

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

APROPOS of a short note published by us last week "IRELAND AND ROME," relating to certain foolish statements as to the relationship towards Rome of the early Irish Church, and which indeed were hardly worthy of notice, we find that a lecture was recently delivered in New York by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Farrell Bishop of Trenton, N.J., entitled "Ireland and Rome," and not only referring to the bonds that bound the Irish people to the Holy See from the first hour of their conversion, but also treating in an interesting manner of the present aspect of the question. Dr. O'Farrell, it will be remembered, is the Bishop who spoke so openly last year of the conversation which he had had with the Pope respecting Irish affairs, and, in the lecture we allude to, he took occasion, as we shall see, to repeat once more what he then said. The Bishop begins his lecture, as every one must, at the least, do who will trace the connection between Rome and Ireland, with the mission of St. Patrick, sent, as he remarks, to win for the Church that island to be noted for its devotion to the Blessed Virgin in the very year in which the Council of Ephesus declared against Nestorius that Mary was the Mother of God, that is the year 431. And amongst the preaching of St. Patrick says the Bishop, one principle was laid down:—"As you are Christians, be also Romans—*sicut Christiani estis, sitis et Romani*." The relationship was afterwards notably mentioned by the great Irish Saint, Columbanus, who, though with the out-spoken sternness that distinguished him, he reproved the Pope, when, as history has since proved, he falsely believed him in the wrong, yet acknowledged the reverence due to the Holy See, and made his acknowledgment all the stronger by the contrast he drew in making it.—"Rome," he said, "is dear to us only from the tombs of the Apostles that it preserves. We were never subject to Rome in its Pagan days, but we love it and we venerate it because it has the tomb of St. Peter and St. Paul, and for us Rome is the city of the soul, and it is almost divine because of the religious authority that it preserves." During the two hundred years then that separated St. Patrick from St. Columbanus, the Christians of Ireland had been careful to remember that they were also Romans. And then there came the dark days of the Danish invasions, at whose close St. Malachy went to Rome and received especial privileges from the Pope, and Cardinal Paparo came to Ireland to preside at the Council of Kells, so that Rome might restore the prosperity of the Church that her missionary had founded and which the invaders had done so much to injure. But then, with the forged authority of Rome, there came the Anglo-Norman invader, to be resisted nevertheless by no one so much as the Archbishop of Dublin, St. Lawrence O'Toole, who, in his exile was invited by the Pope to take part in the Council of Lateran in 1178 and was otherwise exceptionally honoured, although it was known that he had resisted the English king pretending to hold a bull of authorisation from the Pope. "Yet," says Dr. O'Farrell, "the Holy Father honoured him as having been a champion of his native land as well as a true bishop." The most rev. lecturer then went on to give a sketch of the Anglo-Norman rule in Ireland, or the tyranny of a people, like the Normans, always in rebellion against the Holy See, over a people like the Irish still, according to the injunction of Saint Patrick, faithful to Rome. "England and Rome, the two poles, the two opposite poles!" says the lecturer, "Whereas Ireland and Rome were always inseparably united." "And this truth" he continues "was so felt that after two hundred years or more, an Irish prince, Donald O'Neill, wrote a touching letter to Pope John XXII., appealing to him against the cruelties of the English, that in their own land Irish priests could not receive promotion in the Church, that no Irish priest could be nominated bishop in any of the towns subject to the English power, that Irish priests were expelled from the chapters in Dublin and in other cities subject to the English King, that it was no crime to murder an Irishman unless he belonged to the five bloods, as they were called—the O'Neills, the O'Briens, the O'Donnells, the O'Connells, and another that I forget. But five families that had the privilege of trial by jury if one of them was slain! But no man was punishable with death on account of killing any other Irishman ;

a fine was sufficient to be paid for it unless the man belonged to one of the English nobles, and then the noble had to be indemnified for the loss of his Irish servant. This was in Catholic times. It was in Catholic times that the statute of Kilkenny was established forbidding all intermarriage between the Irish and English and declaring that any Englishman who took an Irish wife was subject to the penalties of felony, for they understood that it would have been very hard for an Englishman to remain an enemy of Ireland if he were married to an Irishwoman. The Irish language was forbidden. It was forbidden to give an English child to an Irish nurse. They seemed to fear that even the milk of an Irish nurse would be fatal to the English cause in Ireland. And this was the state of Ireland for four hundred years. It was not a question of religion, mind. They were all Catholics, and to our great discredit we must say that there have seldom been more bitter tyrants than these Catholic English nobles that came over to rule the different portions of Ireland. Separation, division, was their motto. No intermarriage, no gossiping, no betrothal. An English nobleman in Ireland lost all his estates if he married, as I said, an Irishwoman. If he gave his child out to an Irish nurse he was liable to the forfeiture of his estates. No Irish priest could be made a bishop in any diocese where the English crown had sway." The lecturer then traced the condition of Ireland under England when she had at length broken finally with the Holy See, touching on each event in that lamentable history, and especially dwelling on the attempt made to impose upon the appointment of Irish Bishops the veto of England, the attempt resisted with such force by O'Connell, who, nevertheless, when he was dying, longed to go to Rome. "And not being able to reach it, he sent his heart to Rome, and his body to Ireland, and his soul to God. And like a true Irish Catholic, there was his whole history. Our hearts are attached to Rome, but we love Ireland with a love that other nations cannot equal. And we hope to keep our souls pure for the God that made them." Of the present attitude of the Pope to Ireland, the Bishop spoke as follows:—repeating something of what he said last year.—I spoke to Pope Leo XIII. in this very week last year, and I spoke to him of the cause of Ireland. I told him that I had been thirty years away from my native country and that I had no other interests but the interests of truth and religion to induce me to speak to his Holiness. And the Holy Father listened and spoke with me for fifty minutes and entered warmly into the questions of Ireland. And I can state to you here what I publicly stated in Rome, in the American College, and what I allowed to be published in the *Freesman's Journal*, of Dublin, that the Holy Father declared to me that Ireland had her rights and she was bound to maintain them. 'And how could they say,' said he, 'that the Pope does not love Ireland? I gave Archbishop Moran to Sydney, because the Irish people there wanted a bishop of their own nationality, and although every effort was made that no Irishman should be appointed.' And I told him that we had no doubt about the love that his Holiness had for Ireland; that his Holiness well knew that there was no land under the sun that loved Rome as Ireland did, and that here in America, people even born in this land, of Irish parents, loved that land of Ireland so truly that anything that would wound them in Ireland would wound us in America. 'And,' I said to him, 'you will not be surprised, Holy Father, that the people, the poor people, who have been ground down for centuries under penal laws, should feel suspicious when they hear that their enemies are approaching your Holiness in order to get an opinion from you or a decision against what they believe to become their natural rights.' And the Pope spoke with true indignation: 'How could they suppose that the Pope of Rome would allow any of those men to influence him?' And I tell you, my brethren, with all the sincerity of my soul, that I am convinced that there never was a man who can be less influenced against his conscience and against truth than the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII. He is not a weak man whom flatterers could gain over. He is not a man whom money could buy. He has braved all the powers of Europe. He has spoken out for the Poles to the Emperor of Russia. He has spoken out for the Catholics of Germany against Bismarck. He was offered concessions if he only would condemn the Central party in the German Parliament, but he would not do it. On the contrary, he blessed Windthorst and Malinckrodt, and they are to-day the leaders of that party against Bismarck. And Bismarck declares that he will make no more concessions until Rome makes them. And if Rome

wanted to get power in Germany the Holy Father need only say one word and Bismarck would make any sacrifice to grant it. Pope Leo XIII. has braved all the infidel power of France, and has warned the Government of France, even though the bishops of France seemed to keep quiet. And you may be sure, brethren, that now when the Bishops of Ireland are face to face with the Holy Father, the voice of Ireland will ring out so clearly in his ears that, even were he other Leo XIII., he would not sacrifice the rights of Ireland. But we have in Leo XIII., a man with will so strong that no one in Rome can shake it. No cardinal or influential person can get him to sanction any measure unless his own conscience approve it. And I spoke to many Irish Bishops; when asked, 'What will the Pope say to us in Rome?' I answered, 'I can only say that the American Bishops were asked what would be best for the interests of America, and that when we laid down any propositions unitedly, those propositions were accepted by Rome.' And after their departure I heard on my arrival praises universally given to the American bishops for their independence and their courage. And I told several of the Irish bishops: 'There is no place where the truth can be better heard than in Rome. There is not one monarch reigning in this world who loves truth like the Pope, and you have only to make known your cause to the Holy Father, you will gain it. But,' I said to them, 'you must enlighten the Pope; you must not leave the task of giving him information to English sources, but you must make known the full state of Ireland. And you may be certain,' I said to them, 'that you will gain the triumph over all the enemies of the Church and of Ireland.' The chain that binds Ireland to Rome, then, has never been loosened, and we may be convinced that there never was less danger that anything of the kind would occur than there is at present under the strong rule of Leo XIII.

A  
WISE  
PASTORAL.

THE Bishop of Nottingham who has unflinchingly taken the part of the people, and who, especially, has defended the Irish cause with as great a zeal as if he had himself been a patriotic Irishman, published a Lenten pastoral this year recommending his flock to be not only just, but also generous and merciful in their dealings and to avoid every attempt to get rich at their neighbour's cost. The pastoral is a very important one, not only bearing as it does on questions of absorbing interest at the present hour, but showing how tender the Church is in her care of the poor, and how ready to protect them against all who would oppress or neglect them—not only private individuals, but even the powerful State itself. The Bishop begins by defining the two branches of the virtue of justice, general and particular, pointing out that it is from the duty of general justice owed to the Commonwealth that the "superior right" of the State arises. This right theologians define to be that which the Government has over the goods of its subjects for the preservation of the public good, and by which, for example, it levies rates and taxes—for various purposes—acting without scruple when the ambition or interests of rulers or influential classes are concerned. 'It is only when the interests of the poor and helpless are in question—of those very classes whom it is especially bound to protect and help—that the State begins to be scrupulous, and the wealthier among its subjects begin to say: 'You must respect private property; let each one do the best he can for himself; it is not for the State to interfere, even though millions may be crushed to the dust, and left to starve by their richer neighbours; the maxims of political economy require that it should be so.'" The right and duty of the State and of its citizens, nevertheless, hardly appear to be so limited as political economists represent them as being, but extend to all abuses and necessities that cannot be relieved or checked without public action and legislation. Of these the Bishop gives several examples—dwelling principally, however, on the power that an accumulation of land and wealth gives to its owners over poor men, who, on this account, must work for such owners on their own terms, and whose only remedy or protection seems to be in continual strikes, destroying trade and giving rise to many new injustices and incalculable misery—but which still are a better remedy than none. "So called political economy says that there is no other—that it is a first principle that capital and power of accumulation should be based on unlimited competition and what it is pleased to call freedom of contract. Christianity, on the contrary, tells us that these principles are untrue, and are only the selfish pretences of money-makers, that the poor and the helpless are not really free in their contracts, but need protection against the extortions of the rich, that labour has its just remuneration, and that its right to receive it should be protected by the community."—But to the objections that may be made to this teaching of Christianity, to the effect that it is socialism when labour asks for more than its just remuneration, that if labour is willing to take starvation prices it is just to give them and no more, the Bishop replies by quoting a passage from Mr. Devas' "Groundwork of Economics."—A work which he recommends to his clergy and people.—It is the following:—"Every man has the right to live, nay, to more than that: he has a natural right to the means of living a decent life morally and materially. This is a right

given by the natural law, or that portion of God's commands which is made known to us by the light of reason. He from whom the right comes may attach conditions to its enjoyments; and, in fact, God has imposed on man the obligation of labour. We may claim in virtue of the divine law a minimum of sustenance, of rest, and of recreation; but this is quite another thing from the produce of our labour. The man stricken with palsy can claim no less than that minimum, the stoutest labourer can claim no more. This labourer, like all of us, is bound to work, not in order to fill his pockets, but to obey his Creator; and it is only by an ellipse that he can speak of the produce of his labour. For is it not God who gives the increase? Is it not the earth the Lord's and the fulness thereof? Let the labourer then cease from murmuring. He can claim from his fellow man to have as much of the produce of his labour (or its equivalent) as will give him the opportunity of a decent existence. He has no right to more of it than this quantity, nor yet any right to refuse to produce more than this quantity. However the surplus may go, it is not his concern; and if those who hold power in the society in which he lives misuse what may be said to be his contribution to the life of that society, it is not for him to murmur or to punish. There is one who sees, and in His own time will bring all to account. True, the man may say that as a fact much of the wealth of the rich classes in modern Europe has been gathered together and is kept up by no mere innocent surplus of the produce of the working classes' labour, after they have been provided with the means of decent existence, food and clothing, house and home, leisure and moral instruction; but by dreadful deeds of cruelty, extortion and fraud for more than three centuries past; plundering the property of the poor and of the Church, trampling down handicraftsmen and factory workers, agricultural labourers and cottiers, miners and seamen, reckless harrowing of weaker races, American Indians, Negroes, Hindus, Chinese, Polynesians; and that deeds of this character are not things of the past. It is too true. But the past is irremediable. And whatever the past, the present natural right of the poorer classes is what I have explained. Our efforts then must be directed to secure for every family the opportunity of a decent existence, and to make this the first charge, so to speak, on the produce of labour; what is over can remain in the hands of the present owners of property, however dark their antecedents." The theory here put forward, the Bishop pronounces to be sound, reasonable, and Christian, and, he adds, that if the rights so pleaded for be denied there is nothing to check the absolute power of the rich land-owner. "Unhappily," he continues, "in England the State, governed chiefly in the interest of the wealthy and land-owning classes, leaves this unjust and barbarous power almost uncontrolled. We see this in the rack-renting and evicting which has gone on for so many years in Ireland, and still goes on with but little mitigation, which has caused the ruin and death of millions, and most mischievously depopulated that country. We see landlords drawing many thousands a year from estates on which they spend nothing, and on which the population producing that wealth lives in rags and starvation. We see holders of house property in London and elsewhere exacting enormous rents for filthy broken-down hovels, and preying ruthlessly on the necessities of the poor. We see great manufacturers buying up a whole trade or department of a trade to themselves in order to ruin every smaller business of the kind. We see great shop-keepers, adding shop to shop, and business to business, as though it were right and just that they alone should absorb everything, and force all competitors to become their work-people, so that they alone may be enriched. On the other hand, almost all these labourers, (such as the poor needlewomen), who are too poor and weak and helpless to combine against oppression, we see working day and night on shameful pittance, on which they live without hope a kind of living death." These things are against justice in every sense, and especially against the general justice that seeks the welfare of the State and its population. Therefore the individual should abstain from such practices, and the State should legislate against them. "Of the many such offences against the public good which are permitted to exist we can only indicate a few. Among them is the refusal or neglect of land-owners and employers of labour to provide sufficient dwellings for the population on their estates or for their workpeople, and what is worse, the pulling down of existing dwellings in order to depopulate the land. Devas tells us that the old English Common Law thought the offence of these depopulators so grave as to deprive them of the benefit of clergy, and so contrary to the common weal that even the king could not pardon them; while the Canon Law would not grant such depopulators either the privilege of sanctuary or of Christian burial. Another is, the refusal of owners to cultivate their land. What are we to say when we find that twelve millions of the best land in Ireland is under grass or clover and out of cultivation, producing less than one-eighth of what it might produce for the support of man, that three million acres more lie waste which might be cultivated, and that of Ireland's twenty millions of acres only three produce crops for human food? What when we hear that in England a million acres in the last ten years have ceased to be cultivated? Surely landowners do not hold

their lands for their own benefit only, but in trust to produce food from them for the support of the nation." Other abuses are the monopolies of water-companies, which among the rest, encourage drunkenness, the enclosure of recreation and common land, the long hours of labour, and the adulterated and noxious food which the poor are forced to buy. The Bishop concludes as follows.—"We speak of these last wickednesses in respect of their being still permitted by the State. We have no time now to speak of the innumerable unjust dealings beyond the reach of the law, which go on in almost all departments of manufacture, trade and business. They are such and so many as to require a separate notice. Alas that our beloved country should be so given up as it is to rapacity and dishonesty! It is for you, dear children in Christ, to take your principles and your practice in these matters from the holy Church of God, and not from the corrupted sources of this modern world. Strive to be just and act fairly and generously by your fellow men. Live and let live. Sharp practices, hard bargains, great profits by which your neighbours suffer, many such things may seem all right, and may escape even the notice of your confessors, and yet may by no means stand the just judgment of God. He has bidden us to be not only just but also generous and merciful, and how will he judge us if our constant occupation is to get rich at our neighbours' cost? Ah, He knew well the dangers of the love of money, when He said, 'How hardly shall a rich man enter into the kingdom of heaven.'—Such utterances at this pastoral, meantime, are the best safeguard against socialism. They, moreover, as we have already said, interpret the mind of the Church towards the people and show how anxious and careful she is about their temporal interests also.

