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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ERASMUS, who had borrowed a horse from a reformed friend, put the belief of this evangelical person to the proof by telling him to believe that his horse had been returned to him, and he would at once find it in his stable. There is now a body of people partly religious and partly scientific in the United States who hold that all which is required to free them from illness of any kind is the belief that it has no existence. Their system is called the mind-cure, and it furnishes us with another and a very curious instance of the advantages of private interpretation, and of being at liberty to form a creed of your own. One prominent minister of Boston describes the religious aspect of the system in question as a mixture of Pantheism and Buddhism, but as those who profess it show an intimate acquaintance with Holy Scripture—which is quoted voluminously by their preachers, it is difficult to see how this minister can account for such an issue. Are Pantheism and Buddhism, indeed, to be found in the Bible, or, if so, how shall private interpreters generally be protected from becoming affected by them? Here is one more difficulty in our way with regard to the "unaided word." If not aided, in fact, it would appear in danger of landing its devotees in some very queer quagmires. But to return to the adherents to the creed of the "mind-cure." The chief apostle of the sect is one Mrs. Eddy, who professes to have received initiation into the mystery by divine revelation. It appears that some years ago she fell on the side-walk, and receiving injuries to her spine that resulted in paralysis, she was declared within a few hours of her end. Under these circumstances the minister of the sect to which she then belonged called to see her, and was requested by her to repeat his visit some little time later in the day, no one believing, however, that she would be then alive. And it was between the two visits of this worthy man that the revelation was made which enabled Mrs. Eddy not only to live until his return but to meet him in sound health and at her hall-door. It was, in fact, revealed to her, meantime, that illness or hurt of any corporal kind was but an error, and that it must immediately disappear from the body of the believer who should realise this truth. There seem to be divisions, nevertheless, among the persons who believe in the mind-cure, some of them professing Christianity and others denying it, and we cannot quite make out whether the fact that illness is an error is based upon the philosophic definition that "matter is nothing," and consequently cannot suffer illness or hurt; or on the statement that as God made only what is good he could not have made illness which is not good, which therefore was never created, and has no existence. The philosophical teaching, however, of Mrs. Eddy is deep and delightful, and were it not for the fact that she calls herself a "Christian scientist," it might even obtain for her a hearing on those exclusively scientific platforms erected among ourselves. The following definition, for example, the outcome of her revelation, would form a gem in any of the discourses we have seen reported, or of the pamphlets published, *i.e.*, "Personality is the embodiment of mind." There, indeed, is profundity itself, and if it be unfathomable, why, that only shows its depth. We defy any of our philosophers to beat it. It is not, however, necessary that to obtain the benefit of the "mind-cure" the sufferer should himself be able to attain to the necessary belief, that he may do vicariously, and in this way several people, in Boston especially where are the head quarters of the sect, are making snug little sums of money. But not only can the mind cure the suffering body of a neighbour; it can also harm it grievously, and this is a very serious consideration. Mrs. Eddy, for example, declares that her late husband met his death some years ago by reason of a mind which "thought arsenic into him."—An enviable mind, indeed, it must have been, and blessed was its possessor and all belonging to him. Or could it have been the mind of a member of the fair sex? But that we leave to the judgment of the sex themselves. Dear Madam, do you know any sister whose mind you consider capable of thinking arsenic—or gall, or wormwood, or even vinegar? Your well-known charity, and sisterly loving-kindness, will not permit of your replying. This idea alone of Mrs. Eddy's is sufficient to prove her genius, particularly if it relate to another

woman. Does not somebody tell us that it is the province of genius to seize upon the idea that, as it were, is in the atmosphere, and to give it a fitting expression? Such a man is the latest movement in the matter of belief of which we have received any report, and that promises to be of any consequence. We are, indeed, likely to witness some development of it among ourselves, for does not all that calls itself scientific find a welcome here. The mind-cure is eminently suitable to the calibre of our philosophers, and we look for its immediate introduction among them.

