan had so fittingly replied to the address he (the speaker) was sure they did not expect much from him. He offered them his sincere thanks for the very nice

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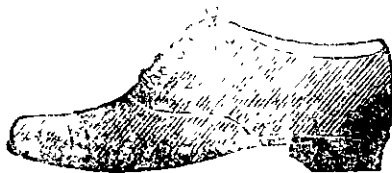
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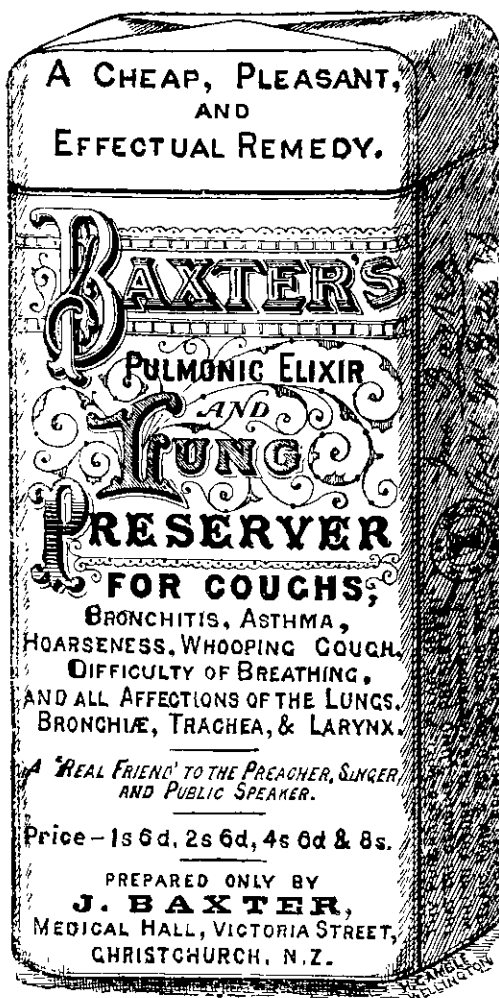
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SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL  
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SAYS:—



"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 at hand 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."

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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.

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### 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

souvenir they had given him that evening. It was one that would keep them in his remembrance for many years. To him it was a great pleasure to find that the Hibernian Society in this city had maintained its name and its position. It was a particular pleasure to him, because he believed he was correct in saying that he was the first priest to join the Hibernian Society (applause). That society was formed in Ballarat twenty-six years ago, when there were only seven laymen and himself in it. Afterwards the Irish Catholic Society was established, and in a few years the two bodies amalgamated, and were subsequently known as the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society. From the time he joined the Society up to the present he had never regretted the step he had taken (applause) on the contrary, he watched over it as carefully as his other duties would permit, and he was happy to be able to state that the Society had been an unqualified success (applause). To meet representatives of that Society in this part of the globe, he could assure them, was a peculiar pleasure. He had been travelling with his Grace the Archbishop and the Bishop of Dunedin for the last week, and he could say that he had experienced more pleasure in that week than he did during any week in the whole of the last thirty-one years—the period for which he had been a colonist. They had visited many churches and schools in Otago, and found them in places where they least expected them. It only showed what the Irish people could do all over the world where they were free and got fair play (applause) and it showed also that people, priests, and bishop were united. It was due to the efforts of their Bishop that they could point to these results, for he did not think there was his superior in the Church of God. He did not say that because he was present—on the contrary—and when he was on the present subject he might add that they should also be proud of their clergy (hear, hear) who were devoted to their holy religion and to their native country. He once more thanked them for their beautiful souvenir, and trusted that Providence would ever keep them and watch over them.

The Archbishop then, at the request of the Bishop of Dunedin, bestowed his blessing on those present, and the deputation withdrew.