THE chief feature in the present state of affairs is STAGNATION. the perfect quiet that prevails. There is positively nothing whatever in the way of a sensation to be met with, and what makes the matter all the more remarkable is that so short a time has passed since sensation stared us in the face everywhere, and each hour of the day furnished its excitement. What then has become of the Russians? Are they still encamped among those places on the borders of Afghanistan whose names already begin to grow faint in our ears. How is Komaroff occupying himself, and has the wily Alihanoff ceased to engage his mind with plots? Has every idea that the Muscovite entertained sinister designs towards British rule in India finally disappeared, and is it tacitly acknowledged that all the late uproar was the noise of a false alarm which may best be forgotten? What, again has become of the martial ardour of the native Indian princes and their troops—or is the anticipation of noble war a thing to pass away in a moment without leaving a mark behind? The fact is, however, that from the fever of expectation we have passed suddenly into stagnation, and all the sources of news that a few weeks ago teemed with interest are now productive of what is flatness itself and that alone. The Mahdi is a mere distant barbarian. We hardly care to hear that Osman Digna has gone to pay him a visit—and the Soudan is a region that we relinquish without regret to the slaves and their drivers. It matters little to us that the Guards have been sent to Cyprus, for there is nothing to all appearances significant in the move—and even the return and disbanding of the Sydney contingent has nothing to attract our notice in any remarkable degree. They went and came as we know, and would have accomplished marvels had the opportunity been afforded to them, but all that remains is the meaning of the expedition apart from its action—and that we know is infinite. It includes the safety of the empire, nay, the very federation of the world under the British flag. At the approach of danger the colonies will henceforward rush to the rescue. Our youths will take up arms; our rich men will pour out their wealth; our warriors will go forth leaving our shores to be defended as best they may by those who being unable to fight abide at home, and all the earth will tremble at the sight. We are a great people far in advance of our times, and still further in advance of our population.—All Europe, says Colonel Haultain, has been startled at finding that beyond the Canadian voyageurs, and the Kroomen of Western Africa, outside the swarthy warriors of Indian hills and plains, there were still stalwart settlers ready to come in as many thousands as might be wanted to join in the fray, for it seems that it would be but a misleading description to speak of the British lion as a piebald animal. He is mottled and variegated all over until hardly harlequin himself in all his colours displays so many different patches.—The fray, however, has been postponed, and all the men of every colour, who go to form the great English nation, sit quietly down with their hands before them awaiting, of course, the hour of glory for the Anglo-Saxon. Even our colonial affairs are tranquil and we are disposed to remain at ease under the weight of depression.—We are content that our Government should proceed on their course, not that we hope for very much from their efforts but that we believe no one else would do much better, or any better, for us.—Sir George Grey himself, the sometime great tribune of the people, has failed to cause anything like a commotion among us, and the only effect of his late motion

of No Confidence has been the commotion caused to his own mind, which certain tokens show to have been considerable, by the discovery that no one in the country, with perhaps the exception of a faithful and interested follower here and there in Auckland, now cares a pin about him as a public man, and that his career as such is virtually over. The times, then, are dull, very dull, but is it the lull that precedes the storm, or a genuine and lasting stagnation?—Unless a great deal of fuss has of late been made about nothing, we are inclined to think that the quietness is abnormal and such as cannot last.

#### A MOCKERY.

It seems that it is only by virtue of a dispensation that the members of the "Antient Fraternity of the Freemasons" are permitted to wear the badges of their order when they attend at church. And that need not surprise us much, for the badges of an order whose especial end is the destruction of religion must evidently look very queer when they adorn the persons of those who are engaged in divine worship. It should be less surprising, however, if the dispensation for the use of the badges in question were the privilege of the Church, which in admitting to her sanctuaries the members of an order founded for the annihilation of her creed, might reasonably prefer that so contradictory and absurd an action might be done in as secret a manner as possible. The flaunting of masonic badges, in fact, in a Christian place of worship is an act of the most glaring inconsistency, and may well brand as spurious the services in connection with which it is witnessed. We do not know whether the Rev. Brother and the Right Rev. Brother who officiated at Port Chalmers on Sunday also wore the badges of their order by special dispensation of the masonic authorities, but such an addition to the vestments of their Church must seem a strange adornment. Ecclesiastics, indeed, attired in the symbols, under which, for example, men played strange antics during the outbreak of the Commune at Paris, and wearing which many advanced officials deride even the Great Architect and pronounce Him out of date, should appear to unprejudiced eyes to be but ill bedecked. In certain circumstances no one can deny that the badges of the masonic order are the uniform of the devil, and there are, therefore, no circumstances in which they are not suspicious.—It should in fact require but a slight stretch of the imagination for any man so attired to behold the approving eye of Lucifer upon him, as that of one pleased with the wearing of his distinctive favours.—That the denizen of a Christian pulpit, nevertheless, should conceive himself to be so looked upon might be a reasonable imagination that should cause him some disturbance. It would be hard at least to believe that under such circumstances he could preach or pray with any remarkable degree ofunction.—What was that which the *Lanterne* told us the other day? It is the business of certain Freemasons to be deists, but, even in England, not all of the craft find such an obligation binding upon them. Here is a pretty brotherhood, indeed, of which those whose business it is to do so profess a belief in Christianity, while those having no such necessity repudiate even the Great Architect—"He is so worn out." Verily, the common badge that distinguishes all together as brothers looks well when flaunted in a Christian Church. It looks still better if it be worn by the officiating ministers of religion. The Right Rev. Bro. R. T. Nevill D. D. Bishop of Dunedin, we are told, preached the sermon on the occasion alluded to. We do not know, nevertheless, whether we may be permitted to compare the right rev. preacher to the traditional daw in peacock's feathers. We cannot tell whether the Bishop wore the articles of dispensation or not, nor does it devolve upon us to decide as to whether, if so adorned, he would have appeared in plumes more or less radiant than those natural to him. But we can at least perceive that the position was one sadly at variance with the true calling of a Christian minister—helping to betray the interests he had undertaken to protect. And the Bishop preached on charity the "great Masonic virtue." But that the Masons have repudiated. They have denied with scorn that their society is to be regarded as one especially of benevolence, and their claim is to have a leading part in all the transactions of the times, particularly in training up the youth of the world in godlessness. There is a charity, nevertheless, that is distinctively masonic, and of which we every now and then are given striking instances. It consists in acts of kindness performed by Mason for Mason and which failing the Masonic ties would be left undone, which no Mason would perform, for example, for a man who was not his Brother-Mason. But we may be permitted to doubt as to whether Dr. Nevill explained that particular charity to his appreciative audience. Make-believe, in fact, was the order of the day, and, under the badges of the great anti-Christian society, a mockery was once more made of Christianity.

#### A SERIOUS THREAT

Among the cheerful bits of intelligence that are current at present is that to the effect that Dunedin is threatened with the stoppage of works which give regular employment to eighty hands. This is no mere alarmist's rumour, but a fact which must take place if a certain one of the proposals of the tariff be carried out. We allude

## 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
Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 23	Apr 23	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 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 9	Jan 4	Jan 5	Jan 3	Jan 5	Jan 6	Feb 13
Jan 31	Feb 1	Feb 2	Jan 31	Feb 2	Feb 3	Mar 13
Feb 28	Mar 1	Mar 2	Feb 28	Mar 2	Mar 3	Apr 10
Mar 28	Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 28	Mar 30	Mar 31	May 8
Apr 25	Apr 26	Apr 27	Apr 25	Apr 27	Apr 28	June 5
May 23	May 24	May 25	May 23	May 25	May 26	July 3
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 20	June 22	June 23	July 31
18	July 19	July 20	July 18	July 20	July 21	Aug 28
Aug 15	Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 15	Aug 17	Aug 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.



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to the proposed duty on fruit-pulp. The imposition of this duty will certainly cause the closure of the jam factories, and thus eighty people will be at once deprived of their employment and thrown upon the streets already over-crowded by men in want of work, not to speak of the losses to fall upon the proprietors of the factories; and which will be grave and even ruinous. No good purpose moreover, can be served by the imposition of the duty in question. It will not encourage the local growth of fruit as the pretence is, but, on the contrary, it will rather prevent that by injuring the market and preventing the demand. The factories as it is, only make use of the imported pulp because it is impossible for them to obtain a supply from local growers, and the imposition of the duty cannot lead to the immediate existence of fruit gardens.—It will, on the contrary, as we said tend to hinder their increase, as, by closing the factories it will put a stop to the demand, and thus not only will the factory hands be deprived of their employment, but existing fruit growers will suffer a loss, and other people who would be inclined to adopt that calling will be deterred from doing so.—The loss entailed upon the district, therefore, is one that all must see to be heavy, and that is likely to extend more widely than most people can discern.—It is a most serious check to local industry, both in its actual existence and its probable growth, and, therefore, cannot be sufficiently deprecated.—The imposition of this duty, again, will be tantamount to a measure of protection in favour of Australia and Tasmania,—for it will be impossible, under the circumstances, for our local manufacturers to compete with those of the countries in question.—This will be apparent if the following comparisons be attended to.—Australian and Tasmanian manufacturers buy their fruit at the same price as those in Dunedin,—boil their jam once, and get a rebate of duty on the sugar it contains when exported, and the duty they pay is 2d a pound. Dunedin manufacturers, under the proposed duty, would pay 1d for the half pound of pulp, and a farthing for the half pound of sugar in each pound of jam,—leaving a margin of 3d a pound apparently in their favour. These three-farthings however, would be lost in boiling down the pulp, and further disadvantages would be suffered by the cost of the second boiling, by that of the tins and cases used in packing the pulp and useles s after arriving here, and by the rebate on sugar duty allowed to Tasmanian jams on their exportation. It is, therefore, clear that nothing will remain for our Dunedin manufacturers but to close their establishments and send their employees adrift. As to whether this is a step to be taken, more especially at the present, we may leave it to the judgment of our readers. For our own part we see no redeeming feature in the matter. Enterprising manufacturers will meet with a heavy loss, a large number of working people will lose their employment;—fruit growing will be discouraged. Nor can it, be urged that the jams imported are of a more wholesome description than those made from the pulp, for Professor Black has analysed this and pronounced it pure. The proposed duty then is an unmixed evil which it is earnestly to be hoped may be withdrawn or defeated. The matter, we may add, has been brought under the notice of the Ministry by Mr. John Gay, agent for the Messrs. Peacocke, who has pleaded the cause with his accustomed energy and ability, and there is, therefore reason to believe that the threatened misfortune may be averted.

#### A CAUTION TO NEWS-READERS.

It would be prudent if readers of news, before pinning their faith upon peace and war intelligence, should take the precaution of first looking to its authority. No benefit can be enjoyed without having to pay some price for it, and the price of an unfettered Press in England is the ease with which it can be utilised for the promulgation of almost any sort of news that may suit any foreign journal to scatter abroad. Russia is the country of all others to understand this and to take full advantage of it; and the *Novoe Vremya*, for example, is not exactly the journal one would select as the type of impartial sincerity. Yet how often is a piece of so-called information accepted on the face of its appearance in an English newspaper, simply because the reader, in his eagerness or carelessness, has omitted to define and limit the extent of his belief by noting the reference to the authority. A rising of the Afghans, or whatever it may be, draws its inspiration from Russian invention, and obtains its authority from the omission of the British public to discriminate between the sources of true and false news. The practical direction, applicable to all such cases, is simple enough, and perfectly easy to follow. It is to look to the authority, and if that be Russian, to presume it to be false unless otherwise proved to be true. The public would naturally lose a certain amount of excitement, but that would do no manner of harm; and some English journals themselves would be the better for abstaining from comments due to an over-ready credulity. What Russia wants above all things, under the circumstances, is a means for spreading in this country whatever rumours suit her present purposes; and unless people here exercise the very slight and easy amount of caution required to counteract the process, then the whole end of Russian journalists is gained. It is right to know what she wishes us to believe; but to swallow whatever she bids us is an entirely different thing.—*Globe*.

## Poet's Corner.

### ST. JOHN'S EVE.

THE following poem, never before published (says the *Pilot*), was written by the late Charles J. Kickham, while the poet and novelist was confined in Woking Convict Prison in England. He had received a letter from Ireland, and this poem was the imprisoned patriot's tender answer.

"Do you remember that St. John's Eve three years ago, when we walked round by Ballycullen to see the bonfires?"—Letter from home.

Yes, Gertrude, I remember well  
That St. John's Eve three years ago,  
When while the slanting sunbeams fell  
Across the mountain all aglow,  
Upon the lonely bridge we turned,  
To watch the roseate, russet hue,  
Till faint, and fainter still, it burned,  
As if 'twere quenched by the falling dew!

Then up the sloping hill we clomb,  
And backward looked, with pensive eyes,  
Along the vale—our own sweet home,  
The dearest spot beneath the skies.  
Dear for the golden hours that were,  
When life's glad morn all radiant shone,  
Fondly dear for loved ones there;  
And dearer still for loved ones gone.

The sun slides down behind the hill;  
The shadows deepen while we gaze;  
The chapel, the Old Stone, the mill,  
Are hidden in the twilight haze.  
The wayside shepherd on the height  
Waits our approach, nor seems to heed  
His vagrant flock throug out of sight  
Adown the winding road they speed.

Deep was he in Gaelic lore,  
And loved to talk of days gone by;  
(A saddening theme those days of yore;  
And still he'd turn, with sparkling eye,  
From Druid rites and Christian fane,  
From champion bold and monarch grand,  
To tell of fray and foray, when  
His sires were princes in the land.

When to the Well-mile bridge we came,  
You pointed where the moon-beams white  
Silvered the stream. When lo! a flame—  
A wavy flame of ruddy light—  
Leaped up the farm-yard fence above,  
And, while his children's shout rang high,  
His cows the farmer slowly drove  
Across the blaze: he knew not why.

Soon round the vale—above, below,  
And high upon the blue hill's brows,—  
The bonfires shine with steady glow,  
Or blink through screening orchard boughs.  
And now in my lone dismal cell,  
While I that starry scene recall,  
The fields, the hills, the sheltered dell,  
I close my eyes and see them all!

My dear-loved land, must it be mine  
No more—except in dreams—to see?  
Yet think not, friends, that I repine  
At my sad fate—if sad it be;  
Think not the captive weakly pines;  
That from his soul all joy hath flown,  
Oh, no! the "solemn starlight" shines  
As brightly as it ever shone.

And though I've had my share of pain,  
And sunken is my cheek and pale,  
Yet, Gertrude, were it ours again,  
On St. John's Eve, in Compey vale,  
While loitering by the Anner's stream  
To view the mountain's purpled dome—  
Waiting to see the bonfires gleam  
All round our quiet hill clasped home—

We'd talk of bygone blissful hours—  
And oh! what blissful hours I've known.  
It was a world of smiles and flowers,  
That little home-world of our own,  
And happy thought each heart would fill  
What else but happy could we be?  
While Hope stood smiling on the hill,  
And in the valley Memory.

Woking Convict Prison, Nov., 1865.

C. J. K.

Writers in the *London Lancet* call attention to the great value of hot water applications to the head in cases of fainting or syncope. They also say that a prompt use of it, applied to the forehead with cloths, will very often avert such attacks.



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## THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND.

AUTHOR OF "THE WILD BIRDS OF KILLEEVY" ETC.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## PAUL IS A COWARD.

WHEN the peddler fled from Tobereevil, he struck off across an outskirt of the woods, and got up among the hills. When he had walked for half an hour, and while the sun was still red in the sky, he reached a purple terrace of the mountain on which lay a lonely lake. Here he flung himself down to draw breath, and to gaze backward upon the lower world. He leaned over the edge of the lake to drink from his hand, and started as his own face met his eyes looking at him from the placid water.

"What nonsense is this!" he said, and immediately began pulling off his shock of black hair, his large bushy beard, and his heavy dark eye-brows. He dipped his face and head in the water, and rubbed both severely with a large pocket-handkerchief; after which divestment and ablation the peddler had disappeared, and a gentleman had taken his place.

This gentleman had light-brown hair and monstache, and with very dark eyes and skin. His nose was large, his forehead broad, and with already some nervous lines upon it; his mouth sensitive but firm. It was a face that was sure to be called handsome because noble and pleasing; yet if this were manly beauty, it was that of the boldest and least regular type.

For a few moments he looked pale and languid, like one who had undergone great fatigue or mental trouble; but by and by he started up, muttering:

"I am Paul Finiston; and I had a right to come here; and I go away without harming anyone."

And, as if reassured by this declaration, his face brightened, and he set off to ascend the mountain sturdily.

Paul Finiston had come a long way across the world, attracted by his uncle's advertisement. It had found him settled down in a distant country, with employment in his hands, and a good prospect for life before him. An old friend of his father had met with him, taken him into his business, promised him a partnership. Paul had thankfully accepted the good luck thrown in his way, had applied himself to work, and had striven to forget home in the excitement of making a fortune. It was a dream of his to forget that he was a Finiston of Tobereevil, to acquire the means of livelihood by labour of his own, and, this done, to go home in search of something he had left behind, and could not manage to do all his life without. How diligently he had worked, and with what fair hopes, and how, meanwhile, he had been teased and haunted, it is better to let him tell with his own lips by and by. That he was of a wayward, fanciful and passionate nature, certain rough notes in a little pocket-book could tell. It might also be gathered from these jottings that there was a sort of woman-like twist about his heart and brains in spite of his masculine energy and bearing—something which made him look illogical, tender and uncertain in his moods. With a little more generosity, nature had made him a poet; with a little less, a more contented man.

The advertisement had found him pursuing his way steadily. It had shaken his purpose with a great shock, and had brought him face to face with the longings which had been tempting him to give up his projected exile for years. Here was a good reason for going home at once; his uncle, who was so rich, and whose heir he must be, desired his return without a moment's delay. Even Paul's matter-of-fact employer had looked upon his obedience as a thing of course. "There is no doubt at all," he said, regretfully, "that a bird in the hand is worth a good many in the bush. A fortune in prospect, and in exile, is pretty good; but a fortune at home and ready-made is better."

So Paul had come home, not dragged by a love of gain, but by a hungry heart.

By the time he had landed in Ireland, however, the idea of presenting himself to the miser of Tobereevil had grown so repulsive to his mind that he had almost stepped from one ship to another, and fled back whence he came; and only that that hunger of the heart was unappeased within him, his employer must have received him back ere he had ceased to be missed.

It was in the midst of a confusion of attraction and repulsion which seized on him when he thought of the land of his inheritance that he gave way to that freak of jealous, inquisitive humour, which brought a peddler over the mountains to the gate of Monasterlea. He would see these women, and he would know if they remembered him. May might be married; he would hear all about it. May might be cold, unamiable and forgetful; he would see at a glance. And if either of these speculations proved the right one, then he would go back unknown to the other side of the world. In that case, he would not trust himself to the tortures of Tobereevil. The miser might have his gold all buried in his coffin, if he pleased; he might will his estate to be kept as a vast burial ground for his remains, and the mansion of Tobereevil a monument over his bones; he, Paul Finiston, would at least be rid of haunting terrors and worrying superstitions for the remainder of his life. But if May should be found a maiden, still kind, mindful, with still in her heart all that anxiety for his welfare which had been painted in her face on that morning when she had stretched out her hands to him from the quay, why then Paul would be a man, and brave the curse of Tobereevil.

Well, he had gone happy from Monasterlea. He had seen May tender, true, and worthy to be loved. He would shelter himself under her womanhood, and defy the curse. His fears had become phantoms. His hopes had taken a lovely form of flesh and blood. He walked towards Tobereevil a royal peddler, ready to bestow gifts on all whom he might meet; but the long, foul shadow of Tobereevil

in the evening sun had been too much for Paul Finiston. The old superstition, the old unaccountable terror that had made himself a murderer when he confronted the miser even in fancy, had fallen upon him with tenfold force, now that he had looked upon him in the flesh. May and his good genius were forgotten. The spirit of evil had taken hold of him again. Let him fly from this blight, this temptation, this curse! Let him return to his honest work beyond the sea!