It has often been said that were it not for St. George's Channel there would never have been any Irish question. Perhaps not.—But, then, had it not been for the grace of God, the Irish question would have been altogether different from what it proved.—There never would have been any resistance of the Irish people to the Protestantism of their invaders, and matters would have been altogether different, although as to whether English merchants and tradesmen would have been one bit better pleased to suffer injurious competition from the trade of a Protestant country than from that of one inhabited by Catholics, may well be doubted. With the aid of God's grace, moreover, even had the Archbishop of Canterbury been able to send the Thirty-nine Articles to Dublin in his carriage, or had the elders of the Kirk carried over their Confession or their Sabbath to the country dry-shod, the Irish people would still have remained Catholic and all the difference would have been in their favour, for they could have made a more powerful resistance. The time, however, is gone by at which any one could think that communication by land with Great Britain would make any difference as to the political or religious condition of Ireland, and the prospect of a possible road to join the two islands has now no such significance.—Indeed if any influence has of late years spread from one country to any of the others, it has proceeded out of Ireland.—The land question in Scotland has been evidently influenced by that in Ireland, and the farmers and crofters have been aroused to action and encouraged to continue in it by the example of Irish agitation. In this respect Ireland has led the people of Great Britain, and marched in the van of what will prove the greatest reform of the century. It is proposed, then, to construct a tunnel under the Channel from Portpatrick to Donaghadee, by which a great saving of time and trouble might be made in the carriage of goods, and passengers even would be spared the passage by sea. There might, nevertheless, be, at least, some nervous people who would prefer the delays and inconveniences of the passage to the journey through a tunnel twenty-one and a half miles in length, and whose roof would, in the deepest parts, be some 930 feet below the surface of the water. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at about six millions, and a company has been formed to promote it. That the work is practicable no-body can doubt. The experiment made with the tunnel under the straits of Dover, and concerning the possibility of whose completion all authorities appeared agreed, would seem to prove so much. That work would almost certainly have been completed had not the alarm of the nation been aroused, very needlessly as we think, concerning the danger of invasion. The Irish tunnel, however, which besides would be much shorter than the French one, would offer no fears of that kind and would greatly shorten the route, but much more as to time than distance, between the Scotch and English towns and some of the principal ports in Ireland. In some respects very important changes would result, and possibly, as is generally the case when any notable alteration is made, certain interests would suffer. The trade, for example, between Liverpool and America must evidently be affected by any arrangement which would permit of goods' being carried with out transshipment and directly by rail from Irish ports to the English cities, and American vessels would also find it to their advantage to exchange Queenstown harbour for Lough Foyle. Resistance, therefore, to the project may be looked for, and will probably succeed in delaying its execution, but the benefits to arise from it are too apparent to allow of its eventual failure.

THE death is announced of a man who has figured prominently in the later and more deplorable history of Ireland. We allude to Mr. John George Adam, known to all the world as the evictor of Glenveigh and concern-

ing whom very few of us know anything more, unless indeed it be that he possessed a taste for beautiful scenery. This taste it was that caused the ruin of a country-side, and spread desolation and mourning where happiness and peace had been. Mr. Adair who unfortunately happened to travel in that part of Ireland about thirty years ago was delighted with the scenery of Derryveigh and in consequence became the purchaser of a large tract of the surrounding country. But no where in the world except among the negro slaves of the Southern States, then approaching their emancipation, could such results have followed as befell the tenants of the lands purchased. The late Mr. A. M. Sullivan in his "New Ireland," has given a touching description of what followed. He tells us how the unsuspecting people, whom he likens to the Macdonalds of Glencoe, were surrounded suddenly one April morning in 1861 by soldiers and policemen, and driven from their houses which were levelled to the ground before their eyes. "Dearly did they cling to their homes till the last moment," wrote the correspondent of the *Derry Standard*, "and while the male population bestirred themselves in clearing the houses of what scanty furniture they contained, the women and children remained within till the sheriff's bailiff warned them out, and even then it was with difficulty they could tear themselves away from the scenes of happier days. In many cases they bade an affectionate adieu to their former peaceable but now desolate homes. One old man, near the fourscore years and ten, on leaving his house for the last time reverently kissed the doorposts, with all the impassioned tenderness of an emigrant leaving his native land. His wife and children followed his example, and in agonised silence the afflicted family stood by and watched the destruction of their dwelling. In another case an old man, aged ninety, who was lying ill in bed, was brought out of the house in order that formal possession might be taken, but readmitted for a week to permit of his removal. In nearly every house there was some one far advanced in age—many of them tottering to the grave—while the sobs of helpless children took hold of every heart. When dispossessed, the families grouped themselves on the ground, beside the ruins of their late homes, having no refuge near. The dumb animals refused to leave the wallsteads, and in some cases were with difficulty rescued from the falling timbers. As night set in the scene became fearfully sad. Passing along the base of the mountain the spectator might have observed near to each house its former inmates crouching round a turf fire, close by a hedge; and as a drizzling rain poured upon them they found no cover, and were entirely exposed to it—but only sought to warm their famished bodies. Many of them were but miserably clad, and on all sides the greatest desolation was apparent. I learned afterwards that the great majority of them lay out all night, either behind the hedges or in a little wood which skirts the lake; they had no other alternative. I believe many of them intend resorting to the poorhouse. There these poor starving people remain on the cold bleak mountains, no one caring for them, whether they live or die. 'Tis horrible to think of, but more horrible to behold." Mr. Sullivan goes on to tell of how an effort was made to help these poor people, and how the Australian Donegal Celtic Relief Committee chiefly, at the instigation of the late Hon. Michael O'Grady, provided funds and enabled their survivors to emigrate—their survivors only however—"The poor people were sought out and collected. Some by this time had sunk beneath their sufferings. One man named Bradley had lost his reason under the shock. Other cases were nearly as heartrending. There were old men who would keep wandering over the hills in view of their ruined homes, full of the idea that some day Mr. Adair might let them return, but who at last had to be borne to the distant work-house hospital to die." Mr. Sullivan concludes as follows:—"In the Autumn of last year I revisited Donegal, I sat upon the shore of that lonely lake, and looked down the shadowed valley. On a jutting point, beneath the lofty slope of the wooded mountain, Mr. Adair has built a castle. It may be that the charms which Selkirk could not discover in solitude delight him in 'this desolate place.' No doubt 'the enchanting beauty' which he said first drew him to the spot is unimpaired to view—Glenveigh is and ever will be beautiful. But for my part, as I gazed upon the scene, my sense of enjoyment was mingled with memories full of pain. My thoughts wandered back to that terrible April morning on Gartan side. In fancy I heard rolling across those hills the widow's wail, the women's parting cry, I thought of the farewell at the graves; of the crowd upon the fore-deck of that steamer. Again I marked their tears, their sobs. Once more, above the paddle's plash and the seamen's bustling shout, I thought I heard the wuffed prayer of 'God be with Glenveigh!'"—But how would the echoes of those cries and of that prayer of the exile sound in the dying ears of the man who had caused their utterance, or do these hard hearts remain callous and unmoved to the end? In any case well may the *Derry Journal* write:—"There is dead to-day on the Atlantic wave a man the mention of whose name will stir the blood in the hearts of Donegal men. An American packet is bearing to a grave in Irish soil the remains of one who in life swept ruthlessly hundreds of families from the land where for generations their fore-fathers had dwelt, John George Adair, the scourge of Glenveigh, as he was called, is no more. Who speaks but good of the dead need

