

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. XIII.—NO. 5.

DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1885.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A NOTABLE CHANGE.—Verily there are people whom it is hard to satisfy and among the very most difficult to please of them all we may reckon certain pretended friends and well-wishers to Ireland.—It is, indeed remarkable

to hear an organ of English Protestantism making its lament over the signs it pretends to discern of the falling off of the Irish people from their allegiance to Rome and describing as a grave misfortune that all the power of England was applied to cause during long periods of years.—To wean Ireland from her allegiance to Rome was the end of almost every abominable action that took place there. It was to bring about such an object that the armies of Elizabeth and Cromwell rioted in slaughter, and such was the object of the penal laws.—Such, moreover, has been the object sought by many private agencies since the repeal of the penal laws, and to support, which English money has been liberally subscribed.—Yet we now find it lamented in accents of despair that the allegiance of the Irish people to Rome is in danger.—Such for example, is the burden of an article published by the *Saturday Review* on the late Cardinal McCabe, and which contains, as well as the rather amusing and very suggestive Jeremiad in question, some admissions that are worth attending to.—“Indeed,” exclaims the *Review*, “the life of the late prelate was the last link that bound Ireland to the Vatican.”—But are not the times changed since such a link would have been broken were it discovered hiding anywhere within the limits of the United Kingdom by the rope of the English hangman.—Time was when a prelate’s life would not have been worth an hour’s purchase had any Englishman, obedient to the laws of his country, laid hands upon him—and that simply because he was a link binding Ireland to the Vatican.—Here, at least, is one instance in which the powers of England stands convicted of having been directed to evil ends, and there still exist instances of the same thing which we doubt not will by and by be exposed by some who now uphold them as likewise inefficient and mischievous in their tendency.—The *Review*, then goes on, according to its lights, to give us a sketch of Cardinal McCabe’s career as opposed to that of the National Party, and, in doing so, incidentally approves of the methods of O’Connell, in a manner that is as suggestive as the lamentations made over the supposed destruction of Vatican influences.—O’Connell the “Jeremy Diddler” the “big beggar man”—the very cesspool for the abuse of English newspapers.—Let us be of good courage—the day is not far removed when we shall find Mr. Parnell himself the object of praise, or at least of tacit approval, to the English Press, either because he has succeeded in his warfare, and won the respect accorded to those who succeed, or because, having failed, another leader fills his place, and is found more formidable and of wider demands.—The *Review*, meantime, is mistaken in supposing that the late Archbishop had any keen provision or insight into the condition of the country.—It is well known that of Ireland generally he knew nothing whatever—his whole experience having been limited to Dublin only where his chief occupation had been in supplying the wants both spiritual and temporal of the poor.—And from his ignorance arose the lamentable mistake he made.—The *Review*, as a matter of course implicates the national leaders in the plots of the dynamitards—and we must make the writer welcome to his opinion.—It is necessary to his purpose that he should entertain it, and even the plainest proofs to the contrary would be insufficient to convince him,—much more to make him acknowledge his error.—But, with the exception of the connection which he suggests between the Irish National party and the criminals in question, he makes some very pertinent remarks on this subject.—“A few days before the Archbishop died,” he says for example, “he might have read how the dynamiter, Captain Phelan, as he lay wounded on the pavement, in reply to a passer by who offered to go for a priest said, ‘I want no priest; I’m an Ingersoll man.’ . . . It is evident, therefore, that the dynamite department of Irish patriotism is manned by men who, to use Cardinal McCabe’s expression, have revolted against the authority of the Church, rebelled against the State, and made war upon society itself.” The *Review*, however, has no hope that the aid of the Pope will be conceded towards restraining the Irish move-

ment, and veritably, if he believes it to be an Atheist movement, it is hard to see how he could base much hope on the restraining power of the Holy Father. In the following passage, again, in which he states his belief, the admission made as to the employment of Mr. Errington, frequently denied in English newspapers, is important. “There can be, indeed, little doubt that in future there will be no further ‘Italian intrusion into Irish politics,’ to quote Mr. Healy’s phrase, and that ‘our hereditary enemies,’ as Mr. Davitt called the Catholic aristocracy of England, must submit to the fact of Mr. Errington’s defeat.” The article concludes as follows:—“The Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland have evidently made their terms with Mr. Parnell, and hope to keep up the appearance of leading the people whilst they are in reality only following the Member for Cork. The selection of a new Archbishop is probably already arranged, and the Protestant leader of a Catholic party will have the satisfaction of dictating terms to the Pope himself. There is much food for thought in all this. The religious future of Ireland is in the balance. The ‘Island of Saints’ may be graduating in the school of Henri Rochefort and Bradlaugh, and may ultimately throw over all religious teaching and follow Ingersoll, like the redoubtable Captain Phelan and his associates. Whatever the issue, the gravity of the present situation is enormous, and merits the attention of well-wishers to Ireland to whatever Church they may belong.” Among those well-wishers, nevertheless, we must by no means reckon the *Saturday Review* himself, who loathes the very name of Ireland, and wishes her nothing but misery and destruction. As to the religious question, however, Ireland may be very well trusted to defend herself. She has already done so for ages and preserved her faith intact, and she will no more become the victim of Ingersoll or Bradlaugh than she has become that, for example, of the so-called “Irish Church Missions”—an organisation even more suited than that of any open form of infidelity to spread unbelief among the people. But as to the anxiety that the *Saturday Review* displays lest the Pope should be influenced by the Protestant leader of a Catholic party. Had Mr. Errington prevailed at the Vatican, the Pope would have been influenced not, in fact, by anyone connected with a Catholic party—not even by those “hereditary enemies” of Ireland, the English Catholic aristocracy—and why should not a spade be called a spade by Mr. Davitt, or anyone else?—but by a Government controlled by the Pope’s mortal enemy—the Puritan element of England. Supposing the Pope to be influenced at all, is it less proper that he should be controlled by a Protestant acting in the interests of his own faithful children, a nation of Catholics, than by a Government representing an element as bitterly hostile to him as the Continental secret Societies themselves? What, in fact, has England done for the Pope that the Pope should aid her in crushing a Catholic people? Has she not, for instance, had a large part in the robbery he has undergone, and in the imprisonment he now suffers? Nay, is she not at this moment forming a closer alliance with and strengthening the power that oppresses him, and that has usurped his temporal dominions? Not to speak of the past at all, there is enough in the present to prove England’s hostility to the Pope, and yet she would call him in to aid her in crushing a faithful Catholic people. The idea is monstrous, and the proposal insolent in the extreme. The Pope will be controlled by no man, and by no Government, but it is reasonable that he should accept the explanation of Irish affairs and Irish aspirations from Irishmen themselves his faithful children or their chosen leaders, rather than from the enemies of both the Holy See and Ireland. Meantime it is interesting, as well as in a high degree satisfactory to us Irish Catholics, to witness the changed disposition of the enemies of the Pope, and their humiliation before the power they have treated with so much mockery and contempt. The reversal moreover, is due to the efforts of Ireland and she gains a triumph for the Church by it.

IT would appear then that John Bull resumes or AN EVIL continues his favourite occupation of ‘bullying, DECISION. having renounced all intentions of meeting those who might, by chance, prove as strong as he himself is, or stronger. We said a few weeks ago, when Mr. Gladstone refused to answer a question put to him in the House of Commons as to his intentions with regard to coercion in Ireland, that the Prime Minister was unable to answer until he saw how affairs might shape themselves and as to whether or not England would be able to maintain

her repressive measures. And now that matters have settled down, our surmise proves to have been correct, and the reply is given. England has emerged from all her difficulties abroad. Prince Bismarck has been satisfied for the moment by the concession of everything he demanded, and it is but a question of time before we see the German flag run up as a token that the Samoan archipelago has been annexed to the empire. Indeed we may have cause to be thankful if that prove to be all, for, according to various authorities, Germany needs, not detached patches of tropical country unable to support in any number a population of European origin, but territories capable of rivalling America and the British Colonies, and that may be so settled as to prove powerful adjuncts to the empire, both with respect to population and commerce. But Prince Bismarck has only to arouse the fears of the English Government, and all he desires will be placed at his disposal, with a hearty wish that it may turn out so as to afford him every satisfaction, and secure his continued support and patronage for the conciliatory neighbour that holds him in such regard. It no longer depends, in fact, upon England's firmness in defending her own, but on the moderation of those whose interests clash with hers, as to what England shall yield. Prince Bismarck has been appeased by material concessions for the present, and valid hopes for the future, and, therefore, let John Bull rejoice. No immediate danger threatens him from that quarter. Russia, too, has been appeased. The Czar has nothing to find fault with or will have nothing to find fault with in the course of the next two or three days, during the course of which every point in the Russo-Afghan negotiations will have been settled to his entire satisfaction. Some little hitch, indeed, still remains at the time when we write, a mere trifle, however—perhaps as to whether Russian outposts shall continue to occupy the Zulfikar Pass or retire to Pul-i-Khatun, which commands the Germal Pass, leading, a little further to the north, into the same country into which the Zulfikar leads. A matter, moreover, of comparative indifference, since the Russians remain in possession of Penj-deh, conquered under the very nose of the protesting English Government, and by a slaughter of the forces whom that Government had virtually sent there and were pledged to support. It is probable, nevertheless, that we shall hear in a few days that the Russian frontier runs from Pul-i-Khatun, through the Zulfikar Pass and Ak-robat, to Penj-deh, and it may be some faint remonstrances as to this arrangement demanded by the Czar that have delayed the conclusion of the agreement. The London newspapers say that the point of difference is but a trifle, and it will be conceded by Mr. Gladstone in a day or two. Peace, again, is restored in the Soudan. "Needs must go when the devil drives" would seem to have been the motto under which the peace in question was made—a fierce climate, a resolute enemy not yet encountered in his full force, and most formidable when met with in detachments. The want of means of transit, the want of efficient forces, for, according to all accounts, the Indian troops, on whose aid so much stress had been laid, proved wholly below the mark—failing in that discipline which alone in several instances enabled the English soldiers to save their lives. Such seem to be the conditions under which peace was restored in the Soudan. Britannia retires gracefully—glad to have saved her bacon, as the saying is—from all the three points of danger in which she stood, and is now prepared, under the becoming symbol of the white feather, to resume with fresh vigour the work of her Irish campaign. There is no iron Chancellor there to be encountered by her; the iron hand is on her own side, and strikes in her interests, and she will gladly find herself at leisure to strengthen it. There is nothing to prevent her, for she deals with an unarmed people, who are totally unable to resist her. The answer of Mr. Gladstone, then, has been to the effect that coercion would be resumed, or rather continued, since it has never ceased, in Ireland, and that, meantime, no remedial legislation should take place respecting that country. Verily the resolve is worthy of a people whose hey-day of empire has passed by, and who are now entering on the downward path. For let it not be mistaken that marks of weakness abroad, coupled with tyranny at home, are not the notable signs of decline. Rome itself, that mighty empire, fell in just such a way. On all the frontiers there was weakness, and falling back, and bribery—and is it not bribery to give up territory over which in some instances the British Government had a prior claim, and which in others it was bound by treaty to protect, to foreign powers? But nations who are bribed are but made bolder, and less easily satisfied in their demands, and the present relief prepares the way for future difficulties that can be solved alone with the utmost loss and degradation. There were, moreover, tyranny and corruption at home when Rome began to decline, and tyranny and corruption are to-day glaring marks of the English Government in Ireland. The precedent for the course of policy, then, followed by the Gladstone Cabinet has been a bad one, and the Prime Minister's explanation as to his contemplated proceedings in Ireland furnishes an unlucky omen as to the destiny of the Empire.

MR. RUSKIN hardly seems to fall in with that view of the prosperity of England which we find so frequently put forward. The view to which we allude is that which represents England, as the first among Protestant countries, enjoying an especially degree of wealth arising from her fidelity to the teachings of the Bible, and

possessing in a particular manner the fruits of the Reformation. The assertion is a common one to hear from Protestant lips, and more especially it is repeated, even *ad nauseam* by those who are of a controversial turn. The prosperity of England as a Protestant country is contrasted with the poverty of certain Catholic countries, and all other considerations being set aside, claimed as the effects of reliance upon the "open Word," and upon that alone. According to Mr. Ruskin, however, it would hardly seem that the commercial aspect of England has much in common with true religion, and the beatitudes by which the same writer replaces those taught by Jesus Christ, though they may well befit a country making worldly prosperity its sole object, are hardly Scriptural. Mr. Ruskin accuses the English people of looking upon usury as the most useful branch of commercial industry, and as being largely engaged in it—to the encouragement of much that is evil, but especially of warfare—and the beatitudes which he proposes as those that have been substituted for the code known in former times are the following:—(1). Blessed are the rich in Flesh, for their's is the kingdom of Earth. (2). Blessed are they that are merry and laugh the last. (3). Blessed are the proud, in that they have inherited the earth. (4). Blessed are they which hunger for unrighteousness, in that they shall divide its mammon. (5). Blessed are the merciless for they shall obtain money. (6). Blessed are the foul in heart, for they shall see no God. (7). Blessed are the war-makers for they shall be adored by the children of men. Are these, indeed, the maxims of a country especially blessed by God with the gift of temporal prosperity in reward of their spiritual excellence—or are they those of a people whose natural qualifications, aided by various circumstances and opportunities, have made them rich, and who have made of their riches an idol? The answer should not be difficult to return. Mr. Ruskin, who, nevertheless, professes to believe that the "pastoral office must be for ever the highest in every Christian land," is very hard upon the Bishops of the Anglican Church who, he declares, have sunk into the mere vergers of their cathedrals, and nothing more, and he suggests that recourse shall be had to the "every-man-his-own-Bishop" party, with its Bible society, missionary zeal and right of infallible private interpretation, to ask at least for some small exposition to the inhabitants of their own country of those Scriptures which they are so fain to put in the possession of others." But has not that party already done its best for England and expounded the Scriptures to their last verse again and again, and is it not doing so at this moment? What of the Church of England itself at the time of the Reformation when it placed but little value on episcopal consecration, or orders of any kind, and welcomed to its pulpit the godly men of whatsoever conventicle it might be? What of its evangelical party down to this day? What of the great Methodist movement, by which the masses were supposed to be evangelised to their inmost recesses? and what of the Salvation Army of the present hour that with a greater extravagance than even that of the earlier Methodists makes its constant and noisy appeal to the populace? If all these things have been so far insufficient, and notwithstanding all their zeal and all the labours of those engaged in them have not prevented the growth of the user's spirit, or made impossible the utterly carnal mind that Mr. Ruskin describes in his modern beatitudes, what hope is there that more remains to be done by such means with success? Every Protestant engine has been tried and found wanting, and what hope remains for the future? Verily the prospects are gloomy, but above all we obtain a view of things that shows us England anything rather than enjoying a prosperity that is the reward of a faithful adherence to a purer form of religion. We see her cursed by a prosperity that has smothered in her heart every thought of God or heaven. Catholic countries, therefore, that are in comparison reproached with their poverty may well rejoice. Dives under his purple and fine linen, and in the midst of his feasting, bears the marks of the outcast and displays them, but Lazarus among his rags shows signs that Abraham's Bosom awaits him.

It is interesting to learn, as we do by cable, that THE BIBLE AT Protestant England possesses at last an approved LAST. version of the Bible, and that the sacred volume has been received with satisfaction. The volume in question is the Revised Version, of which the New Testament had already been published, and which has now been completed by the publication of the Old Testament. We know not what changes have been made in this last publication from the version published under the authority of King James, but if they in any degree approach those that were made in the New Testament they must be both numerous and important. The changes made in the New Testament, in fact, were subversive of the character of that portion of Holy Writ, and by what they expunged as well as by what they left doubtful, they placed the whole matter before every thoughtful man under an aspect that must have been as disquieting as it was novel. Verses, or portions of verses, on which grave doctrines were based, and that had been used with effect in important controversies were pronounced spurious and done away with, or so altered as to assume a completely different meaning. What seems to us to be almost worse, serious questions

were raised as to the authenticity of certain passages, and among them one of the most beautiful and pathetic in the Gospel narrative, to which, nevertheless, it has been suggested that not only a spurious but even a discreditable origin belongs. The affair of the revision indeed, must appear to any unprejudiced person as quite conclusive in itself against the Protestant doctrine of the Rule of Faith. It is a monstrous belief that every man's salvation depends upon the right interpretation of a book abounding in errors, and by which even the learned must have been deceived from the days of the Reformation when the doctrine of private interpretation was invented. For the greater part of the corrections made were based on old manuscripts, to study which with effect a very considerable degree of erudition and special knowledge was necessary, and to which access was obtainable only by a chosen few. It has always been hard to believe that God gave as the Rule of Faith to men a book whose various parts were not brought together for some three or four hundred years after the institution of Christianity, and which, then, for more than a thousand years, until the invention of printing, could not have been placed in the hands of the people generally, even had they been able to read, and so to exercise the right of private interpretation on which their salvation depended. To believe all this, we say, requires a degree of credulity that seems decidedly high, but when it is added, as it now must be, that, for English speaking countries at least, which, nevertheless, are regarded commonly as those in which the Rule of Faith has been best followed and most honoured, three or four hundred years more have passed away during which, except perhaps for a profound but silent scholar here and there, the Rule of Faith itself has been corrupt, and in many instances grossly misleading. The degree of credulity necessary for the acceptance of this particular part of the great Protestant tradition becomes magnified indeed. What now becomes of the sentence that man lives by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God, and by that alone? Men in England have been living by the words that came out of the brains of bad translators, or from under the fingers of careless transcribers, or else they have not truly lived at all, and have walked in the valley of the shadow of death instead. What becomes of the threat we have heard so frequently denounced by the devotees of the English Bible as to the curses that must fall on any one who added to, or took away from the prophecies of the Book? Those prophecies themselves, it seems were either incomplete or redundant, and those who leaned upon them were supported by a broken reed. The whole Protestant tradition of the Bible, in fact receives its *coup de grace* by the revision, and it is impossible that henceforward any man of common sense, who divests himself of prejudice, who renounces superstition and considers the matter thoughtfully, and with a free mind can honestly receive it. As to the effect, nevertheless, which the revision will produce upon English Protestantism generally, we may believe that it will prove very trifling. English speaking Protestants have not so lightly exercised their right of private interpretation as that they should fail to be prepared for any emergency. What is there that their interpretation cannot explain away; what can it not accomplish? The *Saturday Review*, for example, gives us an instance of a certain theologian who opposed the alteration of the pews in his parish church into open seats, because, said he, Scripture had told him that a man must enter into his closet and shut the door before he said his prayers, and what, he demanded, does that mean except that the pew should have a door to it. Here, again, is an example taken from an evangelical publication called the *Christian Leader*. "In South Norwood the Plymouth brethren met in love and unity, and, as their manner is, one of them expounded the Word. The preacher was a deeply spiritual man, and he recognised the Church in Rebecca and the Lord in Isaac, and further, in the camel Rebecca rode upon he discerned the Holy Spirit. But unto this last some of the brethren would not follow him, and so grievous did the controversy wax that it led at last to a disruption. And there are now two congregations in South Norwood, both of them still brethren, we hope, but the name given by one to the other is the pretty name of 'Camelites.'" The narrative is edifying and suggestive, and most clearly makes manifest to us the ingenuity begotten by three or four hundred years of private interpretation. This useful habit will now step in, therefore, and provide our Protestant friends with ample means of smoothing away all the difficulties arising from the revealed fact that their "open Word" has until this time in the history of reformed mankind been the bad translation of a corrupt text. The Protestant mind, in the pride that is one of its chief characteristics, rejects with horror the idea that God should have appointed a medium in the person of a man by whom to teach them His doctrines and commandments, but they will find it easy to explain how He should have given them, as such a medium, a book capable of suffering from the carelessness or ignorance of men, and which is proved on the authority of some of their most eminent divines and scholars to have suffered gravely in such a way. We may, then, congratulate them on having received their Bible at last with the full conviction that they will be able to dispose of all its difficulties without any inconvenience worth speaking of.

STUPID
CRITICISM.

A DREADFUL circumstance has just turned up in connection with the Irish people, and one that plainly adds to their incapabilities. They are found to have a taste for tumid declamation and to be wholly "un-English" in their appreciation of style. The matter is a serious one, as will be seen at a glance, and adds very much to the reason and strength of their opponents. The occasion on which this horrifying discovery was made was that on which the Nationalist leaders issued their manifesto to the country touching the reception to be accorded to the Prince of Wales, who, nevertheless, was received we are told, by telegram, with an enthusiasm that obliged him to telegraph at once to his Royal Mother, and would not permit of his getting one wink of sleep before he had performed that loyal as well as dutiful task. Mr. Sexton, it seems, wrote some resolutions that would have done honour to the very biggest dictionary that ever was printed, and having been signed by Mr. Parnell these resolutions were forwarded for general publication in Ireland. Mr. Sexton, however, is admitted by the English Press to be capable of doing something better than that. No newspaper denies that Mr. Sexton can speak quite well at times, indeed the *Spectator* goes so far as to confess that he sometimes utters sentences that Edmund Burke himself need not have been ashamed of. And as to Mr. Parnell, they say his natural style is altogether different from that of these objectionable publications; that nothing can be more cool, measured, or icy than his words when it suits his purpose to make them so, and, on the whole, they have been quite agitated by their endeavour to discover the reason for the quite voluntary, and even deeply-planned tumidity of these two leaders. The reason discovered is that the Irish people's taste differs from that of the English people. Paddy, it seems, has a leaning towards what is florid and ornamental whereas Hodge prefers a plain and sweet simplicity. And a simple creature we admit Hodge to be, especially in his chaw-bacon condition, when to the uninitiated it might appear difficult to discern what style of language would best suit his tastes, or whether any words used to convey ideas unassociated with the mere animal conditions of life could reach his understanding at all.—Let us recollect that the typical farmer of the North, as depicted by Tennyson, compares the preaching of his parson to the humming of some particular kind of beetle.—There is no saying what might be the especial judgment of Hodge as to Mr. Sexton, but we have at least the authority of the English Press for saying that the Irish Nationalist's style as exhibited in the document referred to, would not suit that simple individual at all.—But whatever may be the cavils of the English Press at the language employed in the manifesto of the Irish leaders, they do not succeed in showing that any of the statements made in that language, whether unwarrantably tumid or otherwise, are incorrect.—The reasons given as to why the Irish people were bound to refrain from according to the Prince of Wales a reception that would have been made use of to damage the natural cause, are valid.—The tale of oppression and injustice however told, is over true, and could not be exaggerated in any terms.—The corrupt law courts—the infamous Castle—the busy hang man, all are referred to, and were it necessary facts might be cited in proof of every statement made. But that was not necessary. All that was required was to recall to the minds of the people truths with which they were well acquainted, and on which an opportunity had arrived for them to act.—We do not seek to defend or explain the style of the document referred to.—From a literary point of view it may have been in execrable taste.—It may or may not have suited the simplicity of Hodge, according as that simple individual could understand it—or could not understand it as seems more probable, or it may have been the very thing to catch the fancy of Paddy and bring him up to the sticking point.—Indeed we consider there was no importance whatever in the matter, and the fact that the English Press have dealt so gravely with it, is a plain indication of how little they have to urge against the Irish cause.