So, having spent a little of his passion in the wood and on the hill, and rested a while by the margin of the lake, he set off to cross the mountains on his way back to Australia.

Soon the heat of his eagerness to be gone had abated, and he paused as he went, to look behind and beneath him. The glow of the evening was still ruddy on the land. A golden film had blurred the line of meeting between the sky and sea. Higher, long bars of weightier gold had shot from behind the hills, and laid themselves level along the West, as if barring the gate through which the sun had passed. The hills on the horizon had wrapped themselves in violet, and seemed to nestle close against the warmth of the sky. The mid-landscape rose towards the light in every tint of yellow-green and flame-colour and tawny-brown, and fell under the shadows, saddened with every hue of gray and olive and brown-purple. Here and there a lake or a fragment of a streamlet glanced upward, like a flame out of the depths of a hollow. Here and there a farmhouse or a cabin stood wrapped in a luminous haze of its own smoke; and the woods curled out and wreathed themselves over all the foreground—one half amber and ruddy, fused in the burning glamor of the hour; the other buried under the sombre purple of their own dense shade.

The beauty of the country smote him, like a blow from a friend. All this might be his; all this barren, wasted loveliness might be nurtured into teeming strength. He might do it, with his strong will and arm, helped by the meaner but mightier power that lay rotting and rusting among guineas and title deeds in the miser's safe. How strange it was that heaven's work should be defaced by the wickedness of one poor dotard! How strange that Paul Finiston, who panted to give renewed life to a crowd of his fellow-creatures, should have to fly from the fear of hurting an old man.

He went more slowly now, onward and upward, higher and higher, into the upper mountains. The plovers cried, and whirred close to him, as they descended to their nests among the heather. A few faint echoes came floating up from the valleys, too few and too faint to bring a throb of human life into the lonely stillness; yet there, and quite suddenly, Paul came face to face with a fellow creature.

It was Con the fool; and he was sitting on the heath, one leg gathered up in an attitude of pain, the other extended at full length, the foot quivering and swollen. He grasped the heather with both hands as he leaned on them. He made no complaint; but the tears rolled heavily from his round black eyes, and there was a tragic look upon his broad white face.

"Hallo!" cried Paul, "what's the matter, my good fellow?"

"Con's foot killed," answered the idiot. "Con walk no more. Con die, too, on the mountains."

"Die!" said Paul, "nothing of the kind. Come, now, where am I to carry you to?"

By this time he had seated the idiot on his back.

"Nan!" cried the idiot.

"Where am I to find Nan?" asked Paul, in a puzzle. He made two steps forward, but seemingly in the wrong direction, for the fool began to cry again.

"This way, then," said Paul, and took another course. The idiot laughed, and clapped him on the back.

How long he might have strayed over the hills seeking the way to Con's friends by means of such signs, we need not guess. Chance sent a guide to his aid.

Coming up the hill he saw a figure, wending slowly, and with the help of a stick, on the slippery braes. It was a little woman, dressed in a long, gray cloak, which had seen many winters, a scarlet handkerchief on her head, her face as brown as a nut, and her hair lying like a white silk fringe along her wrinkled brow.

"God save yer honor!" cried she cheerily. "Who'd think to meet a gentleman on the mountains—let alone wid a poor omadhoun on his back!"

"Are you Nan?" asked Paul.

"Nan? Ochone! is it Nan Kearney ye mane? Then it's fifty long years since I was the cut o' Nan Kearney!"

"I never saw Nan, and how am I to know?" said Paul. "I'm a stranger here, and I found this poor fellow lying hurt on the heath. He calls out for Nan."

"Nan and Bid!" cried Con, joyfully, and with a friendly gaze at the old woman.

"Oh, ay! thrust him for a fool, but he knows his own friends," said the new-comer. "I'm Bid, an' I know the way to Nan's; an' if it'd be a thing, young gentleman, that ye would carry him that far—why it's the Lord himself that'll give ye a lift for it in yer need!"

Paul laughed, and forgot that he was the miser's heir, and strode on contentedly with the fool on his back, and the old woman for his guide. They struck out on a path which leaned slantwise through a pass between two peaks of a cloven hill; and following along this they heard a soft, girlish voice, saying, somewhere near:

"Come back, now, Patsie! Don't go down there, or ould Sim n'll catch ye!"

"Nan!" cried the fool, in a tone of delight.

And then they turned the corner of a rock, and came upon a rustic scene.

(To be continued)

The oldest book in existence, of American origin, is the "Doctrina Christiana," a manual of Catholicity, printed in Mexico in 1539. They were printing books in that country over 100 years before literature was born in New England.—*Pilot*.

**COALS FOR CASH.**

Walton Park ... ..	18s per ton.
Small Do. ... ..	16s "
Kaitangata ... ..	28s "
Newcastle ... ..	36s "

**F I R E W O O D**  
Of every description.

**J. H A N C O O K & C O.,**

Railway Coal Depot,  
KENSINGTON.

**SOUTH DUNEDIN CASH DEAPERY.**

**J. D. Y A T E S, J U N.**

All Goods Sold at Dunedin Prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

**R A I L W A Y S T A T I O N**  
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**C H A R L E S C O L C L O U G H** - Lessee.

The Cheapest and Best Medium of  
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**S O U T H D U N E D I N H O T E L,**  
Main Street, South Dunedin.

**T H O M A S H E F F E R N A N,** PROPRIETOR.

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.

**T H O M A S H E F F E R N A N,** Proprietor.

**T H E " S I R I U S " a n d " O R I O N "**  
OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING  
RANGES.

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with  
high or low pressure boiler.

Iron Framework and General Castings.

Repairs effected.

**H. E. SHACKLOCK,**  
SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**DENTISTRY.**

**H. R O B I N S O N**  
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.

V



R

**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 atten-  
tion.

**P A U L F R E D R I C,**  
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 comfort-  
able, durable, neat, and well-fitting, sewn,  
pegged, or rivetted work. Sewn work a  
specialty.

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

**J. M A C F I E,**

COAL MERCHANT,  
GT. KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

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

**F I N D L A Y & C O. (L I M I T E D),**

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

DOOR AND SASH MANUFACTURERS,

AND

GENERAL IRONMONGERS,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle Streets,

DUNEDIN.

**B O T A N I C A L G A R D E N H O T E L,**  
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,  
DUNEDIN.

**T H O M A S K I R K,** 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  
ix minutes. Large and well ventilated Bed-  
rooms, Parlours, Sitting-rooms, etc.

**T H O M A S K I R K,** Proprietor.

**P E A C O C K H O T E L**  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

**A L E X A N D E R D U N C A N,** 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.

**A L E X A N D E R D U N C A N,** Proprietor.

**C R O W N H O T E L**  
RAITRAY STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated in a most central  
position, and affords splendid Accommoda-  
tion 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. KELIGNER,** Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**W I L K I N S O N A N D K E D D I E,**  
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 reduc-  
tions are genuine.

**K I N C A I D, M'Q U E E N & C O**  
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.

**C L U B H O T E L,**  
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 to be called in time.

First-Class Billiard Table. All Liquors of  
the Best Quality.

Good Stabling attached.

**EDWARD LEEN**

Proprietor.

**H A R P O F E R I N H O T E L**  
QUEENSTOWN.

**MRS. M'BRIDE** ... Proprietress.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**H U G H G O U R L E Y**

desires to inform the public he still  
continues the Undertaking Business as for-  
merly at the Establishment, corner Clark and  
MacLagan streets, Dunedin.  
Funerals attended in Town or Country with  
promptness and economy

**C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S**  
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.  
Kobin and Co., and are now prepared to con-  
duct funerals, plainly or truly furnished,  
required, either in Town or Country.

Charges in all cases will be strictly mo-  
erate.  
Orders by letter or telegram will be at-  
tended to at once.

**C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S,**

No. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

**J A M E S S E L B Y**  
(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. S E L B Y**

(Late J. Baker),

Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

**W. H. T E R R Y,**

ARCHITECT,

Hislop's Exchange Court,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.



## A HARD CASE.

In a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Tipperary Board of Guardians, and read at a recent meeting of that body, Father O'Donnell, O.C., gives a graphic and thrilling narrative of a scene at the eviction of Mrs. Mary Ryan and her family from a farm in Carrigbeg, county Limerick, on the estate of Major Hare, formerly of Aldershot. The rev. gentleman had been summoned to attend at the bedside of Mrs. Ryan in the discharge of his clerical functions. She is about ninety years of age, and an invalid. When Father O'Donnell reached the place the bailiffs were there, with a number of policemen and the representative of the agent, and the work of eviction was proceeding. The rev. gentleman says—

"I found the poor old invalid lying on her bed, a perfect skeleton, extremely weak, and suffering, she alleged, from the effects of a fall. On the hearth there was scarcely as much fire as would light the candle which I required in the discharge of my priestly functions. I administered the Sacrament of the Dying to the poor patient, and gave her such consolation as I felt capable. My administrations were constantly interrupted by the crash of the falling timber in all directions."

At last it came to the removal of the poor old woman herself, and after some little paltering, and despite the strongest protest of the rev. gentlemen, the bed containing the nonagenarian was deposited outside the door, in the yard. Father O'Donnell concludes—

"It was extremely distressing. The poor creature, with a look of inexpressible anguish, and with tears falling from her eyes, put out her wasted hand to cover her head from the biting north-east wind, blowing at the time. The little children flocked round their grandmother's bed, bewildered and crying loudly. Alas! it was truly pitiable. It was a scene I shall never forget, and I trust in God the like of which I shall never again witness. Those evicted are apparently without any visible means of subsistence, and must apply to your Board for assistance. I am confident your board will extend to them the fullest justice which, in their case, the law allows."

We are happy to say that the Board responded by allowing Daniel Ryan (son of the old woman), his wife and ten children £2 per week for a month, and the old creature herself 15s per week for a month. A relieving-officer said the old woman is located in a neighbour's house, and has good nourishment and the attendance of a nurse.—*Dublin Freeman*.

## A TIGRESS AT LARGE.

"*Heiliges sacrament, homme nicht hierin*," shouted Julius Toeffener, as he slammed the door of his butcher's shop on West Van Buren street, Chicago, in the face of a royal Bengal tigress on Saturday afternoon (April 11), and then collapsed into a dead faint. The beautiful queen of the Indian jungles placed her huge paws against the door, which refused to yield, sniffed the ham sausages which hung in the window, and quietly walked away. The animal belongs to W. H. Harris, proprietor of the Nickel Plate shows. He lives in South Boby street, where two lions, a bear, an elephant, and the tigress have been hibernating in a barn on the premises. The animal is one of the largest of her species on the continent. She is possessed of an unusually vicious temper, and is regarded as dangerous. It was about ten o'clock when she escaped from her cage. Her keeper crouched with blanched face and paralysed muscles behind a stove near by. The elephant bellowed until the bay-seed rattled through the rafters. Passing out of the barn door, the striped pet trotted off through the alleyway across Van Buren street. A little child sat in an unhorsed buggy playing. The tigress put her paw on the wheel, and offered a caress that showed two sets of long, white teeth. The little one screamed, and the animal peacefully ambled off to Mr. Toeffener's meat shop. Repulsed there, she continued her flight to a vacant lot in the rear of a house in Avon-place. She prowled about among the tin cans and ash-heaps an hour. Excited people scrambled to the tops of the sheds, stables, fences, and houses in the neighbourhood. Fully 3000 people crowded about to see the performance. After two hours of meat-throwing and coaxing, the royal Bengal tigress entered a wood-shed, into which she was quickly nailed. A hole was sawed through the sides of the structure; she stepped lightly into the cage which had been placed opposite the aperture, and was again securely confined.—*New York Herald*.

A despatch from Berlin to the *Standard* states that Germany is preparing a series of enormous colonial enterprises, the magnitude of which will surprise the world. The acquisition of the kingdom of Zanzibar by Germany, the despatch says, is certain to be accomplished sooner or later.

The fact that Carter and Co., of George street, are the only Drapers in Dunedin doing a strictly Cash Trade who import their own Goods direct from Home Markets, is the one cause of their being able to sell cheaper than any other firm. Carter and Co. have just opened, ex S.S. Ooptic and Kalkoura, 16 cases Men's and Boys' Clothing, and in consequence of the desperate scarcity of Ready Money, they have decided to offer the whole lot, for a few weeks, at landed Cost. Therefore call, inspect, and judge for yourself. Carter and Co., 60 and 62, George street, Dunedin.

A few years ago a community of religious women, who had to leave Germany because the Order to which they belonged was obnoxious to Bismarck and his "Kulturkampf," pitched their tents in at King Williamstown. The tents soon became handsome spacious buildings. The last number of the *Watchman* says:—"It must be gratifying to the worthy Priores and Sisters of the Convent, to find that all their pupils sent up for examination have passed, seven of them with honours." This paragraph should be put before the man who rules by personal forces, not through the people.—*South African paper*.

## General News.

There is something ludicrously naive in the statement of Signor Mancini that he is glad Italy has not signed an alliance with England, "who is now in such grave embarrassment."—*Pilot*.

Somebody, remembering Russia's strength on land and England's on sea, has defined a war between the two as "the fight of a bear and a shark." The epigram is neat; and what decent man ever felt sympathy with a shark?—*Pilot*.

The Holy Father, having expressed his desire that the Catholics of Rome should illuminate their houses on Easter Saturday, and this desire having been made known in the churches of the city, the illumination which occurred was of almost universal extent. The darkened houses were only to be seen in the new quarters of Rome, or in those streets inhabited by the radical Italians.

The man who threw an onion at the Prince of Wales, in Cork, and almost upset the equilibrium of the solar system, has been found out and punished. His name is Daniel Buckley. He had been under the influence of liquor, but he said it was loyalty, and that he only threw the onion "to give expression to his joy!" The unfeeling magistrates sentenced him to 40 shillings' fine or a month's imprisonment.—*Pilot*.

General Komaroff's name is said to mean "son-of-a-mosquito."

The late Lord Cairns was a man of extraordinary ability, who had won his own name and fame. His son inherits his position, title, and wealth, and his place in the House of Lords as one of England's highest legislators. The *N. Y. Evening Post*, a paper familiar with aristocratic interests, says:—"Now that he is gone, his place will be taken by his son, who is hardly fit to act as umpire at a pigeon-shooting match, much less as a lawmaker. In fact, his parts are such that his entrance as a matter of right to a legislative body has the air of a scandal. It is not often that a coronet descends to the next heir with such a 'sickening thud.'"

Professor James Warren, of Los Angeles (California) electric light station, is the inventor of a new process of reducing ores, which is done by the aid of electricity. One day while examining a piece of gold-bearing quartz, he accidentally let it fall into one of the dynamos which was in motion at the time. On looking for the piece of quartz next day, he found it in dynamo, and to his surprise the gold in the quartz had been melted and had run to one side of the rock, forming a beautiful button. Professor Warren immediately instituted a series of experiments, and has succeeded in evolving a process by which gold, silver and copper can be instantly smelted from concentrations by a powerful electric shock, which almost equals in its intensity a stroke of lightning. The experiments so far have failed on lead and antimony ores.

The colonial policy of Italy is not regarded favourably in Vienna. That country will soon experience the difficulties and burdens of a colonial policy. The organisation of the Italian army will suffer in consequence. The occupation of Tripoli by Italy, which seems to be the chief gain held out to itself by that country, would compromise the order of things established in Tunis, and France might readily be brought into conflict with Italy. There is a powerful French party that would hail with joy any coolness between these two countries.

Piper Ireland has been released, after being abducted and carried over to England for court-martial. He says the English authorities turned him loose, penniless, 3,000 miles from home, because, after all their trouble, no evidence could be found against him, and he "would not surround" himself voluntarily. This explanation is sheer nonsense, as any body knows who understands military law. The identification of the deserter was sufficient to ensure his conviction, as it had been to warrant his arrest. When the piper's wife called on the British Consul at New York a short time ago that official sneered at the idea of this country protecting Ireland, and tried to bribe her by offering herself and children a free passage to England to join her husband. Evidently some strong pressure has brought to bear on the British Government, which has, perhaps, learned for the first time that a Democratic administration in the United States does not propose to neglect even adopted citizens when wronged by a foreign power. This, at least, we hope and think, is the solution of the piper's release.—*Pilot*.

M. Bartholdi, the artist who has formed the great statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, says that the assertion that Congress had refused the monster statue is incorrect. The work has been taken to pieces and is packed in a serious of enormous cases ready to depart in the war transport *Isère*. The subscription of 500,000 francs by Americans and Frenchmen at a Press meeting last week on board the *Normandie* at New York fills up the deficiency required for the completion of the pedestal and the raising of the statue. The *Isère* is now at Oberbourg, whence she will depart for Bonen where the cases containing the statue will be put on board. It is M. Ferry who offered last year his Government transport for the carriage of the great bronze work, and the expenses of going and returning to America will be borne by the French Government. The replica of this statue, but much smaller, being 32 feet in height, as it is formed on the original model of Bartholdi, for which 100,000 francs have already been subscribed, is at the bronze foundry at present and will be completed in May. It has been offered by a group of Americans to the city of Paris, which has accepted it, and it will be erected in the Place des Etats-Unis, where the American Embassy to the French Government is located.—*Cor. of Pilot*.

Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in scrofulous sores, ulcers, or eruptions, or takes the form of rheumatism, or organic diseases, the suffering that ensues is terrible beyond description. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

**X O B S E R V E X**

400 BOXES VELVETEENS ON SHOW THIS WEEK

Just Opened Direct from London  
250 BOXES,  
Home Prices, 1s 3/4 per yard.

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

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| Cardinal   | Marone   |
| Ruby       | 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      |
| Sag        |            |

AT  
THE LONDON DRAPERY COMPANY  
85 GEORGE STREET,  
Establishments at Invercargill and Oamaru.  
PRICE AND BULLIED,  
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.

**PITTS 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, 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. NARBELSKI, High Street,  
Christchurch; and F. J. MAGUIRE was 5 years with Mr. W. J.  
FISHER, High Street, Christchurch.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

**BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,**

in consequence of recent heavy shipments, find their present Stock  
considerably in excess of previous seasons, notably in the following  
departments:—

DRESS MATERIALS,

JACKETS,

AND ULSTERS.

LADIES' HOSIERY,

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS, CARPETS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS',

AND

BOYS' CLOTHING.

And, although so early in the Season, have resolved to offer to their  
customers and the public generally such special inducements as will  
ensure a considerable reduction of their stock. Present quotations  
for above lines (this season's Fashionable Goods), will be—

NOMINAL ADVANCE ON LANDED COST.