never name John George Adair. Though obelisk as high as London's monument should record his praise, Glenveigh in its desolate grandeur will overshadow it, and with the dead despot's memory for ever associate a ruthless will and ruined homes."—But even yet there are some who survive of like mind with John George Adair—and the scenes of Glenveigh are still in too many instances repeated. The negro slave has been fully emancipated, but the hour of the Irish tenant's complete safety is not yet arrived.

Another and a very important testimony to the efficiency of the schools conducted by members of the religious Orders reaches us. It comes this time from the commissioners appointed by the British Government, to inquire into technical education, and relates to Irish schools.—It runs as follows:—"There is a conviction, and it is one which our visits have fully confirmed in our minds, that the children and the young people of Ireland of the labouring class possess great manual dexterity and aptitude which only requires to be developed in order to be useful to themselves and to those amongst whom they live. As evidence of this, we need only refer to the remarkable success of the Christain Brothers and to that of the ladies of religious Orders in training children and young persons for handicrafts in industrial schools and other institutions of a like nature." On the other hand we find some testimony of an opposite kind borne towards those models of all godless schools, the public schools of the United States.—First, Mr. Edward Lauterbach presents his report on education to the annual meeting at New York of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society. "The children under their charge," he said, "ought to leave those walls, fully qualified to engage in industrial pursuits and not be pointed at as barterers and traffickers. He did not wish to cast any aspersion on their public schools, but the system of education was one which rather tended to unfit the graduates for applying themselves to trades. Much more might be taught in them, and much more left unlearned. Therefore, the necessity of giving their charges a technical education, and keeping them as much as possible in the institution for that purpose." The second witness is Congressman Hewitt who spoke as follows in an interview with a reporter of the *Tribune*, referring to an examination for appointments as cadets at West Point and Annapolis of thirty-four candidates.—"I was surprised to see how few of the boys were up to the required physical standard. It don't speak well for our young men of to-day if this is an average showing." "How did the twelve who met the physical test stand the mental examination?" "Not first rate. They were bright enough and seemed well-informed, but there was a want of the practical ability to apply their information. There was a lack of method, not of ability. I am inclined to think that it comes from our public school training of to-day. Nearly all the boys were graduates of the public schools. I was graduated from a public school, but it appears to me that the present system has separated itself from the practical training which the scholars received when the three 'Rs' were the basis of a public school education."—On all sides, then, the excellence of the system of the religious schools is testified to, and in many quarters testimony is borne adverse to the teaching given, at a heavy cost, in godless schools. But still because some men hate Christianity and others are desirous of raising up disciples for their infidel conventicles, and, above all, of securing supporters for their public career, rendered docile by the half-learning that makes those who possess it eager to swallow every new and empty theory in favour of which a show of false science may be made, the people are to be taxed beyond their reasonable powers, and some of them, in addition to that, are to be fined, so that godlessness may be the educational order of the day. It is a condition of things to which it is hard to submit with patience.