### CANON DOYLE'S INDIGNATION.

THE name of Canon Doyle, the venerable parish priest of Ramsgange, County Wexford, is well known not only in Ireland, but amongst the Irish race throughout the world. Forty years ago the Canon was as brave and conspicuous a patriot as he is to day. From Young Ireland to the National League he has been in the front rank standing up every time for the right cause in the right way. On the present crisis, there is no mistake as to his view. He has taken good care to leave no room for doubt. Subjoined we (*Irish World*) give extracts from a long letter of his to the *Dublin Freeman*, which that paper refused to publish—

To the editor of the *Freeman*—

Ramsgange, Arthurstown, November 24, 1890.

Sir,—One of the most shocking scandals I remember to have occurred in my time is the futile attempt made by you and others to whitewash unfortunate Charles Stewart Parnell. I waited till all your suddenly got-up and cleverly-managed meetings from which all protest was carefully excluded (mine sent to J. E. Raymond, M.P., at least), were over, in order to know what could be said in his favour. The platforms were well furnished with Q.C.'s and M.P.'s—very distinguished gentlemen; but I must confess I don't remember so great an amount of rubbish shot broadcast over the country from any meeting ever assembled in Dublin before.

Now that all the resolutions on this nasty subject have been passed, and that the country has been swamped under a deluge of feeble fustian, what do they all come to? Why, this, and only this, that Parnell, though steeped to the lips—aye, head and ears—in a very cesspool of the foulest crimes of ten years' standing yet is "essential" to Ireland; "cannot be done without;" "he is the only one man who can guide the ship." Why, sir, I thought our boast was that we had a superabundance of gifted and clever men, that almost every Irish village could supply a statesman. We demand Home Rule on the very ground that we are amply capable of governing ourselves, but now our boasting subsides to the humiliating confession that we have only one man fit to lead us, and he so steeped in abominations that his very name at this moment stinks in the nostrils of the civilised world. Then, should death call this "essential" criminal away, the demand for Home Rule must cease, and the hopes of Ireland be buried in his unsavoury grave. Sir, though I know I am only "the voice of one crying in the wilderness," I feel it my duty to enter my feeble but solemn protest against this degradation of our just and imperishable cause and of our dear old country.

And then we are supplied with Scripture quotations. Yes, Scripture has been often quoted for vile purposes. The woman forgiven in the Temple was bid, "go in peace and sin no more." I say the same to Parnell. She did not claim a leadership amongst the Daughters of Israel. Magdalene was also forgiven, but she was no longer found in the crowded city and prominent amongst the assemblies of men; she retired into the desert to do penance during the remainder of her days. I say to Charles Stewart Parnell, "Go thou and do likewise."

Now, we are told how David fell. Yes, he fell from a sudden temptation caused by the gross imprudence, if not the wily traitry of a woman, and to cloak the first sin he fell into a second. Is it not afflicting and humiliating in the last degree to find Irish Catholic journals and orators quoting Scripture to minimise and palliate the damning crimes of this degraded man? We are told of David's fall, but not a word about his quick repentance and overwhelming sorrow—not a syllable about the dreadful chastisements those sins, though repented of, brought upon David and his house. We are not shown the aged King prostrate on the ground, his garments rent, and his gray hair sprinkled with ashes, crying from the depths of a broken

heart, "Have mercy on me, O God, according to Thy great mercy, and according to the multitude of Thy tender mercy, blot out my iniquities."