PRINCES STREET.

Corner of Manse street.

**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  
amilies, 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'hote 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.

MESSRS. REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON.

**GENTLEMEN.**—I have to inform you that you are the  
Successful Tenderers for the Boot and Shoe Stock in the  
Assigned Estate of J. Mollison and Son, Princes street, Dunedin.  
(Signed) T. S. GRAHAM, Trustee.

May 29, 1885.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

With reference to the above Messrs. REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON,  
beg to inform their friends and public generally that they have  
severed their connection with City Boot Palace and purchased the  
above Assigned estate of J. Mollison and Son, Princes street, at less  
than half English cost; and as we only have the premises for a few  
weeks we intend holding a Great Clearing Sale for about one month.  
The Stock must be sold at your own prices.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SALE COMMENCES FRIDAY, MAY 29.

The Public are asked to reserve purchases till then.

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. ELLIOTT,

N.Z. Accident Insurance Company

# News of the Week.

## FRIDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the following bills were introduced:—The Dunedin Cattle Market Reserve Leasing Bill (Mr. Stewart), a bill to extend the Adulteration Prevention Act (Mr. Levestan). The No-confidence debate was continued.

The Christchurch Gold-mining Company, which has been formed for the purpose of mining the quartz-reefs at Browning's Pass, near the head of the Wilberforce, a branch of the Rakaia River, has been successfully floated. The work of making a road from the flats to the pass was commenced yesterday.

The Native Land Court at Palmerston North on Wednesday awarded to the Crown 42,000 acres of the celebrated Mangatainoko block, in the Forty-mile Bush. The whole block is 60,000 acres in extent, and the 42,000 shares awarded represents individual shares which the Government have bought. The block has been under negotiation since 1872, and it is magnificent land for settlement.

It is affirmed that it has been positively decided to retain possession of the province of Dongola by British troops as far south as Akshah.

It is rumoured that the Salisbury Ministry have arranged terms with Russia.

The news of the rebellion of Isa Khan against the Governor of Khunduz, in Afghanistan, has not been confirmed.

## SATURDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the following bills were introduced:—A bill to repeal "The Bestroot Sugar Act 1884" (Mr. M. J. S. Mackenzie), the Auctioneer and Broker's Bill (Mr. Seddon.—Mr. Macandrew gave notice to move on Tuesday next—"That a respectful address be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor to the effect that he may be pleased to call the attention of her Majesty's Imperial Government to the necessity for a fresh marine survey of the coasts of New Zealand, and on a more minute scale than appears on the chart at present; also, that his Excellency be requested to inform the Imperial Government that this Colony will, if necessary, be prepared to place at the disposal of the Admiralty the services of the Hinemoa, Stella, and other suitable vessels."—The No-confidence debate was continued.

The Christchurch Agricultural and Pastoral Association, in response to a request from the agents of the various sheep dips, have resolved to request the Government to exempt those preparations from duty, and also to afford all possible assistance to Dr. Haast in procuring specimens of grain and other agricultural products for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London next year.

The new German line of Colonial mail steamers will start from Bremerhaven, but it is left optional whether they will call at Samoa. Brisbane has been included as a port of call.

The Sudan contingent were formally disbanded at Sydney yesterday. The men in receiving their discharge were allowed two months' pay.

Lord Wolseley, who has for some time past been at Suakim, is returning to England.

## MONDAY.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday the No-confidence debate terminated in the failure of Sir George Grey's amendment. The question was then put that the House go into Committee of Supply, and was carried on the voices.

Work at the Otago Central Company's mine at Rough Ridge (says the *Mount Ida Chronicle*) is proceeding apace. There is now a change of country coming in the cross-cut, and water is "bleeding" freely from the face of the rock. The mine manager reports having gone through a cross slide, which was the cause of the change. In about a week from date he expects to strike the reef.—Several parties are prospecting for new auriferous deposits at different points under the Government head-race at the head of Ida Valley.

The rush which took place to the Snowy River Ranges, New South Wales, owing to the reported discovery of gold proved a complete failure, as the anticipations of the prospectors have not been realised.

A severe shock of earthquake occurred in Victoria on Friday. The shock was felt in Melbourne and in many of the country towns.

It is announced that Sir Peter Lumsden, the British representative on the Afghan Frontier Delimitation Commission, has had the Grand Cross of the Bath conferred upon him.

The Guards, who have been detained at Alexandria for some weeks past, have now left that place, and have proceeded to Limasol, in Cyprus.

The cholera plague continues to rage in Spain with great violence. The number of cases reported throughout the country last week was 9000, of which 4000 had a fatal termination.

## TUESDAY.

The new coal company is about to commence work a short distance above the Brunner mine on the south bank of the Grey River, on ground belonging to the Westport Coal Company, and next them. Arrangements have been made for nine years' lease by Messrs. Kilgour and Wickes. The mine is only 120 chains above the end of the main railway line. They expect to get to work in two or three months.

The polling for the Wakanni seat took place yesterday, and occasioned a good deal of excitement. The following is the result of the polling:—Mr. Joseph Ives, 596; Mr. E. G. Wright, 520; majority for Mr. Ives, 76. There was a scene of wild excitement in Ashburton last night.

It was announced in our cablegrams yesterday that the rush in the Snowy River district had turned out a failure. From our exchanges we (*Daily Times*) glean the following particulars of the locality and the cause of the rush:—The precise locality of the ground is at Black Watch Creek, 15 miles from Mount Ellery and 46 miles

from Orboist. It appears that Messrs. Norman, Whitelaw, and Ross M'Donald have been prospecting the ranges in that vicinity for some months with no great success, but at Black Watch Creek they came across some promising prospects. They assert positively that the ground has been tried for a distance of between three and four miles and that gold has been obtained in every hole. There is nothing, however, to warrant the rush that has set in. The diggings were discovered about two months ago by Norman, Whitelaw and Ross M'Donald. They had washed up a small paddock, shallow sinking, 3ft to 6ft, getting coarse, shotty gold. One piece brought here weighs 2dw9gr. and is of very good quality. The diggings are 46 miles from Orboist; the road is bad; there is no feed for horses, but plenty of water. The country is very cold and wet, and a perfect wilderness. Flour will be from £3 to £5 per bag, and all other stores in proportion. Everything must be brought by pack-horses. There is no house between Orboist and the scene of the rush. The prospectors got 1½oz for six days' work for three men; the six days' work was washed in three hours.

The proposal has been made that the freedom of the City of Dublin should be conferred on Dr. K. I. O'Doherty, who is now visiting Ireland, in recognition of his services as a supporter of the Irish cause in the colonies.

The Cabinet will probably adopt Lord Northbrook's suggestion that the Sultan of Turkey should help in settling the Sudan question.

Intelligence to hand from Cochinchina announces that the Anamite garrison at Hue attacked General Courcy, the French military commander of that province, but were repulsed with loss.

It is expected that the amount of the New South Wales loan, which will probably be placed in the market shortly, will be five and a-half millions.

## WEDNESDAY.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times* writes as follows:—A number of Government supporters anxious to keep them in office waited on the Premier to day to urge upon him the desirableness of dropping the proposed increase in the tariff. I am informed that the Premier said the Cabinet had been sitting all day upon the question, and had agreed to remodel the tariff, striking out all items except those for revenue raising purposes. The coal duty would be abandoned, as would be the imposts upon cheap clothing. The Government were prepared to give way to a certain extent upon tea, but that matter was still under the consideration of the Cabinet. The reductions proposed to be made would give the same revenue as last year.

At a meeting of the Rodney County Council a resolution was passed to the effect that, until the Auckland Northern railway is constructed, the counties north of Auckland should have interest on the estimated cost, £1,600,000, handed over to them, and that the Government be requested to proceed with the construction of the line as soon as possible, the question of the route to be settled by a South Island commission.

The position of the French forces in Madagascar is becoming serious.

Mr. Bradlaugh has been excluded from the House of Commons by a majority of 44.

Russia is massing her troops at Sarakhs.

Lord Salisbury stated that the next general election would probably take place on November 17.

Further details with regard to the fighting in Anam show that the citadel at Hue was attacked by fully 30,000 Anamites, and a sanguinary conflict ensued before the natives were repulsed. The French casualties were 60 killed, while their opponents lost over 1200 men. General Courcy has applied to the Government for reinforcements to be sent to him.

Parliament re-assembled on Monday after its adjournment. In the House of Lords the Premier (Lord Salisbury) announced that her Majesty's Government would resume negotiations with Russia on the Afghan frontier question at the point to which they had been continued by Earl Granville (late Foreign Secretary), and would fulfil the promise made to the Ameer of Afghanistan that the retention of the Zulfikar Pass should be assured. Whatever settlement was arrived at between England and Russia, it was imperative to promptly and vigorously prepare for the protection of our Indian frontier, and more than that, to stretch somewhat beyond, in order to prevent the tide of war breaking against it. Referring to the Egyptian question, Lord Salisbury stated that the matter was one which would require some settlement. Earl Carnarvon, the newly appointed Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, assured the House that during his term of office he should endeavour firmly to administer the ordinary laws of the country.

## THURSDAY.

The official entry of the newly-appointed Lord-lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Carnarvon) into Dublin took place on Tuesday. His Excellency met with a most enthusiastic reception.

Later intelligence from Anam states that General Courcy, who is in command of the French troops, has arrested the Regent of Anam.

The French Government have ratified the Egyptian Convention.

Mr. Gladstone has endorsed the Afghan policy laid down by the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Wellington-Manawatu Railway Company have received applications for more than the 1500 shares required to be subscribed for in the Colony in order to raise the requisite additional capital of £200,000 required for the completion of the line.

Owing to the heavy and almost incessant rains during the past five days serious floods are reported in the North Canterbury district. The railway lines in several places have been damaged, though not to a serious extent, and one approach to the Ashley bridge has been washed away.

In the Legislature Council yesterday, the Hon. P. Buckley moved the second reading of the Rabbit Nuisance Continuance Bill. He mentioned that the cost to the country last year for endeavouring to



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eradicate the rabbit pest was between £1300 and £1500.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bruce moved the second reading of the Seamen's Representation Bill. He said he would ask the House to take the debate on the committal of the bill. Agreed to.—Mr. Turnbull moved the second reading of the Rating Act Amendment Bill. He explained that the object of the bill was to exempt friendly societies from the Rating Act. Agreed to.—Mr. J. C. Buckland moved the second reading of the Impounding Act 1884 Amendment Bill. The object of the bill was to place the Provincial District of Otago on the same footing as the rest of the Colony. The Hon. R. Stout opposed the second reading. He did not think it wise to alter the law in the direction proposed by the bill. The motion for the second reading was carried on a division by 40 against 25.—Mr. Fisher moved the second reading of the Law Practitioners Act 1882 Amendment Bill (No. 2). Agreed to.—Mr. Guinness moved the second reading of the Armed Constabulary Act 1867 Amendment Bill. He said the bill provided that the members of the police force and armed constabulary should exercise the right of voting at general elections. The motion for the second reading was carried on a division by 46 against 22.—Mr. Guinness moved the second reading of the Miners' Rights Fee Reduction Bill. Agreed to.—Mr. Guinness moved the second reading of the Coroners Juries Abolition Bill. The Hon. J. A. Toles said it would be rather a sweeping change to abolish Coroners' juries altogether. He moved that the debate be adjourned. The amendment was carried on the voices.—Mr. Downie Stewart moved the second reading of the Evidence Further Amendment Bill, and briefly explained its provisions. Agreed to.—Mr. Garrick moved the second reading of the Distress Bill. Agreed to. In the committee of ways and means several of the proposed duties were negatived as follows:—Cornflour, farinaceous food, maizena, macaroni, prepared groats, sago, tapioca, and vermicelli, 3d per lb. Bacon and hams, 3d per lb. Canned beef and pork (salt), 4s the cwt.—Boots and shoes, per dozen pairs, provided no duty exceeds 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Boots and shoes—men's, No. 6 and upwards, 17s 6d; youths' Nos. 2 to 5, 14s; boys' Nos. 7 to 1, 8s 6d; women's, No. 3 and upwards, 11s; girls' Nos. 7 to 10, 7s; children's Nos. 4 to 6 and slippers, 3s; women's "lasting" and "stiff" boots, 7s; goloshes of all kinds, 3s 6d; slippers, men's, women's, and children's, from No. 7 and upwards, 4s. Butter and cheese, 2d per lb. Candles, tallow, 1d the lb or reputed package of that weight; candles, stearine, 2d; candles, paraffin or wax, 2½d; candles, not otherwise enumerated, 2½d. Carpet bags, 2s per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on tea was reduced from 6d to 4d a pound.

Whatever the sentimentalists might wish, it is a fact that England finds little sympathy this side of the Atlantic in her international quarrels. As between her and Russia, American opinion is decidedly on the side of our life-long friend and against our equally life-long enemy. If anything were needed to emphasize the distinction, the cowardly and clumsy tactics of England in trying to avoid a fight would suffice, for Americans despise a poltroon. As our esteemed contemporary, *Life*, the wittiest and best humorous paper ever published in America, puts it:—"The fact of the matter is, that England finds herself in the position of the man who, after fighting and licking all the small boys and women in the neighbourhood, is suddenly confronted with a man of his size, and patronizingly says, as he backs down, 'Fight you? Oh, no; I might hurt you.' Then everybody in the neighbourhood laughs at him, and all the small boys and women whom he has harassed in the past come up and kick him. So it is with England, and ere long the ignominy of this back-down will be rendered more ignominious by the sounding thwacks of the small boy Afghans, Zulus, Boers, and Soudanese. It had to come sooner or later, and the world cannot but rejoice that the greatest bull-dozer of the age has at last been unmasked."—*Pilot*.

St. John's, N. F., May 18.—On Sunday another anti-Catholic demonstration occurred at Bay Roberts. The house of William Daley, a leading Catholic trader, was almost demolished by stones. Some of Capt. Hennebury's property was thrown into the sea. Several Catholic boys and men were assaulted on their way to the chapel.

The *Saturday Review* of April 24, thus sums up the history of the Soudan campaign in one short sentence:—"The progress of the affair, as it is looked back on, resembles nothing so much as the progress of a drunken man, in its alternations of torpor and wild zigzag rushes, its absence of any apparent object, and its final collapse."

Speculating in one of its most recent issues as to how far the Crimes Act may be renewed, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Everything depends upon the standpoint from which your approach this question. We approach it from the standpoint of Home Rule. We recognise quite as fully as Mr. Parnell that the present state of things in Ireland is exceptional and provisional. Within five years we shall be driven by Parliamentary exigencies to grant Ireland some sort of legislature of her own. Keeping that in view, we are strongly of opinion that nothing should be done to disturb social peace in Ireland during that period of transition. If the floodgates of crime were once more unloosed, Home Rule would only be attained after a spasm of military repression. That of all things, in the interest of both countries, it is necessary to avoid. Pending this radical transformation of Irish administration and legislation, it is important that Englishmen should not be led to feel that they have been driven to concede Home Rule by violence and crime. Parliamentary exigencies will bring it about fast enough without agrarian crime, and Home Rulers need not grudge the temporary inconvenience of a law which will help them to increase and consolidate their Parliamentary contingent, and will serve as an illustration of England's impotence to govern without coercion. On all grounds, then, we are inclined to think that the best thing would be to let Lord Spencer have whatever bill he wants, and pass it for the five years that will probably be needed for the establishment of Home Rule."

## Correspondence.

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

### "WE CATHOLICS."

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Judging by the apparent earnestness with which the so-called *apathy* of the Catholics of New Zealand is being canvassed by your various correspondents, I am inclined to think that we may reasonably conjecture that in the not very distant future there is a prospect of seeing that sin—let us call it what we may—wiped away. The first step towards removing an evil is that those who possess the power to remove it are fully convinced of the necessity of doing so. It would appear that this step has been made. Let me express the hope that those who have raised their voices in lamentation will not now retire into obscurity, satisfied that they have done all that their duty required.

One great difficulty at present seems to be to discover the cause of the present inactivity of the Catholics of New Zealand. Well, it matters little what may be the cause, if we can only discover a remedy; but, after all, is the cause so very hard to find? Both Mr. Maskell and Mr. Perceval admit that we are not united, and may not that very fact be the cause of the evil they deplore so much? I protest strongly against the word *apathy* being made use of to express the condition of Catholics—in Canterbury at all events. Whatever their defects, *apathy* is not one of them. Do their noble and cheerful responses to the many calls which are constantly being made upon them, for the support of their schools and convents, for the building of churches and for the cause of education generally throughout the Colony point to the sin of *apathy*? Call them whatever else you please, but do not call them apathetic. I will grant, however, that there is amongst them a very lamentable inactivity, which inactivity, I attribute, as I hinted above, to their being utterly disunited.

And now let me go a little further and ask, what is the cause of this disunion? I know no other, indeed I require no other, for that is the very cause, the "standoffishness" between class and class which Mr. Maskell dislikes so much, and which we all see and are inwardly amused at. One need not reside a long time in the midst of a community like that of Christchurch, to perceive that the very men, whose influence if exerted would be productive of the very best results, simply don't exert it at all. Why they don't is not easy to say, but they don't. And what is the consequence? Well, just this: the people finding themselves deserted, shunned I might say, by those who ought to be their leaders, naturally feel discouraged and of course fail to carry out even those projects which they know to concern their most vital interests. Your Christchurch correspondent in his letter of the 13th ult. holds up this discouragement almost as an accusation of guilt, but in doing so I don't think he acts wisely. They can no more help feeling discouraged than would a handful of imperfectly drilled recruits who found themselves opposed to a well-equipped and disciplined army. Here, then, is the secret of our disunion. The very men who by reason of their social position or intellectual abilities would easily acquire an influence over the great body of Catholics, the very men whose duty it is to lead them, avoid them, shun their societies, scowl at them perhaps in the street, as Mr. Perceval correctly puts it, and are never seen any more.

Did I shock you when I spoke of being amused at this queer thing, "standoffishness"? (I am glad that Mr. Maskell hit upon this word. It is one I had long sought for and had failed to find). When viewed as I have just been viewing it, there is of course nothing amusing about it, but it has a comical aspect nevertheless. Mr. Maskell says he knows instances where a Catholic has lived in the town for a very considerable length of time and people haven't called upon him, haven't invited him to dinner, haven't tried to induce him to become intimate with them. Did the gentleman in question expect that any of these good things would happen to him? It seems almost incredible that Mr. Maskell can have known a case like this, but as he never jokes in a serious matter, I must take his word for it.