PRINCE BISMARCK is really not acting nicely at all by England at the present juncture of affairs. England has all along sympathised in a PARTIALLY great degree with him.—There can be no doubt but SHOWS that her good wishes, on the whole, were with him HIS TEETH. in the war against France, and subsequently when he entered upon the *Kulturkampf* she applauded him highly, and most ardently wished him success. In her heart as well as openly, she was his most sincere ally when he made war against the Pope. But, in return, this Bismarck is proving sadly ungrateful. Whether he has some ends of his own to gain or not we are unable to say, but that he is capable of a long course of intrigue to bring about the fulfilment of an object that he has in view, his late confession respecting the part he acted preparatory to the Schleswig-Holstein war gives ample proof. He plotted a long time to attain by war the ends he then desired, and when the will of all Europe—even that of the people he was determined on annexing to Germany was opposed to him, or at best indifferent. It is not likely that he is now pursuing a perverse course without some ulterior object, but what that is who, except some one of as inscrutable a nature as his own, can pretend to discover? All that seems certain is that into his plans there enters the desirableness or the necessity of involving England in war, or of submitting her to such humilia-

tions as will make her name a by-word in Europe, and cause her voice to be despised in all the questions of the times.—Prince Bismarck, as competent authorities tell us—the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, for instance—has been disappointed at the prospects of peace, and, failing the promised war with Russia, has attempted to embroil England with France concerning Egypt.—He had previously used his influence in an endeavour to neutralise the Baltic so that English war-ships might be excluded and prevented from attacking the Russian ports or ships, and he made a like attempt to close the Dardanelles and shut the English fleet out of the Black Sea. His determination, in short, was that Russia should have all the advantages which her superior land forces would give her against England, deprived of the full power of her fleet.—Nor has Prince Bismarck tried to disguise his attitude in this matter—and, above all, his declaration to Lord Rosebery who visited him in Berlin the other day, was most bare-faced and insulting. It was simply the declaration of an enemy of England resolved to see her humbled.—Egypt, said the Chancellor, must be neutralised under the strong rule of a popular Khedive, and that meant the deposition of England's protégé the weak Tewfik Pascha, and England's own retirement from the control of the country. He declined, moreover, to interfere with the Russian designs on Afghanistan, and would only recommend the Czar to content himself with the position he now holds in that country until England had fortified her frontier beyond the Indus. That is, he would support Russia in whatever designs she might have upon the territory of the Ameer, and would leave England to defend her Indian empire as best she might. We do not know whether this attitude of Prince Bismarck's has influenced Lord Salisbury in his negotiations with the Russian Government, but it is accepted as having been the true cause of Mr. Gladstone's altered tone, and of the concessions he was ready to make.—If, moreover, the reports be true that Maruchak is to be ceded to the Russians as the price of their relinquishing the Zulfikar pass, we may believe that the Conservative Cabinet also feels obliged to yield to the malign influence. According to Sir Lepel Griffen, the power that holds Penj-deh can always command the Zulfikar Pass, and the acquisition of Maruchak, a well fortified place—would give to the Russians another important position on the Murghab river, to whose source, as well as that of the Heri-rud in the same direction, they must necessarily seek to go. Prince Krapotkine, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, has explained that for the safety of their position in Central Asia it is absolutely necessary for the Russians to command the sources of the rivers, and that nothing can stop their attempting an onward march with such an end.—Lord Rosebery, then, who is generally believed in his ostensible visit of civility to Count Herbert Bismarck, to have had the real object of inquiring into the intentions of the Chancellor with respect to English affairs generally, received but little comfort, and was snubbed on all the points he submitted to the Prince's consideration. He was told plainly that the sympathies of Germany went with Russia, that Germany had no fear of the competition in trade with England, but was considered capable of even beating her from the field, and was resolved on having equality and liberty in the commerce of the world so that she might do so; that Egypt must be abandoned, and that if all the behests of the Chancellor were not complied with, England must expect to remain isolated in Europe, and in a position of constant danger. Lord Rosebery's mission was a humiliating one from the beginning. He must have left London to pursue it in an humble frame of mind—but who can picture the state of humility in which he returned to explain his message to his chief.—Behold, then, how the champion of the *Kulturkampf* rewards his sympathetic friends, and how the victory of Sedan make the echoes of its jubilation resound through England to-day. May we hear them no nearer to our own shores, and may Prince Bismarck's ulterior object be something other than a fresh annexation of an unwilling people, to be brought about by means of war. But who can tell? He is a daring man, and one by no means scrupulous.

VICTOR HUGO in one of his books likened Paris to Paganism a pendulum swinging between Thermopylæ and BAMPANT. Gomorrha. Towards which extreme did the pendulum incline the other day when that great heathen spectacle of the poet's funeral took place? His death was a sad one, without religion and without comfort. The Archbishop of Paris had written offering, although himself suffering from illness, to visit the dying man if he should desire it, but his offer, as, indeed, he must have feared, for he evidently made the trial only as a forlorn hope, was refused, and Hugo died clinging to the earthly effections that were being torn from his failing heart, clasping the hand of his grandson and bidding his grand-daughter farewell, with no mention of that meeting in another world that dulls the sting of death. All that vanity could do was done to honour his remains. Those cold worthless things, out of which all the fire of genius had gone, that had lost their love and kindness and human feeling, that must now pass through putrefaction into dust and be no more for ever and ever. For so the people reasoned who honoured them. Could vanity find a moté fitting work, and did not the pendulum incline rather towards