Of course, every one who attends to public affairs must know that there are far able men in the Irish party than Parnell. He was a respectable figure-head, and being one of the gentry, accustomed as we are to be slaves, we were glad to have him; but in point of ability and acquirements he is nothing to Thomas Sexton and others I could name. Though surrounded by a number of able, practical men, and aided by their counsel, he made some sad mistakes, one of the worst of which was his alternative proposal to Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill. If that proposal be engrafted on the amended bill about to be introduced, it will give the *coup de grace* to Parnell's leadership. If he were not entirely shameless he would have retired from the public gaze long since. I call upon the faithful fathers and husbands of Ireland, upon the virtuous and loving wives and mothers, upon our modest and chaste young girls, and upon our chivalrous young men to put an immediate end to this infamy—to call with one voice for the retirement of this unfortunate man from the position he has disgraced. Thus, and thus only, can peace be restored, and the cause, now ripe for settlement, be brought to a happy consummation. "But this will give joy to our enemies, to the *Times*, and the whole Pigottist gang." Not a bit of it, but it will bring them consternation to see the bone of contention removed, and the Irish party settle steadily down to their work under an irreproachable leader. The retention of Parnell is the ruin of our cause. If he were not blindly selfish, ambitious and utterly shameless, he would have retired from the public gaze long since, and hidden himself and his infamy in the woods and glades of Avonlale.

THOMAS CANON DOYLE.

### HOW A GOOD SHIP WAS LOST.

On the night of October 27th, 1842, the good ship "Mary Compton," of Bristol, England, was struggling with a fearful gale off the coast of North America. The wind blew furiously, but the weather was clear, and the Captain expected every moment to get sight of the light in the lighthouse on the Iron Rock Shoals. This lighthouse marked the entrance to the harbour. Once there, and they were safe. Sure of his position, he sailed on confidently. Five minutes later the ship struck with a fearful shock and went to pieces. Four men, including the Captain, were saved. On reaching the shore they found a strange thing had happened. An enemy of the lighthouse keeper had bound him hand and foot and extinguished the light.

Souls, as well as ships, steer by the lights. Hope is the most important lighthouse in the world. What shall be said of the man who darkens it in the face of a storm-tossed spirit?

"You are a good human and." These words were said by a physician to a woman who had come to consult him. Admitting that he thought so, had he the right to say so? No; for he might be wrong—and in any case he had no business to put out the light.

This woman had been ill for some time. In June, 1889, she was greatly alarmed by her symptoms. Her heart palpitated, and she was so giddy she could scarcely stand. Her head whirled "and," she said, "all objects seemed to go into a cloud." She had to hold herself up or sit down for fear of falling. She broke out in a sweat although cold as death. A dreadful cough racked her frame so that she could not lie down in bed and sleep.

"I could scarcely crawl about the house," she says. "I was so weak." I tried different remedies and medicines without avail. I went to the Dispensary at New Briggate and asked the doctor to tell me the worst. His answer was, "I have mixed you some medicine; you can take it or leave it. I took it for three weeks, then gave up in despair."

"I talked with two other physicians. The last one said, 'You are past human aid.'"

"My heart sank within me, for I have five little children, and my death would leave them without a mother's love and care. I went home and cried till I was sick. I had no appetite and had lost flesh (all I was then as a ghost). My mother came to see me and did not know me. My skin was of a green and yellow colour, and when I ate anything it seemed to stick in my throat. About this time I commenced vomiting, and what I threw up was tinged with blood. Once I began to vomit at nine o'clock on a Sunday morning and scarcely got rest from it until Monday morning."

"At this time I remembered that Mrs. Wilson, with whom I formerly worked in Crawford's Mill, in Fawcett Street, Leeds (where I live), had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. So I sent to Mr. Jenson's the Chemist, in Great Garden Street, and got a bottle. A few doses stopped the vomiting, and by degrees from day to day I felt better. Soon I could eat a dry crust, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I had got over all my bad symptoms and was fast getting my strength back. I am now (April, 1890), in better health than ever before in my life."

"I should have taken Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup sooner, but my husband was out of work and we had only a trifle coming in from his club, but I thank God I did get it at last, and it cured me, bad off as I was. All my friends and neighbours know the facts I have related, and I will reply to any letters of enquiry." (Signed), Mrs. Ann Mills, 40, Bread Street, York Road, Leeds.