I said, sir, that *apathy* did not exist among the Catholics of Canterbury. Allow me to correct myself. *Apathy* there is, but it does not rest in the quarter your correspondents suppose. It rests with those who ought to lead their co-religionists and don't. The Catholics of this Colony ought to be a considerable power, but they will never be so, except—to quote the words of your Christchurch correspondent—"by combination and mutual help." Let me, however, remark that for purposes of combination leaders are required, and that mutual help pre-supposes fraternal charity. Let all—more especially the apathetic ones—take to heart Mr. Perceval's counsel and do what they can for each other, forgetting all former "standoffishness"; let them jointly consider what they want, and aid each other in getting it. Let them not, for instance, be content with deploring political disorganisation, but let them find out the best way to become organised. Either it can be done or it cannot. If it can, it behoves those who have most experience in these matters to get it done; if not, a thousand times better to have said nothing about it.

To make myself quite clear, let me recapitulate what I have said. The great bulk of the Catholics of New Zealand are not apathetic, but they are inactive. This inactivity is due to their disunion and disorganisation. This disunion and disorganisation result from the fact that their natural leaders stand aloof from them individually and collectively, and are themselves sunk in the very *apathy* of which they accuse their fellow Catholics. The remedy is that they shake off their *apathy*, and assume the position which they ought to occupy.—I am etc.

R. DOBBIN,

Christchurch, July 6, 1885.



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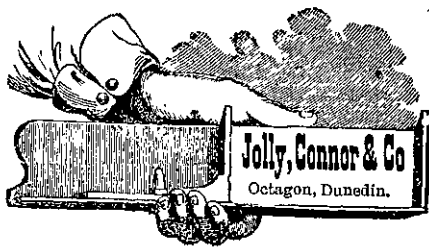
Rose Parnell, or the Flower of Avondale, 6s; Amicable Discussion, 7s; Wild Times, the Days of Queen Elizabeth, 5s 6d; Anne Severin, 5s 6d; Father Rowland, North American Tale, 2s 6d; Hewitt, the King's Highway, 5s 6d; Religious Missions of the Irish People, by Bishop Spalding, 5s 6d; Letters to Young Irishwomen, 5s 6d; Are You My Wife, 7s; Assunta Howard and other stories, 5s 6d; Crucifix of Baden and other stories, 5s 6d; The Veil Withdrawn, 5s; Triumphs of Religion, 2s 6d; One of God's Heroines, 1s 6d; The Home Rule Candidate and other stories, 7s 6d; In Heaven We Know Our Own, 2s 6d; Knowledge of Mary (Concillio), 5s 6d; History of the Church in New York, 5s 6d; Christian Truth, by Bishop Chatard, 5s 6d; Church of the Parables, 4s; Light and Darkness, 2s 6d; Adventures of a Protestant in Search of a Religion, 5s; New Lights, or Life in Galway, 5s; the O'Mahoney, Chief of the Comeraghs, 5s 6d; The O'Donnells of Glen Cottage, 6s; Orestes A. Brownson's The Convert, 7s; Orestes A. Brownson's Liberalism and the Church, 4s; Apostolical and Infallible Authority of the Pope (Weninger), 6s; Catholicity and Pantheism, All Truth or no Truth, 7s; Rosemary, or Life or Death, 7s; Pope and McGuire's Discussions, 5s; Orestes A. Brownson's Essays and Reviews, chiefly on Theology, Politics, and Socialism, 7s; Catholic Anecdotes, or the Catechism in Example, three vols. in one, 9s; Bessy Conway, or the Irish Girl in America, 4s; Balme's Fundamental Philosophy, 2 vols., 18s 6d; A Sure Way to Find the True Religion, 1s; Dr. Cahill's Sermon Letters, 10s 6d; Manual Controversy, 3s 6d; Notes on Ingersoll by Father Lambert, 9d, post free, 10d; Lizzie Maitland, by Orestes A. Brownson, 3s 6d. Catholic Flowers from Protestant Gardens, 4s 6d; Religion and Science, by Maurice Konayne, 4s 6d; Faith of our Fathers, 4s 6d; Catholic Pulpit, Sermons for all Sundays, 14s 6d; God our Father, 8s 6d; Fenelon, the Education of a Daughter, 2s 6d; The Spae Wife, or The Queen's Secret, 7s 6d; Mary Lee, or the Yankee in Ireland, 6s; A Will and a Way, 6s; The Jesuits, their Foundation and History, 2 vols., 19s 6d; The Shamrock Gone West, 3s 6d; Father Fitzroy's The Martyr of a Secret, 6s; The Men of '48, 4s 6d; Ireland among the Nations, 4s 6d; Letters to a Protestant Friend, 6s; Claims of a Protestant Bishop to Apostolical Succession, with Charges against the Holy See, Refuted by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, 5s 6d; Rev. Michael Muller's The Apostles' Creed, 7s 6d; The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, 8s 6d; The Human Soul, a Reply to the Materialist, 9d; The Age of Unreason, a Reply to the American Rationalists, by Rev. H. Brann, 1s 3d; Martin Luther, by same, 1s; Essays on the Popes, by same, 1s; Montalembert, a biographical sketch, by J. W. Wilstock, 2s; Addis and Arnold's Catholic Dictionary, containing some account of the Doctrine, Discipline, Rites, Ceremonies, Councils, and Religious Orders of the Catholic Church, net, 21s; Characteristic from the Writings of Cardinal Manning, by W. S. Lilly, 6s 6d; The Christian Father, 1s 3d; The Christian Mother, 1s 3d; Threshold of the Catholic Church, by Bishop Bagshawe, 1s 6d; Which is the True Church? 1s 3d; Alzog's Manual of Universal Church History, translated with additions from the 9th and last German edition, with 3 Chronological Tables, and Ecclesiastical and Geographical Maps, in 3 vols., 8vo., 60s; A. M. Sullivan's New Ireland, 1s 3d; Story of Ireland, 1s 3d; The Hermit of the Rock, a Tale of Tipperary 2s; History of Ireland, from the Earliest Period, by D'Arcy McGee, 2s; Luby's Life and Times of O'Connell, 2s.

CATALOGUES FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY ON APPLICATION.

NEW SUPPLY OF THE VERY FINEST WAX CANDLES, ONLY 3s 6d PER POUND.  
 SPLENDID INCENSE, 5s, 6s 6d, AND 9s PER POUND.

W H I T A K E R B R O T H E R S,  
 CATHOLIC DEPOT, WELLINGTON.

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



**ESTIMATES**  
 sent to all parts  
 of the Colony for  
**CERTIFICATES,  
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Every description of  
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**SACRED 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 Prioress

**N O O N D A Y O I L.**

Now Landing, ex Rebecca Crowell, from Boston.

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.

NOTICE.

The Rev. M. Walsh will say Mass at the Catholic Church, Riverton,  
 on Sunday the 12th July, and in Orepuki on the 19th July, at the  
 usual hour:

✠ P. MORAN.

Dunedin, 11th June, 1885.

**T H E D O N T A I L O R I N G C O M P A N Y**  
 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 Tailor  
 ing 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 com-  
 mand an extensive Ready Money trade to succeed, and under no cir-  
 cumstances 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:

**T H E D O N T A I L O R I N G C O M P A N Y,**

(Opposite Inglis),

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**WANTED** by the Mistress of the Roman Catholic School  
 Naseby, two little girls, as Boarders. Terms, £10 per quarter, in  
 advance, including board, English, and Music.

THE FORMAL OPENING OF

**S T. P A T R I C K ' S C O L L E G E ,**  
W E L L I N G T O N .

On JUNE 1 this College was opened for the  
R E C E P T I O N O F P U P I L S .

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 Lord-  
ship 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.



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND,  
WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

In the matter of "The Companies Act, 1882," and in the  
matter of The Colonial Land Settlement and Endow-  
ment Association of New Zealand (Limited), in  
Liquidation.

BY direction of His Honour Mr. Judge Richmond, Notice  
is hereby given that the said Judge has approved of a call of  
Fifteen Shillings per share, proposed by me, the undersigned, on the  
contributories of the said Company, for the payment of the debts  
and liabilities of the said Company and the equalisation of the rights  
of the contributories as amongst themselves, and that unless good  
cause be shown to the contrary before the said Judge at his chambers,  
Supreme Courthouse, Wellington, on Friday, the 17th day of July,  
1885, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as the said  
matter can be heard, the said call will be confirmed and become  
payable. All persons interested are entitled to attend to offer objec-  
tions to the said call.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1885.

J. J. DEVINE,  
Official Liquidator.

WANTED KNOWN.—Just Received, another Small  
Shipment of Lampware, ex ship Annie Berner, from New  
York. Lamp-glasses, globes, and fittings, all sorts, sizes, and shapes.  
Lamps of every description repaired. A. PALMER, Staffordshire  
House, 9 George street, opposite the Town Clock. Established 20  
years.

PRINCESS THEATRE, DUNEDIN

Lessee ... Ohas. Hugo | Manager Harold Ashton

HUGO'S BUFFALO MINSTRELS.

16 Sterling and Talented Artists 16

LONDON POPULAR PRICES:

Circle, 2s; Stalls, 1s; Pit, 6d.

NOVEL, UNIQUE, AMUSING, REFINED.

Great and Glorious Success!

All other Towns to follow.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHNSON AND CO.'S

GRAND ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

BEGINS ON

SATURDAY, 4th JULY.

MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

On account of the general depression it is absolutely necessary to  
sell the Stock at any price to realise ready money. To make this  
Sale a success the Goods will be offered at ridiculously low prices.  
We quote the price of a few articles to give an idea of what bargains  
can be had this week:—

1,500 yards nice Dark Dress Stuffs, 6d per yard—formerly 1s 3d;  
800 pairs Ladies' Warm Gloves, 6d per pair—formerly 1s 6d; 450  
yards Colored Plush Ribbons, 2 to 3-inch wide, 1d to 3d per yard—  
formerly 1s; 760 yards Neck Frilling, 1d—formerly 4d per yard;  
150 Men's Wool Crimean Shirts, 4s 11d—formerly 7s 6d; Cotton  
Shirts, 1s 6d—formerly 2s 9d; 135 Men's Black Soft Felt Hats, 1s 6d  
—formerly 3s 6d; lot Ladies' Ulsters, 2s 11d to 7s 6d; Children's,  
1s 6d to 2s 11d; lot Children's Sox, 2d; Stockings, 4d; 55 Youths'  
Colonial-made Suits, 15s 6d—formerly 35s.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE—  
WILLIAM REDMOND BRANCH.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

ADDISON'S FLAT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Michael Carmody	0	10	0	Mr. John Morris	0	10	0
Philipp McEnroe	0	10	0	D. Hogan	0	7	6
John Guthrie	0	10	0	John Ahern	0	5	0
Maurice Foley	0	10	0	Daniel McNamara	0	5	0
Thomas Geary	0	10	0	James Collins	0	5	0
Charles McLean	0	10	0	John O'Malley	0	5	0
Jermiah Buckley	0	10	0	Patrick Keane	0	5	0
John Garvey	0	10	6	Nationalist	0	2	6
Patrick McEnroe	0	10	0	Mr. Edmond Sheehan	0	5	0
Richard Harley	0	10	0	C. Cronin	0	5	0
James Morgan	0	19	0	Patrick Donovan	0	5	0
John O'Keefe	0	10	0	C. O'Keefe	0	10	0
Patrick Byrne	0	10	0	Eugene O'Connor	0	10	0
Thomas Edwards	0	10	0	James Colim	0	5	0
Richard Killen	0	10	0				

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Mahony	...	...	1 0 0
Mr. Wm. Wilson	...	...	1 0 0
Mr. Patk. Boyle	...	...	1 0 0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	6	0	0	Per Mr. W. Hall	1	10	0
Mr. R. A. Dunne	1	8	0	Drumm	3	0	0
Dillon	0	14	0	Miss M. Mahony	1	14	0

† P. MORAN.

DEATH.

HACKETT.—On July 3, at his residence, Castle street, Dunedin,  
John Hackett, native of Curr, County Tyrone, Ireland. Fortified by  
the rites of the Church.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.


FRIDAY, JULY 10, 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 SITUATION.



HE political situation is very serious, and in Parliament things are going from bad to worse. The Ministry declares more revenue is required to enable it to carry on the business of the country; and it will be conceded by all well-informed persons that this statement is simply the truth, without the least exaggeration. How does the case stand? The actual revenue is at a standstill, and the prospect is that next year it will be less than it is this year. That is fact No. 1. Fact No. 2 is that the liabilities of the country are increasing. Every million borrowed requires an additional revenue of £40,000 per annum. The Colony has recently borrowed two millions and a half, and this imposes on us an additional annual expenditure of £100,000. How can the Treasurer pay an additional £100,000 out of a revenue which does not suffice to meet present liabilities, and which may be expected to be less next year if additional ways and means be not provided. Then it is proposed to borrow another million next year to carry on works already commenced. Is this project to be abandoned and the public works policy to be brought to a standstill? The policy of Parliament as regards the Ministry is that of PHARAOH in reference to the people of Israel. Ministers are expected to make bricks without straw. Parliament sanctions expenditure, but refuses to grant the ways and means. These few words sum up the situation. An enormous and foolish expenditure on education, for example, is sanctioned, but when the question of where the money is to come from arises, this same Parliament refuses to provide the wherewithal. There is in all this a want of common sense. In the presence of such a state of things it would be idle and silly to talk about political economy, and laughable to invoke the words principle and patriotism. There is no doubt that very large savings could be effected in the government of the country, but Parliament will not listen to suggestions of reason and prudence on very many points. For example, there is not the least necessity, not the slightest justification for our multitude of legislators, and all the expensive paraphernalia of Parliament. The number of members of both Houses of Parliament could be reduced by one half, to the great advantage of the country in every way. Will this be done? And if not whose fault is it? Again, the expenditure on education could be easily reduced by at least one half, will this be done? No, on the contrary the tendency is to increase it indefinitely. And whose fault is this? Is there not extravagance in many other directions. What necessity, for example, is there for the large subsidy to the San Francisco Mail-service. Are not our direct steamers sufficient for all Postal requirements? Will any saving be effected in this direction? We do not believe there will. If the Ministry propose expenditure, it will be sanctioned with a light heart, but the ways and means are another question altogether. There can be no doubt that the country cannot afford additional taxation, but the Parliament should seriously set itself to so arrange the situation as to equalise revenue and expenditure, and this can be done only in one way, viz., by reducing expenditure on legislation, education and postal luxuries. It is idle to hope to economise in the civil service. Several Ministers in succession have tried their hands at this operation, but to no purpose has the effort been made. The fact is, no further saving can be effected in the civil service if it is to be maintained in anything like an efficient state. It is said an appeal to the country is probable. This would be another folly, another wasteful proceeding. What would such an appeal effect, except the waste of a good many thousand pounds? The same men would, in almost every instance, be returned—that is, our present representatives would be sent back to Parliament. Of this we feel quite certain, for two reasons; the first is because there would not be a sufficient number of eligible candidates to enable the people to replace the present members; the second is because the present members are just the men to tickle the fancy of the great democracy by their utopian theories. It may be asked then, have you no hope for the country? Our answer

is, very little from either Parliament or the constituencies. Only one of two things can, in our opinion, extricate the country out of its present slough of depression. A wave of general prosperity to be brought about in some way we cannot foresee, or such a financial muddle as will rouse the most stupid, selfish and sluggish.

By the death of Mr. John Hackett which occurred last week at Castle Street, Dunedin, an old and respectable colonist has passed away.—Mr. Hackett who was a native of the county Tyrone, Ireland, and a relation of Messrs. Francis and Michael Meenan, of Dunedin, emigrated to Victoria about 26 years ago, and, having served some time in the police force of that colony, came to Otago at the time of the rush. He afterwards went to the West Coast, and at the opening of the Hokitika gold-fields some nineteen or twenty years since, he established the Tyrone Hotel at the town in question. He returned after an interval to Otago where he filled the place of warden in the Dunedin gaol and for about seven years, exclusive of some time spent in Waiholo, had charge of the gaol at Oamaru, remaining connected with the police force of the colony until two years ago when he retired. Mr. Hackett was a staunch Catholic and a sterling Irishman. He was fifty-three years of age at the time of his death which was caused by a breaking-down of the system.—*R.I.P.*

The concert already announced by us to be given in aid of the Dunedin Cathedral Building Fund, will take place at the Princess Theatre on August 7th. We understand that preparations are being made, with the promise of even a greater success than any that has as yet attended on the performances of the pupils of the Dominican Convent aided by the members of Mr. Leech's string band—highly appreciated as they have been on former occasions.

Lord Salisbury has declared his intention of carrying out the negotiations with Russia as they were initiated by Lord Granville. He speaks more resolutely, however, about the necessity of preserving the Zulfikar Pass for the Ameer, and seems further to point towards an English occupation of certain posts in Afghanistan, possibly Candahar and Herat.

THE Hugo Buffalo Minstrels who opened at the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, on Wednesday evening, promise to have a most successful season. A novel but an agreeable feature in connection with the band is the number of lady vocalists. The chorus and solo singing is remarkably good, and the comic performances are extremely clever and amusing. A very pleasant evening may be spent in a visit to the Theatre.

It was a good omen in the assumption of the Lord-lieutenancy of Ireland by Lord Carnarvon that he declared himself prepared to carry out the ordinary provisions of the law without having resort to coercion. This, probably, as well as the relief experienced from the departure of Lord Spencer, accounts for the cordial reception given to his Excellency in Dublin.

We have waited with impatience for the promised statement on education from the Hon Robert Stout, but in vain, it has not appeared. Has it been swallowed up in the difficulties of the tariff, or have its philosophico-d—the-expense provisions proved too much for the Cabinet themselves? We now await the explanation of the delay with curiosity.