Gomorrha with its wickedness and death and desolation than toward Thermopylæ, glowing with a noble life? What a difference there was between this funeral and that of one whom they bury in the Christian's hope of a glorious resurrection—the hope that no one but God Himself, knowing the needs of the human heart and pitying them, could have given to us—and of which no one but the devil, delighting in cruelty, and revelling even in making death more deadly and bitter, could take away. The Christian who lays his dead in an honoured grave has reason in what he does, but the Atheist makes a mockery of the miserable corpse over which he displays his vain parade. And Victor Hugo's burial was a mockery. Grand as was the ceremonial, and imposing as were all the circumstances of the parade a heartless mockery was the essence of the whole thing. That caustic workman well expressed the meaning of it all, who was heard to parody the title of the poet's play in explaining what was in truth taking place, "*Le Roi S'Amuse*," the people, who are now the king, were amusing themselves. But that such a display should be made in the heart of the once Catholic France is a lamentable thing. That such a procession should climb up the hill of St. Geneviève, and deposit their awful burden thus sacrilegiously in her church, was an outrage that added another terrible crime to the account entered before God against the city in which it all took place, and by which one day sooner or later a reckoning must be made. It cannot be but that the people who have so flagrantly offended and so often in the face of the world will at last, in the face of the world also, receive their punishment. The presence of ten just men, indeed, would have saved Gomorrha from its fiery end, but Gomorrha had not corrupted the whole earth, and sent out blasphemy into all the corners of the universe. And by a special act of the legislature religion was outraged in a particular manner on this occasion. It was not enough that the pageant should be conducted apart from all mention of the name of God, and that the chanting of the priests, imploring mercy on a sinful soul gone before the judgment seat, should be replaced by bands playing the "*Marseillaise*" and other patriotic tunes, but, in order to prepare it to receive the body so led up there, the church of St. Geneviève was secularised, once more suffering one of those blasphemous transformations that have so strangely overtaken it. Indeed we may borrow Victor Hugo's own simile, and say that this church also swings between the glorious and the infamous. Now the temple of God, and now the monument of some man who defied God. It has been the tomb of Marat whose remains were afterwards flung out by the mob and trampled in the gutter of the streets, and of Voltaire and Rousseau and Lapelletier. It has also been used for other purposes besides those of religion or of sacrilegious burial. It again became a pantheon under Louis Philippe; it was the head-quarters of the insurgents in 1848; during the German siege of Paris it was used as a magazine and store-house, and the communards barricaded themselves there against the troops. But the act of sacrilege now performed is not excused by those that have preceded it, and the scandal is no less than it would be were the sanctuary for the first time violated. The Archbishop of Paris protested against the act, and denounced it as displeasing even to the soul of the dead man himself. "He could not have wished his funeral to degenerate into an act of public impiety. He knew and comprehended the majesty of our temples, the sanctity of our worship." But though Victor Hugo may have believed in the immortality of the soul and in God, his teaching had gone to encourage and barden those who believe in neither. Still, let us be warned by the charity of the Archbishop. Let us admit that he honestly wished by his teaching to incline the hearts of those who heard him towards Thermopylæ instead of towards Gomorrha, that he tried to teach patriotism and nobility, but, mistaking the manner of bringing about his ends, succeeded only in increasing the sum of selfishness, impiety, and wickedness. The effort of his teaching, and that of such as he, were well revealed in this pagan spectacle, wherein the city that honoured him pursued its Gomorrha-like course.

There has been another debate in Parliament on MORE BIBLE-IN-BIBLE READING in the Government schools. The motion was defeated by a large majority and, therefore, the naturally easy consciences of those good

people satisfied to claim only a false appearance must remain, for some time longer at least, disturbed. The "unaided Word" shall no as yet be cast upon the waters of the childish understanding, and embryo theologians must still remain unencouraged. We do not know, however, that the embryo theologian must needs develop into an adult fearing God and regarding man, as Mr. Macandrew seems to certainly expect, and, if all we have to look forward to for the future prosperity of the colony is a scrap of promiscuous unexplained Bible-reading rot through with hurriedly every morning, it is but too probable that very unpleasant times indeed are ahead of us. Besides the budding theologian should have sound data to found his opinions on, and if the choice between the Douay and the Protestant Bible, mentioned as a difficulty by Mr. Montgomery, be after all no difficult one, as every enlightened Protestant legislator, or, for the matter of that, every sincere

**SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.**

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

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Welling-ton.	Leave New Ply-mouth.	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames	Leave Auck-land.	Arrive London.
Jan 8	Jan 4	Jan 5	Jan 3	Jan 5	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
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