A NOBLE
ENGLISH
CATHOLIC.

A REPORT was circulated a little time ago to the effect that the Marquis of Ripon was to replace Lord Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The report was groundless, and we were happy to believe at the time that it was so, for of all places in the world, under existing circumstances, we should be most unwilling to see a sincere, practical, and fervent Catholic, such as Lord Ripon has well proved himself to be, occupying the exalted but invidious position in question. Apart, however, from Lord Ripon's religion, which would in any case oppose a barrier to his appointment as Lord Lieutenant, we have reason to believe that he is one of the last men belonging to the Liberal party in England whom the leaders of that party would desire to see filling the Lord Lieutenancy. Lord Ripon's mind, we have little doubt, is with the Irish cause, and the advocates of Home Rule would find in him, not a bitter, and relentless, enemy like Lord Spencer, but a friend and supporter. And, what is more, we are strengthened in this opinion by the incidental, but pertinent and suggestive, remark made by a distinguished English Catholic writer, in addressing the Marquis lately in the introduction to a work

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

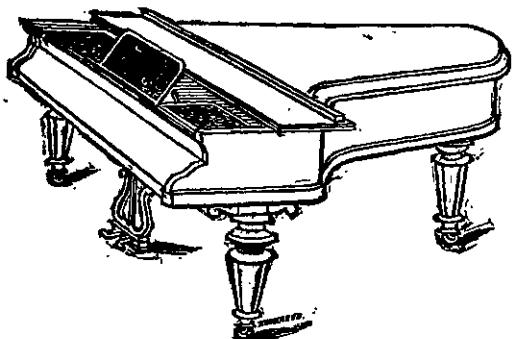
Leave Hoki- tika.	Leave Grey- mouth.	Leave West- port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Inver- cargill.	Leave Dunedin
Jan 2	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 3
Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 31
Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 26	Feb 26	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 28
Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 28
April 24	April 23	April 23	April 23	April 25	April 24	April 25
May 22	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 23	May 22	May 23
June 19	June 18	June 18	June 18	June 20	June 19	June 20
July 17	July 16	July 16	July 16	July 18	July 17	July 18
Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 13	Aug 13	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 15
Sept 11	Sept 10	Sept 10	Sept 10	Sept 12	Sept 11	Sept 12
Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 8	Oct 8	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 10
Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 5	Nov 5	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 7

Leave Lyttel- ton.	Leave Welling- ton.	Leave New Ply- mouth.	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Auck- land.	Arrive London.
Jan 8	Jan 4	Jan 5	Jan 3	Jan 5	Feb 6	Feb 13
Jan 31	Feb 1	Feb 2	Jan 31	Feb 2	Mar 3	Mar 13
Feb 28	Mar 1	Mar 2	Feb 28	Mar 2	April 3	April 10
Mar 28	Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 28	Mar 30	May 31	May 8
April 25	April 26	April 27	April 25	April 27	June 28	June 5
May 23	May 24	May 25	May 23	May 25	July 26	July 3
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 20	June 22	July 23	July 31
July 18	July 19	July 20	July 18	July 20	July 21	Aug 28
Aug 15	Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 15	Aug 17	Sept 18	Sept 25
Sept 12	Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 12	Sept 14	Sept 15	Oct 23
Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 10	Oct 12	Oct 13	Nov 20
Nov 7	Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 7	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 18

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NIMMO AND BLAIR
Have REMOVED from PRINCES STREET SOUTH TO LOWER HIGH STREET (Near the Railway Station).

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STORE STOCK.

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WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBITSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW &c. are disposed of by auction at their Warehouse on Mondays, at 2.15 p.m., and Wool during the Season on Special Days, the Bales being previously on show on a well-lighted wool floor, with ample convenience for proper inspection by buyers.

GRAIN.—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in addition to transactions by private contract.

LAND.—Arrangements can be made for public Auction at any time to suit Vendors and Buyers' convenience.

In all cases the Produce is carefully inspected and valued by the Company's Representatives, and every endeavour made to protect Constituents interests. In the event of wool not being sold when offered it can be shipped to the London Market at an expense for warehouse charge of only ONE SHILLING per Bale. The position of the Company as the largest Importers of Wool to the Home Market, and the personal attention given to every consignment, are sufficient guarantees that Shippers' interests are studied and will not be sacrificed.

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published by him, and which is doubly welcome to us, not only as a proof of what the writer believes to be the state of Lord Ripon's opinions, but as showing that in the writer himself Ireland has also a sympathiser. We allude to Mr. W. S. Lilly. Lord Ripon's career in India was marked by the lively sympathy he manifested for the natives, and which gained for him the dislike of the English official party. His support of the famous Ilbert Bill, by which the powers of native magistrates would be in some degree extended, met with their ardent opposition and made him the object of mistrust and detestation to all who are interested in maintaining the native population in a complete state of dependence. Nor do we know that so far as the safety of English rule in India is concerned, Lord Ripon acted wisely. To the continuance of that rule ignorance of their own strength and the complete absence of anything approaching to a spirit of nationality or patriotism among the natives, are absolutely necessary—and whoever does anything to bring about a contrary state of affairs acts against the interests of the English supremacy. What Lord Ripon did, indeed, was not in itself very much, but it still was a small beginning, and we know, as wise authorities have also pointed out to us, that it takes but a little spark to kindle a great flame. And that a spirit of independence had been in some degree excited by Lord Ripon was proved when at his departure the native population made a great demonstration, unaided and rather discouraged by the English party, in his honour. The passage from Mr. Lilly's work, and which occurs in the dedicatory letter prefixed to the second edition of his "Ancient Religion and Modern Thought" runs as follows. We place in Italics the concluding words, to which we would draw particular attention:—"It is a commonplace that one chief effect of British rule in Hindostan has been to induce a moral and political revolution, which too, if the issue of that revolution is to sap all belief in super-sensuous truth, and in the ethical obligations which find in super-sensuous truth their only real sanction. Terrible for both countries will be the catastrophe if we have no higher message to proclaim than the Gospel of Materialism, the expression of which, in the public order, is the doctrine of the sole supremacy of brute force. During the last two years that doctrine has been loudly preached, as the one great formula of our Indian policy, by some of the leading exponents of English public opinion. It has been your wisdom to insist upon a nobler teaching, and to give it practical expression. I remember how at a public meeting which we both happened to address, shortly before your departure to assume the Viceroyalty, you insisted with much earnestness that there are not two moralities—one for individuals and another for races, for nations: that nation owes to nation and race to race the same even justice and fair dealing and considerate treatment and appreciation of responsibilities that man owes to man; that immutable principles determine what is just and true and pleasing to God in public as in private life; and that other sound and solid foundation of politics than this doctrine there is none. I find in the words the thought which has dominated your mind and informed your administration for the last four years and a half Time,

"who solves all doubt

By bringing Truth, his glorious daughter, out,"

will vindicate your title to fame as a statesman who discerned clearly that the great problem before us in India is how to reconcile the races of that empire to acquiesce in, to cherish, to be proud of the English connection; and who discerned, no less clearly, that there is one way only of solving that problem: *the way which this country to its irreparable loss, has for centuries declined to pursue in Ireland.*" Justice and the good of his fellow creatures, then according to this passage, rather than expediency, and the advantage of any particular government or party, have been the principles on which Lord Ripon pursued his Indian policy, and Mr. Lilly rightly explains that, in accordance with such principles, Irish affairs also must receive a very different treatment from that hitherto bestowed upon them.—But Lord Ripon possessed of such principles, and determined to act on them, as an honest man and a sincere Catholic, bringing religion into all the affairs of life, and making its practice remarkable in his daily course, would never suit the needs of the Irish Vice-royalty.—There they need a man capable of sacrificing everything, honour, truth, humanity itself, to the requirements of a continued tyranny.—We should have seen Lord Ripon promoted to such a place, where promotion is degradation, with sorrow—and, as we said, we were glad to believe, as the event has proved, that the report was certainly false.

We are glad to learn as we do from the *Saturday*

A GREAT WORK. *Review* that the great work of the late Abbé Cestac near Biarritz, has not been interfered with as it

was natural to suppose it must have been by the

Government of the French Republic. The work was one undertaken by the good priest referred to, who according to the *Review* possessed a large share of that strong common sense usual, it says, among the better portion of the Roman priesthood, and who according to everyone that thinks aright and has had an opportunity of con-

sidering his work possessed as well no small share of the spirit of sanctity that in the Catholic Church has covered the earth with its fruits. It was undertaken for the réclamation of fallen women and was carried out to a successful termination by means of great sacrifices, and in the midst of extreme privation and difficulty. The result, however, has crowned the work, and has evidently been so marked in its good effects as to have deterred the Government of irreligion from destroying it in the war against the religious orders.—The nature of the Abbé Cestac's foundation is that of a combined religious order of which the one branch goes under the title of Servantes de Marie, and consists of nuns received from the ranks of people preserving their respectability, but who, we presume must be for the most part belonging to the farming or labouring classes, as manual labour in the fields forms chief part of their duties. The other portion consists of penitents who have taken the religious habit under the name of Bernardines and who observe a rule that enjoins silence and is generally much more strict than that of the Servantes de Marie. The account of the foundation of the Order, which is given, for example, in Mr. Shyne Lalor's book on his travels in the Pyrenees and Landes is highly interesting, and recalls the efforts made by the saints and saintly founders of the olden times. The tract of land taken up by the Abbé Cestac for his community was of the most unpromising nature being composed of sands reclaimed in great part from the sea, and on whose cultivation it might well seem an almost insane attempt for a community of women to labour. Their success, however, has been remarkable, and is testified to by the *Saturday Review*, who gives moreover the ingredients of a particular manure invented by the Abbé himself, the *bon pere* as his community were wont to call him, and which has been of great use in reclaiming the lighter sandy soil. The cattle of the nuns are also mentioned with commendation, and a very high approval is generally given to their institution. In these days when there is so much difficulty made about the employment of women, and when their admission to all the pursuits of men is considered on their part a just claim, the consideration of the work in which this two-fold community is engaged, strikes us as likely to prove extremely important. The sex has here under the guidance of religion performed a work that would do credit to any institution conducted by men alone, and may claim the honour due to those who not only make two blades of grass grow where one alone had grown before, but cover with wholesome herbage the sands that had been covered and made bitter by the sea. Nor has the community lost in the performance of the task any of the modesty that is the true endowment of their sex, on the contrary one portion of them has recovered that quality which had been lost by them. The secret of the whole thing is however that religion holds the reins, that Catholic religion that of old raised woman to the higher place from which, in too many instances, her modern ambition would tempt her to descend, and under whose guidance she has always performed tasks that made her the equal of man or his superior. These nuns, indeed, to whom we refer have accomplished a paradox, for, by means of religion, and under its guidance they have averted an attack attracted by religion. The persecuting Government evidently durst not interfere with them.

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The special correspondent of the *Pilot* in Rome says:—The English people present at the sermon preached by Father Cooney, of Dublin, on St. Patrick's Day, in the Church of St. Isidore, must have been startled when the preacher asked them to pray that Ireland might be free, and that it might be ruled by its own children. Having solemnly declared that, in spite of the malevolent insinuations to the contrary, the Irish people at no time during the 14 centuries of their Christian history had been more attached to the Holy See than at the present moment, and that they would, at the bidding of His Holiness, break the prison bars by which he is confined, if the moment were opportune and that they were told to do so by him, he said that in time the wish of their hearts should be accomplished and that they would be freed."

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Boston Herald*, is struck with the difference between the preparations made by the Prince of Wales for his visit to Germany and those for his trip to Ireland. In spite of the recent grave complications between England and Germany, the Prince never dreams of danger in travelling to Berlin, while every precaution is being taken to ensure a safe and pleasant journey in an island of his own dominions. The *Herald* explains the difference by showing what pains have been taken to conciliate the powerful German Chancellor, and adds:—"If the English Government were disposed to treat Irish complaints in the same conciliatory manner, it is not unlikely that the Prince of Wales during his approaching journey through Ireland, would be received everywhere with the most effusive demonstrations of loyalty and delight. That Ireland is looked upon as more hostile than a foreign country is largely due to the fact that the English Government has not been disposed to treat this part of the United Kingdom with the same consideration that it has been forced to treat rival Europeans." power —*Pilot*.

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CORESPONDENTS and contributors are requested to post their manuscripts so that they may reach us at latest on Wednesday morning. We cannot guarantee the immediate publication of anything received by on Thursday, when we go to press.

THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND.

AUTHOR OF "THE WILD BIRDS OF KILLEEVY," ETC.

CHAPTER VII. (*Continued.*)

"I HAVE expected this visit," said Mr. Finiston, with a courtly air, while yet Miss Martha was trying to right her thoughts, which had been somewhat thrown awry by the first glimpse of the picture now before her. "You are probably a messenger from my tenant at Monasterlea, a relation perhaps. I had the pleasure of knowing Miss Mourne many years ago, and I see some likeness. A very respectable tenant she is, but she pays me such a dreadfully low rent—such a dreadfully low rent!"

He shook his head from side to side with his eyes averted from his visitor, and rubbed his hands slowly, and rocked himself in his chair.

Miss Martha drew her breath hard, and gazed at him fixedly. He would not meet her eyes. In a few moments her amazement abated, and her presence of mind returned. She believed that he had recognised her, but she could not be sure. At all events, either his cunning cowardice or his want of memory might make the task she had undertaken less difficult.

"I need not introduce myself," she said. "It is true I am but a messenger of another. I came from Monasterlea, but not upon the business of your tenant."

"Eh?" asked he sharply. "Not upon your—not upon her business? What then? Not, I hope, with a story from any of these smaller rascally tenants who want their land for nothing, and would drive a wretched landlord to the workhouse? If you come, madam, about them, I will wish you a good morning on the instant. A good morning, madam. I wish you a very good morning."

He arose hastily, and made a grotesque bow—a trembling, mocking attempt at courtesy; and his face had begun to work with a passion which brought out all those snarling lines upon it.

"Stay, sir!" said Miss Martha; and her quick, steady tone affected him so that he dropped back nervously into his chair.

"I am come altogether upon affairs of your own," said Miss Martha—"to bring you news. Your brother's wife is dead, Mr. Finiston."

He pricked up his ears, and sat bolt upright.

"Well, madam, I should not be surprised. A spendthrift creature who would not thrive. She came here to see me with lace trimmings on her dress; but I told her my mind, and I pointed out to her the destitution that would fall upon her. I understand that her husband died of starvation, the consequence of his improvidence and her extravagance. They would have dragged me down to want with themselves; but I was much too wise for that. I was always a sparing man, madam; and it is thanks to my economy that I have still bread to eat, and have got a roof over my head."

"I find that you are misinformed," said Miss Martha. "Your brother died of fever; and he was a happy man, and a prudent one, while he lived. His wife was a noble woman, who for years denied herself many comforts in the hope of being able to provide for her son. She has died without fulfilling this purpose; and all her slight means have disappeared with herself. I have come here expressly to tell you that her son, sir, is Paul Finiston, your nephew and heir."

The old man's face had grown darker and more frightened at every word she spoke.

"Well, well, well," he said hoarsely, clutching his chair with both hands, and gazing now straight at Miss Martha, without thinking of who she was. "Heir, she said heir! Ay! And pray, madam, who says there is anything to inherit? Barely enough property to keep a man alive, with the expenses of a servant, and a cat to keep down the rats. Would you rob an old man of his crust, madam? Would you take it out of his mouth to give it to a young beggar who can work, madam?"

"That is not what we propose, sir," said Miss Martha, unflinchingly. "We ask you to use a small part of your wealth only to help the poor to independence. Even a few hundred pounds!"

A bitter shriek burst from the old man's lips; and he got up trembling in a paroxysm of passion.

"Away!" he cried, waving his hand over his head. "Away! you deserted me in my need, and now come back to rob me! I will not"—He was tottering towards her with his menacing hands; but poor Miss Martha, cowed at last, here rose in trepidation, and fled from the house.

She was too old for tears and lamenting; but she walked home from Tobereevil over miles of ground that had grown infinitely bleaker since the morning. The cold March air seemed to pinch her heart.

"You have deserted me in my need," quoth she tearfully. "Why, was I not patient!" but Miss Martha would have been ashamed to let her doubts and regrets be known. None were in her confidence but the trees, and the primrose drifts, and the chilly blue peaks of the hills. She complained of nothing when she reached home but a slight touch of rheumatism from that pitiless east wind.

In the evening she was still a little ill from her rheumatism; so it was May who wrote the letter which Martha had meant to write. And young Paul Finiston received the following epistle in his garret:

"My dear Paul—It is Aunt Martha who is really writing this letter, only I am by accident holding her pen. Aunt Martha wishes to tell you that she has been to your uncle, Mr. Finiston; and that she is afraid he will never do anything to help you, unless you come here to see him, when, perhaps, he might get fond of you. I am very glad that you have nothing to do with him; for he is a dreadful old man, and would not give a crumb to save any one from starving. Aunt Martha begs that you will come here, and stay. She will give you a nice little room off the cloisters beside the chapel; and Aunt Martha says you're a great deal too sensible to be afraid of ghosts."

She has made some new marmalade, and the garden is full of crocuses. I would like you very much to come, but I think it would be happier for you to earn your own money, and never mind that dreadful old man. Aunt Martha sends you a little note, which she says is a loan from me, and may be useful on your journey down here. I am, dear Paul, in Aunt Martha's name, your very old friend,

"MAY MOURNE."

"How odd that the little one should be wiser than the old woman!" said Paul. This is the way in which people think those the wisest who agree with themselves. "I should like to see her again; but I have no time to stay dallying with children."

"Paul was a man of twenty-one now, looking old for his age, and feeling himself thirty-six at least. Of course May was still the little body in the prim gray pelisse, and with the sweet dark eyes. "Afraid of ghosts! Poor little baby! but she has treated me very honestly, and I will tell her what I am afraid of." So Paul wrote:

"My dear old Friend,—I received your Aunt Martha's letter; and I approve so heartily of the sentiments of the person who held the pen, that I do not intend visiting Monasterlea, nor approaching one inch nearer my respectable uncle of Tobereevil. I am not quite sure as to whether I could play the part of beggar or not, having never tried; but of this I am sure, that some hundreds of leagues of the sea should come between us. Upon nearer acquaintance I might do him some harm. Is there not a prophecy included in that time-honoured curse of our family? I might never be able to forget that I am a kinsman of the miser, and might be tempted to do mischief for the sake of succeeding generations. If you do not understand this, ask your Aunt Martha, and she will explain it to you. Tell her, with my heartfelt thanks, that I am sorry she undertook a painful office for my sake; that I would fain be in the nice little bedroom off the cloisters, but I shall find myself sooner in the rigging of a foreign vessel. There is a captain from Liverpool now lying in the docks who will give me my passage for my services. I have here no prospect that I can see, except that of being a clerk or a porter; and I prefer bodily labour in a new country."

"And now, my dear little old friend, good-bye. Tell your Aunt Martha that I accept your loan, and will now sew it in my coat against time of sickness. Tell her not to count it a bad debt. I commit my mother's grave to her memory and yours. If you keep it in your minds, I shall not feel quite deserted."

"PAUL FINISTON."

Paul little thought of the storm which the letter was to create at Monasterlea. Miss Martha turned pale when she read it; and for the first time in her life, spoke angrily to her niece.

"May? May!" she cried, "what was in that letter? I trusted the writing of it to you; and you have driven the poor boy across the sea!"

"I did not mean it," said May, weeping. "I only said that I would rather he earned money for himself."

"I told you to write a welcome; and you have warned him away," said Miss Martha. "Oh! why did I not write myself! The boy will be drowned, and we shall have done it between us. Oh, you rude, strange girl! Oh, Elizabeth! poor Elizabeth!"

"Aunt Martha!" said May, springing up alert. "Cannot we go to Dublin and stop him?"

"Quick, then!" said Miss Martha; and in another hour they were upon the road.

(To be continued.)

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It is very like an impudent man endorsing a worthless cheque to find Chief Baron Palles flating a presentment for £172 for extra police in the city of Limerick. At the assizes in that city on Saturday the corporation opposed the demand of the Government for this £172, as they had previously opposed the demand for other sums. The Chief Baron reserved his judgment until Monday, when he gave his decision in favour of the Crown. We cannot see that the Crown is put in any better position by this judgment. They may present their bill now, but as the citizens fail to see that they owe anything and refuse to pay one penny, and as the tax cannot be collected without a special Act of Parliament, we think the matter remains pretty much *in statu quo*. Chief Baron Palles's signature will not conquer the determination of the people of Limerick.—*Nation*.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Coveny, who was a native of New South Wales, and who was killed in the engagement at Kerbekan in the Soudan, is thus referred to by a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, signing himself "M.B.H.":—"In De Neuville's picture of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir the most prominent figure is Robert Coveny cheering on his men. He now has gone to join his comrades who fell on that eventful morning. It was my privilege, in connection with the painting of that picture, to act as the intermediary between the artist and the principal actors in the scene. Full of pardonable delight at having this episode in his regiment's history thus handed down to posterity, Coveny was modesty itself as to the position to be assigned to him. So anxious was he that every detail should be correct that he volunteered a visit to the artist in Paris, where on seeing the picture, he expostulated against the prominence so rightly accorded to him. He had been wounded in the shoulder, and his tunic which he lent to the artist was stained with blood, but he would not allow this to be depicted in the picture, for as he jocularly remarked, 'It wasn't bad enough for me to leave my men.' It was, however, sufficiently serious to necessitate his being invalided home, whence at the earliest moment he returned to his post. His 23 years of service include Ashantee, Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in despatches), El Teb, and Tamaï. Some months ago you were so good as to insert the contents of a letter he had written to me, in which he protested against the proposed dole of money instead of a medal for the Soudan expedition of last year, for as he rightly said, the soldier much preferred his medal, which would cost a few shillings, to a much larger grant of money, which would be dissipated in a week. May I ask you to add these few lines of homage to the memory of one of Britain's bravest sons?"