The Sydney *Freeman's Journal* gives the following details respecting the Right Rev. Monsignor Byrne, Bishop-Elect of Bathurst, N. S. W.—“Born in Ireland on the 18th of June, 1843, and commencing his education at St. Lawrence O'Toole's Seminary, Dublin, conducted by the late Dr. James Quinn, Bishop of Brisbane, and by the late Bishop of Bathurst, Monsignor Byrne went to France to continue and complete his ecclesiastical studies in the Bonen Seminary, and he received all his orders up to and including the diaconate in that celebrated seminary, at the hands of Cardinal de Bonnechose. Ordained in Dublin in March, 1866, the young priest—bright, sensitive, and eager for missionary work—volunteered for Australia, and accompanied the Right Rev. Dr. Quinn, when his Lordship came out in 1867, to take charge of the newly-founded diocese of Bathurst. In the Bathurst diocese he remained all the time, excepting some five years, during which, by the permission of his bishop, he ably administered at different periods the diocese of Maitland, in the absence of his Lordship Dr. Murray in Europe. In 1874, when Dr. Quinn went home, he was appointed Administrator, and he also administered the diocese in 1883-4. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred in 1874, and he was raised to the dignity of Monsignor, with the title Right Reverend, on the 10th of June 1884. Our Bathurst correspondent this week, in his communication, expresses the feelings of gratification among the people of the district, and pays a tribute to Monsignor Byrne's zeal and ability. The building and successful establishment of St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, and the establishment of St. Charles' Ecclesiastical Seminary are among the numerous works with which Monsignor Byrne has been identified. The Bulls of Consecration will, it is expected, arrive very shortly from Rome, and the imposing ceremony will, it is understood, take place at the Bathurst Cathedral

the Bishop of Maitland probably officiating as consecrating prelate on the occasion."

By the death of the Very Rev. Monsignor Andrew Quinn D.D., which occurred lately at Kingstown near Dublin, at the age of seventy-eight, the eldest member of a family which gave two bishops to Australia, has passed away. Mgr. Quinn was the elder brother of the late Most Rev. Doctors Matthew and James Quins, Bishops respectively of Bathurst and Brisbane, and was an ecclesiastic who, in every respect, ranked high among the clergy of Ireland. He had among other things been a class-fellow of the present Pope Leo XIII at the Roman college, and on the occasion of his golden jubilee in February '82, he was raised by His Holiness to the dignity of Domestic Prelate.—*R.I.P.*

We have been requested to procure for a friend the present address of Mr. William Moran, formerly a warder in the Dunedin Gaol, and a native of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny. Important news that nearly concerns him has been received from home, and he or anyone acting for him will oblige by furnishing us with the particulars required.

Sergeant Gearin of the Dunedin police has been promoted to the rank of second class sergeant, a promotion well earned by efficient service. Constable Keenan, whose care of the Roslyn police district for the last eight years gained for him the high opinion of the inhabitants, has been transferred to Milton, where he replaces Sergeant Finnegan, changed to Port Chalmers.

Mr. W. McBeath, George street, Dunedin, is offering at unprecedentedly low prices his excellent stock of clothing, drapery, and millinery of all kinds. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to pay his establishment a visit.

Mr. Thomas Carroll, late of Mornington, has purchased the butcher's business conducted at Princes street south, by Mr. Henry Parsons. The high reputation of his establishment is well-known, and will be maintained, or, if possible, increased by Mr. Carroll.

Messrs. Johnson and Co's annual stock-taking sale of drapery, millinery and clothing is now being held at their establishment, Maclaggan street. Persons in search of unexampled bargains will do well to visit it.

*Vanity Fair* (English Tory) thinks it a great mistake that only one side of the picture—the pleasant one—was offered to the public as regards the Prince of Wales' Irish visit. The Royal party were not generally well received in Cork and Kerry. "Why," asks *Vanity Fair*, "was the story of the little coffin, thrown into the royal carriage, wholly suppressed?"

J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: There is no improvement in the market, and it is difficult to effect sales at 3s 1d for best milling quality, while medium parcels are neglected. Fowl feed, 2s to 2s 2d.—Oats: The demand for bright samples continues active, but medium parcels can only be sold in small quantities for local requirements. My sales have been at 1s 8½d for bright short oats; and 1s 7½d to 1s 8d for sparrow bills.—Barley: There is no alteration to report.—Chaff: The market is still in over-supply, and £2 15s is the top price I have obtained this week.—Potatoes: As the demand is limited to local requirements, Derwents continue to move off slowly at £3 to £3 2s 6d, at which prices my sales have been this week.—Butter: There is a good demand for prime salt at up to 9d per lb, but very few prime lots offering. Fresh is in short supply, and up to 1s 2d can now be got for choice quality.—Eggs are plentiful at 1s per dozen.—Turnips: 20s per ton for best Swedes.—Carrots are very slow of sale, and recent quotations cannot now be got.

MR. F. M'KENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 2d, fowls' feed 1s 6d to 2s 6d; barley, malting 3s to 3s 3d milling 2s 0d to 2s 6d, feeding 2s; oatmeal, £3; rye-grass £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £3 10s to £3 15s; pollard, £4 10s; flour, £7 15s to £8 10s; oatmeal, £10 10s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 11d to 1s 2d; eggs, 1s; salt butter, 8½d cheese, 4d to 5d; bacon, 7½d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes, Derwents £3 to £3 5s, kidneys £2 10s.

A lioness in the Zoological Gardens in Dublin was found one morning recently to have eaten off six inches of her tail. In two more meals she had completely disposed of that appendage, and had commenced on her forepaws. The animal was destroyed "for fear she would eat herself up." No wonder a self-respecting lion would want to commit suicide after being made the emblem of a nation which is acting such an unleonine part to-day in the world.—*Pilot*.

Last week, a cable despatch from England to the American Associated Press, announced that Dr. Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, had been appointed Archbishop of Dublin. For four days the statement was continued. It was a lie sent out by England as a feeler, to try and call out Irish and Irish-American opinion. But why should our Associated Press allow itself to be made the tool of English diplomacy?—*Pilot*.

Without any bill from Parliament the crofters are doing very well. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Lovat, and other Scotch landlords are bending down before the stormy agitation that is raging against landlordism in the Highlands. Reductions of 10 per cent. on the rents of many of the crofters are now becoming everyday occurrences! Indeed, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, in giving his tenants the 10 per cent. reduction, begs the good will of those whom he formerly designated his "dependents," by writing to them a polite note, in which he kindly expresses the hope that they would agree with him in thinking that this reduction is a fair contribution on his part towards enabling them to meet the difficulties with which they have so long contended! If landlords can be made so "nice" by only a year's agitation or so, not likely is it the crofters are going to be satisfied with the insignificant measure the Government is about to introduce as a "settlement" of the Scotch land question!—*Nation*.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, reports for the week ending July 8, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—163 head were yarded at Burnside to-day for the week's requirements, a large proportion being of only middling quality. For these, prices ranged about the same as last week, whilst good to prime met a ready sale at a shade over. Best bullocks brought £8 10s to £10 10s, one or two extra prime pens up to £11 2s 6d; others, £4 5s to £7 10s; cows in proportion. We sold on account of the proprietors of the Seadown Estate 18 bullocks at £7 12s 6d to £8 17s 6d; Mr. J. Duncan, Cherry Farm, 7 do at £6 2s 6d to £7; Mr. A. Thomson, Kakarū, and others, 9 do at £5 to £7; and quote prime beef a shade over 20s; ordinary, 15s to 17s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Six were penned, and, under fair competition, realised up to 18s.

Fat Sheep.—2,473 were penned, of which 262 were merinos, the balance being cross-breeds representing all qualities. The trade being well supplied from last week's full market, competition was dull, and towards the close prices receded fully 1s per head from last week's rates. Best cross-bred wethers brought 13s 9d to 14s 9d; others, 11s to 13s 6d; cross-bred ewes, 10s 9d to 12s; merino wethers, 6s 3d to 9s 6d. We sold on account of the New Zealand Company, 212 cross-bred wethers, at 11s to 13s 9d; 34 merino ditto, at 8s 9d to 9s 6d; on account of John McLean, Esq., Oamaru, 100 ditto ditto, 8s to 8s 6d; Mr. Joseph Roseveare, Waitera, 45 mixed cross-breeds, at 11s 6d; and quote mutton 2½d per lb.

Fat Pigs.—Eighty-nine were penned, comprising suckers, slips, porkers, and bacon pigs. Competition all through was dull, and prices easier.

Store Stock.—There is but little demand and transactions limited.

Wool.—Since our last we are in receipt of the following telegram from our London office, dated June 30:—"Wool market unchanged. There is still much irregularity in the biddings. The total quantity catalogued to date is 289,000 bales, and the total quantity withdrawn to date is 36,000 bales. The sale programme has been curtailed by four days and will close on the 11th inst. The next sales (the fourth series) will commence on the 1st September and the fifth series on the 17th November. A later Press telegram reports a continuing decline except in the prices for cross-bred. At our skin sale on Monday we sold a parcel of greasy mixed fleece at 6½ per lb.

Sheepskins.—We offered a full catalogue at our usual weekly sale on Monday. There was a full attendance of buyers, who competed spiritedly for all cross-breeds offered, while merino skins, although in fair demand, did not command the same attention. Dry cross-breeds (low to medium) brought 1s 2d to 3s 3d; do. merino, 1s 4d to 2s 9d; dry pelts, 5d to 10d; green cross-breeds, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 2d; do. merino, 2s 3d, 2s 7d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 7d.

Rabbitskins.—We submitted a catalogue on Monday, consisting of suckers, mixed summer, and medium to good, none, however being prime. The attendance was good. All the buyers were present, and competed fairly well; 2 bales and 2 bags suckers brought ¾d to ¾d; 1 bale and 1 bag mixed, 5½d to 6½d; 9 bags medium to good, 9d to 1s 1½d per lb.

Hides.—These continue in good demand, and all consignments coming forward are easily placed, but without any improvement on late rates, which remain as follows:—3d for light, 3½d to 3¾d for medium, 3¾d to 4½d for good to heavy, clean and free from cuts.

Tallow.—This market is mainly depending on local manufacturers, and the continued depression in the London market has its effects on our sales. There have been inquiries for shipment, but the prices offered do not lead to any transactions. We quote inferior and mixed, 16s to 18s; medium, 19s to 21s; good to prime, 22s to 23s; and rough fat 12s to 14s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The deliveries from the country are now small, but until millers' stocks are considerably reduced (there being no inducement meantime to ship) prices are not likely to improve. Although a good deal of wheat is in agents' hands, yet the quantity of really good hard milling is limited, and with the slightest improvement in trade we anticipate prices for the latter description may harden. At present there is little doing in hard milling, and nothing in second-class. We quote choice velvet and Tuscan 3s to 3s 1d; medium, 2s 9d to 2s 11d; red straw, 2s 9d to 2s 11d; medium, 2s 5s to 2s 8d; inferior and damp, 1s 6d to 2s 3d.—Oats: A moderate amount of business has been done during the past week, but suitable freights not being procurable there is a duller market; but as holders are not over anxious to quit, prices remain steady, and may be quoted as follows:—Stout bright malting, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; short bright feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d; medium and discoloured, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; damp, 9d to 1s 3d.—Barley: There is no demand locally; values are nominally 5s for prime malting, 2s 3d to 2s 9d for medium, 2s to 2s 6d for malting, 1s 8d to 2s for feed. We hear of some sales of malting for export at 2s 4d.

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Nothing purifies and enriches the blood and despoils all poisons in the system like American Co.'s Hop Bitters. Read

The returns just issued showing the number of evictions in Ireland for the three months ending March 31st repeat the same sad tale of misery and suffering that has become so essential a part of the history of the country. The families evicted in Connought in the period mentioned numbered 228, being nearly a third of the whole, and included 1,147 souls. Some of the tenants have been readmitted as caretakers—having, of course, the dire sentence of extermination still hanging over their heads.—*Nation*.

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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).

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I BEG TO NOTIFY that I have this day Disposed of the Business carried on by me as Butcher, in Princes street south, to Mr. Thos. Carroll, and trust that the patronage hitherto accorded to me will be continued to my successor.

HENRY PARSONS.

July 1st, 1885.

In reference to the above, I beg to notify that I have taken the shop and premises of Mr. Henry Parsons, and trust by continuing to supply Meat of the best quality, at lowest possible prices, to obtain the support hitherto accorded to my predecessor.

THOS. CARROLL.

A. WILSON,

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## ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTY.

(By MR. JAMES O'KELLY, M.P.)

It is beginning to dawn on English statesmen and London editors that war with Russia means a single combat with the Colossus of the North. In the first flush of excitement the changed condition of Europe was forgotten, and dreams of Continental alliances on the old plan were indulged in. The attitude of the European Press has, however, sobered the warlike fervour of John Bull, as it became daily more evident that in the event of a breach of the peace occurring England would be left to do her own fighting while the rest of the world looked on as spectators, and not too friendly spectators, of the struggle. The idea that Germany would take advantage of the conflict to attack her powerful neighbour is beginning to be recognised as an illusion which a little common sense and a little knowledge of European politics might have been expected to dispel. No doubt the Germans do not love the Russians, and if they could safely crush the power of the Czar they might be willing to make the attempt; but the statesmen of Berlin know very well that an attack on Russia would expose them to that war of revenge with France, which it is the policy of Germany to postpone as long as possible, in the hope that circumstances may enable them to avoid it altogether. A German alliance with England against Russia would inevitably result in a universal conflagration, of which no man could see the end. Two such Powers as France and Russia cannot be doubled up in a campaign or two, and even victory would leave the German people exposed to the danger of a future war of revenge on the part of her two powerful neighbours which might place even the existence of the German Empire in danger. In a war against Russia, Germany would have much to risk and nothing to gain. She is the one country in Europe that Russia could strike with her whole force, and the Russian army is organised and distributed with a special view to that contingency. The Germans know this, and are not likely to risk having a hundred thousand Cossacks poured across their frontier in order to prevent the Russians from pushing their frontiers a few miles closer to India. In case of war Russia means to fight Germany on German soil, and the chance of the Cossacks picketing their horses in Berlin is at least as good as that the Uhlans could reach Moscow or St. Petersburg. With all their brag the Germans are keenly conscious of the danger of fighting Russia, and of the risk they would run of being crushed between the Muscovites and the French. It is only half a secret that the French, like the Russians, have made up their minds that the next war will, if possible, be fought on German ground. At the first sign of inevitable war, at least two millions of Frenchmen will be called to the standards, and behind them will be marshalled every man in France capable of carrying a gun. It will be no longer a struggle between a small standing army and the myriad of fighting men of a great nation, but a fight to the death between the manhood of two great nations—and woe to the conquered. These facts are well known to the statesmen of Germany. Ten years ago they saw the danger. They noted the enormous and feverish preparations which were silently going on in France in spite of the bitter party struggle which seemed to the casual observer to occupy the whole attention of the country, and they came to the resolution to seek at once a quarrel which would give them an excuse to strike a crushing blow before the forces of France could be thoroughly organised. But at that moment Russia cried "Halt," and gave Prince Bismarck to understand that an attack on France would be regarded as an act of war against Russia. Since that day the relations between Paris and St. Petersburg have been of the most cordial character, and something like an "arrangement" or understanding exists that an attack on either country by Germany will be regarded as an attack on both. This is the real cause of the pacific counsels which have prevailed at Berlin of late years. No English alliance could compensate Germany for the sacrifices and dangers to which she would be exposed in a conflict in which she had for opponents France and Russia, even though she were sustained by Austria, Italy, and Turkey. None of these Powers could give her effective support, even though their military forces were as formidable in the field as they look on paper—which they are not. The alliance of Turkey would bring all the Balkan Christians into the field against Germany and her allies, and these would more than neutralise Turkey. Austria would have to face a powerful insurrection of the Slav nationalities within her own borders in Bohemia, Dalmatia, Hungary, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, whose populations would never fight against Russia in the interest of the abhorred Turk or the scarcely less detested German. In a war against Russia, Austria would have to face a dozen Irelands, only more powerful and more warlike than Ireland can claim to be. There would then remain to Germany as potent allies England and Italy. Both powerful at sea, but practically helpless on land—so far as German interests are concerned. Italy might, of course, mass a force in the Alps, and threaten South-Eastern France, but 100,000 Frenchmen disposed in the passes and the forts which guard that frontier would give a good account of the whole Italian army. While the English, Italian, and German fleets combined to sweep the sea, what would become of Germany? From the south-west a couple of million of Frenchmen would sweep over her frontiers, blockading her fortresses, and passing on to live on the fatherland as the Germans lived on France in 1870; while from the north-west a couple of million Russians would pour into the cultivated plains of Germany to eat her up like a swarm of grasshoppers. All the victories that could be won at sea by the combined fleets in a century could not compensate Germany for the havoc which would be wrought in one year of such a campaign. Even were England and her allies successful in the end, all the loss would fall on Germany, all the profit to England. And yet some men imagine that German statesmen and soldiers are going to expose their country to the horrors of two invasions in order that England may be able to rob and oppress India in peace. If any such idea exists in Berlin, German statesmen must be as great fools as the dozen incapable spouters who now dispose of the destinies of the British Empire. The advantages, on the other hand, which would accrue to Germany

by maintaining a strict neutrality and insisting that Austria and Turkey should also remain neutral are so great and so obvious that even if the danger of war were slight in comparison with what it actually is, the statesmen of Berlin would convict themselves of folly in failing to avail of them. Now what are these advantages? First, a practical monopoly of the Russian trade during the continuance of the war; secondly, the certainty of enormously increasing her maritime carrying trade at the expense of English commerce; thirdly, the chance of enormously extending her manufacturing industries through the partial collapse of English and Russian manufacturing energy; and, fourthly, the security of the good-will of Russia as against any attack from France. It may not be generally known that Germany is the most formidable manufacturing rival which England meets in the markets of the world, but it is nevertheless a fact. Since the war of 1870 German statesmen have been paying quite as much attention to the development of the manufacturing industries of the fatherland and to the extension of her commerce as to the drilling of big battalions, and Germany has become the real rival of England in commerce and industry. Russia, which is generally spoken of as a poor country, does an enormous trade, which I have seen set down somewhere at the respectable annual total of \$98,000,000 sterling for the exports alone. Under ordinary circumstances the mass of this trade passes out by the Baltic ports on the north and by Odessa on the south. Should the neutrality of the Black Sea be insisted on by the European Powers, Russian trade in the Black Sea would go on as usual with the exception that the maritime carrying trade, which is now chiefly done by British vessels, would pass to neutral bottoms. This would not injure Russia perceptibly, but would inflict a heavy blow on English commerce. In case the neutrality of the Black Sea was not respected, a part of this southern trade would be diverted to Galatz, on the Danube, where the English fleet would be powerless to interfere with it. The products of Central and Eastern Russia would be diverted to Germany, and would find an outlet at Dantzic and Koenigsburg, on the Baltic. The existence of these two neutral ports at the very door of the Russian Empire, and in direct communication with the whole network of Russian railways, renders the blockade of the Russian Baltic ports little more than a formality, so long as Russia and Germany are at peace. So far as the commerce of Poland, which under the fostering care of Russia has grown to be an important and prosperous manufacturing country, unlike Ireland, and of Central Russia, there would not even be inconvenience or additional cost of transport in shipping from the German ports, because the distance by rail from Vilna, the junction over which the goods of these provinces would have to pass, is not appreciably greater than the distance from Libau, the nearest Russian port. If a line were drawn from Nijni Novogorod through Moscow and thence to Dantzic, it will be found that the distance by rail from any of the productive centres to Libau or to Dantzic does not materially differ, and the increased cost of carriage that might result would fall rather on the foreign consumer than on the Russian producer. The districts north of this line would feel the change most, but Northern Russia is not a rich or productive country, so that the loss would be more nominal than real. It is by the two German ports of Dantzic and Koenigsburg that commerce which usually is shipped at the Russian Baltic ports will also find an outlet, so that the idiotic talk of blockading the Russian ports and destroying Russian commerce is about as reasonable as sending the Australian contingent to stop the Russian march on Hera. The immediate effect of a blockade of the Russian Baltic ports would be the turning of an immense volume of Russian trade into the commercial ports of Dantzic and Koenigsburg, whence it would be carried to sea and distributed over the world in neutral bottoms, the chief gainers being the Germans and the chief losers the English, whose Baltic commerce would be destroyed, in all probability never to be restored. It may be argued that the turning of Russian trade into German ports would in itself constitute a severe blow to the prosperity of Russia. No doubt it would, but the loss would be of a temporary nature, and would tend to disappear with the restoration of peace. On the other hand, the destruction of the English-carrying trade would prove far more dangerous to the prosperity of British commerce, for the Germans, with their splendid business organisation, would not fail to organise the distribution of Russian products in a permanent fashion instead of merely carrying those products to England to have them distributed under the existing system. The commercial loss that would be inflicted on England would therefore be largely of a permanent character, while Russia would resume her normal method of doing business at the close of the war. These are some of the facts of the situation which constitute "England's Difficulty" in what promises to be a single-handed fight against Russia.