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Catholic also, must believe, who is to pronounce between the merits of the Authorised Version and that which has been revised? Surely the young theologian should, for example, know that it is open to him to use the word "sheol" when he would name "hell," if ever he should feel inclined to make use in any way of words not suited to ears polite, and that there are several other alternatives that it would be within his province to consider. To withhold the "unaided Word," from the youthful mind is one thing, but to submit to it the Word not only unaided but positively impeded by a false translation is quite another, and until the youthful mind is fitted to distinguish the evil from the good, it might be as well not to impose upon it the necessity of making the choice, Meantime we fear that it is but too true, as Mr. Turnbull suggests, that the youthful theologian is a character which grows scarcer and yet more scarce in Protestant households.—Protestant children, he said, were growing up in ignorance of religion, while Catholics were being diligently taught. And herein—let us remark in passing—we may discern the nature of the faith that is in Protestant parents, who certainly do not consider it worth while to make those sacrifices for the preservation of their children's religion that are made by Catholic parents. And who shall reprove them if they do not consider the religion they profess worth preserving for their children? Perhaps they understand its nature better than we do. But, at least, any form of Christianity appears to us infinitely preferable to a blank atheism or to any of those systems which at bottom are pretty much the same thing.—And even if the Catholics of Auckland, as Mr. Thomson says, have availed themselves largely of the godless schools, that is no reason that they are to be held up as an example to all the Catholic world. Their case is not an example of any rule, in fact, but an exception that proves a rule, for no other Catholic community can be brought forward in any such connection, and we are not inclined to forsake the custom of the Catholic world generally to follow the vagaries of one exceptional community. According to the testimony of their Bishop, moreover, as given before a Parliamentary Committee, the Catholics of Auckland have seen one generation of their young men lost to the Catholic Church, and the Catholics who, with such a terrible fact before their eyes, risk the faith of a second generation, occupy neither an enviable nor a praiseworthy position—much less an exemplary one. It is, on the contrary, because Catholics are determined to keep their children Catholic that they support the Catholic schools absolutely necessary for the purpose.—We Catholics elsewhere, then, are rather warned than tempted by what we are so repeatedly told of Auckland.—We have little more to say on this subject, at least for the present, for we may return to it on receiving *Hansard* with the full report of the speeches, some of which appear to have been lively, if not brilliant or amusing.—But we may add that a motion for the imposition of an additional injustice has been well defeated.

## THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

### CHAPTER XVI.

MRS. LEE INSISTS UPON TELLING HER STORY.

MAY soon found herself domesticated pleasantly enough with the inmates of the Castles of Camlough. Just at first she felt somewhat oppressed by attentions; from Lady Archbold, who prided herself on being an excellent hostess; from Sir John, who was desirous that his special guest should not find herself neglected; from Mrs. Lee, who had looked upon this girl as a windfall which fate had sent to herself; from Katherine, who was resolved to dazzle and to patronise; and from Christopher, who was but bent upon pleasing his love. May accepted the treatment as quietly as though she had been used to it all her life; but once or twice she got tired of being asked if she were sure she would rather go out than remain in-doors, if she were quite sure she would not like this chair better than that sofa, and if she were very sure indeed that she would not prefer another game of chess before going to bed. It crossed her mind that things were pleasanter at home, at Monasterlea, where people came and went as they liked, without questioning or ceremony. Very soon, however, she fitted herself to the place, and the people got used to her and gave her peace.

Mrs. Lee had taken possession of May as her own property since their first meeting on the mountain. She had chosen her a place by her own side at the dinner-table, chiefly addressed her conversation to her, and after dinner, until the moment when she, Mrs. Lee, fell asleep in her easy-chair, related to her the principal events of her life. Mrs. Lee in the drawing-room was not so alarming a person as Mrs. Lee lost on the heather; but, in a brown-velvet robe and scarlet turban, she looked sufficiently imposing. Her sad looks at her son, and her bitter looks at Katherine, caused much amusement to May, who did not pity her in the least. If a mother could not be content with a bride like Miss Archbold for her son, why a mother ought not to be encouraged in her folly.

Some days passed before the storm of Mrs. Lee's full confidence broke, as had been threatened, upon May's devoted head. She had several times seen it coming, but had taken timely shelter under the wing of some third person. Mrs. Lee required leisure and privacy for her story; and though the people of the house could hardly be said to do anything all day, nor yet to be particularly sociable, still,

in their habits within doors, there was little privacy or leisure at Camlough. May was invited to join the lovers in all their walks and rides, and it often fell to her share to feel herself one too many. She learned a trick of letting her horse lag behind the others, and of losing herself in the dingles in quest of wild strawberries. Sometimes Sir John Archbold made a fourth in the rides, and paid her old-fashioned compliments, and told her of the new improvements which he meant to make about the place—a rustic bridge here, a plantation there; and May cheerfully studied the points of view, and faithfully gave him her opinion on these matters. But quite as often she was entirely left to her own reflections. This did not trouble her; for she had a vast love of beauty, and a turn for noting characters; and the new images that crowded her own mind made a constant entertainment for her from morning till night. The lovers were an unending source of delight to her. Her heart leaned towards them in quite a motherly fashion. She had read about lovers, but she had never beheld a real pair. She followed in their wake, admiring, in her simplicity, what she conceived to be an example of the greatest happiness of life. She spent long, dreamy days thinking over the matter, down among the lilies and sedges under the bridge, or wandering through mazy and shimmering dingles. The world was very glorious, thought May, in her maiden meditation; and human life was very beautiful and richly blest.