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The Proprietor wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to supply first-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. The trams pass the door every few minutes from Post Office. Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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THE "SIRIUS" and "ORION"
OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING
RANGES.

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with high or low pressure boiler.
Iron Fretwork and General Castings.

Repairs effected.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,
SOUTHBEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,
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DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST,
No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—
Dodd's Buildings,
Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

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MRS. DICK'S Registry Offices,
Moray Place, next Criterion Hotel,
are the oldest and most select offices in
Dunedin. Governesses, Housekeepers, all
classes of respectable servants supplied.
Letters and telegrams receive prompt attention.

PAUL FREDRICK,
FASHIONABLE AND ANATOMICAL
BOOTMAKER,

CORNER ALBANY AND LEITH STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

Requests the attention of his Friends and the Public to his large and Superior Stock of Imported and Colonial Boots Shoes, etc., also to the fact that the is making comfortable, durable, neat, and well-fitting, sewn, pegged, or riveted work. Sewn work a specialty.

N.B.—Lowest remunerative prices. Repairs neatly done.

J. MACE,

COAL MERCHANT,
GT. KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

All Kinds of Coal always on hand. Smithy Coal sent to all parts of the Country.

FINDLAY & CO. (LIMITED),

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
DOOR AND SASH MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL IRONMONGERS,
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle Streets,
DUNEDIN.

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

The Botanical Gardens Hotel now being finished, the proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to receive Boarders and resident Families. The Hotel is easy of access (being in close proximity to the Gardens), overlooks the grounds, and in one of the healthiest parts of the town. The cars stop at the door every five minutes. Large and well ventilated Bed-rooms, Parlours, Sitting-rooms, etc.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

PEACOCK HOTEL
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, late of Wai-kaka (near Gore), has taken the above-named Hotel.

Trams pass the doors every few minutes for the Ocean Beach and Gardens.

Wines Beers, and Spirits of the best quality.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN. Proprietor.

CROWN HOTEL
RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated in a most central position, and affords splendid Accommodation to the public.

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of Rooms for families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Passengers called for early trains.

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables. Terms liberal.

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,
IRONMONGERS,

97 George street, Dunedin,
will sell all Goods at WHOLESALE PRICES
(for CASH ONLY) from APRIL 1, and for the two succeeding months, as it is absolutely necessary to realise a large sum of money at once.

Goods charged through our books will be at usual prices, while cash buyers will receive a substantial reduction during April, May, and June.

Inspection will convince that the reductions are genuine.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO
VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass
Founders, Millwrights, Iron
Shipbuilders, &c.

High Pressure and Compound Steam
Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels;
Quartz Crushing and every description of
Pumping, Winding, Mining, Stone-breaking,
Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and
Dredging Machinery made and repaired.
Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice
Plates.

Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Thrashing,
Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with
Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of im-
proved make.

CLUB HOTEL,
GORE.

EDWARD LEEN has much pleasure in informing his numerous Friends and the Public generally that he has taken the above commodious Establishment, which he will conduct on the most approved style.

This Hostelry offers first-class accommoda-
tion for Travellers, Visitors, and the General
Public, whose comfort and convenience will
be studied with care and attention.

Passengers going by early trains can rely
upon be called in time.

Firt-Class Billiard Table. All Liquors o
the Best Quality.

Good Stabling attached.

EDWARD LEEN
Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRAE ... Proprietress.

The above commodious and comfortable
Hotel offers first-class accommodation to
Tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HUGH GOURLAY
desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and Mackellar streets, Dunedin. Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

CRAIG AND GILLIES
FURNITURE, BEDDING,
FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, AND RUG
WAREHOUSE,
GENERAL UNDERTAKERS,

Beg to inform the Public that they have added to their Funeral Department a neat Hearse of modern design, built by Messrs. Robin and Co., and are now prepared to conduct funerals, plainly or fully furnished, required, either in Town or Country.

Charges in all cases will be strictly moderate.
Orders by letter or telegram will be attended to at once.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,
NO. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

JAMES SELL
(Late J. Baker),
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK
MAKER,
128 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

The Lowest possible Charge made for re-
pairing. Best workmanship guaranteed.

N.B.—Work done for the trade at regular
prices.—Note the address:

J. SELL
(Late J. Baker),
Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

W. H. TERRY,
ARCHITECT,
Hislop's Exchange Court,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

THE following interview doubtless was first printed in an English paper; but the *Catholic Review* finds it floating round uncredited in the Irish papers:—

"Would your Grace object to my asking you a few questions regarding the temperance movement?"

"Certainly not. It is a matter that I have constantly before me in one shape or another. But, before you begin, let me tell you honestly I think we in Ireland have been a deal too ready to plead guilty to all our enemies say against us in this matter of intemperance. I don't see that we are as intemperate as, for instance, the English or Scotch people; and certainly I deny most emphatically that we are more so than they are."

"But, my Lord, there must be some foundation in fact for the charge laid at the door of your Grace's countrymen. They are not called the 'drunken Irish' merely for spite."

"Well, I believe spite has a great deal to say to it. Their accusers drink a great deal more than the Irish do, but they drink much more systematically. The Englishmen, however, carries his liquor better, and so does the Scotchman. A drunken Englishman staggers home, sodden and stupid, and falls asleep without minding anyone. If drink brings out the stupidity of the Saxon, it brings out the caution of the Scot, who can get drunk, and return home, without anyone being a bit the wiser of it."

"And I suppose, poor Paddy, my Lord, has neither stupidity nor caution?"

"Not he, poor fellow. Drink makes a fool of him. He must talk to every friend and fight every foe. He takes a glass or two in town, and the whole parish knows it. He seems to be just twice as drunk as he really is; and where an English or Scotch drunkard would pass muster, he, poor fellow, shouts out his own guilt. And as for that guilt, half the time I firmly believe that it is the big heart and empty stomach, rather than the big drink, that we must hold to be the cause of his disgrace."

"You think, then, my Lord, that were the Irish peasant better fed his liquor would do him less harm?"

"I am certain of it. The truth is he eats very little and drinks very seldom. Perhaps once a week the Irish countryman touches whiskey, or not as often. His head is not used to it, as I said, his stomach is empty—and there's the whole of it."

"But surely there is something to be put down to the famous Irish whiskey?"

"Famous! Infamous, I should say. If the poor Irish got good whiskey there would be a very different tale to tell. It is the horrible poisonous stuff that the Government allows to be given out and sold to our poor people as whiskey that does the harm. It is not that it intoxicates—it maddens them."

"Do you think, then, my Lord, that Government should legislate with a view to regulating the age and quality of the whiskey sold by the publicans?"

"Certainly. Why not? There are laws regulating the sale of other poisons; why should this poison be excepted? I am sure a home government would have long ago passed such a law. We are robbed of the liberties we ask for, and are given the liberty that is ruining us. But it is useless to talk of Englishmen ever taking the trouble to grapple with this question."

"And what does your Grace say to the total abstainers?"

"I say, and from my heart, God bless them! Let them stand by their pledges, and not abuse sober non-abstainers, and they have my best wishes. They are already a power in the country. I have close on a thousand total abstainers in the parish of Thurles alone; and many of my priests through the archdiocese are cold-water men. Even here the words and example of your own great Cardinal have their effect. I think the Irish people should never forget the debt of gratitude they owe Cardinal Manning for all he has done for them in this matter of temperance, and in many a graver matter. He has been a true friend in all our needs. His League of the Cross is one of the leagues that we Irish look on with thankfulness and hope. May God prosper it."

"I wish your Grace would say a word to your countrymen in Ireland and England regarding the avoidance of drunkenness on St. Patrick's Day."

"Why should I? For years past I have seen by the police reports of all the large centres in Ireland and England that there have been scarcely any cases of drunkenness before the magistrates after St. Patrick's Day; and you may be sure that in England, at least, no poor Irishman forgetting himself on that day would be allowed to escape, so anxious are our rulers, and, indeed it would seem, some amongst ourselves, to fix on that day—the dearest and holiest to an Irishman's heart—the stigma of intemperance. In this parish, which includes the town of Thurles and a large country district as well, there is never now a case for the police-court resulting from intemperance on Patrick's Day. What I say to my countrymen is, that they should continue to improve in this respect as they have improved for the past few years. Let them be jealous of the honour of their country and their Patron Saint, and give neither friend nor foe the smallest grounds for these insulting accusations. If this cannot be done save by abstaining entirely on Patrick's Day from intoxicating drink, let them so abstain. 'Tis the least sacrifice they could make."

"Thank you, my Lord. I am sure your Grace's words and blessing will encourage many an Irishman this coming Patrick's Day."

THE VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH JOURNALIST

THE following admirable article (says the *Nation*, March 21) is taken from the London *Echo of Tuesday*:

There is a good deal of harsh criticism this morning—and in Liberal journals, too—of the proceedings in the Dublin Town Council yesterday, but we cannot see that there is anything in them of which the majority of the Corporation need be ashamed. All that it has done is to decline to present an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Dublin, and the reasons given seem to be conclusive as to the wisdom of this course. All the Nationalist members of the Corporation who spoke expressed their hope that the Prince of Wales would be treated with respect by the people of Ireland. Nor was there a word said about the Prince individually to which exception can justly be taken. But Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., who moved the amendment that was carried by a majority of forty-one to seventeen, whilst repeating the promise with which he prefaced his remarks, "not to say a single word that could be regarded as offensive to the Prince and Princess of Wales," stated very clearly the grounds of the Nationalist opposition to any official reception of the Prince by the Corporation. He assumed that the visit "emanated from a political source," that its object was to "check and discredit the national movement," to "hide in the glitter of a royal progress the misery and discontent of the Irish people." "If," said Mr. Sullivan, "the Prince of Wales wanted a hearty welcome from the Irish people, he should come over to open again the Parliament in College-green." Nor was there anything in the amendment which, in our opinion goes beyond the truth. It runs:—"That inasmuch as the claim of the Irish people to a restoration of their ancient national legislature is unjustly opposed and rejected by the English Government; considering that the constitutional liberties of the Irish people are, and have been for years, superseded by a coercion code of unparalleled severity; having regard to the fact that under cover of these oppressive laws the administration of Irish affairs has become little better than an odious despotism, perilous to the lives and liberties of innocent persons; and, further, considering that the visit of the Prince of Wales is a political contrivance designed to produce a deceptive show of satisfaction with the rule of Dublin Castle and the British Parliament, we, the Municipal Council of the city of Dublin, while most desirous that no disrespect should be offered to the royal visitors, deem it our duty to abstain from taking any part in their reception, believing that the presentation of congratulatory addresses and other such demonstrations are unsuited to the circumstances of our country and calculated to mislead the public opinion of England and other nations as to the condition of Ireland and the feelings of the Irish people." What is there to object to here? Is it not a fair presentation of the situation gauged by Irishmen? Can it be denied that the constitutional liberties of the Irish people are suspended; that the administration of Irish affairs is little better than a despotism; that the visit of the Prince is a political contrivance? These things are true—notorious. Why, then, should they not be proclaimed in the light of day?

To us it seems that the Dublin Corporation has taken the only manly and dignified course open to it. Better far that it should take no active part in the coming festivities than that it should assist to deceive the future ruler of Ireland by hollow professions of loyalty. There has been too much deception in the past. English politicians have been too ready to assume that Irish disaffection is not deep-seated—that a gracious visit from loyalty, a useful Act of Parliament now and again, the occasional redress of a grievance, is sufficient to preserve the loyalty of the Irish people, or at least of the vast majority of them. We can imagine no greater error, no error fraught with more peril to the Empire. Ireland is not loyal. Give the Irish a fair chance of success, and they would be in rebellion to-morrow. We hold Ireland as we hold Egypt and India, by the terror of our arms. Let England be in conflict with some great Power, with France, and one great defeat would be followed by an Irish rising. It is but natural that it should be so. If there are some Irishmen who are still loyal to the English connection it is because they have not abandoned the hope that the British Parliament will yet allow them to manage their own affairs. There is nothing unreasonable in their demand. They ask only that they shall be treated as the Dominion, the Australian colonies, and the Cape are treated—as Ireland herself would be treated if only she could be moved into the middle of the Atlantic. To ask less would be to prove themselves unworthy of the privileges of free men. To omit to protest against the despotism of the Castle, the odious coercive laws now in force, the refusal of Home Rule, would be to neglect the first and plainest duty of competent citizens; and we are glad to know that the Corporation of Dublin has in plain, but dignified, language placed upon record its refusal to take part in a hollow and misleading ceremony, intended to show that there is peace where there is no peace, loyalty where disaffection is general, contentment where contentment is unknown.

The correspondent of a Hungarian paper has created notoriety by publishing a conversation he had with Bismarck. The Chancellor, he avers, expressed himself in these words:—"I am the first and the strongest upholder of the principle that the temporal power of the Pope should be restored without a European conflagration—that is, understand me well, Rome ought to be restored to the Pope." A telegram from Berlin stigmatizes the idea as fantastic, but coming events often cast shadows before them. The situation of the Pope is gaining sympathisers every day. At Berlin a Dr. Gessken, a Protestant jurist, has published a pamphlet on the "Juridical and International Position of the Pope," in which he clearly establishes that the Italian Government has violated every principle of justice and right in its action towards the Holy See. Mancini, on the other hand, maintains that the status of the Papacy is an internal question which concerns Italy alone. But Mancini is doomed; he has laid violent hands on the Vicar of Christ, and will infallibly perish; not even his respect for the mosques and religion of the Danakils will uphold him.—*Nation*.

The *Central News*, telegraphing to us on Thursday morning, says that, in an interview with "a Russian diplomatist of high standing," the latter declared that Russia in the pending quarrel had right on her side, and that if a conflict is forced upon her the fight will be the bloodiest that history has ever recorded.—*Nation*, March 14.

XO B S E R V E A X

400 BOXES VELVETEENS ON SHOW THIS WEEK.

Just Opened Direct from London

250 BOXES.

Home Prices, 1s 3d per yard.

Also,
LOVELY SHADES IN COLOURED VELVETEENS
In the following shades:

Cardinal	Marone
Baby	Pink
Navy	Sky
Light Blue	Cream
Prune	Brown
Myrtle	Olive
Sapphire	Peacock
Light Fawn	Biscuit
Claret	&c., &c.

BEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MILLINERS.

RICH MILLINERY PLUSHES NOW OPENED

In the following shades:

Pink	Cream
Marone	Cardinal
Claret	Mid Blue
Light Blue	Seal Brown
Fawn	Black
Sage	

AT

THE LONDON DRAPERY COMPANY

35 GEORGE STREET.

Establishments at Invercargill and Oamaru.

PRICE AND BULLEID,

Managers.

**SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS
FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

Conducted by the

RELIGIOUS OF "NOTRE DAME DES MISSIONS,"
BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Re-opened on Thursday, 24th of January, at 9.30 a.m.

Application for boarders and day pupils to be made, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

**CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,
SOLICITORS**

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms, and money to lend to build thereon.

ROSS & McNEILL,

IRONMONGERS.

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

HAVE IN STOCK:—
Harvest Tools, Guns, Powder, and all kinds of

SPORTING AMMUNITION,
Cheese Presses, Curd Mills, Chaff Cutters, Fencing Wire, Wire Netting, Barb Wire, and all kinds of
FURNISHING & GENERAL IRONMONGERY.

PITT AND MAGUIRE,
Wholesale, Retail, and
FAMILY GROCERS,
LONDON HOUSE—149 COLOMBO STREET
(Three doors from Langdon and Judge),

Beg to notify having taken the above Premises, and intend carrying on business as

GENERAL GROCERS,

And being in a position to buy Strictly for Cash, will enable to sell and

GIVE GOOD VALUE

At such Prices as will

DEFY COMPETITION.

A glance at the following few Prices quoted will convince:—

Teas in Boxes	... ...	from 12s. 6d.	upwards
Teas in Packets	... ...	" 1s. 6d. per lb.	"
Sugars	... ...	" 3d.	"
Sperm Candles	... ...	" 8d.	"
Soap	... ...	" 6d. per bar	"
Sardines, large size	... ...	" 10d. tin	"
Assorted English Sauces, $\frac{1}{2}$ pints	... "	" 6d. bottle	"
And other Groceries too numerous to mention at equally Low Prices.			

All Goods guaranteed to be of First-class Quality.

R. C. PITTS was 10 years with MR. S. NASHESKI, High Street, Christchurch; and F. J. MAGUIRE was 5 years with Mr. W. J. FISHER, High Street, Christchurch.

BROWN,

EWING

& CO.

Have the pleasure to notify that they have succeeded in effecting the purchase from the Directors of

OAMABU WOOLLEN FACTORY

at a discount of One-third off Manufactured Cost,

ENTIRE STOCK of **LADIES' DRESS**

TWEEDS. The Stock consists of about 5800 Yards

of perfectly New Goods, all splendid Colourings,

Shades, and Designs, and are confidently recom-

mended as a really serviceable material.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

respectfully suggest an early inspection of their decided Bargains. The quality is such that it can not fail to secure a very rapid sale.

1694 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 6d.

173 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s.

2016 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 11d.

N.B.—These Goods are honestly worth Three Shillings and Sixpence per yard.

PATTERNS FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

This Magnificent Hotel, having been enlarged to nearly double its former size, thoroughly repaired, painted, decorated, re-furnished, and improved in every respect, is now by far the Largest Commercial Hotel in Westland. It commands a splendid view of the harbour, shipping and roadstead. The house contains public and private bars, dining room to seat 60 persons, and GRAND BILLIARD ROOM with one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

The SAMPLE and SHOW ROOMS are admitted to be the best in New Zealand, and are kept for the use of Commercial Travellers, free of charge.

There are likewise six Parlors, including two large, well-furnished, Commercial Rooms, suites of rooms for private parties and families, bath-room, and 33 comfortable bed-rooms, under the careful superintendence of the landlady.

The Proprietor, in returning thanks to the public for their patronage for the last 16 years, begs to announce that while the Comforts are largely increased the Tariff is Greatly Reduced: Wines, Ales, and Spirits only of the First Brands will be kept in Stock.

Table d'hôte at 6 p.m.

Coaches for Kumara and Ross leave the Hotel daily, and for Christchurch on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers certain to be called in time for all coaches and steamers.

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

MRS. GILL has just opened (ex s.s. Tainui) a case of special novelties in Millinery Bonnets and Trimmed Hats.

EX S.S. TAINUI.—20 dozen Ladies' Felt, Beaver and Straw Hats, in all the newest shades, from 3s 11d.

EX S.S. TAINUI.—30 dozen Children's Beaver Hats (large stylish shapes), Chenille Aigrettes, Flowers, and Girdles, 2s 6d each.

EX S.S. TAINUI.—The new Banded Corsets, in white and colors; 20 dozen Grey Corsets, excellent value, 3s 11d.

EX S.S. TAINUI.—A very choice assortment of Infants' and Children's Pelisses, in plush and velvet, from 12s 6d.

DRESSMAKING, latest styles, good fit, moderate charges. Mourning Department, largest stock in town. **MRS. GILL**, 13 and 15 Princes street.

I HAVE for SALE the most desirable SITE for a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE in the suburbs, being two acres at Anderson's Bay, situated between the properties of Mr. Justice Williams and Mrs. Tolmie. The price is remarkably low, and nearly the whole of the purchase-money may remain on the property. It can easily be sub-divided into two or four sites.

GEORGE W. ELIOTT,
N.Z. Accident Insurance Company

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

The state of affairs at Parihaka still continues unsatisfactory. Mr. Purnell, on behalf of the Government, offered the Natives the rent due them from the leases to Europeans, but, the Natives absolutely refused to take the rents, saying that if they didn't get more money than the amount offered they would take their land back from the Europeans. The Natives show a determined opposition to settlers, trying to annoy them in every possible way. When the native cattle trespass on the cultivated lands of Europeans the Natives, instead of taking the cattle out through the slip-bars deliberately demolish the fences, or cut down the ditch and bank, as the case may be, and take their cattle away. This causes a heavy loss to the settlers, who see no way of obtaining redress.

Leigh Kissling, aged 13, a son of Mr. T. Kissling, Registrar of deeds, Auckland, while out shooting on the Tamaki River with another boy, was accidentally shot in the head. Death was instantaneous.

The services of the following corps have been accepted as gardian corps:—Lyttelton Artillery Volunteers, Canterbury Mounted Rifle Volunteers, Ponsonby (Auckland) Naval Artillery Volunteers, Auckland Engineer Volunteers, Canterbury Engineer Volunteers, Canterbury Irish Rifle Volunteers, Auckland Cavalry Volunteers, Parnell (Auckland) Artillery Volunteers, Caversham Rifle Volunteers, Dunedin Irish Rifle Volunteers, Auckland Veteran Rifle Volunteers. As country corps: Timaru Rifle Volunteers. As honorary corps: Auckland College Rifle Volunteers, Auckland Naval Coastguard Volunteers, Woolston (Christchurch) Rifle Volunteers, Gordon (Auckland) Rifle Volunteers, Blenheim Mounted Rifle Volunteers.

It is persistently rumoured (says a Wellington telegram in the *Daily Times*) that the Government intend to increase the sugar duty on the first day of the session. It is considered certain that the property tax will be raised to the same amount as in 1883-4. Sir Julius Vogel is said to have had a great deal of consulting with Mr. Sperry, the Commissioner of Property Tax, and to have come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to raise the same amount of revenue as easily and cheaply in any other way.

A heavy flood in the Pelorus River on Saturday afternoon carried away the staging of the ninety feet span; estimated loss, £100. The opening of the bridge will in consequence be considerably delayed. The floods and the landslips at Pelorus and Rai Valleys have rendered the road impassable for wheel traffic for some weeks to come.

An action of a peculiar nature has been commenced in the Supreme Court at Wellington by the parents of two boys named Guthrie. It appears that on the morning of Good Friday last the boys went to the house of Mr. Tatum, commission agent, with some hot-cross buns he had ordered from the baker. The hour was early, and in groping about the back premises in search of a receptacle for the buns, the youngsters made some noise. Mr. Tatum, under the impression that burglars were about, fired off a revolver to scare them away. The parents are now suing Mr. Tatum for £100 as damages for assault and injury to their sons' nervous systems.

It has been decided to form a company with a capital of £8500, in £1 shares, to construct a tramway from Christchurch to New Brighton.

The Archbishop of Sydney leaves for Rome on June 12, and expects to be back in Australia by December.