It is consequently the height of absurdity—to say nothing stronger—to attribute to the Irish people of the United States any desire to harm this Canada of ours. None but idiots would think them capable of the crime, as none but madmen would attempt it. And even if madmen did attempt it, there would be enough of Irish Canadians to form a bulwark in defence of their country; they would ask no aid from their fellow citizens to smite the ungrateful invader. In any such emergency Irish Canadians could count on the restraining influence of the Irish-Americans as a whole; for we know whereof we speak when we say that the United States look favourably on and think kindly of Canada. They see that in this Dominion the Irishman stands on a level with the foremost of the representatives of other races; they see that his political rights and usefulness are as unlimited as any other; they see that throughout the confederation, whether it be in Federal, provincial or municipal councils, his worth and his influence command recognition and respect; they see that in the race for wealth, fame, and aggrandizement, he is unfettered and is given equal chance with all other competitors; they see on all sides that his position is an enviable one, and worth cultivating, and, in fact, that he is altogether as well, if not much better off than he would be in the United States. In view of this, we would ask if it is possible, if it is imaginable, that Canadians have anything to fear from the Irish people in the Union? Certainly not!—*Montreal True Witness.*

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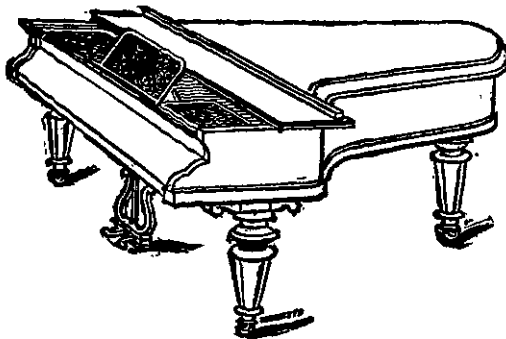
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PREMISES TO BE CLOSED.

**NOTICE.**

MR. JOHN MURRAY, late of Keast and M'Carthy's Brewery Company, has been appointed as CANVASSER and COLLECTOR for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET Company.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE—BOATMANS  
BRANCH.

June 1, 1885.

J. F. PERRIN, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the above Branch held on May 3, there was a resolution passed instructing me to send fifty pounds (£50), through you to Mr. Winter, of Melbourne, towards the funds of the Irish National League. Hoping you will publish the same in the TABLET,

I remain, yours respectfully,  
THOMAS SLATTERY,  
Hon. Treasurer.

[The sum mentioned in this letter as subscribed towards the Irish National League, was acknowledged by us in mistake as collected for the Payment of Members Fund.—ED. N.Z. TABLET.]

## LAWRENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE mines during the past month have not afforded much development either for congratulation or regret. Three of the batteries are still idle—the Nelson, Great Extended (late Hindes), and Morrison's. The Great Extended are now nearly ready to start again. As I stated in a previous letter they have been cutting a race, laying piping etc., preparatory to working with hydraulic pressure, on a similar principle to that adopted by the Gabriel's Gully Tailings Company. One of the castings burst a short while back, and they are now putting in valves. They are also driving a tail race through a tunnel, about 70ft. in length, from the upper lift, for the purpose of taking away the surplus water.—The Otago are busy crushing and express satisfaction at the returns of the precious metal, which they obtain at their periodical wash-ups. They have twenty-one men constantly at work, and their expenses average about £60 weekly.—The tributaries at the battery in Munro's Gully, which belongs to the Great Extended, are also doing well; and the North of Ireland Tributaries are making good wages.—At Wetherstones, the Goldmining Cement Company are obtaining larger returns than they have done for some years; the yield increasing every month. The Tailings Company have not yet started again. The breakage which happened to one of their boxes some weeks back has caused the piping, up through which the dirt was forced, to become choked; and they are unable to find the precise spot where the stoppage has occurred. The manager has been most unremitting in his exertions to overcome the difficulty, but it is feared by many that all his efforts will be unavailing, as they would require to start at the bottom and take up the piping, which would mean a larger outlay than the company would be prepared to incur.—I see by the *Tuapaka Times*, that Mr. Perry, a large shareholder in this company and the designer of the plant, has ordered from Messrs. A. and G. Price a horizontal double cylinder for use on the New South Wales goldfields. The cylinder is to be 30 inches in diameter, and the engine will drive two double pumps, both erected on the same bed-plate. Water can by this means (says the *Times*) be raised up hill to a reservoir situated about 300ft. above the source of the supply, and the power thus attained can be utilised for the purpose of hydraulic mining.—At Munro's the Great Extended are sluicing with capital results. They have a large water power and use an immense amount of powder, sending away a proportionate quantity of stuff—Morri-on and Co., Morrison and Perseverance Amalgamated, Kitte and party, and Hoare and party, are all busy sluicing in the Gully, and all appear well satisfied with their mouthily returns.—At Waitahuna the Norwegians, who have a large extent of ground, and have been working there for a number of years, are still maintaining their reputation, as the best paying claim in the district.—The City of Dublin (Messrs. Hayes and party) are determined to lose no time. They have leased several acres at Richmond Hill, having amalgamated with Messrs. Ferris and Johnson. They have 40 boxes, 12ft. x 2ft. x 1½ft., laid ready for a start, which contain the amount of 2,500ft. of timber.—At the meeting of the Wardens Court on the 13th ultimo, this party applied for, and obtained, permission to construct a dam of one acre at Waitahuna Gully, and also to make a tail-race below their claim.—At Waipori the Undaunted are in full swing, having a number of men employed.—The Little Maud (Box and Clifford) are still idle, and at Cotton's reef there are two men raising stone. Several parties have started sluicing on the flat, but at present there is no word as to results, but I shall hope to be enabled to enter more into detail in my next.

James Gordon Bennett came up the bay the other day with his big yacht, the *Namouna*, writes Croft, from Bermuda, and in the evening he appeared with three or four of his party on the verandah of the Princess. "What's the news?" he asked, eagerly. "What's the latest news from the States? I've just come from Martinique, which is thousands of miles from anywhere." I told him about the danger of war that threatened between Russia and Great Britain when we left America, and briefly explained the situation that existed. "Nothing will come of it; nothing can come of it," said the Commodore laconically. I asked him why not. "Because England will back down, as she always does," he said.

Our delightful American jester, *Life*, has a first-page illustration this week of the trophies brought home from Ireland by the Prince of Wales. "His Royal Highness decides upon a public exhibition of the gifts he received in Ireland the other day, and gives his mother a free ticket." Her Majesty's surprise is evoked by the collection, which consists of such items as these:—A bunch of onions, "from the citizens of Cork"; a dead cat, "unsolicited offering from the inhabitants of Dublin"; "specimen brickbats, spontaneously presented by the people of Mallow," and a variety of other bric-a-brac.—*Pilot*.

CARDINAL NEWMAN AND GENERAL  
GORDON.

THE *Weekly Register* says:—"The readers of Mr. Frank Power's letters from Khartoum may be interested to know that a curious little relic linking the name of the late *Times* correspondent with that of the hero of the Soudan, General Gordon, has reached Dublin, in the form of a tiny book, a duodecimo copy of Cardinal Newman's 'Dream of Gerontius,' with handwriting and marks inside. On the fly-leaf is an inscription:—'Frank Power, with kindest regards of O. G. Gordon. 18 Feb. '84,' and lower, across the same page:—'Dearest M—, I send you this little book which General Gordon has given me. The pencil marking throughout the book is his. Frank Power, Khartoum.' The book has been forwarded to Mr. Power's sister, for whom this affectionate remembrance had destined the precious souvenir. The deep incisive pencil-marks drawn under certain lines, almost all of which name death, and cry for the prayers of friends, are touchingly interesting to see. 'Pray for me, O my friends?' 'Tis death—O loving friends, your prayers—'tis he!' "So pray for me, my friends, who have not strength to pray!" 'Use well the interval!' Prepare to meet thy God!' 'Now, that the hour is come, my fear is fled:' with many other longer passages all bearing on the supreme moment at hand. The last words underlined before he gave the book to poor young Power are these:—

'Farewell, but not for ever, brother dear:  
Be brave and patient on thy bed of sorrow!'

The latest touch of interest is given to this memorable incident by a letter written by Cardinal Newman to Mr. Power's sister, who had sent the tiny well-thumbed volume to the author of the "Dream of Gerontius." Cardinal Newman writes:—"Your letter and its contents took away my breath. I was deeply moved to find that a book of mine had been in General Gordon's hands, and that, the description of a soul preparing for death. I send it back to you, with my heartfelt thanks, by this post, in a registered cover. It is additionally precious as having Mr. Power's writing in it."

## BAD NEWS.

(The Nation, May 16.)

FOR the last few days the rumour has prevailed that the choice of his Holiness the Pope for the Archbishopric of Dublin has fallen on the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, at present Archbishop of Sydney. Whether the rumour is well founded or not remains to be seen; but we should not be surprised if it turned out to be true. Already the mere mention of it has created widespread and most painful anxiety; and the reason is obvious. If the appointment referred to has been made, the meaning of the act is that the British intriguers at Rome have triumphed, and that the Veto project has at last become a reality.

That the British Government have done their best to prevent the appointment of Dr. Walsh, the favourite candidate of the priests and people, is now certain. The fact has been virtually admitted within the past week by the Government itself in the House of Commons. They have been challenged to deny it, and they have not dared to do so. The course pursued on the occasion of the appointment of Dr. MacHale has been that adopted on this occasion. We read in "Greville's Memoirs," published a few years since, that when the archbishopric of Tuam fell vacant on the death of Dr. Kelly "an application was made to the Pope, through Seymour, expressive of the particular wish of the British Government that he would not appoint MacHale—anybody but him." The word now spoken to his Holiness through Errington is: "Anybody but Walsh." The fact, we repeat, is all but openly confessed; and, of course, the reason why Dr. Walsh has been vetoed by our British rulers is similar to that which induced them to veto Dr. MacHale. It is not that he lacks one single qualification which a bishop should possess, but simply and solely because he is, as Dr. MacHale was, a patriotic Irishman as well as an eminent cleric, and that he is no more than Dr. MacHale was, willing to become an instrument for carrying out the dirty work of Dublin Castle.

Lord Palmerston did not succeed, as all the world knows, in his designs against the late Archbishop of Tuam, and it was well for Catholicity in the West and throughout Ireland that he failed. A Castle archbishop in the see of Tuam for the long and critical period during which Dr. MacHale ruled over that archdiocese would more than probably have proved a calamity worse than the plague. If Lord Palmerston's successors of the present day have been more fortunate in their Roman intrigues than he was in his, a blow has been struck at religion the possible effects of which are appalling to contemplate. If Dr. Walsh has really been passed over or is about to be passed over, in favour of any ecclesiastic no matter how eminent, the popular reading of the act will be that Dublin Castle has the patronage of the metropolitan see, and there is not a genuine Catholic Irishman in the land who will not shudder at such a notion. We do not know whether it is yet time to warn those responsible against the consequences of giving a Veto, even in the case of a single diocese, to the tyrant rulers of Ireland; but of the nature of those consequences the Holy See may be perfectly certain. In plain words, the Veto so long and ardently desired by England will not be tolerated now, any more than it was in the days of O'Connell, by Catholic Ireland.

On May 13, there was a great riot in London, when a vast mob, admitted by the Government to be 10,000 men, drove the police out of Trafalgar Square and held possession of that thoroughfare for several hours. The cable brought only a brief account of this riot. Had it occurred in Ireland the Crimes Act would be doubled, and hundreds of the people would be imprisoned or shot down.—*Pilot*.

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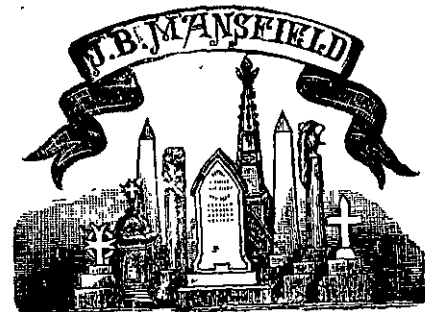
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## PAUL BOYTON PLAYS A PRACTICAL JOKE.

SEVERAL years ago the self-sufficient lords of the English Admiralty loftily refused to listen to Captain Paul Boyton when he offered to show them the value of his swimming suit as an adjunct of offensive warfare. The lords scoffed at the thought that anybody could approach one of Her Majesty's ships by night or day near enough to affix a torpedo. Since then Captain Paul has practically demonstrated, down in the Southern seas, that a daring man can wreak a good deal of havoc single-handed on the shipping of an enemy. The Chilians, to whom, and at whose expense, he proved this important fact, promptly, if not gratefully, acknowledged the force of his arguments. Last week he decided to give the Britishers an object lesson to the same effect. Accordingly, on the night of May 5, he went down to Staten Island, New York harbor, with a party of 10 friends and reporters whom he had promised to show how easy it would be for a live dynamiter to put a torpedo underneath a British man-o'-war. The Captain had with him a rubber bag, which, when inflated, looked like an ordinary torpedo capable of holding 120 pounds of dynamite. This was duly inflated, ballasted with bricks, and charged with a note conveying to the commander of Her Majesty's man-o'-war Garnet "the compliments of Captain Paul Boyton and staff." The Captain crawled into his swimming suit, toppled over into the water, and with his light paddle struck out through the moonlight, dragging the bogus torpedo behind him. The reporters huddled into a small boat, rowed out to within hailing distance of the Garnet and waited for the Captain, who had gone on ahead, to come back.

There was not a sign of life on the Garnet's decks. Faint lights gleaming through one or two port-holes showed that some of the latest arrivals on board were still awake. The swimmer found a guard of spars and netting floating at the bow of the ship, tied to the end of the jibboom. Without a sound he untied the line from his belt and made it fast to the fender on the starboard side. The tide swept it down until it rubbed alongside the ship on the forward quarter. Then letting go he silently floated under the shear of the Garnet. As he lay there, face upwards, she towered above him, a huge black mass. Boyton was passing under the stern, congratulating himself on not being detected, and he had just dipped his paddle into the water when he was hailed. The slight splash of the paddle-blade had caught the attention of the marine facing the quarter deck.

"Eh, there! what's that? what's that?" he exclaimed, leaning out over the rail and peering curiously at the queer object that bobbed up and down in the shadow. Another head and shoulders were thrust over the rail, and their owner shouted, "Hey! hey! what are you? what are you doing there?"

"Oh, I'm only fishing, just trolling, you know," came the answer from the man-fish, as he began to ply his paddle. The Englishmen were too puzzled to fire, and Boyton was 100 yards away in a few seconds. Then he yelled exultantly: "I'm only fishing, but there's a torpedo on your starboard quarter. Good-by!" The reporters could hear the talking as their boat lay off an eighth of a mile to windward.

There was a hurried call "to quarters" and much bustle aboard the Garnet. To add to the excitement Boyton took up a brass bugle that hung from a cord around his neck and blew a lively call. It was the signal for the pressboat to row to him. He could be seen paddling along like a little steam tug. "I've done it, boys," he shouted triumphantly as the boat drew near him. "I could have blown her to pieces if I had wanted to. Look out for yourselves. I think they will send out boats to look for us." The words were not out of his mouth when a large black object loomed up close by and a succession of low, sharp puffs were heard. "That's a steam-launch," said boatman Connors. "Hey, mister, look out or you'll bust my boat into pieces," he yelled, as the sharp prow of the vessel emerged from the darkness bearing down upon the rowboat amidships.

"What are you all doing here?" asked a tall, bearded lieutenant, who stood up at the bow of the launch.

"We are only fishing," explained Boyton, standing upright, head and shoulders out of the water, "and I just tied a torpedo to your ship for fun."

The lieutenant gave in a low tone an order to his men. Two of them stood up astern, their rifle locks clicking as they arose.

"Now, you come here," ordered the officer, as the men covered Boyton.

"That's all right," said Boyton cheerily: "you needn't fire. I've got nothing to shoot with." He came to the stern of the launch, threw up his hands, and two sailors dragged him in, the two men with cocked rifles covering his breast all the while. Two more sailors in dark uniform stood at the side of the ship's boat and kept the muzzle of their muskets unpleasantly pointed at the reporters.

"Say, you won't shoot me; there's nothing in that gun," said Boyton, seizing one of the rifles and turning it away from his body.

For reply the sailor who held the gun drew his cutlass quick as a flash, and rested its point on Boyton's breast. "Now, do you keep still," he said.

"Look at this, gentleman," shouted Boyton. "Here's a British sailor with a naked sword against my bosom, right in New York harbour!"