Mrs. Lee and May and Katherine were all lodged in the same wing of the castle, and their windows all opened upon a great balcony. May was rather afraid to trust herself on the balcony alone, lest Mrs. Lee should loom forth and take possession of her. Mrs. Lee had a handsome sitting-room off her bedroom, and it often pleased her to spend the day in solitude. May, a less important person, had only a pretty little dressing-room, furnished with writing-table, books and pictures; but she, too, liked to spend an hour in her retreat. This sitting-room and this dressing-room adjoined one another, the wall between being but a partition. When Mrs. Lee heard May stirring in her nest, she was apt to leave her own and come knocking at May's door. When May heard Mrs. Lee leave her room, she was apt to fly to the balcony, and thence escape to the gardens. Upon the strength of many disappointments Mrs. Lee built a theory that the dressing-room was haunted.

"My dear ma'am," she would confide to May, "I heard some one move in it quite plainly, but when I entered there was nobody to be seen!"

And May would answer slyly: "Indeed, madam, I don't believe it is haunted by anything more mischievous than myself!"

This was all very well; and, for a time, she kept the ponderous lady at a distance. The hour of her defeat was at hand, however; and one night she heard Mrs. Lee's gentle knock upon her bedroom door. For a moment May thought of making no answer, and pretending to be asleep; but "it would be quite useless," she decided the next moment, "for she would come in and wake me, I believe."

"Mrs. Lee, I am just stepping into bed," was her answer. It was certainly true, for she had put out her light, and stood in her night dress, in the moonlight, in the middle of the floor.

"My dear Miss May," came back to her through the keyhole, "you will not object to an old woman's sitting at your bedside for an hour?"

May saw that she was conquered. She opened her door, and retreated to her bed, where Mrs. Lee followed her, and sat down before her like a nightmare. Mrs. Lee had on a large white night-cap, and even the moonlight had no power to make her look like a spirit of night or mysterious angel visitant.

"My dear," began Mrs. Lee, "I should not torment you with my complaints if I had anyone else to go to for sympathy."

This was said in accents of such real sadness that May gave up her impatience, and became attentive.

"I'm very sorry if you are in trouble, Mrs. Lee," she said.

"Thank you, my dear," said Mrs. Lee, "and truly I am in sore trouble. Love has always been a mischief-maker, they say, but young men used sometimes to take advice from their mothers. My son used, but now he will not listen to a word that I speak. My dear, I want you to say a few words to the lady."

In the earnestness of Mrs. Lee's affliction she had forgotten the formality of her usual style of address. May's patience, however, was not proof against this speech. She sat up and spoke out her mind.

"Now, Mrs. Lee, I should like to show respect to all you say; but I find it very hard to pity what you seem to feel. I think nothing could be more fitting than the match; and as for your son, I think Miss Archbold only too good for him, if there be any difference between them."

"That's what she thinks herself, I dare say," said Mrs. Lee, beginning to weep; "and I do declare I believe there is no kind-heartedness left among you women nowadays; but if she does think so, why does she not tell him so, and send him away?"

"Send him away!" echoed May; "I don't understand you at all, Mrs. Lee."

"I see that plain enough, my dear, and I will tell you all about it. You think that Miss Archbold is going to marry my son?"

"Of course I think so," said May. "What else could I think?"

"What else, indeed? But she is not going to marry him, and she is going to ruin him for life."

"Oh, no! I could not believe it."

"That will not alter the matter at all," said Mrs. Lee crossly.

"That's true; but I mean—you know, even were she capable"—May paused. "In that case, Mrs. Lee, she would not be worth thinking of. Your son would not be ruined for life, I dare say."

"You know nothing about the matter when you say so," retorted the distressed lady. "My dear ma'am, I came here to tell you the whole story. I suppose you have heard my son spoken of as a man of wealth?"

May admitted that she had heard him so spoken of.

"Well," said Mrs. Lee, grimly, "I have three hundred a year which my husband left me. It was all he had to leave. And he said: 'The child is a boy, let him work.'"



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May was silent, not daring to ask if upon the reversion of his mother's three hundred pounds a year rested Christopher's sole claim to be considered a man of wealth.

"And so he should have been brought up to work, and he would have worked," went on Mrs. Lee, "if I had not had a brother who was a rich bachelor. He was an old man, and all his great wealth never made him happy. He had been always called a woman-bater; but when he was dying he sent for me, and he made some confessions about his views of life. He said he believed a single life led to all sorts of folly and wickedness, and that he had been a miserable man because he had been so lonely. He willed all his fortune to my son, on condition that he should marry before he was twenty-three. 'If a young man has any good in him,' said he, 'he has always fallen in love with some nice girl before that age. Let him marry her at once, and not wait till he has begun to think that she is not as handsome, or as clever, or as angelically tempered as he would like her to be. Most young men are prevented by want of money. He shall not be so prevented.' In this humour my brother made his will; and so, my dear ma'am, it happens that if Christopher be a married man before the last day of next September, he will be richer than most men in the kingdom. If he be not married by that time, he will be poorer than any other poor young man by just this much, that he will not know how to work."

"And this is July," said May; "they ought to be getting ready for the wedding."

"There will be no wedding here," said the troubled lady.

"Oh, Mrs. Lee!"