The New South Wales contingent are under orders to return to Australia, and will leave Souakim for Sydney on June 5. England will award medals to the contingent for their services in the Soudan.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday night Mr. Gladstone announced that a bill will be introduced shortly enabling Parliament to dissolve in November next.

Advices from Saskatchewan state that a pitched battle took place on Monday last between General Middleton's forces and the rebels under Louis Riel, resulting in the latter being ousted from their rifle-pits at the point of the bayonet. During the struggle the Battouche Indians managed to rescue a number of prisoners who were in the custody of the Canadians. The loss on General Middleton's side was 16 killed and wounded, whilst a large number of Riel's men were killed.

SATURDAY.

Ministers are very busy preparing for the coming session. It is likely to be a particularly important one. It is believed that the two momentous subjects of the disposal of Native lands and local government will be thoroughly considered and dealt with. The Financial Statement is likely to be delivered before the end of June. The finance of the year will involve very serious consideration, as there are many additional charges which will have to be provided for, such as the defence expenditure, the increasing cost of education, the English Exhibition, the contribution to the cost of governing New Guinea. It is said that the Government have arranged for the purchase of all the district railways except one. Each arrangement is, however, subject to the approval of Parliament. There are likely to be other measures of special importance.

A party of the Saida's officers and some citizens went to Motuapo Island on Thursday shooting. In the chase for game the party became separated, and on returning to Reid's house midshipman belonging to the man-of-war Beringer, of the Australian navy, was found to be missing. Searchers were out all night, and exhibited lights and fired guns, but to no purpose. Word was sent to Auckland, and the Saida's launch, with a search party of 32, proceeded to Motuapo yesterday, where the officer was found at Reid's. He had fallen down a gully and broke his gun, but was himself uninjured. After regaining consciousness from the fall he wandered about all night till daylight.

We give the following extravagant and ridiculous message for what it is worth:—It is reported that the Vatican will submit to England three names in connection with the appointment of an Archbishop for Dublin, and that Bishop Moran's name will be the first submitted.

The Government at Sydney have been advised that the New South Wales contingent, which will shortly embark for home, will be transported at the expense of the British Government. The whole of the horses sent to the Soudan with the Colonial artillery have been presented to the War Office as a gift from New South Wales. A telegram from Souakim announces that Lieutenant-colonel Richardson, the Australian commander, is suffering from fever. Reuter's special correspondent states that the greater portion of the troops under the command of Major-general Graham will leave at once for England. The Guards leave first.

Negotiations are still proceeding in regard to the Afghan frontier question. It is proposed that the Russian boundary shall be fixed at Penj-det, while the frontier of Afghanistan will not extend northward of the Zulfiqar Pass, leaving a neutral zone between the two territories. The *Standard* states that the Russian Government will not sanction the draft agreement drawn up for the settlement of the question, and that parleying has been resumed.

MONDAY.

John Collins, a miner has been killed at Barrytown by a tree falling across his tent during the night. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. Deceased was a native of Cork, and 40 years of age.

It is understood that the balance of the New Zealand loan will be placed on the London market some time next month.

A hitch has occurred in the settlement of the Franco-Chinese question.

It is reported that Italy will occupy Souakim.

The *Daily News* states that the point of difference between England and Russia on the Afghan frontier question does not involve any essential portion of the agreement recently come to by the two countries. It is announced that his Imperial Majesty the Czar has despatched a letter of thanks to General Komaroff, together with a diamond-hilted sword.

Referring to the Irish question in the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Gladstone announced a partial renewal of the Prevention of Crimes Act in Ireland, and stated that the Government are at present unable to deal with the question of Irish local self-government, or to proceed with the Land Purchases (Ireland) Bill.

The insurrection fomented by Louis Riel is collapsing, and numbers of rebels are daily tendering their submission to General Middleton. Advice to hand from Saskatchewan state that Louis Riel has been captured.

The nine-pounder battery with which the Colonial Artillery were armed by the Home Government on their arrival at Souakim has been presented to New South Wales by the War Office. The Australian contingent embark for Sydney either by the Union Steam Ship Company's Arab or the Peninsular and Oriental Company's *Decean*. It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Dalley has declined the honours offered him in recognition of his action in offering the services of the New South Wales contingent to England. Lord Wolseley advised that 80 of the New South Wales contingent should visit England, and Mr. Howard Vincent and others were willing to defray the expenses of the visit.

TUESDAY.

By the April number of the New Zealand *Schoolmaster*, we (*Wanganui Herald*) learn that Mr. Thomas Lloyd, B.A., Sydney University, was admitted *ad eundem* to the B.A. degree, N. Z. University. Mr. Lloyd is the teacher of St. Mary's Parish School, Wanganui.

The contract for the completion of section No. 1 of the Thames Valley and Rotorua railway was signed yesterday by Mr. Fallon. The price is £27,041, and operations commence immediately.

The Australian contingent embarked at Souakim on Sunday morning, and were loudly cheered by the British troops on shore. At a dinner on board the transport, Lord Wolseley, who was present, addressed the Colonials, and in the course of his speech expressed surprise at the appearance of the men, which he said was most creditable for a force just off active service. He concluded by assuring them they carried with them the heartiest good wishes of himself and staff for their homeward voyage.

We give the following telegram for what it is worth. All reports touching Catholic or Irish affairs should be received with caution:—The Irish Bishops are opposing the rumoured appointment of Bishop Moran, of Sydney, to the Archdiocese of Dublin.

Frosts are injuring the English hop crop.

Louis Riel, the leader of the recent rising at Saskatchewan, will be tried for treason.

Late information from Khartoum states that the Mahdi is in great straits.

WEDNESDAY.

The largest fire that has happened in New Plymouth for years occurred shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning in a block of buildings of which Courtenay's auction mart formed the centre, and in the shop connected with the fire is supposed to have commenced. When the alarm was given the fire had got a good hold. The shop of Stohr (jeweller) and two empty shops on either side of him, Tole Brothers' butchery, the New Zealand Clothing Factory, Mrs. Callaghan's grocery and bakery soon followed, the fire being stopped at that end by a railway line separating it from Brash and Co.'s fancy warehouse. On the other side, Ford's (draper) and Jackson and Lightband's (shoemakers) shops soon followed. The backs of the houses in Brougham street, on the other side of the railway line, also at times caught fire, but the flames were extinguished. The Imperial Hotel was saved by the great exertions of the Fire Brigade. During the fire it was pouring with rain, so that most of the goods saved, but not housed, were damaged. The wind was blowing a gale from the sea, which


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

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:-

FOR OAMARU.—BEAUTIFUL STAR, s.s., on Tuesdays and Fridays.
FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON AND NELSON.—TAIRAOA, s.s., on Friday, May 29. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PIOTON, NELSON, TARANAKI AND MANUKAU—RINGAROOMA, s.s., on Monday May 25. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GIBSONNE AND AUCKLAND.—MANAPOURI s.s., Wednesday, May 27. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF AND HOBAET—WAIRARAPA, s.s. on Thursday, May 28. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR WESTPORT AND GREY-MOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington.—**MAHINAPUA,** s.s., about Wednesday May 27.

FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GIBSONNE AND TAURANGA.—TAUPO, s.s., about Wednesday May 27.

FOR RUSSELL via EAST COAST FOOTS—WAIHORA, s.s., on Wednesday, June 3. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTELTON WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s.s., on Tuesday, 2nd June:

FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND. ARAWATA, s.s., about Monday 1st June.

OFFICES: Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets.

S U S S E X H O T E L, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. FAGAN

(Late of the Gridiron Hotel, Princes street), Having taken the above well-known family Hotel, begs to intimate to his numerous country friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to afford them every Accommodation requisite at his new residence. Charges Moderate.

Parties called for early trains. Hot and Cold Baths.

Billiards, Skittles, Bowling, and Rifle Galleries on the premises.

M. FAGAN,
Proprietor.

BRAIDVALE NURSERY.

GORDON BROTHERS Invite intending Planters and others to visit the Nurseries, and inspect their large and varied stock of

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

Catalogues free by Post on application.

NURSERIES:

NORTH-EAST VALLEY and at
ANDERSON'S BAY.

** Trams pass the North-East Valley Nursery every few minutes.

Address—

GORDON BROS.,
BRAIDVALE NURSERY,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Stock must be cleared, as lease of Nursery in the Valley expires this season.

DUBLIN BREWERY, PARKSIDE, CAVERSHAM, DUNEDIN.

M. HOULAHAN & CO.,
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLES.

We would call special attention to our Invalids Stout, which is considered by Connoisseurs to be superior to any in New Zealand.

Orders by letter or telegram punctually attended to.

N O T I C E .
I BEG to notify my numerous customers and friends I have Removed my Business to premises nearly opposite, in Princes Street, where I shall keep a Large and Choice Assortment of all kinds of Tweeds and Coatings, which will be made up in the best and most stylish fits to be had in the city.

J. KIRBY, TAILOR,
Queen's Buildings.

M I S S T O B I N , Dress and Mantle Maker.

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN
(4 doors from Panama Hotel).

Ladies' Dresses made to Order on Shortest notice. Perfect fitting guaranteed.

Terms Moderate.

HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. SHEEDY Would draw special attention to his stock of SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND BACON,

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

THE DUNEDIN IRON AND

WOODWARE COMPANY,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS;
IRON, TIMBER, AND FURNITURE
MERCHANTS.

Steam Mills throughout the Colony in full operation.

"LUSTRAL" KEROSENE.

Just Landed ex "Irene" a large consignment of this Favourite Brand of highest test Water White Oil. Price very Low.

Kerosene Lamps in Endless Variety.

Grates, Ranges, and Mantel-pieces.

PAPER HANGINGS

White and Red Lead, Paints, Oils, and Colours, of all descriptions.

Largest and best assorted Stock of COLONIAL AND ENGLISH-MADE

FURNITURE IN THE COLONY.

WIRE-WOVEN SPRING MATTRESSES,

made of steel-plated wire

NOT AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

Single	...	...	42s
Double	...	...	55s

THE DUNEDIN IRON AND WOODWARE COMPANY.

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

REMEMBER THIS IF YOU ARE SICK.

If you are sick, HOP BITTERS will surely aid Nature in making you well again when all else fails.

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of American Co.'s HOP BITTERS.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Am. Co.'s

HOP BITTERS

are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney Disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to American Co.'s

HOP BITTERS.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of American Co.'s

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of American Co.'s

HOP BITTERS.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, American HOP BITTERS will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort. In short, they cure ALL Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, etc., and £500

will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of American Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle.

WILL YOU LET THEM SUFFER?
Cleanse, Purify and Enrich the Blood with

AMERICAN HOP BITTERS,

And you will have no sickness or suffering or doctors' bills to pay.

See if the name of Dr. Soule is blown in every bottle, if not it is counterfeit.

M A R K S,

PRACTICAL

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Balmoral House,

30 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' Boots a Specialty.

Ladies' and Gent's Worked Slippers made up.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

CHARLES HENRY

(Late of the Telegraph Department),
GUNMAKER, LOCKSMITH, ELECTRIC
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PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Electrical, Philosophical, and Surgical Instruments, Lightning Conductors, Thief Detectors, Fire Alarms, Electric Bells, and Indicators made to order and repaired on the shortest notice. Sewing Machines cleaned and repaired.

Electric Bells kept in repair by contract.

MESSRS. P. & D. RANKIN, WORKING MEN'S TAILORS, 3 MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN.

Have much pleasure in intimating that they are now prepared to execute orders in all the latest patterns of English, Scotch, German, and Colonial Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Serges, etc., at the lowest possible figure for cash.

Ladies' Riding Habits, Ulsters, etc.; also, Gentlemen's Light Tweed Waterproof Overcoats made to order from a choice selection of materials. Mourning suits on the shortest notice. Patterns sent free to any address.

caused the fire to extend, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen and a good supply of water. In addition to those mentioned before, the following buildings were burnt:—Mafflin and Dingle's furniture warehouse in Brougham street (caught from the back); Owen and Graham's drapery sample room at the back of Fords'; Mrs. Sarten's two-storied house in Currie lane, Calson's two cottages, Mrs. Callaghan's bakehouse and stables, and Courtenay's Hall, which till lately was used by the Salvation Army as a meeting-house.

The Hon. Mr. Ballance paid a visit to Parihaka on Monday, and saw all the principal people residing there, including Te Whiti and Tohu. Te Whiti, who was in his house, was reticent and mysterious at first, and complained that the Native Minister had not visited him when passing through on previous occasions. He, however, soon became friendly. Tohu received the Ministerial party and welcomed them with great cordiality, and afterwards presided at a dinner, to which the Native Minister was invited. The attitude of all the Natives of the village was most friendly, and the Native Minister felt convinced of the gross exaggerations of the reports circulated regarding them.

Comments which are being made on the Blue Book issued in reference to the Afghan question are damaging to the Gladstone Government.

The inhabitants of the territory adjacent to Zanzibar are resisting the German protectorate recently established over them.

The trial of the two men Cunningham and Burton, on a charge of being concerned in the recent dynamite explosions at the House of Parliament and Tower of London, concluded on Monday, when the prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Victor Hugo is reported to be in a dying condition.

It is stated that negotiations are now in progress between the Governments of Italy and Great Britain with a view to the occupation of Souakim by the former country, and that a number of Italian troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for that service.

In the House of Commons on Monday the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Parliamentary Under-secretary for the Colonies, stated, in reply to a question, that the Western Pacific Commissioners had sent in reports to their respective Governments, and that there was every prospect of an *entente cordiale* on the question.

THURSDAY.

The withdrawal of British troops from the Upper Nile will be proceeded with immediately, and the first portion of the force will leave Dongola on Thursday.

The revised version of the Bible is having an immense sale.

Germany is urging France not to accept the terms of the Egyptian Convention unless European control of the Suez Canal is provided for.

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of a speech in the House of Commons, referred to the early close of his political career.

China has rejected three of the French demands contained in the proposed peace treaty.

Russia claims to be permitted to locate a diplomatic agent at Cabul. Her generals stationed in the vicinity of the Afghan frontier are insisting on the retention of the Zulfiqar Pass. The Ameer of Afghanistan is in a depressed state, and seems disposed to buy off Russia. The *Pall Mall Gazette* denies that any hitch has occurred in the negotiations between England and Russia on the Afghan question.

PRESENTATION TO THE REVEREND FATHER DEVOY.

WEDNESDAY, the 6th of May, will be a day not easily forgotten by the Catholics of this parish (Timaru), it being the day on which they took a public farewell of the most beloved of pastors—the Rev. Father T. Devoy. It having been decided to present him with a testimonial on the eve of his departure, the committee elected arranged to give as much *éclat* as possible to the occasion by combining with the presentation a vocal and instrumental concert. The boy's school hall, a spacious room seventy feet long and thirty-five feet wide, was chastely decorated with evergreens and flowers by Mr. Harney in his usual good taste, and presented a most pleasing appearance. Long before the hour of commencing arrived, the room was packed to excess, and many ladies preferred even to stand during the proceedings, rather than lose the last chance of bidding farewell to their departing friend and pastor. At 8 o'clock sharp the committee left the hall and proceeded to the Presbytery, and requested the Rev. Fathers Devoy, Foley and O'Halloran's presence at the hall. On their entering they were greeted with deafening applause, and following the committee proceeded to ascend the stage and took their seats, the Rev Father Devoy being supported on his left and right by Fathers Foley and O'Halloran respectively, and the gentlemen of the committee taking their station at the back of the stage.

Mr. M. J. Lynch then came forward, and having stated the reason of their meeting together, called on Mr. W. Gosling to read the following address, which had been beautifully illuminated, in the old mediaeval style, by Mr. M. de H. Duval:

"The Rev. Father Thomas Devoy, S.M.

"Reverend and Dear Father,—Words cannot express the deep regret and sorrow which filled our hearts when from your own lips we received the lamentable news that His Lordship the Bishop had decided to remove you from our midst. Having to obey your superior, we must not demur; but we cannot refrain from expressing our deep sense of loss. At all times genial and affable, we have found in you the sage counsellor, the sympathetic comforter, the parental friend, and truth's noble advocate. Your untiring efforts for the spiritual and temporal welfare of your flock showed how deeply you were always imbued with apostolic zeal. Your love for and constant interest taken in the moral welfare of our children have been truly emblematical of that Master in whose service your holy calling has placed you. Your successful efforts in the cause of their education are exemplified by the efficiency and harmony of the

schools under your care. The system initiated by you of raising the necessary funds to defray the expenses of our schools, and which has been such a success, is likewise a proof of your far-seeing and keen intellect. It would indeed be difficult to enumerate the many good works performed by you during your too short stay amongst us. The chaste and beautiful decoration of our church will be a lasting memorial of your good taste. The useful societies initiated and established by you will always call forth our warmest expressions of thankfulness. As a slight token of our deep gratitude, and in appreciation of your services, we beg respectfully to ask you to accept the accompanying purse of sovereigns. And now, dear Reverend Father, we wish to bid you good-bye. We hope and trust that you will remember us when offering the Holy Sacrifice, and we on our part will ever pray for your welfare. On behalf of the parishioners, we beg to subscribe ourselves your obedient children in Christ."

After concluding the address Mr. Gosling handed a purse of sovereigns to Father Devoy, remarking that it was given most heartily as a gift from all.

Father Devoy on rising was loudly applauded. He said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—I cannot say much to you this evening as my heart is too full. I have already thanked you in the church for the many acts of kindness you have shown me since I came to Timaru, and now this act of kindness this evening is another proof of your goodness of heart. I am indeed pleased and very grateful for the very kind and flattering address which has been read before me. It is flattering because it is beyond my merits. Since I came to the parish I have only done my duty, and I have always found the people of the parish very ready and willing to give me their assistance. In fact we were always united in everything; and union is held as of the greatest importance by members of the Catholic Church—Catholics and their priests all over the world are one. They understand each other thoroughly and work heartily together. Since I came here we have, it is true, done many things, and, I hope, done great good for our Church and schools, but you must remember that what has been done could not have been accomplished but for your aid. I have had good priests to assist me; one especially who has gone away lately, and to whom I am deeply indebted, and who is entitled to much of the credit which has been bestowed upon me. I cannot speak to you much longer, but before concluding, I must state that your new pastor I have known for sixteen years, and you will find that he will carry out the work of the parish zealously and with care, and I am quite certain all of you will unite with him in doing everything to the honour and glory of God. He will take care of our schools, over which we have masters who rank second to none in the whole world, and where in addition to a good secular education our children receive sound religious instruction. I hope, dear brethren, you will rally round your pastor, and do everything in your power to keep up and carry out successfully all good works. I thank you all most sincerely for this beautiful address and for your handsome present, and I assure you I never will forget the kindness you have displayed towards me, nor the great pleasure I have derived during my stay in Timaru. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. Father Foley, in acknowledging the reference made to him, said that the splendid manifestation made by the parishioners that evening towards their departing pastor, had certainly made a profound impression on him. He had just left with tears in his eyes his friends and parishioners at Blenheim, but he felt proud to be in their midst that evening, and to witness such truly Catholic spirit, and it gave him every confidence as to his work amongst them, but he likewise hoped that they would pay heed to what Father Devoy had said to them.

Father Devoy, in replying, said he wished to publicly thank not only his own parishioners, but those of other denominations, from many of whom he had received the greatest kindness. He fully appreciated the services they had rendered him in the discharge of his duty. Many had spoken very kindly of him, and he could assure them no one more highly appreciated their remarks than he did, and he hoped he would always continue to merit their esteem as also that of all good men all over the world.

The entertainment was commenced by the Hibernian Band in very good style playing a selection. Mr. J. McGuinness then sang very creditably that ever popular song "Our Jack's Come Home." The song "Gates of the West" followed, and was very sweetly rendered by Miss Mills, the pianoforte accompaniment by herself being faultless. The "Muddle Puddle Porter," a comic song by Mr. Rowe, was the next item and proved highly entertaining, especially to the young people present. The Band who were again called on, contributed a fantasia, which was played in a style which showed plainly the vast and rapid improvement they have lately made. The next piece, however, as the theatrical critics say, "brought down the house." This was the comic song "The Widow Malone," rendered in character by Mr. T. J. Kennedy. The "make-up" proved resistless, and the applause was universal at the conclusion of the song that Mr. Kennedy had to respond to an encore. He gave an old favourite, the "Private Still," and was as equally successful in its rendition as of that of his first number. Later on he gave by special request "Will you ever go Home," in which he made several capital local allusions, and concluded by saying should the Rev. Father Devoy be spared to visit Timaru again, he would get a "Right welcome Home." Mrs. Filmer and Mr. Rowe very pleasantly sang the duet, "What are the Wild Waves Saying," and Mr. Lynch sang nicely "Eileen Mavourneen." Before the Band played the final selection, Father Devoy again thanked all, and hoped that those of his parishioners whom he had not had time to personally bid "good-bye" to would forgive him, and accept that public farewell. After the selection all separated to their homes more or less overcome with sorrow at parting with their priest, whom they had learned to love and revere so well.

On the following morning before half-past seven fully two hundred people and children were at the Railway station to bid the good Father a last good-bye, and as the train moved away and the last glance of the sweet, kind, genial face was to be seen; all turned away with heavy hearts, many with deep sighs and tears.

TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY, SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES, &c.



ESTIMATES
sent to all parts
of the Colony for
CERTIFICATES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
CATECHISMS,
RULES, &c., &c.

Every description of
Printing from a line to
a book.

NEW GOODS.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRAPERY.

HERBERT, HAYNES, AND CO.

Have opened up

An entirely New Stock of the most Useful and Fashionable Goods it was possible to procure for each Department; an inspection of which we are confident will confirm the reputation so long enjoyed by the Firm, of keeping

GOODS OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

New and Fashionable Mantles, Ulsters, and Costumes.

New and Fashionable Dress Materials in every variety of texture and colour.

New and Fashionable Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c.

New and Fashionable Hosiery and Fancy Goods of every description.

New and Fashionable Millinery, Flowers, Feathers Ornaments, &c.

The Largest, Best-bought, and Cheapest Stock of Blankets and Flannels in the Colony.

Carpets in the Newest Designs—Colourings and Materials. A Magnificent Assortment to select from.

Linoleum, Floorcloth, and Curtains are Specialities of our Trade, to the selection of which extra attention is paid.

HERBERT, HAYNES, AND CO.

A P P E A L.

TO THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON COLEMAN.

"Dunedin, April 30, 1884.