"You are a prisoner," said the lieutenant.

"Come, gentlemen," cried the lieutenant, "you'll have to get on board the launch and come to the ship."

"As prisoners?" asked one of the party.

"Yes sir."

"We won't stir!" Don't you dare to lay a hand upon American citizens!" "These are American waters. We are going ashore, and we'd like to see you stop us," were the cries that saluted the order, and the boatman Connors remarked: "I was born and brought up in Washington Street, in the First Ward of New York, and I can lick the first man that tries to take me out of this boat. What's more, you're rubbing the paint off my property, and I'll sue the British Government for that, anyhow."

Thus encouraged, every man in the boat picked out some one in the launch whom he invited where it was warm. A wild mixture of United States and British English filled the air for 10 minutes. At its conclusion the British held a consultation, withdrew the gun from Boyton's ear, allowed him to climb into the boat. The Americans rowed back to Staten Island, and the launch returned to the ship. Half an hour afterwards, the daring Captian decided that he had better go back and get his torpedo.

The reporter's boat accordingly set out again for the Garnet. On approaching they were hailed and warned to keep off. "Pull a little nearer," said Boyton to the boatmen, while the guns of the marines were heard to click and the muzzle of a gatling covered the boat. But the boatman turned and made for the shore, the steam launch again in full pursuit. This time the Englishmen, having recovered from their amazement at the audacity of playing such a trick on one of Her Majesty's sacred craft, appeared determined to take summary vengeance. The nose of the launch struck the back as the reporters clambered on the shore. Once more the guns were pointed and his British majesty in charge of the launch ordered everybody to come down and be a prisoner. But nobody did. McVeigh, the Staten Island constable, happened to be prowling around, and that son of the free soil walked down to the water's edge jerked out a 32 calibre revolver, pointed at all the guns and ordered the crew in a general way to go home. The officer in command started to say who he was, but McVeigh wouldn't have it. Said he: "No gang of Englishmen can come over and point guns at Staten Island. If you give me any guff I'll take you all in." The pistol pointed with a steady point and after a brief consultation among the men the launch turned its nose the other way and went back to the Garnet.

The Captain of the Garnet reported the matter next day to the English Consul, and the worthy representatives of the British lion pondered over the inscrutabilities of an American joke, without arriving at any definite conclusion. Paul Boyton is waiting for Her Majesty to demand his extradition, but it is not probable that anything will come of the affair except a laugh at the bold English mariners. Perhaps sometime, in case of actual warfare, the hint so practically given by Captain Boyton may be taken by some determined enemy of Britain; in which case a tragedy may take the place of the comedy enacted in New York harbour.—*Pilot*.

## MACHIAVELLI AND BISMARCK.

(From the *Edinburgh Review*.)

THOSE who place any confidence in the Chancellor's protests of indifference as to the Oriental question, will do well to mark the different phases of expression through which he passed until he secured Schleswig-Holstein for Prussia. At first he condemned the Schleswig-Holstein movement in indignant terms as revolutionary, and, as long as he wanted to keep England in good humour at the time of the Polish insurrection, affected to speak of it as a *marotte* of Austria's and the little German States. He even offered to prevent the Federal execution in the Duchies if Denmark would accept the mediation of England, and so get England to separate from France and decline the congress proposed by Napoleon III. He thus killed two birds with one stone, created a coldness between France and England, and got England to keep quiet on the Polish question. After this, Bismarck had no objection to the Federal execution, and then occurred another of his astonishing strokes of good luck—the sudden death of Frederick VII. of Denmark, on November 15, 1860, which gave a fresh impetus to the German longings for the Duchies. This event roused the Prussian Chancellor to incredible activity; he became all things to all men; he cajoled England and France; made use of the Bund as a cat's-paw, and then set it coolly aside; over-awed the smaller States, and suppressed the candidate of their choice; got Austria to join him in a work of spoliation, and then framed a pretext for quarreling about the division of the spoil and despoiling the spoiler. This was his first step toward enlarging the frontiers of Prussia. Dr. Busch himself, lets us know what Bismarck thinks of this diplomatic campaign of his, and he has reason to be proud; for if Machiavelli and Frederick II. were both to return to life they would declare that no statesman ever profited so much by their teaching and example. "He said to us at Varzin in 1877: 'That is the diplomatic campaign of which I am proudest,' Baron von Holstein asked: 'You wanted the Duchies from the very beginning?' 'Yes,' replied the Prince, 'certainly I did, immediately after the King of Denmark's death. But it was a difficult job. Everybody was against me—several coteries at Court, Austria, the petty German States, and the English who grugged us the harbour of Kiel. Crowds of the Liberals were opposed to it who all of a sudden discovered that the rights of Princes were matters of importance—in reality, it was only their hatred and envy of me—and even the Schleswig-Holsteiners themselves did not want it. I had to contend with all these, and I know not whom besides.'"

We have had one of the infernal torpedo boats here on its way to Toulon. A white whale—if there are white whales, as there are white elephants—half immersed in the water would give some idea of this little mischievous craft, which close on 20,000 people came to see, but from which they had to keep at a civil distance. What is important above all is that they can be sent through France to the Mediterranean on the rivers and canals, weakening, of course, the naval power of States surrounding France. It is even said that they can soon go by rail empty, and get their war material partly in the South. Those who live to see another war will have terrible things to witness on land and water. It is, perhaps, the conviction of the fearful destruction of human life certain to result from those new inventions that makes war almost impossible.—Paris correspondent of the *Nation*.



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N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical  
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care  
will receive his utmost attention

## R. A. BORROWS

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

The Pharmacy,  
173, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. A. BORROWS (formerly of Messrs. Wilkinson and Auning, and late of Messrs. Howard and Raymond) begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business at the above address (next Mr. Morris's Photographic Studio), with an entirely new and assorted stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Requisites, etc. and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a fair share of public patronage.

The Dispensing Department will be conducted solely by the Proprietor.  
Medicines may be obtained at any hour.

## CHARLES HENRY

(Late of the Telegraph Department),  
GUNMAKER, LOCKSMITH, ELECTRIC  
AND COMMON BELLHANGER,

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.

## ALEXANDER SLIGO

Has just received "Boy's and Girl's Own Annuals," "Every Boy's and Girl's," "Chatter-box," "Child's Companion," "Prize," "Children's Friend," etc.

BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.

Account Bookmaking on the Premises.

42 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Wholesale and Retail.

## JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,  
HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

FOR SALE.

## A NUMBER of VALUABLE SECTIONS.

Easy Terms.

Apply N. MOLONEY,  
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

## DOUGLAS HOTEL,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,  
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON - PROPRIETOR.

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

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway Station:

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

ALWAYS ORDER

## WALTON PARK COAL

and you will have

COMFORT AND SATISFACTION.

As a proof of its Genuineness you will get a

GUARANTEE TICKET

printed on Pale Blue paper, one of which is given WITH EVERY LOAD.

## LOFT AND CO.,

Having purchased from the Trustee, in the estate of Messrs. Suckling and Co., Christchurch, 169 trunks of imported Boots and Shoes, and intend offering the whole at less than manufacturers prices. Those Goods are now opened and we invite inspection.

**LADIES** Kid E.S. Hessians, with  
Fancy stitched fronts, all sizes, 5s 9d.

**LADIES** Calf Kid E.S., with Patent  
Toes and Brass Heels, 5s 9d; splendid value.

**LADIES** Superior Goat Levant with  
Patent toes, 6s 9d; usual price 9s 6d.

**LADIES** extra high-legged plain  
Kid Balmorals, 8s 6d; never before sold under 12s 6d, only 2 trunks of this line

**LADIES** extra good E.S. Blocked  
fronts, plain, 8s 6d a marvel of cheapness.

**LADIES** Kid E.S. with Mock  
Buttons; a beautiful Boot, 10s 6d, usual price 14s 6d; all should see this line.

**CHILDREN'S** E.S. and, Lace, 150  
different styles to choose from; all mothers should inspect them.

**GIRLS** in Laced Buttons and E.S.;  
splendid assortment.

**MEN'S** French Calf Sewn Shoes,  
English made; a really good Boot, only 10s 6d.

**LADIES** Lastings with Military  
Heels, 4s 9d; season now on.

THE above are only a few of the lines.  
This is a rare opportunity and all should pay

LOFT AND CO.  
a visit at  
9, 10, and 11, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

## BULL DOG ALE AND STOUT.

READ BROTHER'S DOG'S HEAD  
BOTTLING.

BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT  
IN PINTS AND QUARTS  
(CHAMPAGNE-SHAPED BOTTLES).

ALSO  
A SPECIALLY LIGHT PALE ALE

Brewed for

READ BREWERS, OF LONDON,  
By BASS AND CO., BURTON-ON-TRENT.  
This Ale is designed to meet the demand for a sparkling and refreshing Malt Liquor of low alcoholic strength, and combined with the lightness of the Lager Beer with the superior delicacy of flavour and greater tonic properties of the more highly-hopped Burton Brewings.

ALSO ON SALE.

Sherry and Port Wine, Clarets; Whisky and Brandy, bulk and case Bitters; Belfast and Schweppe's Ginger Ale, Club Soda, Seltzer and Potass Water, Lemonade, and Montserrat.

Tobacco, Cigars, Teas, Sugars, Paraffin Candles (plain and fluted), Snee's Vinegar, Treacle and Syrup, Kerosene, Corn Flour, Sago and Tapioca; Mill Silks and Mill Bills and other general merchandise.

W. AND G. TURNBULL AND CO.,  
Dunedin.

## YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

MRS. CARROLL - PROPRIETRESS

First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Boarders.

All Wines and Spirits of the best known brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling.

## MANDEVILLE HOTEL

MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROOHR, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

## MISS TOBIN,

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.

## W. H. MCKEAY,

Barrister and Solicitor,  
HAS REMOVED TO NEW CHAMBERS

86 Princes Street

(Opposite Bank New South Wales).

## J. HEWITT

DENTIST,

FARLEY'S BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET  
DUNEDIN.

All work guaranteed, and charged for at strictly moderate prices.

Orders receive prompt attention

**J. A. CUNNINGHAM,**  
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,  
NAPIER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE:—  
A NUMBER OF HIGHLY IMPROVED  
FARMS,  
IN THE  
Waipawa and Hawke's Bay Counties,  
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 valua-  
tion.

Also,  
THE MAUNGATANIWAHIA 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 bound-  
aries, 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 oppor-  
tunity 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 oldest 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 Guarant-  
teed.

THE RELIABLE TAILORS,

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

**THOMAS HALL,**  
PASTRYCOOK & CONFECTIONER,  
Grand Hotel Buildings and 190 Princes St.,  
DUNEDIN.

Refreshments at all Hours.  
Parties Catered for.

DUNEDIN

**ELECTRO-PLATING AND  
GILDING WORKS.**

ELECTRO-PLATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES  
Forks, Spoons, Cruets, Salvers, and Every  
Description of Worn E.P. Ware Re-  
Plated equal to New.

GEORGE LE LIEVE,  
146 GEORGE STREET,  
(Next the National Bank of New Zealand),  
DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

**I** BEG to notify my numerous custo-  
mers 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.

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 5s 6d to 20s; and we assert with  
confidence the 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 prices. 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, 95 George Street.

1885—PLANTING SEASON—1885.  
**T**HE 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

ORGANS,  
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 de-  
scription of the beauty, elegance, mechanism,  
and perfect tonality of these instruments.  
They must be heard and seen to be appre-  
ciated. An early visit only can secure them,  
as they must be sold, to enable those meri-  
torious manufacturers to receive orders for  
those most in demand by outgoing mail.

Illustrations on application to  
G. B. 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 Recommended 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,  
Verandah Castings, Iron Railings, Drain  
Grates, Bell Traps, Air Grates, etc.

Odd Castings for Ranges, Grates, Stoves,  
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. Smith's 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.

## MEDICAL.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

**PROFESSOR BRIDGWATER,** the Eminent Medical Botanist and Specialist, has the honor of announcing his arrival in New Zealand, and may be consulted at his rooms, the "Otago Medical Botanic Institute," 172 George street, Dunedin, hours 9 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 11 a.m. Professor Bridgwater has for many years directed his attention to the following class of complaints:—Nervous Debility (in its many phases), Epilepsy (or falling fits, in their worst form), Consumption (in its various stages). With botanic remedies consumption is no longer an incurable disease. Diseases of Women and Children, Errors of Youth, Premature Decay, and all the effects of the indiscretion of youth. The diseases of youth and those affections arising therefrom have been the peculiar study of Professor Bridgwater. His professional life has been especially devoted to the treatment of private sexual affections, and the diseases incidental to married life, and he has been the means (in hundreds of cases) of warding off the impending doom of a gloomy, suffering, misanthropical future, and giving power to those unable before to perform life's duties, restoring the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensuring a joyous and happy life. His skill is available to all, no matter how many hundreds of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is so well organized that by its means thousands of patients have been cured whom he has never seen and never known; and it is carried on with such judicious supervision that there is not the remotest possibility of accidental discovery. When medicines are required they are packed in the most careful manner and forwarded without the possibility of the contents of the parcels being discovered. Plain and clear directions accompanying the remedies and a cure is effected without even the Professor knowing who is his patient.

Be it known to all men and women with broken-down constitutions, failing health, or hereditary disease, the nervous, the debilitated, and all suffering from any disease whatever, Professor Bridgwater's plan of treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does the inconvenience and expense of a personal visit.

Note the address—

**PROFESSOR T. BRIDGWATER,**  
The Otago Medical Botanic Institute,  
172 George Street,  
Dunedin.  
Consultation fee by letter £1.

From the *Armidale Chronicle*, Nov. 28, 1884.

"Professor Bridgwater needs no introduction from us; his marvellous cures have traversed the columns of almost every paper in the Australian Colonies. One of these we may mention, it is a case at Inverell, the patient being Mr. Mackay, who was suffering from Cataract of the Eye. When Professor Bridgwater arrived in Inverell the sufferer interviewed him, and the Professor stating he could effect a cure, the patient at once submitted to the proposed treatment. That is now but two weeks since, and Mr. Mackay can now define the minutest object, and is still to be found at Inverell a living witness to the skill and ability of Professor Bridgwater."

From the *Inverell Times*.

"Professor Bridgwater who has during the past few weeks been practising in Inverell, left for Bingera yesterday. This gentleman is now no stranger to Inverell, where during his first and more recent visit he was highly successful in the treatment of a number of important cases. We wish him success during his tour in the West."

From the *Tumut and Adelong Times*.

"Professor Bridgwater's fame in curing diseases of the Nervous System and complicated cases of long standing, has gone abroad in the Colony."

**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.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

**THE OTAGO LABOUR EXCHANGE**

Is still under the management of  
**JAMES WEYTE,**  
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'hote Daily at 1 p.m.; Luncheon from 12 to 2.

Night Watchman. Porter to attend all steamers.

**SUSSEX HOTEL,**

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.

**JAMES COUSTON**

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER  
&c., &c.,  
WALKER STREET DUNEDIN.

ESTABLISHED IN DUNEDIN. 1861.

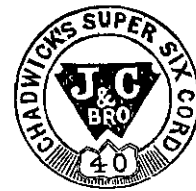
**MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,**

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL  
DENTIST,  
55 PRINCES STREET  
(Opposite the Criterion Hotel.)

**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.

**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 very 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 583, Oxford St.) London;**  
And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

68 Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 583, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

**THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO. OF N.Z., LMTD**

(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 times 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.

**TOOTHACHE PREVENTED AND CURED.**

CARBOLISED ROSE TOOTH POWDER.

As is well known, Carbolic Acid immediately arrests the most violent Toothache, if applied to exposed nerve. It is probably the most powerful antiseptic known; where carbolic acid is, even in minutest particles, decay is impossible. It occurred to the maker of Carbolic Rose Tooth Powder that judiciously blended with astringent gums, &c. it would in time cure Toothache by gradually destroying the nerves and at once arrest decay. It at once deodorises bad breath, whether from smoking, decayed teeth or otherwise. That it has done so is now borne out by the numbers of testimonials received for it by the sole manufacturer and inventor,

A. M. LOASBY

(Successor to Thomas, J. Leary, established 1853),

CONSULTING AND DISPENSING CHEMIST, PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

What the premier Dentist of Wellington says:—

"Mr. Loasby's Tooth Powder—the recipe of which I have seen—is both pleasant and efficacious. It is specially useful in cases of tender gums."

(Signed) HERBERT RAWSON,  
Dentist, Wellington Terrace.  
Testimonials from three Chemists and dozens of influential Ladies and Gentlemen.

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. McKAY, Manager.

**RACECOURSE 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.

**MR. ROBERT HAY, C.E.,**  
HAS REMOVED

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

(Opposite Messrs. Bing, Harris and Co.)

**CANONGATE 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."

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Capita	...	...	£100,000.
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**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.

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District Agent.

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Established 1877.

We are sending a strong Silver Hunting English Lever for £3 12s 6d.  
Rotherham's Silver Hunting Lever for £4 15s.

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

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GREY KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. P. DALY (late of the Golden Age Hotel) has taken this large and conveniently-situated 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.  
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VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices

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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 Hostelry, which he intends to conduct on the Most Approved Style.

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## AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A sufferer from Headache writes: "AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers."

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro., Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable."

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Mexico, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

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Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND WOODLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.  
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

## NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

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(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.

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Otakia, Henley, and Greytown ...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby ...	Robert Glenn
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St. Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochin
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This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

JAMES EDGAR,  
Manager for Otago.

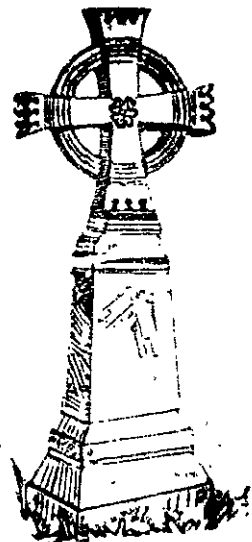
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Corner of Custom House & Hobson Sts  
AUCKLAND.  
Board and Residence, £1 per week. Single Rooms, £1 5s. Hotel Table, 4s 6d per day.  
First-Class Accommodation for Families. Suits of Rooms for Families. Hot and Cold Baths. Spacious Billiard Room with one of Thurston's Prize Tables.  
P. GLEESON, Proprietor

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



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

Designs and Estimate forwarded on application.

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Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOLLY, CONNOR & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Otago, Dunedin, this 10th day of July, 1885, and published by the said Company

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.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament

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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