This was a case of indigestion and dyspepsia, with symptoms showing how far it had affected the nervous system. A few months, or possibly weeks more, and Mrs. Mills would have had no tale to tell. She did wrong to wait one hour for any reason, after having known what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done for her friend Mrs. Wilson.

The statue of Joan D Arc, which was unveiled in Philadelphia on the 15th November, by the French citizens of that town, depicts her in full armour, astride a prancing horse, also in armour, and carrying in one hand the oriflamme.

## A. & T. INGLIS

Beg to announce that the  
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS  
AND  
ADDITIONS TO THEIR WAREHOUSE, GEORGE STREET,  
ARE COMPLETED.

The Warehouse is now one of the Largest, most Extensive, and best Equipped in the Australian Colonies, each Department having double the space it had formerly, the extra facilities having been gained by our New Mantle Room, Carpet, Furniture, and Hardware Show Rooms. The Fixtures now cover 30 576ft of wall space, whilst the ground floor space occupies 37,250ft. Notwithstanding this, there is not a dark corner in the whole building. These features give us a great advantage for the proper display of goods, and we cordially invite the Public to visit us and see for themselves the improvements made.

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, Noppe Dress Tweeds, Fancy Knicker Tweeds, French Crapa 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, Sunshades 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.

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## TESTED SEEDS

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—

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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.

## CENTRAL HOTEL

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.

# Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

## A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—On perusing the columns of your valuable paper of the 30th of January, I could not help noticing the grand account of the result of the bazaar held in connection with St. Joseph's Church, Lyttelton, contributed to your paper by an "Occasional Correspondent."

Now, Sir, I would like to point out to "Occasional Correspondent" that he should be a little more accurate in his statements. In the first place he states, in describing the names of the various stallholders, that No. 1 stall was presided over by Misses O'Brien and Maher, it should have been Meslames O'Brien and Maher, and in No. 3 stall he has put Mrs. Moynihan's name instead of Mrs. Gilmore's. He also states that he could not chronicle the names of the gentlemen who also worked for the good end; but he could not help noticing the untiring exertions of Mr. M. O'Connell, who, he believes, acted as secretary. Now, Sir, it appears to me that from the way "Occasional Correspondent" penned the above lines, and when we cannot state the names of the gentlemen who assisted, he knows very little about the affair, and who ever led him to believe that Mr. M. O'Connell acted as secretary is sadly mistaken.

I may state that the names of the gentlemen whose diligent exertions went far in assisting the stallholders to bring forward such a grand sum are Messrs. John Madden, P. Coffey, John Kirby, M. O'Connell, P. O'Brien, P. Devereux, W. J. Burns, and last, but not least, the Rev. Father Lavery, whoever since he came amongst us has on all occasions worked hard for the good of his parish and parishioners.

In conclusion, I hope "Occasional Correspondent" will exercise a little more care in future. Hoping to hear from him at some future date and trusting I have not intruded upon your valuable space—I am, etc.,

MICHAEL FAGAN.

Lyttelton, February 2nd, 1891.

## LABOUCHERE'S OPINIONS.

HONESTLY, I (*Truth*) have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Parnell is mad. There is no other way to account for the wild and reckless fashion in which he is going on. He must by this time be aware that the vast majority of the Irish Home Rulers are determined not to allow his personal ambition to wreck their cause. His latest craze is that the majority of his former followers in Parliament have, with Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberals, been hatching for years a plot to supersede him as leader—some induced by vanity; some by hatred; some by envy; some by ambition; and some "by baser motives," whatever this may mean. His latest manifesto is to the hill-side men—i.e. to the Fenians, who are requested to shout, "Hurrah for Charles Stewart Parnell," and not to give up the afore-said Charles Stewart to the Saxon wolves, who bowl for his destruction. All this is entirely inconsistent, not only with his own past, but with his sanity.