MY DEAR ARCHDEACON,—The walls of the Cathedral will be soon completed. I hope that the weekly subscriptions, in addition to the sum in hand, will enable us to see the completion of these walls without the incurring of debt. But this completion will see our funds exhausted; and yet it is absolutely necessary that no time should be lost in putting on the roof. Under these circumstances I have resolved to appeal to the entire diocese for funds to meet the expense necessary to bring our great work to a conclusion; and I have made up my mind to entrust to you the duty of collecting the much-required funds. I knew I could not entrust the work to better or more efficient hands. I think I may promise you a hearty co-operation and a generous reception on the part of both the priests and laity of this diocese, who have ever shown great zeal for this and all other good works. You will not fail to remind all to whom you may apply that the erection of a Cathedral is emphatically a diocesan work, and that the merit of helping in such erection is very great.—I am, my dear Archdeacon,

† P. MORAN.

From the above it can be seen that I am called upon to visit all the districts in the diocese to collect for the Cathedral, and, from my own knowledge of the people of Otago and Southland, I feel confident that a generous response will be made to the special call now made by his Lordship; for I know the faith and goodness and devotion to our holy religion of the residents of every parish in the diocese.—The Catholics of this diocese are always ready to make great sacrifices in co-operating for the love of our Lord with the Bishop whom the Holy See has given them to guide them in all things spiritual.

W. COLEMAN.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As our arrangements will not permit us for some time to send our Collector again into the country districts, we would very earnestly request that our subscribers will kindly attend by letter to the accounts with which they are furnished. By doing so, they will confer a great obligation upon us, and aid us materially in the task of carrying on our paper.

MARIST BROTHERS' SCHOOL,
WELLINGTON.

A FEW VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS.

Thorough Commercial Education.

BOYS PREPARED FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

French and Drawing are not extras.

Terms: 30 guineas per annum, payable quarterly in advance.
Piano, 2 guineas per quarter.

For further particulars apply to

REV. BROTHER DIRECTOR.

SHORTLY TO OPEN.

THE DON TAILORING COMPANY
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

A LONG FELT WANT.

This Company is formed by a Co-operation of Journeymen Tailors, for the supply to the Public of Clothing, made to fit, at the Lowest Possible Prices.

The Garments will be all Tailor made, but sold at the same price as the Common Ready Made Article.

Mr. Hyde, for many years Cutter and Manager of the Don Tailoring Company, London, will act in the same capacity in this Company, and will personally wait on every customer, so that a perfect fit and general satisfaction will be secured.

The Company's speciality will be English Tweed Trousers, made to measure at 12s 6d with 15 per cent. added for Customs duty, and superior Colonial Tweed Trousers at 17s 6d, made and finished to please the most fastidious.

As regards the English Tweeds the Prices will be exactly the same as sold by the Don Company, London, with the Customs' duty added; and the Colonial Tweeds will be correspondingly low priced.

Suits of both English and Colonial Tweeds will be made to measure equally cheap. Prices ranging from 50s, with Customs duty added.

As on all sound Co-operative principles, the Company must command an extensive Ready Money trade to succeed, and under no circumstances will credit be given.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The Manager would specially recommend that in placing your first order, be careful to state your own ideas of fashion, etc.; fit being guaranteed, your ultimate approval will be absolutely secured.

Note the Address:

THE DON TAILORING COMPANY,

(Opposite Inglis),

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

T U E S D A Y, M A Y 12,
At 12 o'clock.

DAIRY STOCK, HORSES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
GRASS & OATEN HAY, TURNIPS, &c.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO:
have received instructions from Mr. James Oliver and others to sell by auction on the Farm, Main Road, near Burnside Cattle Yards, the following:—

7 Dairy Cows in full milk

1 Heifer

5 Calves

1 Draft Mare, 6 years

1 Horse

66 Fowls and Ducks

14 Tons Hay

7 Tons Oaten Hay and 2 Acres Turnips

Riding Saddle, Bridle

1 Set Shaft Harness

Churn and Dairy Utensils. Tools and Sundries;

WITHOUT RESERVE.

TUESDAY, 26th MAY,
At 12 o'clock.10,000 FOREST TREES, 4000 FRUIT TREES, ROSES,
SHRUBS, &c.EXPIRATION OF LEASE
OF
MESSRS. GORDON BROS' NURSERY,
North-East Valley.

JAMES S. SAMSON & CO.
have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gordon Bros.
to sell by auction, on the grounds,
Forest, fruit and ornamental trees, roses, quicks, shrubs,
herbaceous plants, &c., &c., &c.

Gordon Brothers are anxious that their old customers from town and country will attend this sale, and secure trees and plants, roses, &c., to suit themselves, and at their own price.

As their lease is nearly expired, the whole of the Nursery will be rooted up, and sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers need not take delivery until one month after day of sale, if necessary.

The Nursery can be inspected up to day of sale.

Trams pass the grounds every half-hour.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

MAORI CREEK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mr. John O'Sullivan	1 0 0	Mr. William Brislane	0 10 0
" Martin O'Brien	1 0 0	" Denis O'Donnell	0 10 0
" Patrick Hickay	1 0 0	" John O'Donnell	0 10 0
" Denis O'Neill	1 0 0	" John Claranan	0 10 0
" Bartholomew North	1 0 0	" William Kelly	0 10 0
" John Roach	1 0 0	" Michael Moloney	0 10 0
" John Collins	1 0 0	" Stephen Howard	0 10 0
" Jeremiah O'Donnell	1 0 0	" John O'Neill	0 10 0
" Thomas O'Halleron	0 10 0	" Thomas Fallon	0 10 0
" Patrick Sheely	0 10 0	" Thomas McGrath	0 10 0
" Jeremiah Noonan	0 10 0	" Martin Hogan	0 10 0

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OFSHAREHOLDERS IN THE "NEW ZEALAND TABLET"
COMPANY (LIMITED)

Will be held at the office of the Company, Octagon, Dunedin, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 8 p.m. Shareholders are particularly requested to attend in person or by proxy, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN F. PERRIN,
Secretary.

For the convenience of shareholders in the "New Zealand Tablet" Company we give the following form of proxy, which must be deposited, duly signed and witnessed, at the registered office of the Company, Octagon, Dunedin, not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting.

FORM OF PROXY.

I, the undersigned, a shareholder of the "New Zealand Tablet" Company, hereby appoint another shareholder, to act as my proxy at the General Meeting of the Company, to be held on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1885, and at every adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand this day of May, 1885.
Witness.....

Signature.....

CATHEDRAL FUND.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions towards the Cathedral Fund:-

School Children (Convent)	3 0 0.
Mr. Treacy	5 0 0

£ s. d.

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Rev. P. Lynch	12 0 0	Per Mr. Brennan	2 5 0
" Mr. N. Smith	1 11 0	" W. Hall	1 8 0
" J. Drumm	3 0 0		

† P. MORAN.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"MAORI CREEK."—Until the publication of the Melbourne balance sheet takes place, we shall not be in a position to supply the information desired.

D R A T H.

MALLON.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of his brother, Tyrone Farm, Chatton, Patrick, fourth son of the late Patrick Mallon, Kilnaheery, County Tyrone, Ireland; aged 50 years.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1885.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

THE PROSPECT.

T may be asserted with a considerable degree of confidence that for the present at least there will be no war between England and Russia. But this assertion should not be taken as an assurance that there is any likelihood of permanent peace.

The policy and ambition of Russian statesmen and generals inherited through a long succession of able rulers, and well known to all students of history, renders such a peace improbable, nay, almost a moral impossibility. Only one thing can assure peace for even a limited time, and that is the conviction on the part of Russia that England is determined and fully prepared to resist all aggression on her territory, whether that aggression be immediate or only remote. What we mean is that England should be prepared, fully prepared to defend not only her own territory but that also of such states as are necessary for her own due protection. And by England we understand the British Empire. For this reason we hope that the probability of peace will not have the effect of causing either the home country or her colonies to slacken in their preparations to repel hostile attacks. For some time past the various Australasian colonies have been making praiseworthy efforts to put themselves in a state of defence; and for this reason we can not say we regret the advance of the Russians towards Afghanistan, and the consequent diplomatic skirmishing between the British and Russian Governments. Something of the sort was absolutely necessary to induce some at least of these colonies to do their duty to their subjects and to the Empire. Now that the danger of actual hostilities seems to be a thing of the past, far-seeing people will not be altogether free from the fear that what may called an economical fit may seize upon our politicians, and that there may ensue a cessation of warlike preparations. There can hardly be imagined a greater calamity than this or anything more likely to provoke another crisis in a short time. No doubt, the expenditure that the preparations so far have entailed is very considerable, but such expenditure is incidental to our state and condition as self-governing communities, and must be regarded as inevitable if we are to preserve our independence, and secure ourselves from disgrace and great loss of life and property. Instead, therefore, of a discontinuance of works of defence and the military training of our population, we think these things should be attended to with even more ardour than hitherto. Such a course will do more than anything else to prolong peace. When other nations see a great Empire like Great Britain fully prepared to repel attack, no matter where made, and to pursue a spirited policy, they will be slow to assail such an Empire. So far, therefore, from grudging the necessary expenditure, colonists would do well to increase it to such an amount as would enable our Government to say to the Home Government: We are now in a position to do our part, to take our share in the trials—as we have participated in the blessings, of a great nation; and not only to defend ourselves, but to pay back in some degree, at least, the debt we owe you for long years of the protection and security which have enabled us to develop our resources and prosper. The policy we venture to recommend is a wise and generous, as well as a necessary, policy.

The general meeting of shareholders in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET Company limited, held annually, will take place in the

office of the company, the Octagon, Dunedin, on Friday evening next the twenty-ninth instant.

The Month's Memory of the late Father Fitzgerald was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church Dunedin, on Wednesday, by a solemn office for the dead and Pontifical High Mass of *Requiem*, His Lordship the Bishop acting as celebrant with the Rev. Fathers Burke and O'Neil as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, the Ven. Archdeacon Coleman as master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Father Newport as priest assistant. There were also present the Rev. Fathers Purton O.S.B., O'Leary, Mackay, Lynch and Walsh. The Gregorian music of the office and Mass was chanted by a choir of priests, the Rev. Fathers Mackay and Lynch acting as cantors and the leading members being the Rev. Fathers Purton O.S.B., O'Neil, Newport and O'Leary.

As we foresaw, the Russians are holding out for their retention of the Zulfiqar Pass, and will of course carry their point. They also have resolved on appointing an agent to forward their interests at Kabul. Germany again attempts to regain the friendship of France at the expense of England. And already the effects of the weakness of the Gladstone Cabinet in recent affairs become apparent, if not threatening.

We publish in our present issue the report of a bazaar held at New Plymouth. It will be seen that we are rather late in doing so, but the miscarriage of newspapers forwarded to us accounts for our apparent dilatoriness.—And it is never too late to publish the details of a good and useful work.

Another example of the difficulty of satisfying certain people occurs in the report published by the Melbourne *Argus* of a speech of Mr. W. Redmond's,—and copied by New Zealand papers as an instance of shocking depravity.—If Mr. Redmond knows of thousands of Irishmen with millions of pounds, waiting for the opportunity of a Russian war to "stab England in the side,"—what can be kinder of him towards England or more loyal than to acquaint the Government with the fact? Correspondents and the Press generally should acknowledge the debt due to his candour—but as for those thousands of Irishmen—it may, perhaps, be quite as well for Mr. Redmond that they are mythical.—Meantime, if Ireland also follows the general example and shakes a threatening fist, by no means intended to strike, but only to frighten, at Britannia, in what respect is she worse than her great Continental neighbours?—She has more pluck, and that is all.

THE ordinary meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was held on Friday evening last, when Mr. Callan occupied the chair. Mr. Fitzpatrick gave a reading on "War" and Mr. R. A. Dunne a humorous one on "Bores," both of which were well received. The most enjoyable item, however, was Mr. Callan's reading of Theodore Hook's "Practical Joker," which was worth going a long way to hear. It was resolved to give another entertainment towards the end of June in aid of the fund for extending the school buildings, and matters of detail were discussed by the members. The next meeting of the Society will be held on Wednesday, the 27th.

Mrs. L. Y. BALL, of Wellington, has composed the music of a very pretty song, called "Come Home, My Thoughts." Both the words and the melody are exceptionally charming, and will form a gem in the collection of any vocalist. In addition to such a recommendation, the song has been published for the benefit of St. Mary's Convent of Mercy—to whose sisterhood it is dedicated—and the profits resulting from its sale will go towards aiding the funds of that excellent institution. Those who purchase a copy of it, therefore, will combine pleasure with charity. The talented composer is, indeed, to be congratulated on the freshness of powers that, in her case, would seem to have gained strength, rather than decayed, with time. Mrs. Ball is also the composer of the "New Zealand Evening Hymn" that, some years ago, on appearing created a most favourable impression, and still remains a favourite. Our musical readers, therefore, should obtain a copy of this song at once, and we shall be happy to forward to the proper quarter any orders they may send us for that purpose.

WE publish in our present issue a list of subscribers at Maor Creek to the Payment of Members' Fund, by which it will be seen that the men of the West Coast still keep up their well-earned reputation for liberality towards every good cause, and especially those connected with Ireland. It was announced last week that the dissolution of the Imperial Parliament will take place in November and then will follow the "tug of war," and the return of Mr. Parnell with a strong party at his back. To ensure this, however, funds are necessary for the support of fit men, and no time, therefore, is to be lost in forwarding them to the headquarters of the League. New Zealand, we are happy to say, has not, so far, been backward in this matter, and again we acknowledge the good example shown by the men of the West Coast. It is one that should everywhere be followed.

Mr. James Samson will sell by auction on Thursday next, 28th inst., the stock, poultry, farm produce, dairy furniture, and harness of Mr. James Oliver and others, on the farm, Main Road near Burnside cattle yards.

Mr. James Samson will sell by auction on Tuesday next, the trees, shrubs, and plants, whose removal from Messrs. Gordon Brothers' nursery, North East Valley Dunedin, is made necessary by the expiry of the Firm's lease. An opportunity of making cheap purchases will thus be afforded to all who desire it.

"Catholic Christianity and Modern Unbelief," a work by the Most Rev. Dr. Ricards and to which we referred in a former issue has now been received in Dunedin, and may be ordered of Mr. Macedo, Princes Street South. We shall give a review of the work in a week or two, and, meantime, it will suffice for us to say that it more than fulfils all our expectations.

The Walton Park coal is growing in favour with the public, and is found in every respect an admirable fuel.

BAZAAR AT NEW PLYMOUTH.

(*Taranaki News*, March 28 and 30.)

A BAZAAR and art union was held last night in the Alexandra Hall in connection with the Catholic denomination, and was very liberally patronised by the public. The stalls—five in number—were ranged two on either side, and the refreshment stall near the stage. They were decorated with flowers, which, in addition to the numerous fancy articles hanging in graceful profusion, presented a scene both pleasing and striking. The ladies of the congregation had vied with each other in making a display of attractive articles, and the effect of the rivalry was productive of a surprisingly numerous collection of fancy and useful articles. Fair hands had been busy for weeks sewing velvet cushions, slippers, tea-caddies, and neckties, dressing dolls, making lace, etc., and we are sure the ladies are deserving of unqualified praise for the result of their labours. A large variety of fancy articles, including workboxes, albums, vases, statuettes, picture frames, and so on, and which would take a long catalogue to enumerate, was displayed with a skilfulness that had its effect upon the visitors. To add to the animation of the gathering, a shooting-gallery was kept going, and the fate of many a cushion and tea-caddy was decided by its agency. A series of entertainments, *a la Richardson's Show*, were given in the side room of the Hall, to which the moderate charge of 6d admission was made. This part of the programme was most successful, each entertainment being crowded. The performances of Miss Amy Johns and Mr. J. Wilkinson were loudly applauded, the songs and dances being admirably given. We noticed the Rev. Father Cassidy flitting hither and thither, having the charge and management upon his shoulders—a by no means easy task to discharge. His genial, courteous manner was effective in making affairs glide on smoothly, and much of the success of the bazaar is due to his unremitting attention to little matters of detail. Owing to the demands upon our space we are unable to give so full a notice of the bazaar as it merits, but we will sum it up shortly by stating it was a decided success. To-night it will be re-opened, when in addition to the novelties of last evening, a drawing of an art union will take place in which some very valuable prizes will be won. We must not omit to mention that a brass band under the conductorship of Mr. Drew, performed some admirable selections during the evening.

The following are the names of the ladies who presided at the stalls:—

Refreshment Stall.—Mrs. Ryan, Misses Grey, Pellew, and Sole.
No. 1 Stall.—Mrs. Roche, Misses Dethier, Collins (2) and Milne.
No. 2 Stall.—Misses Bennett (2), Christie (2) and Bevell (3).
No. 3 Stall.—Mrs Francis, Misses Jury, Ahern, Dufin, McGonnell (2), McGuinness, and Scrivener.
No. 4 Stall.—Mesdames Ryan and Francis, Misses Cholwill, Stockley (2), and Russell.

Success again attended the bazaar held in the Alexandra Hall on Saturday night in connection with the Catholic body. On the previous evening the attendance was very large, but on Saturday night the hall was positively packed; indeed, up till eleven o'clock, it was almost impossible to find breathing room. A large trade was done, for who could resist the prettily-worded appeals of the pretty saleswomen and their assistants as they button-holed this one and that one. The man that could have so resisted must indeed have had a heart of adamant. The stalls looked as gay, if not gayer, than they did on the previous evening, and many a fond father made his youthful hopefuls glad with ingeniously-constructed toys purchased at those same stalls. The smiling faces and the hearty laughter of the visitors showed that they were thoroughly enjoying themselves. The Town Band, under the leadership of Mr. Garry, occupied the stage, and discoursed excellent music at intervals. In the midst of all the gay revelry in the hall, the entertainments being given in the supper-room by Miss Amy Johns and Mr. J. Wilkinson were not neglected. On the contrary, they had crowded houses and were really deserving of such. Miss Johns was particularly happy in some of her comic songs, and the sentimental solo "Ehren on the Rhine" was given with voice and expression that did not fail to bring down the house. Mr. Wilkinson in his character song, "Tim Flaherty," was excessively amusing, and had to respond to an encore. His step dancing, likewise, met with public approbation. Each of the entertainments was exceedingly good, and Mr. Buest, who accompanied the songs, is entitled to mention. Not the least attraction at the bazaar was the art union drawing, in which there were about eighty prizes. The drawing took place on the stage, Mr. J. B. Roy and Mr. A. Drew acting as scrutineers. Two little girls took the papers from the box, and handed them to the gentlemen just named, who called out the number and whether prize or blank. The following are the numbers of the tickets which have won prizes:—

Nos. 1 prize, 2799; 2, 3845; 3, 2818; 4, 1161; 5, 1302; 6, 3983; 7, 2206; 8, 3343; 9, 2269; 10, 2860; 11, 1129; 12, 3815; 13, 2542; 14, 1926; 15, 470; 16, 111; 17, 999; 18, 925; 19, 360; 20, 2432; 21, 3480; 22, 1939; 23, 2136; 24, 997; 25, 3902; 26, 996; 27, 2729; 28, 366; 29, 326; 30, 4004; 31, 314; 32, 2266; 33, 3381; 34, 3361; 35, 3382; 36, 3353; 37, 2039; 38, 1835; 39, 1245; 40, 804; 41, 896; 42, 3817; 43, 592; 44, 603; 45, 2760; 46, 2265; 47, 3604; 48,

2560; 49, 2178; 50, 2404; 51, 582; 52, 2566; 53, 2769; 54, 485; 55, 569; 56, 2322; 57, 2033; 58, 1889; 59, 561; 60, 831; 61, 4062; 62, 483; 63, 415; 64, 2083; 65, 894; 66, 2174; 67, 2764; 68, 129; 69, 3370; 70, 2720; 71, 303; 72, 514; 73, 2295; 74, 2313; 75, 2041; 76, 3898; 77, 300; 78, 3396; 79, 1068; 80, 101; 81, 3387; 82, 2272; 83, 1286; 84, 365; 85, 981; 86, 472; 87, 2711; 88, 2765; 89, 1169; 90, 321; 91, 2076; 92, 2811; 93, 1248; 94, 2258; 95, 419; 96, 3305; 97, 2364; 98, 3842; 99, 1173; 100, 1242.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

THE Irishmen of Temuka, like their brethren throughout the Colony, have taken steps to get a Volunteer corps. At a meeting held on May 5 last, Mr. J. M. Twomey, who presided, explained his reasons for initiating the movement, and in the course of his address said:—There were several reasons why Irishmen should take this step. They were unjustly accused of disloyalty, and the present time afforded them an opportunity of hurling back the falsehood in the teeth of their maligners. He felt confident that Irishmen would show that they were grossly misjudged, and that if it came to a fight they would be found in the front ranks fighting for the independence of this Colony, while some of those who accused them of disloyalty would be skulking behind gorse fences (applause). Another reason why they should form a Volunteer corps was that if it came to fighting they would have to fight in the Militia, at any rate. It would be far better for them to have an Irish Volunteer Corps of their own—and if they achieved any victories to have the credit of them—than to be swamped without a name in the Militia. It would not be they but the New Zealand Militia that did it, but as an Irish Brigade any victory which they might achieve would go to their credit. There was scarcely a battle-field in Europe in which Irishmen had not signally distinguished themselves, and if it came to war in this Colony, and an Irish Brigade was engaged in it, he felt confident that they would add another chapter to the history of the achievements of their race. (Cheers.) There was one thing no man ever dared to say against Irishmen, whatever else was said, and that was: that they were not the bravest of the brave in battle. Would it not be inspiriting to feel that every achievement would go to the credit of Irishmen, compared with being swamped namelessly in the Militia? As he had already said, this Colony was worth fighting for, and while defending it he felt sure it would be an additional incentive to Irishmen to feel that any victory gained would redound to the credit of their beloved country.

Opposition to the movement was offered by Mr. Scanell on the ground that there was no necessity for it; that it was antagonistic to the policy of Mr. Parnell, and it was a standing joke that one would have to cry "Brian Boru" or "St. Patrick" to get Irishmen to join anything.

Mr. Walsh said it would show Englishmen that where Irishmen were properly governed they were loyal.

Mr. Twomey said that, as for Mr. Scannell's sneer about Irishmen rushing forward at the cry of "Brian Boru," he was very sorry to hear it. There were plenty of people ready sneer at them without one of their own race doing it. He considered it unworthy of an Irishman, for surely for Irishmen to feel a pride in what was brave and glorious in the history of their race was no disgrace! In the words of their national poet, if it was a failing, it was "a failing that leaned to virtue's side." He for one would never be ashamed of the glorious deeds of Irishmen.

The result of the meeting was that notwithstanding some obstructionists, a resolution was carried in favour of the proposal. Up to that time the matter was kept quiet, but after the report of this meeting appeared in the paper, almost all the Irishmen in the district, both Catholic and Protestant signified their intention of joining, if not as active, as honorary members. Three meetings were held during the following week, Mr. O'Hallaran being in the chair on each occasion, with the result that on Saturday, the 9th, a list of 63 names were handed in. It was then decided that each man should sign the list, and that the list of names be forwarded to the Defence Minister. As some of those who had promised to join happened to be some distance away at the time, only 52 names were obtained. This list was forwarded to Wellington on the 14th but no reply has so far been received. It may be as well to state that it was decided to offer the services of the corps under the honourable clause of the regulations. At the meeting on the 9th, Mr. Corcoran moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Twomey for having initiated the matter. In acknowledging the compliment Mr. Twomey said it was to him a pleasure to see Irishmen of all denominations, from the grey-haired-grandfather to the grandson, uniting together harmoniously to prepare themselves for defending this beautiful land from any foreign invasion. He had taken the initiative in the matter to show their fellow-colonists that in the hour of need they would have Irishmen with them shoulder to shoulder and ready to do and dare all that was necessary for their mutual protection,

Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need American Hop Bitters daily, for nerve force. Read

Poor Clifford Lloyd is still on the *shaughraun*. It seems that his illness has not quite left him, but nevertheless it appears that he is to resume duty in Ulster in a short time. We are inclined to believe that as he has been "ill" for such a long period he ought to be totally incapacitated for work by this time, but we suppose his illness has been to a large extent a diplomatic one, heard of more in answers given by Irish Chief Secretaries in the House of Commons than felt by himself. Questioned by Mr. Kenny on Tuesday night, Mr. Bannerman stated that Mr. Lloyd had been on sick leave for some time, but that he would shortly resume his duties in a district in the North of Ireland. We congratulate the people of Limerick that they are to escape further protection at Mr. Lloyd's hands.—*Nation*.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STROBACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended May 20, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—235 head were yarded for this day's market, representing all qualities. Prime quality was in moderate request, but ordinary and medium scarcely realised store prices, and a large number of those were turned out unsold. Prices for all sorts were lower to-day by 2s 6d per 100lb. Best bullocks brought £7 to £8 10s. One draft of eight prime heavy bullocks from North Canterbury realised £9 5s to £10; ordinary and medium, £4 to £6 10s. We sold on account of F. Simmons and others bullocks at up to £7; and quote prime beef 17s 6d, ordinary 12s 6d to 15s per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Twenty-seven were penned. All sold under the hammer at from 8s 6d to 25s each.

Fat Sheep.—3,046 were penned. Of these 500 were merino wethers, the balance cross-breds, the quality ranging from good to prime. This number was again far in excess of trade requirements, and although a few pens of really prime heavy weights realised up to last week's rates, medium suffered a further decline, besides having to turn a great many out. Best crossbreds brought (wethers) 15s to 16s; ewes, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; others, 9s 6d to 12s 6d; merino wethers, 8s to 9s 6d. We quote prime mutton 1½d; ordinary, 1d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—There were only 15 penned, which sold at 11s 9d.

Fat Pigs.—210 were penned. The market was dull, all sorts suffering a heavy decline on late rates.

Store Cattle.—There is inquiry for large-framed well-bred cattle in forward condition, but in the meantime we have no transactions to report.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly auction on Monday we offered a good catalogue. The attendance of buyers was good, and prices realised under good competition were rather over those of last week. Country dry cross-breds brought, for low and medium, 1s 5d to 2s 9d; full-wool, 3s to 4s 9d; merino, low to medium, 1s 6d to 3s 1d; full-wool, 3s 3d to 4s 10d; dry pelts, 1½d to 9d; butchers' green cross-breds, 2s 5d to 2s 10d; do, do, merino, 2s to 2s 8d.

Rabbit-skins.—There is a fair market for all coming to hand, but in sympathy with rates now ruling in London market, prices here are lower by 8d to 4d per lb as compared with those ruling here this time last year.

Hides.—We have no alteration to report in the disposal of these. We cleared out all to hand at the prices ruling here for some considerable time, viz., light, 3d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; heavy, 4d to 4½d, in good condition and free from offal.

Tallow.—The demand is somewhat weaker; large and medium lots are slow of sale, and only country rendered, which arrive in small lots, are all being disposed of for local use, at, for inferior and mixed, 18s to 20s; medium, 21s to 23s; good to prime, 24s to 25s; and rough fat, 14s to 16s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: During the past week there has been little or no alteration to report in this market. All coming forward in good hard condition met with buyers at late rates. Unfortunately a large portion of that coming to hand is unfit for milling, owing, no doubt, to the wet weather experienced during the last few weeks; but even this class of wheat is easily disposed of, the market being quite bare of this description for a considerable time. We quote choice milling velvet and Tuscan, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; medium do., 3s 2d to 3s 3d; other good milling sorts, 3s to 3s 2d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s; inferior and damp, 2s 3d to 2s 8d (ex store), bags weighed in.—Oats: There has been no material change to note in this market during the past week. Supplies continue to come forward very freely, but as growers are to a large extent holding, also the demand for space in the Melbourne steamers being beyond their carrying capacity, business has consequently been considerably contracted. We quote prime milling, 1s 9d; short, bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; medium and discolored, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d; and but little demand for the latter.—Barley: There is fair demand for suitable samples for malting, but the market is scarcely so firm. We quote prime malting, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; milling and feed are seldom inquired for.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET MAY 21, 1885.

J. H. KILGOUR, Grain and Produce Broker reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: The demand for prime milling continues fairly active at 3s 2d to 3s 4d for best quality, and 3s to 3s 1d for medium; fowl feed, 2s 4d to 2s 7d.—Oats: There has been an active demand for shipping, but as supplies fully keep pace with the demand there is no improvement in price to report. I quote bright short feed at 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; malting, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; inferior and long oats, 1s 6d to 1s 7d.—Barley: There is still a fair demand for malting parcels at up to 3s 9d for any really prime samples. My sales have been at 3s 7d for medium quality malting. There is no demand for other descriptions.—Chaff: I have placed all consignments at £8 per ton for best quality.—Potatoes: Supplies have come forward rather more freely this week, but still the market is barely supplied. All my consignments have been disposed of at £3 5s for best Derwents.—Butter: There is a fair business doing at 8½d per lb. for prime quality, but any really choice lots might fetch 9d.—Eggs: Supplies still short and prices about same as last week.—Cheese: 4½d per lb. for best quality.

MR. F. MCNEANAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 6d, fowl's feed 1s 6d to 2s 6d; barley, malting 3s to 3s 6d, milling 2s 0d to 3s 0d, feeding 2s; oatmeal hay, £3; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £3 15s; pollard, £4 10s; flour, £8 to £8 10s; oatmeal, 11s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 8d; eggs, 2s 3d; salt butter, 8d; cheese, 4d to 5d; bacon, 8d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes, Derwents £3 0s to £3 5s, kidneys £2 5s.

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WAIMATE	TIMARU	GREYMOUTH	WANGANUI	WAIPAWA	NAPIER

FATHER LAMBERT'S 'NOTES ON INGERSOLL.'

The sharpest criticisms of Ingersoll (the great American Atheist) ever printed, written by

FATHER L. A. LAMBERT,
of Waterloo, New York.

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The following excerpts are from some of the many and lengthy notices these "Notes" have received from the Catholic and Protestant Press, as well as secular, throughout America:—

"It is a book that should be in the hand of every Catholic."—*Notre Dame Scholastic*."As acceptable to any good Methodist or Baptist as it is to any good Catholic."—*Rochester Union* (Protestant)."Lambert gives Ingersoll a scathing such as he has never had before. He takes the very hide off of him. This is the most deserved castigation this Attila of infidelity ever enjoyed. It will be good for his soul (if he has any) to read his own condemnation and digest it."—*American Christian Review* (Campbellite).Father Lambert takes a firm hold of the infidel at the very start, and keeps him in the toils until he disposes of him."—*Bay City Chronicle* (secular).DUNEDIN: JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE,
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Ladies' Ottoman Cloth Capes, lined and trimmed with Fur, 1s 6d to 3s.

Fur-lined Cloaks.

New Waterproof Circular Cloaks, from 9s 11d.

Extraordinary value in Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, and all Heavy Goods, all imported direct, and bought in the Cheapest Market; all marked at the very Lowest Cash Prices.

New Feather and Chenille (mixed) Trimmings, New Feather Trimmings, New Plush Trimmings, New Gimp, New Ornaments New Fringes.

THE STOCKING PERFECTA.

These Hose are SPLICED AT ALL POINTS, rendering darning unnecessary, and are much more durable than ordinary makes.

Ladies' Hose, from 6d per pair to 5s 6d.

We are also offering REMARKABLY GREAT BARGAINS in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cashmere Taffeta, Lisle Thread, and New Makes in Gloves in Plain and Fancy Wrists, from two to eight-button lengths, including all the LATEST NOVELTIES.

MILLINERY.

Before purchasing your Millinery, we would ask you to call and note the prices.

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195 AND 197 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN, AND PALMERSTON.THE FORMAL OPENING OF
S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE,
WELLINGTON.

On JUNE 1 the College will be opened for the

RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

Classes will be formed immediately.

Prospectuses may be had on application to His LORDSHIP BISHOP REDWOOD, or the RECTOR of the College, or to the Local CLERGY.

PROSPECTUS.

St. Patrick's College is under the special patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington.

President—Right Rev. Dr. Redwood.

Rector—Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M.

The course of education comprises Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages; Literature, History, and Sciences; Drawing, Painting, Music, and the other general branches of a highly liberal education.

The students are prepared for commercial pursuits, for the Civil Service, and the University degrees.

The religious education of the students will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance.

Non-Catholic students will be required to attend the common religious exercises, and to conform to the Rules of the College.

As the number of places still at our disposal is limited, parents and guardians are earnestly requested to apply for admission of students not later than the first week in May.

General knowledge equivalent to the Government Second Standard will be required for admission to the College.

TERMS:

Boarders—Students under 12 years ... 30 Guineas per annum.

over 12 " 40 "

Half-Boarding—Day Scholars (or those taking

daily luncheon in the College) 5 , per quarter.

Day Scholars " 3 "

In the case of brothers, a reduction will be made by private agreement.

Entrance Fee " 3 Guineas.

EXTRAS. Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting; Italian and German languages.

OUTFIT.

Each student requires the following outfit:—

1. A Summer and Winter Uniform.

2. Two ordinary Suits of Clothing for week days.

3. Three Night Shirts, 6 Day Shirts, 6 Pairs of Socks, 6 Pocket Handkerchiefs, 3 Table Napkins, 2 Pairs of Boots, 1 Pair of Slippers, 2 Pairs of Sheets, 2 Pillow Cases, 4 Towels; Combs, Brushes, and other dressing articles; 1 Silver Spoon, and Knife and Fork.

Outfits can be procured at the College, provided notice be given in due time.

PAYMENTS.

Payments are to be made quarterly and in advance.

No reduction may be expected in case of absence or withdrawal before the end of a quarter.

Some Scholarships will be opened for competition, and advertised in due time, in favour of Catholic students.

For further particulars, application may be made to the President, the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers, and the local Clergy.

FRANCIS REDWOOD,

PRESIDENT.

Wellington, 4th April, 1885.

THE SISTERS OF OUR LADY OF MERCY of GREYMOUTH, having completed very considerable additions to their Convent Schools, are now prepared to receive a limited number of BOARDERS.

The Convent is beautifully situated on a high ground which commands an extensive view of the harbour and ocean.

Every attention is paid to the proficiency and health of the children.

For terms apply at the Convent.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—Principal wanted for St.

Leo's High School. Application to be made immediately to the Rev. L. M. GINAFY, S.M., Mis. Rect., Christchurch.

THE VOTE OF DUBLIN.

(The Nation, March 21.)

By the overwhelming majority of 41 votes to 17 the Dublin Corporation on Monday last resolved that they would take no part in the demonstrations which are being organised by the Castle party for the reception of the Prince of Wales. In so doing that body acted in a manner worthy of the representative character, worthy of their position as the highest of all the elected bodies in Ireland, and worthy of the regard in which they are held by the Irish people.

It was no doubt a strong measure; it was surprising to most people; but to the slavish West-British faction it was positively horrifying. But by it every patriot heart in Ireland has been cheered and comforted. From the national point of view it would be simply a scandal to find the Dublin Corporation, after all that has occurred in Ireland during the past four or five years—not to go any further back—taking a part in public displays and festivities which most certainly would be counted in favour of the Government of this country and against the national movement—in favour of the Crimes Act, in favour of police rule, blood-money, bibles to informers, and extra taxation, in favour of Hallisy, and Clifford Lloyd, and Earl Spencer, and against Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party. That is certainly the way in which their action would be scored by the British Press if they were weak enough to go down to Kingstown or Westland-row and join with various packs of flunkies in the presentation of what are called loyal addresses to the Prince of Wales. The story would go out that the discontent of the country was unreal, that its grievances were fictitious, that reforms were unnecessary, that political concessions would be a mistake, and that all that would ever be necessary to stifle any complaints that might arise amongst the people would be to send some one of England's large stock of royal princes on a flying trip through the country. Wisely and well have the Dublin Corporation done in taking care that no action of theirs should give opportunity for such misrepresentations. Not even their enemies are able to deny that their conduct in this case is dignified and self-respecting, while from their friends—that is to say, the patriotic masses of the Irish people—it has evoked feelings of lively pleasure and heartfelt gratitude.

The charges of subserviency to exterior dictation that have been urged against the popular members of the Corporation have no weight or substance in them. It is true that some of those gentlemen were for a time in favour of presenting to the Prince an address of a strongly national character; but further consideration and a little fair argument put that view out of their minds. In the first place, there was the likelihood that the Prince would decline to accept an address of that kind; in the next place, should such an address be accepted, its national tone would be disregarded by the adulators of the Prince and the managers of his visit, while the fact would be emphasised that the Dublin Corporation hastened to mix with the Freemason and Orange bodies and, without any legal obligation on them so to do, laid their homage at the feet of the Prince of Wales and Earl Spencer. The right course for the Corporation was that which they have adopted—to keep out of the business, and to reserve their welcomes for men who, whether they be princes, peers, or commoners, come to Ireland not to prop up rotten institutions, not to rehabilitate odious administrators, but to confer benefits upon and to bring freedom to the Irish people. The action of the Corporation marks a great advance in the public spirit of that body, or, we might rather say, in the spirit of the constituencies that have elected them. There is in this incident a lesson which it may be hoped our rulers will take to heart. It is that nothing can be gained by deferring the concession of rights which must be yielded to the Irish people, and that the best policy which the rulers of England can adopt is, before the mind travels any farther in the direction it is taking, to effect an honourable settlement with the Irish nation of the national question which is at issue between the two countries.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY AND
MR. PARNELL.(To the Editor of the *Tablet*.)

SIR.—In reference to the statement alleged by the *St. James Gazette* to be current "in Roman Catholic circles," I beg to say that, so far as I am concerned, the statement is untrue. The English Bishops have had no proposal submitted to them by me, and, therefore, have not condemned any such proposal. Nor has any proposal on the subject reached me from the Bishop of Salford. The Irish Parliamentary party are nearly all Catholics. I believe them to be sincere Catholics, and no friends to M. Henri Rochefort. Asked or unasked, I have no doubt they will use their best exertions in Parliament to save our Catholic education in England from the gradual extinction which threatens it.—I am sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD Bishop of Nottingham.

St. Barnabas' Cathedral, Nottingham, 19th March, 1885.

The following is the paragraph referred to:—

"It is positively stated in Roman Catholic circles that Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, and Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, whose Land League sympathies are well known, recently proposed to their brother prelates to follow the example of the Irish hierarchy, and formally entrust the cause of Catholic education in England to the so-called Irish Parliamentary party. The ecclesiastical authorities to whom the project was submitted were, it is said, unanimous in their condemnation of any scheme for admitting M. Henri Rochefort's friends to their councils on this matter. The proposers, however, were not to be rebuffed; and one of them has, it is alleged, endeavoured, ever since his colleagues have expressed their dissent from his views, to open communications with Archbishop Croke's confidant, through the medium of Mr. Arthur Moore, the Home Rule member for Clonmel."

A SPLIT IN THE WALL.

THE Prince of Wales, who succeeded Lord Ripon as Grand Master of the English Free Masons, recently wrote a letter to one of his eminent French brethren in the sect, in which he said that "English Free Masons have always held to the belief that God is the first and greatest landmark of genuine Free Masonry." The Continental Free Masons will, doubtless, regard this assertion as British hypocrisy. *La Chaine d'Union*, of Paris, is a Masonic authority. In its January number it points a discourse in which the chief object of Masonic war is announced to be the priests. "Yes," writes another contributor to the *Chaine d'Union*, "we are revolutionists, like the Albigenes, the Huguenots, the Descartes, the Spinossas; like the Saint-Justes, the Robespierres; like the Fenians and the Jacobines." A certain Masonic Brother Courdaveaux delivered a discourse on original sin—which is, according to this Masonic organ, a base falsehood, invented for the delusion of Catholics.

"It is unnecessary to say," remarks the *Chaine d'Union*—the organ, let us remember, of that sect which dedicates public monuments in Christian countries—"it is unnecessary to say that the profound erudition of Brother Courdaveaux had but little trouble in showing his auditors how unworthy of belief was this invention of original sin, which had only entered the world about four hundred or five hundred years after Jesus Christ; for His coming we have no other reason (at least according to the Scriptures) than to save us from this sin."

The facts and the reasoning of the *Chaine d'Union* are very Ingoldsian!—New York *Freeman*.

THE "IRISH" IN AMERICA.

AN American who states that he has not a drop of Irish blood in his veins, contributes a spirited article on England and the dynamiter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He says:

"Americans have more reasons and far stronger ones, too, for being interested in Ireland and the Irish than you had for interest in Italy and the Italians or any of your other historic fads. For forty years the Irish have been in great numbers among us. They are among our brightest lawyers, our shrewdest and broadest publicists, our best scholars and teachers, the newspaper Press, and our boldest and busiest merchants. I know that Americans—and we all err in this respect—speak jeeringly or angrily of 'the Irish' in America when we really refer to a small—very small—portion of that race. Do not be deceived by that phrase. It covers at the widest one-twentieth of the Irish people of America, and it is quite freely used in the presence of and quite often by the remaining nineteen-twentieths with a very fair understanding all round what and what is meant by it. As for these nineteen Irishmen out of twenty they're good citizens, good neighbours, friends, they are as much Americans as we, whose ancestors were English Puritans or Dutch traders, or French Huguenots, and we like them and sympathize with them. Make no mistake about this other point, too, that as between England and Ireland, case against case, we are almost to a man against you and with Ireland. Now, then, to get a step nearer the point, why do not all these Englishmen who concede privately or socially that Home Rule is merely a question of time say so publicly? Why do not your papers say what their editors and proprietors really think about Ireland and the Irish question instead of doing dumb fetish worship before some intangible relic of bygone race and religious superstition, which nobody dares define, and which you are ashamed to try and illuminate? If it must be done, why not do it graciously now instead of doing it sourly and grudgingly, when you have to, and when the recipients feel like kicking you instead of thanking? The answer is, 'that is not the English way of doing things.' It is an answer I have heard many times generally with a smile of formidable, amused introspection, with frank confessions of results almost as common here now as among Americans. But so long as you make this answer to the American inquiry just so long you cannot expect Americans to get excited because your detectives are not as smart as your dynamiters. For they are your dynamiters, the fruit of your laws, your prejudices, your injustice, your obstinacy."

SYMPATHY WITH EL MAHDI.

IN reading some of our exchanges, we are struck by the vehement expressions of sympathy for El Mahdi. Very loyal Englishmen may pretend to think that British conquest in the East means the spread of Christianity; intelligent Englishmen, loyal or not, do not pretend this; but they say justly, that British conquests in the East means the protection of Christianity wherever it exists. El Mahdi is a fanatic. Missionaries and Sisters are in his power; it is not only against the English, but against Christianity, that he is arrayed. Although the Christian writers of some of our exchanges cannot sympathise with the motives in English conquest in the East, and the exaggerated sorrow expressed in America for England's losses in the Soudan seems entirely unnecessary, yet condolence with a Mohammedan fanatic is inconsistent with Christian professions. Similarly, Irish sympathy with Russia is entirely misplaced. England has her Ireland, Russia has her Poland, in which penal laws have never been repealed. Patriotism, even in print, ought to be tempered by reason.—New York *Freeman*.

The Pope held an important conference at the Vatican on Monday, when, it is reported, it was determined to hold a Sacred Consistory before Easter. A number of bishops will then be appointed, and an encyclical addressed to the heads of the Church in the various countries will be issued. The creation of Cardinals will not take place; it is said, before the first half of May.—*Nation*, April 14

**GREAT
DISPLENISHING SALE
OF
NEWLY IMPORTED SPRING AND SUMMER
DRAPEY,
AT
SAUNDERS AND COMPANY'S
£50,000 WORTH
MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1884.**

**ALL GOODS ARE NEW, SOUND, AND FRESH.
SAUNDERS AND COMPANY
PRINCES STREET
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CATHOLIC DEPOT
(P.O. Box 91),
WELLINGTON.**

We have just received per direct steamers:—
The Beauties of Faith, or Power of Mary's Patronage, 8s net.
One Hundred Short Sermons, Rev. H. J. Thomas, 12s.
European Civilization, Catholicity, and Protestantism Compared, Balmes, 18s 6d net.
Complete works of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.B., 2 vols. in one, 21s.
Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible, 4s 6d.
The Christian Father, What He Should Be, Rev. L. Lambert, 4s
Catholic Church and Christian State, 2 vols., 21s, Hergenrother.
The Christian Mother, Rev. W. Cramer, 4s 6d.
Directorium Asceticum, Rev. J. B. Scaramelli, S.J. 4 vols., 28s.
Sacerdotale, Rev. F. B. Waluy, S.J., 5s.
Burnett's, The Path Which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church, 13s 6d.
Christ and His Church, 6s 6d. The Protestant Reformation, 6s 6d, by Rev. T. S. Preston.
Points of Controversy, Rev. C. F. Smarius, S.J., 6s 6d. Sacred Rhetoric on the Art of Preaching, 7s 6d.
Sermons for all Sunday and Festivals, Rev. J. N. Sweeney, 11s.
The Church and Her Enemies, M. Muller, C.S.S.R., 9s 6d (Complete Works to arrive shortly).
The Eternal Priesthood, Cardinal Manning, 5s 6d.
Short Sermons, Rev. J. X. Schouppe, S.J., 10s 6d.
The Life of the Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, by J. L. Spalding, 11s.
The Endowments of Man, Bishop Ullathorne, 10s 6d.
Catholicity, Protestantism, and Infidelity, Wenninger, 5s 6d.
Sacred Eloquence, or Theory and Practice of Preaching, Rev. T. Potter, 6s 6d.
First Irish Book, 3d; 2nd do., 6d; Self-Instructor in Irish, 9d.
Irish Copy Book, 6d; Irish Grammar Rules, 9d; Dowling's Irish and English Catechism, 4s.
Moore's Irish Melodies, with Piano Accompaniment, handsomely bound, 4s 6d and 9s 6d.
And other works, a catalogue of which will be forwarded at once on application.