I was of opinion, when the O'Shea verdict was given, that Mr. Parnell's private morality rather concerned the Irish than us. I thought the Irish Parliamentarians wise to dispose him from the Leadership when it became clear that a large English vote would be lost to Home Rule if this were not done. I was confirmed in the wisdom of this course by what followed: by the Irish Bishops declining to accept his leadership, and by his own egotistical and scandalous conduct. I, therefore, cannot be accused of looking at the issue with prejudice or sentiment. I want Ireland to get Home Rule. With Parnell and without the English vote she will not get it. Without Parnell and with the English vote, she will. With me, in politics, principles are everything—men are mere counters. I should denounce my best friend if he stood in the way of the triumph of my political principles, and I should make common cause with my greatest enemy if I thought that he could give efficient aid to make them triumph. Mr. Parnell might be the best or the worst of men. In either case I should wage war against him were he to stand in the way (as he now does) of the success of that Home Rule which is one of my political principles. In the St. Patrick's I voted again and again with Mr. Parnell and against Mr. Gladstone, because I thought this most conducive to the success of Home Rule. I am now with Mr. Gladstone and against Parnell, for precisely the same reason. I commend to the Irish this practical mode of recognising the exigencies of politics.

Mr. Parnell is going from bad to worse. His speeches are beneath contempt. He is appealing to the anti-English feeling which it was his boast that he had put an end to, and, in order to do this, he sticks at no falsehood respecting Mr. Gladstone or his own lieutenants. I understand that his main following consists of the publicans and their hangers-on, publicans and sinners being now his chief supporters. Although he cannot touch the Paris money, there is above £20,000 banked in his name in London over which he has absolute control. This money was placed in his hands as chief of the Parliamentary Party, and if he acted honourably, he would not draw upon it to fight for his own hand against the majority of that party. But he appears lost to all sense of decency. A considerable portion of this money, it is understood, was spent, to work up his reception in Dublin, and a further portion is being expended in Kilkenny. He is, however, doomed. The Irish are generous and impulsive, but they are realising that their god is made of clay. Everywhere they are falling away from him, and the Kilkenny election will be his *coup de grace*.

## A TRUE BILL.

DR. MORGAN T. WILLIS, a recognised American authority on cerebral disease and insanity, writes: "It is well for us to know that the emotions cause more unhappiness and crime than any other function of the brain. Human beings are governed by their emotions and it is well that they should be, though it is emotions that wear away the brain. It is the emotions such as anxiety, fear, sorrow, and love. I consider that eight hours are sufficient for a man to use his brains, because if he exceeds that time he becomes nervous and fretful, and an exhausted brain is an irritable brain. You may not feel the evil effects of the stress of brain work at the time, but you will sooner or later, when it will be too late. The men that work at night with their brains are the ones that expose themselves to danger and death, which will surely come unless the great strain on the mind is lightened."

Any man that neglects the first warning of a brain or nervous system that is becoming exhausted, overtaxed or about to break down is not only a fool but a criminal. These signs are not many, but they tell the story of coming dangers only too plainly. Headache, sleeplessness, irritability of temper, neuralgic pains about the head and heart, unrefreshful sleep, nervous dyspepsia, dull eyes, heaviness of the head, and stupid feeling after meals, worry about trifles, unreasonable anger, tingling and numbness in the limbs, cold feet and hands, flushed face and burning ears, palpitation of the heart, and irregular, weak and unsteady pulse. When you note these symptoms beware; the brain and nerves are about to break down, and it may be insanity, perhaps death."

For all such troubles we recommend Clements Tonic. This is a scientific specific, brain and nerve food, and positively repairs the ravages of overwork, time, disease, etc.

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One more conversion from "Father" Abbot's Church, Clapham, is chronicled this week. Mr. Cartmel, a prominent member of the choir of Christ Church, has, with his wife, been received by Father Stevens, C.S.S.R., at St. Mary's, Clapham. Within a comparatively short time four Anglican curates have passed through this Ritualistic centre into the True Fold.