A splendid assortment of Religious objects just to hand from France, comprising Medals, Fonts, Pictures for Prayer Books, and Crucifixes in Bronze and Nickel, beautifully mounted on Polished Cross, very suitable for Churches, Religious Houses, or Private Oratories.
Photos of St. Patrick's College, St. Mary's of the Angels, and St. Mary's, etc., post free.
Photos of St. Patrick's College, ONLY CABINET SIZE, post free, 1s.

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Insist on having NOONDAY OIL from your Grocer.

Get the best—brilliant, safe.
Less consumption of oil, less filling and trimming of lamps and cheaper in the end than low-test dangerous oils that are sold at of lamps, a lower price.

Every tin stamped to avoid counterfeits.

To be had from all first-class Grocers.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, QUEENSTOWN.

(Situated amidst beautiful scenery, and in a healthy position).

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Branch of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin.)

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MORAN

The Course of Instruction comprises:—An English Education in all its branches, Latin, French, German and Italian Languages and Literature, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Day Pupils, £12 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Boarders under Ten Years are not charged extra for Music.

INFANT DAY SCHOOL.

(For Children under 10 years of age)

English and Rudiments of French 10s. per month.

Visiting Hours: From 4 to 5 p.m. On Business: 9 to 9.30 a.m.

GREAT LAND SALE.

FITZHERBERT DISTRICT.

THE WELLINGTON AND MANWATU RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Will sell, about

JANUARY NEXT,

Several Blocks of Land in Fitzherbert and adjoining districts, on

VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

The Blocks have been divided into suitable sections, varying in size from 70 to 300 acres.

All the sections have frontages to well-graded roads, which are now being cleared, so that intending purchasers can examine the land the day before the sale.

Early in December plans showing area and locality, with description, classifying the character and quality of the sections, will be issued.

It is almost unnecessary to refer to the excellence of the Fitzherbert country. That portion of it which has been sold by the Government is occupied by a large and industrious body of settlers, who are unanimous in speaking of the great productive power of the land, the geniality of the climate, and the advantages attending the settlement in the district. The whole of the land to be offered by the Company will bear the most favourable comparison with the land already sold by the Government, both as to soil and general adaptability for successful farming operations.

Future advertisements will give full details of terms, time of sale, and means how to obtain accurate and complete information of the land for sale.

JAS. WALLACE, Secretary.

Wellington, 14th November, 1884.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.

Conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart.

Under the patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. REDWOOD Lord Bishop of Wellington.

The Convent is a fine spacious building, most favourably located in one of the pleasantest parts of the city. The site is elevated, healthy and beautiful, commanding a splendid view of the ocean and distant snowy mountains. The Grounds are extensive, allowing a great range for out-door exercise and amusements; and the buildings are provided with every recent improvement conducive to health and comfort.

Payments to be made, at least, quarterly, *in advance*.
For further particulars apply to the

REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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J. have

**REMOVED from Corner of Manse and Stafford streets
to more Central Premises**

**47 PRINCES STREET, City Hotel Buildings, where
he has opened with a**

**NEW STOCK of Tweeds, Fancy Coatings and Vests,
Hats, Shirts, Scarfs, Collars, &c., in great variety**

NOTE.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY, late of Keast and McCarthy's Brewery Company, has been appointed as CANVASSER and COLLECTOR to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET Company.

THE INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE OF
IRELAND.

THE following is the speech delivered by Dr. Bernard O'Connor at the banquet held in London under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, M.P., on St. Patrick's Day:—

I do not propose to attempt to inflict on this company of Irishmen a piece of deception in the form of what used to be known as a "prosperity speech," or to seek to prove, after the fashion of Hancock, that Ireland under British misrule ought to be the most contented country on the face of God's earth. Still we cannot close our eyes to the fact that that land boasts of no less than *seven* distinct coal districts, one of which alone has been calculated to contain over sixty-three millions of tons of anthracite, which after deducting the cost of putting it into the market, could be sold for less than 1ls 9d the ton; that it is a country of the 20 millions of acres of which over 2½ millions—divided about equally into flat and mountain bog—afford a practically inexhaustible supply of dry turf, which substance, if properly prepared, yields, whether on the domestic hearth or in the factory engine, a heat-producing effect scarcely inferior to that of coal—and this, too, at a cost of 7s 6d per ton. I will say nothing of otherwise waste lands which would still have occupied a greater extent of surface than they do at the present moment had it not been for the hunger-stamped labour of those toilers in sorrow—the peasantry of Ireland—once ground down, almost to the earth, by exacting, rapacious, and blood-sucking landlords. We must not exclude from our view that it is a country blessed with a liberal rainfall computed to be to the annual extent of 36 inches, of which 24 inches evaporate, thus leaving 12 inches to find their way down to the sea. The average height of the whole country being about 450 feet above the sea level, we readily calculate (since we know the extent of the whole island) that, in engineering phraseology, a horsepower of nearly 1½ millions is annually wasted in the absence of machinery. It would be superfluous to remind you of the plethora of deep harbours which, at the present moment, are remarkable for the absence of shipping. Then there are the minerals; and if the country had nothing left but its minerals it would still possess literally mines of untold wealth. No pig-iron ever worked at Dudley or Cyfartha ever reached the standard of purity of the iron of Connacht, yet this can be manufactured at a smaller cost and is equal to the celebrated "Black Band" of Glasgow. The malleable bar iron of the Lough Allen district can be turned out at £6 7s 6d the ton, while a corresponding article in Staffordshire costs over £8. The various ores of copper, the carbonate (represented by malachite and azurite), the subsulphide, and the copper-pyrites are found in nearly every country; and lead, such as we have at Glendalough, is even more plentiful. But I should only weary you were I to extend the list beyond the enumeration of such minerals as manganese, antimony, sulphur (which exists in enormous quantities), cobalt, alum, silver, and gold. I may say that 200 years ago alum and coppers were largely manufactured in Tralee, and the soft slate, containing coppers, utilised medicinally, was known throughout Europe as the "Irish stone." In one country alone (Wicklow) are to be found copper, lead, and sulphur in profuse quantities and, to a less extent, silver and gold. No country was ever more famed for the beauty of its white and its black marble, no other soil ever afforded so ample a supply of material for the manufacture of the finest porcelain clay. The quartz, flint, and sand of Donegal, Antrim, and Mayo are of finer quality than the same classes of substances (used in the manufacture of glass) which are obtained in the South of England. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the main support of the people, as a matter of fact, is obtained *above*, and not from *below*, the surface of the soil. And what a soil! Why, according to the calculations of agricultural statisticians (Irish, French, and British), it is physically capable of affording sufficient food for over thirty millions of inhabitants. And yet we are told that the cause of Ireland's poverty is her surplus population—a British misstatement (whether deliberate or ignorant I care not) which, to say the least, is an economising of the truth. But, sir, why should a country blessed with such a soil, below which abounds such mineral treasure and upon which there struggles for existence a population comprising some of the brightest, the fairest, and the most gifted of the human race—why should such a country, I ask, be so far behind in the race of nations? Why are those mines deserted which centuries ago were so prolific in their output? Why is that waterpower neglected which, Sisyphus-like, is, with so much prodigality, ever wasting its energies? Why are the material resources of Ireland to-day practically unknown, her agriculture precarious, and her commerce at a standstill? Why are her people so often on the brink of starvation and always on a numerical decline? The hand of England alone supplies the answer. But are we to stand idle? Is Ireland to lie supine with her people pondering in sadness over the bitter experience of their country, an experience which, as a dimmed lantern, sheds its gloomy rays over the gory pages of that country's history—the long and bloody record of England's perfidy, atrocity, and crime? How can the industries and commerce of Ireland be revived? Is it by our trusting the fair but false promises of Ministers that the resources of our country will be utilised for the benefit of our race? The promises of Ministers! Was it not Colonel North, a Conservative among Conservatives, who said that "nothing was more insecure than a security, nothing more unsafe than a safeguard, and nothing more elastic and untrustworthy than the conscience of an English Minister"? Is it by the smiles of royalty that poverty is banished, and by princely visits that contentment is spread around? I know not, sir, what we have done—what the people of Ireland have done that they should be treated as children. I am at a loss to conceive how it comes that the so-called "Royal" Dublin Society takes upon itself to give to certain Royal visitors a ball at Ball's-bride in the name of the citizens of Dublin! I sincerely trust that the people of Ireland will be influenced by feelings of self-respect, and will see in this visit but the theatrical trick of a moribund Ministry and the last desperate effort of a discredited Viceroy. Let us hope that no future Byron, addressing himself to the Ireland of to-day, will sing (as was sung before):—

But he comes, the Messiah of royalty comes!
Like a goodly Leviathan rolled from the waves;
Then receive him as best such an advent becomes,
With a legion of cooks and an army of slaves.

Nor (what has not been sung before):—
But let not his name be thine idol alone;
On his right hand, behold! a Sejanus appears—
A Suspender called Spencer, who, as each one will own,
Is a wretch never named without curses and jeers.

No, sir, it is not by royal visits that the industries of Ireland will be stimulated. Nor will our object be attained by patiently and humbly waiting on that treacherous, black-livered jail—English public opinion. The power of English public opinion! Sir, in those statements respecting the power of English public opinion I perceive not so much the evidences of any power which might be manifested in the ordinary routine of every-day experience, but I recognise rather the feeble and infinitesimal power of an inflated and hostile imagination. No, sir, our remedy is to be found in unity amongst ourselves, in trusting to our own exertions, and in our striving in all things to do whatever little in may be—there is in our power to encourage the manufacturing and the farming industries of our country. Whatever their ideas of political economy may be, the Irishmen in this city have now an opportunity of doing so, for there has been established for nearly twelve months in London, in the neighbourhood of Long Acre, a store for the sale of farm produce exclusively Irish, and to lend a helping hand to so laudable and patriotic an endeavour seems to me to be a matter of far greater importance than some Irishmen—and presumably good Irishmen—in London have up to the present moment seemed to suppose. Sir, a country's career is mainly of the past and in the future. Its present is but momentary and dissolving. May Ireland's lot be likened to the magic picture cast upon the screen in which the past does not influence the future, and the future is not modelled upon the past. May we live to welcome that day when the industries and commerce of Ireland, under the fostering care of a native legislature, will again be in the ascendant, and may we all have a voice in the shout of triumph which, from the Causeway in the North to Skibbereen in Munster, from Carnsore Point in Wexford to the shores of Sligo Bay, will ascend at the glorious tidings of the freedom of our country. Before I sit down, sir, may I hope—and I trust sincerely that all here will unite in the enthusiastic expression of that hope—that English intolerance—not only in Ireland but all the world over—being soon (I hope very soon) effectually checked, peace to our country, based upon just and honourable terms, may quickly return, and that the sword of oppression being sheathed and the cannon of Ministerial and police misrepresentation and coercion being silent, the people of Ireland may go forward to win those social triumphs—and I lay great stress upon the social triumphs—which bring no sorrow in their train, which, if less dazzling, are still far more enduring than the most brilliant achievements of arms.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

(San Francisco Monitor.)

TWENTY-TWO years ago John Boyle O'Reilly enlisted in the Prince of Wales's regiment, the tenth Hussars. He was then about 19 years old. A well educated boy, of ardent temperament and sincerely devoted to the Irish cause, he did what he could in the regiment to promote the revolutionary movement that began in 1863. His connection with the Fenian movement was discovered. He was arrested, tried and convicted of high treason, and was sentenced in July, 1865, to imprisonment for life. This sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for twenty years. O'Reilly spent about a year in the English prisons, working in the chain gangs. In November, 1867, he was transported to West Australia in the convict ship Hougoumont, crowded with felons. For about thirteen months he worked at road making near Bunbury in the penal colony, associating with convicts and ticket-of-leave men. Various accounts of the manner of his escape in February, 1869, have been printed. The true story was not known until Mr. O'Reilly had been in the country ten years or more, when time had removed all danger of inculpating certain friends who had risked so much in assisting him to freedom.

In the list of absconders printed early in 1869 in the official *Police Gazette* of West Australia, there appeared this paragraph:—

"2.—John Boyle O'Reilly, Registered number, 9,843. Imperial convict; arrived in Colony per convict ship Hougoumont in 1868; sentenced to twenty years 9th July, 1866. Description—Healthy appearance; present age, 25 years; 5 feet 7½ inches high, black hair, brown eyes, oval visage, dark complexion; an Irishman. Absconded from Convict Road party, Bunbury, on the 18th of February, 1869."

The man to whom Boyle O'Reilly owed his liberty was a good Catholic priest, the Rev. Patrick McCabe, "whose parish extended over hundreds of miles of bush, and whose only parishioners were convicts and ticket-of-leave men." He was a scholar and gentleman of rare accomplishments, "almost always in the saddle, riding alone from camp to camp, and sleeping in his blanket under the trees at night." "He was an ideal disciple of Christ," says Mr. O'Reilly, "who laboured only for his Master. He was the best influence, indeed in my time he was the only good influence, on the convicts in the whole district of Bunbury." We continue the quotations from Mr. O'Reilly's own narrative:

"One day this remarkable man rode to my hut, and we walked together into the bush. I had then made all my plans for escape, and I freely told him my intention. 'It's an excellent way to commit suicide,' he said; and he would not speak of it any more. As he was leaving me, however, he leaned from the saddle and said: 'Don't think of that again. Let me think out a plan for you. You will bear from me before long.'

"He went away and I waited weeks and months and never heard a word. I was not compelled to work with the criminal gang on the

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roads, but had charge of their stores and carried the warden's weekly report to Bunbury depot. Finally, one day on my way with this report, I came to a place known as the Race Course. As I crossed it I heard a *coo-eo*, or bush cry, and saw a man coming towards me. He was a big, handsome fellow, with an axe on his shoulder. He came to me with a friendly smile. 'My name is Maguire,' he said, 'and I am a friend of Father Mac's, and he has been speaking about you.' Seeing my hesitation, he drew a card from his wallet, on which Father McCabe had written a few words to me. Then I trusted him. This was December, 1868. Some American whalers were expected to touch at Bunbury in February for water. After two months of suspense, news came to O'Reilly of the arrival of the barks. Maguire announced that he had arranged with the Captain of one of the whalers, the Vigilant of New Bedford, to cruise for two or three days just outside of Australian waters, and take the fugitive on board from a small boat. On the night of Feb. 18 O'Reilly waited until the warden had visited his hut, put on a pair of freeman's shoes, as the trackers could easily discern the marks of a regular convict's boot, and struck into the bush:

"About 11 o'clock I came to the old convict station, and lay down behind an old gum tree at the roadside. In about half an hour or so two men rode up, but they passed on; they were farmers probably, or may be a patrol of mounted police. Shortly after, I heard horses at a sharp trot. They halted near me and I heard 'Patrick's Day' whistled clear and low. In an instant I was with them—Maguire and another friend, M——. They led a spare horse. I mounted at once, and without a word we struck into the bush at a gallop. For hours we rode on in silence."

They reached the shore, found a small boat ready for them and pulled about forty miles to a point where they expected to meet the New Bedford whaler. No one had thought to bring food or water, and for twenty-four hours or more the sufferings of the party were intense. At 1 o'clock on the third day they made out the Vigilant, under full sail, steering north. They pulled towards her with light hearts.

"She was steering straight towards us, so we stopped pulling and waited for her. But we were bound to be woefully disappointed. When she was within two miles of our boat she fell off several points, as if to avoid us. Every one stared in amazement. Maguire kept saying that Captain Baker had given his word of honour as a man, and he could not believe that he would break it. One of the men stood up in the boat and gave a loud hail that must have been heard by all on board. No answer. Again he hailed, and we all joined in the shout. No answer. It only seemed that the Vigilant turned a point further from us. At last she came abreast of our boat which was then about three miles distant. Maguire hoisted a white shirt on the end of an oar, and we shouted again. But the Vigilant passed on, and left our boat to its fate." They landed on the beach, and O'Reilly's friends went back to Bunbury, promising to return in a week, and leaving him hiding in a secluded sand valley close to the shore. He climbed a tree and caught an opossum, and also captured a few kangaroo rats. These animals supplied him with food. After three days O'Reilly, still believing that Captain Baker must be cruising for him somewhere off the coast, resolved to make another attempt to board the whaler. The rowboat was too heavy for him to pull alone. Six or seven miles further up the beach he found an old dory, half-buried in the sand. He dug the dory out, he launched it, made it watertight by plugging the cracks with paper bark, and put to sea alone:

"Before night I had passed the headland, and was on the Indian ocean. I knew there was a current going northward. Next morning I gave up pulling, and sat down to watch and wait. It was very hot. The sun flamed above, and the reflection from the water was scorching. That day, towards noon, I saw a sail. It was the Vigilant—there was no other vessel there. She drew near to me, so near that I heard voices on deck. I saw the men aloft on the lookout, but they did not see me—at least Captain Baker says so. She sailed away again, and was out of sight before night. The dew and the cool air refreshed me, and I resolved to pull back to shore and wait for Maguire's return. I pulled all night off and on, and in the morning saw the sand hills at the headland of Geographie Bay."

After that second bitterdisappointment O'Reilly left his sand valley no more. He slept most of the time for five days, and then Maguire came back with the good news that Father McCabe had arranged for O'Reilly's passage on another New Bedford whaler, the Gazelle, Captain Gifford. But Maguire also bought an unwelcome travelling companion in the person of a criminal convict, one Martin Bowman, a ticket-of-leave man, and one of the worst characters in the Colony. Bowman had discovered the means of O'Reilly's escape, and had threatened to put the police on the track unless he was taken off too:

"That night we slept little, some one always keeping an eye on Bowman. We were up at daybreak, and soon after we were afloat. We pulled straight out toward the headland, as Captain Gifford had instructed. By noon we saw the two whaleships coming along with a fine breeze. Toward evening we heard a hail, and somebody shouted my name, and cried out, 'Come on board!' We were all overjoyed. We pulled alongside, and I was helped out of the boat by the strong arms of Henry Hathaway, the third mate. Captain Gifford made me welcome, and gave me a place in the cabin. Martin Bowman, the escaped criminal, was sent forward among the crew.

"Six months afterward, when the Gazelle touched at Roderique, an English island in the Indian ocean, the Governor came aboard, searching for 'an escaped convict from Australia, a black-haired man.' I was standing with Mr. Hussey, the mate, when the Governor made the demand. Mr. Hussey said that no such person was on board. The Governor answered that he had information that a man had escaped on the Gazelle. Mr. Hussey feared that they might seize the ship, so he said that a man of that description, who had come on board off the coast of Australia, might be the person. He called Bowman, whom everyone on board detested, and he was put in irons and taken ashore.

"We knew that he would tell the whole story (the wonder is that he did not do it then; but he wished to make terms for his own release). That night the officers of the Gazelle threw overboard the

grindstone, with my hat, while I lay hid in the Captain's cabin. A cry of 'Man overboard!' was raised, a boat was lowered, and the hat picked up. There were on board some English ex-convicts who had shipped in Australia, and these only waited for a chance to get me retaken. But one of them, utterly deceived by the officers' strategy, declared that he saw me sink where my hat was picked up. When the Governor came on board next day to demand his prisoner the flag was half mast, and the officers sorrowfully told him that the man he probably wanted had jumped overboard in the night and was drowned. His policemen went among the crew and learned the same news. Two days later the Gazelle sailed from Roderique, and I came on deck, much to the amazement of the crew."

That ended Mr. O'Reilly's adventures. Off the Cape of Good Hope Captain Gifford handed him thirteen sovereigns, all the money he had, and transferred him to the American ship Sapphire. This ship took him to Liverpool, where he was provided with a secure hiding place until a passage was secured for him on the Bath ship Bombay, which landed in Philadelphia on Nov. 23, 1869, nine months after he made his first break for the Australian bush.

MILITARY WOMEN IN FRANCE.

"IN looking over the old chronicles of France one is astounded," says M. Tranchard in his "Femmes Militaires," "at the long list of soldier women, whose very names are forgotten at this day." And he cites a long list indeed beginning with feudal times. The following are some of those who distinguished themselves during the First Empire, or, more definitely, in the time of the First Napoleon:

Theophile Fernig and her sister Felicité served as lieutenants in the cavalry of Dumourier, and fought bravely at Valmy in 1792, at Anderlecht, and especially at Jemappes, where one of them unaided, captured two Hungarian soldiers.

Rose Barreau, surnamed "Liberté," enlisted with her husband and brother, and served in Spain under La Tour d'Auvergne. In an attack upon a redoubt she saw her husband and brother fall. In the desperate struggle, having used her last cartridge, she laid open the head of a Spaniard with the butt-end of her musket. Napoleon gave her a pension and had her received at the Invalides at Avignon.

Anne Biget, one of the vivandieres of the Revolution, was decorated with the cross of honour by Napoleon, who seems to have had a great dislike to women-soldiers. He tolerated only vivandieres.

Ducond-Laborde served in the Sixteenth Hussars, enlisting under the name of Breton-Double. She won the shoulder-straps of quartermaster. At Mylaus she killed a Russian captain. At Friedland she was seriously wounded. She dressed her wound herself, remounted horse, and made prisoners of six Prussians. At Waterloo she saw her husband fall, had her leg shattered by a shell, and submitted to having it amputated on the battle-field.

Angelique Bralon was chosen ensign in 1832. She had served as quartermaster under Napoleon in the Forty-second Infantry. Daughter, sister and wife of soldiers, she saw all that belonged to her perish on the field of glory. She distinguished herself especially at the siege of Calvi, in Corsica. She was decorated in 1851.