St. Louis has at times been called the Rome of America, and judging from the statistics recently collected by Chancelier Vander Swaenlen that city can boast of a truly great Catholic development. She has 47 Catholic churches, attended by 82 priests, nearly 18,000 children in the parish schools, which are under the guidance of an efficient body of religious and lay teachers, and she is well supplied with monasteries, convents, and other religious charitable institutions.

In consequence of the forcible suggestions concerning the great need of an efficient Catholic Press, set forth at the Spanish Catholic Congress, and closely followed by the recent letter of the Holy Father which touched on the same question, Catholic periodicals have been started in each diocese in Portugal. Some of the Portuguese newspapers have recalled the words of Pius IX.: "One good Catholic journalist is of greater value and accomplishes more than half a dozen preachers."

If Dr. Koch's discovery turns out to be all our fancy has painted it, a heavy blow ("Physician" writes) will have been dealt at the anti-vivisectionists: for the discovery has been made by means of vivisection. It will not only furnish an unanswerable vindication of the value of that method of investigation, but will probably lead to a demand on the part of English pathologists for some relaxation of the restrictions which at present hamper them as compared with their Continental colleagues. Pasteur and Koch! France and Germany are leaving England behind. There is another point worth noting. Dr. Koch had no sooner finished with his guinea pigs and expressed a wish for human subjects than hundreds hastened to offer themselves. It is true they came voluntarily and for their own good; but they are liberally submitting themselves to vivisection experiments, and showing that, in this case at least, men are willing to undergo the same pains which they inflict on others.

The manifesto of Mr. Parnell (says *Truth* of December 4), is a considerable relief to me, for I have always had a liking for the man, and I was greatly shocked when I found that he was subordinating the cause of his country to his personal ambition. Nothing can be more evident than that he is suffering from cerebral excitement, and that he is not, consequently, responsible for his actions. Were it not for this I should have to regard him as the meanest of men. Confidential communications in regard to a Home Rule Bill naturally took place between himself and Mr. Gladstone. The one held full powers from England, the other held full powers from Ireland to arrive at some arrangement advantageous alike to the Empire and to Ireland. But the communications were, in their nature, private. Neither could honourably allude to them without the consent of the other. Six months after receiving these pretended revelations Mr. Parnell lauded Mr. Gladstone to the skies. He now, on account of the revelations, as he would have the world believe, declares that Mr. Gladstone is not to be trusted, and that he is conspiring against Home Rule.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS



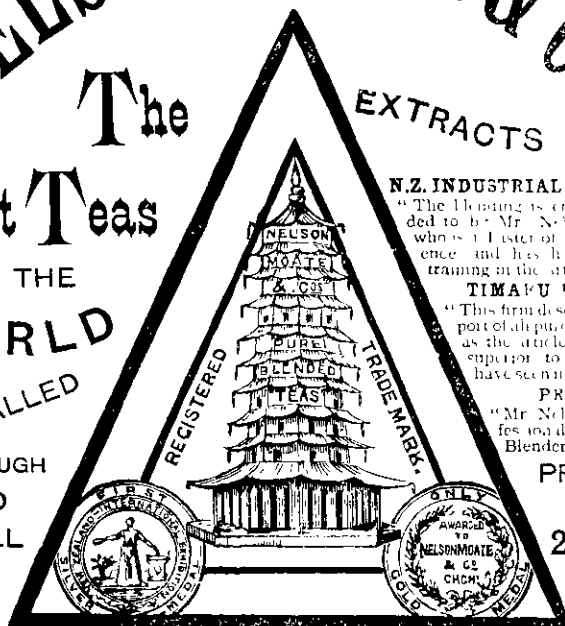
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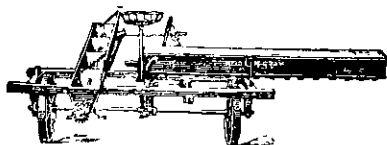
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