Theresa Sutter, a cavalry soldier in the Sixteenth Dragoons, saved the life of a superior officer. She was wounded and taken prisoner by the Austrians. She was pensioned by the Government, and died recently, at the Hospice des Ménages.

Marie Snellinck carried the colours at Jena, where she was wounded. She was sous-lieutenant, having risen through all the ranks below that.

The joli-sergeant ("handsome sergeant") of the Twenty-seventh of the line was Virginie Ghesquiers, decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour for a daring act (*haut fait d'armes*).

Elizabeth Hatzlor, who died recently in Philadelphia, was a survivor of the "Grande Armée." She was an Alsatian. She enlisted in the cavalry, and followed her husband to Moscow. At the terrible passage of the Borosina, she stayed in the rear to succour her wounded husband, who was an officer. For many days she dragged him over the snow upon a sleigh; but, after all her heroism, they were both captured by the Cossacks. Two years later, in 1814, having succeeded in getting back to France, she lost her husband; and then she emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia, where, according to the French journals, she died lately, at the age of ninety-one, in the full possession of her sad reminiscences.

Marie Fetter still lives in Paris, a No. 3 Rue des Martyrs. She was a vivandiere in the battles of Dresden, Wagram and Austerlitz, where she was noted for her self-abnegation and courage; Napoleon gave her a pension from his own purse.—*Lippincott's Monthly*.

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Ranging 100 ACRES to 900 ACRES
from Each
Several close to Town, and all near the
Railway,
With and Without Stock.

1870 ACRES FREEHOLD, a magnificent
property, with substantial improve-
ments.

4600 ACRES County of Wairoa, superior
homestead, with every convenience for
working the station. Sheep at valuation.

Also,

THE MAUNGATANIWA BLOCK,
36,140 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND.

This magnificent country contains 8000
Acres of Bush, largely consisting of
Totara, which, from its position and
easy accessibility, will be extremely
valuable.

The open country—hilly, though not high,
and at present covered with heavy fern,
flax, koromiko, and other native plants,
possessing, as it does, good river boundaries,
and being intersected by
numerous creeks, is capable of easy
improvement by burning and surface
sowing, and will, by proper manage-
ment, shortly carry a very heavy stock
of either sheep or cattle.

To Capitalists there is not a better or safer
investment in New Zealand than this Property
affords at the price demanded, and the opportu-
nity of acquiring such is rapidly passing
away.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,
117 BROWNING STREET, NAPIER.

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, No. 9 George Street.
Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended
for defective visions. Also on sale—Sykes'
Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, Ther-
mometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants,
Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers,
Lactometers, Mathematical instruments,
Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathe-
matical Instruments bought.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1862.]

The eldest Optician in Dunedin.

NOW OPEN.

**HARRIS' IMPERIAL BOOT
DEPOT,**

4 PRINCES STREET.

This Establishment is replete with the

NEWEST DESIGNS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every description,

which have been marked at such prices as

must command a Ready Sale.

Inspection cordially invited.

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,

One Door from Octagon.

RELIABLE TAILORS.

J. AND J. ARTHUR,
No 6 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN
(2nd shop past the Octagon),

Being thorough practical Tailors and
Cutters we are enabled to give AND DO
GIVE better value than any tailoring estab-
lishment in New Zealand. As instance:
Good Kaiapoi Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.
Good Imported Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.

Material, Workmanship, and Fit Guaranteed.

THE RELIABLE TAILORS,

J. AND J. ARTHUR,
No. 6 GEORGE ST.,
DUNEDIN
(2nd shop past the Octagon).

T H O M A S H A L L,

PASTRYCOOK & CONFETIONER,
Grand Hotel Buildings and 190 Princes St.,
DUNEDIN.

Refreshments at all Hours.

Parties Catered for.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!
MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE AT
PEOPLE'S PRICES.

5000 New Songs and Pieces at 6d each. Per
Post, 2d extra.

Send two stamps for Catalogue. Country
Orders despatched per return of Post.

R. J. MATTHEWS,
MUSIC-SELLER AND TUNER,
GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

95 George Street.—For Reliable
Goods at a Moderate Price try
Hally's.

95 George Street.—The famous Tweed
Unshrinkable Shirt can only be had at
Hally's.

95 George Street.—See the value we
offer this week in Union and all-wool
Shirts at 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d.

95 George Street.—Our Stock of wool
Undershirts and Pants has been
selected with great care, and our prices on
comparison will be found to be much under
other houses in town.

95 George Street.—We have just to
hand the pick of a Leicester manufac-
turer's Stock of Cardigan Jackets. The prices
range from 3s 6d to 20s : and we assert with
confidence that better value cannot be had
in the City.

95 George Street.—We hold at present
a large stock of Waterproof Coats,
and on comparison patrons will find we are
selling these much under so-called clearing
sale price. Hally's.

95 George Street.—For newest styles
and large assortment in Gents' Silk
Scarves—Try Hally's.

95 George Street for Latest Shapes in
Hats, which we sell at wholesale
prices. Try Hally's.

HALLY AND CO., the popular
City Hatters.

1885—PLANTING SEASON—1885.
THE Fact that Fruit Trees, Orna-
mental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, grown at
the Nurseries,

HAWTHORN HILL, MORNINGTON,
are admirably adapted for Planting Out in
any situation, being hardy, compact and well-
rooted. Hedge Plants for the Garden and
Field, including Holly, Laurel, Berberis,
Thorn, Quick, African Box Thorn, Cupressus
Macrocarpa, all of which Specimen Hedges
may be seen at the Nurseries.

DWARF BOX for edging. The Entire
Stock will be offered at EXCEPTIONALLY
LOW PRICES this season.

GEO. MATTHEWS,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN ;
and Hawthorn Hill Nurseries, Mornington.

MUSIC IN OUR CHURCHES!

MUSIC IN OUR HOMES !
“A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.”

G. R. WEST & CO. Have received (as Agents) from
W. DOHERTY AND CO. (Clinton, Ontario,
Canada) a shipment of samples of their
Magnificent

O R G A N S,
Suitable for Church or Chapel, Parlour or
Drawing-room, which will be offered during
the next few days at Exceptionally Low Cash
Prices.

Inspection invited. Comparison defied.

A column of this newspaper would not be
sufficient to give a true and particular descrip-
tion of the beauty, elegance, mechanism,
and perfect tonality of these instruments.
They must be heard and seen to be appreciated.
An early visit only can secure them,
as they must be sold, to enable those merito-
rious manufacturers to receive orders for
those most in demand by outgoing mail.

Illustrations on application to

G. R. WEST & CO.,
DUNEDIN.

Agents for W. Doherty and Co.'s Church,
Chapel, and Parlour Organs.

W. ABSOLON SMITH,
TAILOR,
CORNER OF PRINCES STREET and OCTAGON
(Late of George Street),
DUNEDIN,

Notifies to his old Customers and the Public
generally that he has Recommened Business
at No. 1 Princes Street.

CITY FOUNDRY,
Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),
DUNEDIN.

G. THORNICROFT Begs to inform his Customers and the
Public generally that, having removed his
store-room to more commodious premises at
the back, he will thus be enabled to keep a
larger stock of Goods on hand, comprising
such as Ranges, Register Grates, Colonial
Grates, Furnace Work, Bakers' Oven Fittings,
Veranda Castings, Iron Railings, Drain
Grates, Bell Traps, Air Grates, etc.

Odd Castings for Ranges, Grates, Stoves, etc.,
etc., Portable Coppers, Colonial Ovens, Chim-
ney Wind Guards, Garden Seats.

All kinds of Ranges, Grates, Stoves, etc.,
bought, sold, exchanged, repaired, or made
to order. Smiths' Work done. Locks, Bells,
and Household Work attended to and
executed with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE THORNICROFT,
CITY FOUNDRY,

Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),
DUNEDIN.

M. R. J. L. HEWITT
Has now opened the

DUNEDIN COCOA & COFFEE ROOMS,
which will be carried on in the same style as
Lockhart's Cocoa Rooms in the great metro-
polis of London, with a view to furthering
the cause of total abstinence. Coffee and
Cocoa, 2d per cup.—176 Princes Street-South.

J. F. STRATZ & CO.

261 HIGH STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH.

Established 1877.

We are sending a strong Silver Hunting English Lever for £3 12s 6d.

Botherman's Silver Hunting Lever for £4 15s.

Waltham Silver Hunting Lever for £3.

Each Watch is guaranteed a first-class time-keeper. Warranted three years, and sent to all parts of New Zealand post free.

J. F. Stratz & Co. hold themselves responsible for the watches sent, and if not genuine, money will be returned.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
GREA KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. P. DALY (late of the Golden Age Hotel) has taken this large and conveniently-sited establishment, which he will conduct on the most liberal and approved principles.

The House is splendidly fitted up in every respect, is within a few minutes' walk of the heart of the city, and offers every advantage to Visitors and Boarders.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
Billiard Room, and Bath Room.**COWAN AND CO.,
PAPERMAKERS, EDINBURGH,**Have in Stock in Dunedin
Assorted Printing Papers and Inks, and execute Orders for Printing Machinery, Type, and
Printers', Bookbinders', and Stationers' Materials Generally.

Branch Warehouse at

GIBBS, BRIGHT AND CO.'S
CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.**VENETIAN BLINDS**

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices

PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,

STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

KENSINGTON HOTEL
Kensington, Dunedin.

PETER CASEY has much pleasure to announce to his Friends and the General Public that he has taken the above well-known and old-established Hotel, which he intends to conduct on the Most Approved Style.

This Establishment offers first-class accommodation for visitors from the Country and the General Public, to whose comfort every attention will be given.

Wines, Beer, and Spirits of Superior Quality. First-Class Billiard Table. Good Stabling attached.

CASEY Proprietor.

E. ESQUILANT
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

Paper Ruler and Bookbinder, Account-book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every description bound to any pattern at Reasonable Prices.

F. FRANK W. PERRE
Engineer and Architect,
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN,
And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

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

First-class accommodation for families.

PROPERTY EXCHANGE.

Princes Street South.

FOR SALE, Building Sections, Freehold and Leasehold Properties in all parts of Dunedin and Suburbs. Bank and Insurance Shares at Current Rates.

J. T. ROBERTS,
Estate & Commission Agent, Sharebroker, etc.
PRINCES STREET SOUTH.**J. FLEMING**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE MERCHANT
PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes
&c. &c.**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**
HAWERA.

J. O'REILLY.

The proprietor of the above new and commodious Hotel begs to notify to his patrons that he is now in a position to supply their every want in the shape of civility, attention, and liquors of the very best brands.

Good Stabling and Paddocks.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]
THE OTAGO LABOUR
EXCHANGE

Is still under the management of JAMES WHYTE.

Runholders and farmers may depend on getting good classes of servants at this Office. Country Orders at once attended to. Address—No. 2, Rattray street, Dunedin.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.
T. FLAHERTY PROPRIETOR.
(Late of Shamrock Hotel, Timaru.)
Central position, within easy distance of wharf and public buildings.
Every accommodation and convenience.
Table d'hôte Daily at 1 p.m.; Luncheon from 12 to 2.
Night Watchman. Porter to attend all steamers.**SAMUEL ROBSON,**
(Late Robson & Frasee),

CASH TAILOR,

132 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

S. R. is now in a position to Execute Orders for all Classes of Garments.

THE LATEST STYLES, CASH PRICES.**JAMES COUSTON**PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER
&c., &c.,
WALKER STREET DUNEDIN.**SUPREME COURT HOTEL**

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

C. O'DRISCOLL ... Proprietor

ESTABLISHED IN DUNEDIN. 1861.

M.R. J. P. ARMSTRONG,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,55 PRINCES STREET
(Opposite the Criterion Hotel).**BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT**CHADWICK'S
SUPER SIX CORD

COTTON

It is unsurpassed.

To be had at all Retail Drapers.

Sole Wholesale Agents.

SARGOOD SON & EWEN,

Dunedin,
Christchurch,
Auckland,
Invercargill.**THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY**

Effects Insurances on every description of Property at

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Claims Promptly Settled.

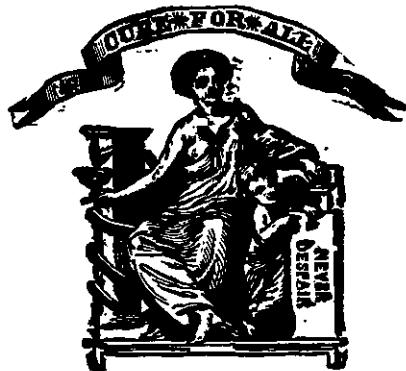
Office: LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

WANTED KNOWN**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.**

Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.****JAMES HISLOP,**

ARCHITECT,

Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London; And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO. OF N.Z., LTD.

(Co-operative).

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY WAREHOUSES : HIGH ST., DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

The only Wholesale Firm in the Colony who supply the Public direct with
DRAPERY, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, &c
AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT

The large and increasing trade in every department of the D.I.C., notwithstanding the depressed time through which we are now passing, is a proof beyond doubt that the Public have given a verdict in favour of Cash Payments and a saving of from 25 to 30 per cent.

D. I. C.,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

G LASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT STORE,
106 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Late Royal Arcade.)
VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY!

Try the
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE
For the Best Value for Boots and Shoes.
Colonial-made Boots of a superior quality, specially manufactured for country wear, of our own make.
Men's hand closed pegged Watertight, specially made up for country wear.
Men's strong Balmoral Boots, splendid wear, very strong, 11s 6d.
Men's Elastic Sides, tips and nails, 12s 6d.
For girls' and boys' Boots for school wear, our own make is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A good stock of various styles, in Ladies' Kid and Levant E.S. Hessian Top, from 6s 6d to 9s 6d.

English, French, and German Boots and Shoes always on hand and newest styles in Ladies' Button Boots and German Shoes.

Ladies Slippers and House Boots in great variety.
Stockyard and Milkers' Boots—a special line.
Boots and Shoes of every description made to order—pegged or sewn.

Repairs done on the premises on the shortest notice.
New Elastics put in.

NEIL McCADDEN,
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
106 GEORGE STREET, 106
DUNEDIN.

DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.

MR. T. J. LEARY respectfully wishes to inform the Inhabitants of Dunedin that he has disposed of his Old-established Business in Princes street to Mr. A. M. LOASBY, and whilst cordially thanking his numerous Customers for the Patronage they have so liberally bestowed on him in the past, would solicit for his successor a continuance of the same.

A. M. LOASBY,

Pharmaceutical and Family Chemist, having purchased, with one exception, the oldest Established Business in Dunedin, so long and successfully carried one by Mr. T. J. Leary, Princes street, would solicit a share of Public Patronage.

All latest Medicines and Patents will be added to stock as soon as possible.

In conclusion, he would inform the Public that civility and attention to smallest orders, moderate charges, and personal attention to business will always be found at his establishment.

A List of Proprietary Articles will shortly be published.

A. M. LOASBY,

(Successor to T. J. Leary, established 1863).
PHARMACEUTICAL & FAMILY CHEMIST,
GEORGE STREET.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "TABLET," AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE CITY BOOT PALACE Has now been refitted throughout.

To suit convenience of our Customers all our goods have been marked at Very Low Prices to meet approbation of the Public and comprise all the latest designs in English and Continental Boots and Shoes.

Your early inspection solicited.

Note Address :

CITY BOOT PALACE,
75 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

S ACRED HEART HIGH AND SELECT SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES

(Conducted by the Religious of Notre Dame des Missions),
BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,
will be RE-OPENED for day pupils on Thursday, 22nd January
at 2 p.m.

Boarders for the High School are requested to return on Monday 19th January.

Application for Boarders and Day Pupils to be made at the Monastery, before or after the 19th January, between 2 and 5 p.m.
For further particulars apply to the REV. MOTHER PRIORRESS

MORNINGTON BUTCHERY.

E D W A R D C A R R O L L
Has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the Public that he has purchased the above Business (lately carried on by Thomas Carroll, under the style of Carroll Bros.).

Every arrangement will be made to meet the requirements of the Trade, and the Business will be conducted in such a manner as to merit a liberal support at the hands of the Public.

The BEST GOODS only will be kept, and prices will be found REASONABLE.

EDWARD CARROLL.

W. M'LAREN
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
PRINCES STREET,
(Second door from Dowling street)
DUNEDIN.

J. E. BONE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, etc. etc.

Mark Twain's latest Huckleberry Finn, Oliphant's Madame Doris, Farjeon's Griff, Florence Marryatt's Root of All Evil, New Journals and New Books (just arrived).

Accident Insurance Tickets at Railway Bookstall.

113 GEORGE STREET, and RAILWAY BOOKSTALL, DUNEDIN.

M. ROBERT HAY, C.E.,
HAS REMOVED

To Offices in High street, in the Buildings
the Dunedin Finance Company

(Opposite Messrs. Bing, Harris and Co.)

RACE COURSE HOTEL,
OCEAN BEACH, ST. KILDA.

J. DRUMM Proprietor
Desires to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken the above Hotel and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers to obtain a fair share of support. The Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, and now offers First-class Accommodation to Visitors.

The locality is extremely Healthy and Invigorating, adjoining as it does the Ocean Beach and St. Clair Baths.

There is ample Stabling and Loose Box Accommodation for Horses.

C ANONGATE HOTEL,
CANONGATE AND BROWN STREETS,
DUNEDIN.
H. QUINN, Proprietor.
(Late of Lakes District.)

MESSRS. GIBSON & SMART
Corner of

CRAWFORD AND WATER STREETS,
Are now Selling for Cash as under :—

BEST GREEN ISLAND COAL,
17s per ton for cash.

KAITANGATA COAL,
28s per ton for cash.

NEWCASTLE COAL
(Carefully screened), 40s per ton for cash.

BRUNNER COAL
(Carefully screened), 40s per ton for cash.

N.B.—For the convenience of the Trade, our Mr. Smart attends at the Siding from 8 to 5:

FLOUR ! FLOUR ! FLOUR !
Roller Process—Hungarian System.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO., of the Belford Flour Mills, Timaru, beg to inform the Trade that they are now in a position to supply them with a really first-class article, second to none in New Zealand. Their new and costly plant has the very latest improvements in milling machinery, which, together with the determination of using nothing but really sound grain, will ensure to the consumers an article superior to any other brand now before the public. Ask your grocers for "The Golden Gem."

Full particulars from

F. J. HOPKINS,
Sole Agent, Crawford street.

NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £100,000.
Claims paid exceed ... 19,000.

THIS is the first Accident Company established in New Zealand, and does business at very moderate rates, and is extremely liberal in its settlements.

Offices under Watson's Hotel, High street.
Qualified Gentlemen wanted as Canvassers and Country Agents.

GEORGE W. ELIOTT,
District Agent.

THE WONDERFUL WERTHEIM

SEWING MACHINES

Latest Improvements. Valuable Appliances. Ten Years' Guarantee. Patent Automatic Winder. Patent Drop-Rollers. Patent Loose-Winding-Wheel. Patent Thread Releaser. Wertheim Machines kept in Repairs for three years FREE OF CHARGE. Illustrated Catalogues and Samples of Work free from—

THE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE RETAIL DEPOT,
CORNER OF
PRINCES & DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

M. AND J. MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS.
Corner of George Street and Moray Place
Dunedin.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"73 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.
Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., Gentlemen:
Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.
Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

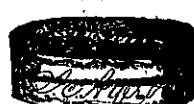
The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Best Purgative Medicine
cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.

Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

WILLIAM REID,
Wholesale and Retail
SEED MERCHANT, NURSERYMAN, &c.
HIGH STREET,
Grand Hotel Buildings, DUNEDIN.

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

I have a very large stock of Seeds—all of the very best that can be obtained—of Garden Flower, Agricultural, and Clover Seeds, which I sell at the Lowest Possible Prices.

My Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees are all grown by myself on the poorest exposed land I could procure, therefore they are sure to thrive well no matter where planted, which is the most important part in tree-planting.

Pot Flowers cut for parties; Bouquets for Balls and Weddings on the shortest notice.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Established 1869.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament

Head Office for New Zealand: 81 Queen street, Auckland.

DIRECTORS:
Arthur Heather, Esq. A. G. Horton, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER:
T. B. Kenderine, Esq., M.R.C.S. England

BANKERS:
The Bank of New Zealand.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Whitaker, Russell and Buddle.

Principal Office: Sydney, N.S.W.
Branch Offices also at Brisbane, Melbourne, and Adelaide.

BONUS YEAR, 1884.
POLICIES effected before 30th June, 1884
will participate in the
DIVISION OF PROFITS
which will be made as at that date.

At the last Investigation—viz., 30th June, 1879—a surplus of £11,000 was shown, out of funds amounting to £112,746, by an absolutely pure premium valuation. At the close of the present quinquennium it may be confidently expected the
INVESTED FUNDS WILL EXCEED £350,000.

The Association's Policies are *indefeasible* from date of issue, and *non-forfeitable* while surrender value lasts.

Its Conservative Management secures business at a Lower Rate of Expenditure than any other Mutual Life Office established in Australia within the last 30 years, and careful selection of lives has resulted in a remarkable reduction of its yearly mortality experience, as regards number, amount, and percentage on existing assurances.

For Tables of Rates and full particulars apply at the head Head Office, or any of the Agencies throughout the Colony.

J. P. SPRING,
District Agent for Otago.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1859.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £400,000.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders
Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station;

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti	...	E. Davis
Palmerston	...	T. M. Smith
Oamaru	...	L. H. Wilson
Kakanui	...	Robert Morton
Otakia, Henley, and Greytown	...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	...	Wm. M'Connochian
Clinton	...	James Gardon
Tapanui	...	Bremner & Washer

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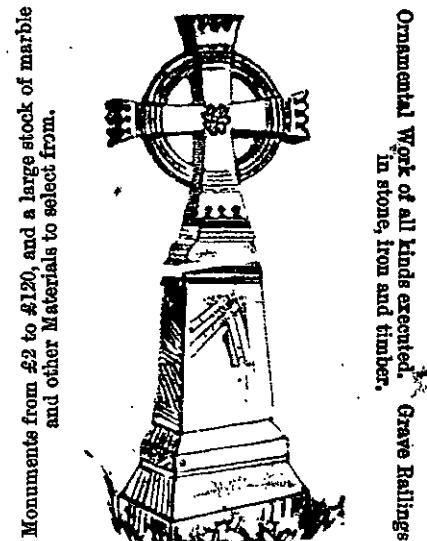
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