"There is no wedding thought of, except in my son's, poor, bedazzled brains. I told you before that it was this girl's amusement to lead him on to his ruin, and I tell you so again."

"But does she know the circumstances, as you have told them to me?"

"I told them to her myself seven or eight months ago. She only laughed, and said the old gentleman had made an exceedingly awkward arrangement."

"Perhaps she does not like to be tormented about the matter. She may choose to be a little mischievous; but I will not believe that she can be so wicked as you think."

"You don't know her as I know her. You have not seen her with other lovers around her, my dear. She was the centre of a crowd of them when we met her first; and she turned them off one by one, and seemed to delight in their vexation. At that time I thought Christopher would have married a sweet little girl, the daughter of his tutor in England. She was fond of him, I am sure; and though she had not a penny, he need not care for that; but this Katherine put her clear out of his head."

"Would it not be well to appeal to her father and mother," said May, now thoroughly roused to comprehend the situation, and feeling interested in averting this threatened danger.

"I tried that before," said Mrs. Lee, gloomily, "but I might have saved my pains. I believe they are afraid to interfere with the girl. They declared politely that they never could think of influencing their daughter's affections. As if I wanted them to do so! I asked for nothing but that she should make up her mind."

May began to share in the poor lady's dismay.

"So then I should have left this place in anger," said Mrs. Lee, "only for fear of making a quarrel, and destroying any hope that might be left. If the lady would marry my son I should be thankful, though, indeed, I do not like her. My poor boy loves her, and, at all events, his fortune would be secured; but if she turns him away now, at the last moment, when he finds himself ruined and disappointed, he will fall into a despair which she, with her light ways, could scarcely ever dream of. And things are no better to-day than they were weeks ago."

This conversation went on for some time longer; and during the course of it, much of the heaviness and unsightliness of Mrs. Lee's outlines became softened away, and was never after visible to May's pitying eyes. These two new friends parted at last with an understanding that May should, if opportunity offered, make interest for Christopher, and plead his cause with Katherine; and, after Mrs. Lee had gone away, May lay a long time still awake, wondering over the iniquity that had just been made known to her. She found it in the end too monstrous to be believed in.

Before she went to sleep she had persuaded herself that Katherine must come forth, triumphant in honesty, from under the cloud of this suspicion that was at present hanging over her.

(To be continued.)

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European scholarship has suffered a severe loss by the death at Rome of the famous archæologist, Father Raffaello Garrucci, of the Society of Jesus. He had just completed the revision of the proofs of a work on numismatics to which he had devoted many years when he was seized with a faintness, and died with his pen in his hand. He had reached the venerable age of 73 years, during 49 years of which he belonged to the illustrious Order of the Jesuits.

If France expected a war she could not be more active in her preparations. Under the name of *bataillons scolaires* every collegian over twelve is called out in uniform, with gun on shoulder, and goes through the exercises admirably, and this all through France. They will not at least be like raw recruits when they enter the army. War vessels are being launched constantly. One yesterday entirely in steel, with two screws and two engines, with artillery, torpedoes, etc., was put into the water at Rochfort. Her cost was 2,900,000 francs, close on £120,000, and there are four or five similar ones on the stocks. All this does not announce the return of the golden age, but does that of *l'âge de fer* most certainly.—Correspondent of *Nation*, May 23.

## IRISH VALOUR AT FREDERICKSBURG.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Sun* gives the following interesting details concerning the historical fight at Fredericksburg:—

It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to that of your correspondent "S.S." in compliment of the courage of Meagher's Irish Brigade at the battle of Fredericksburg. We chanced to be on opposing sides of the contest, but he will not, I trust, reject on that account the evidence of one who, though then an enemy, is now glad to call himself a brother soldier.

My regiment, the Twelfth Virginia, Gen. Mahone's division, had reconnoitred the enemy nearly all day and night on December 12, under command of Major Field and myself as acting Adjutant. It came thus about, that on the succeeding day we were with the reserves on the left of our line, and were permitted to do little more than observe the battle.

Our elevated position enabled us to hear, and before the close of the battle to see all that transpired. On the evening of December 12 we were made aware by the enthusiastic cheering in the city below that something exciting was going on. It was the presentation to certain Union regiments of colours given by ladies of New York.

On the eventful day of December 13, though the mists of the winter morn prevented us from discerning all movements in the Federal camps, yet from the words of command which occasionally reached us, the taps of the drums, and the inspiring music of the military bands, we learned that the enemy had been marshalled and the attack was about to begin.

At last the fog was lifted. I was on the left, in front of our picket line, and can yet recall the admiration which thrilled me as I witnessed the steady and splendid advance of the attacking army. Meagher's Irish troops, with their sprigs of green, were plainly visible.

The battle opened with artillery fire, and our left was enfiladed by a heavy battery on a distant height. It was soon silenced, and as the smoke lifted I beheld with thrilling interest the resolute attack upon Marye's Height, and its quick repulse.

For hours the assault was often renewed and as often driven back. The defeated Unionists would advance in splendid order, would break upon our line of defence, as the waves of the ocean upon a rock-bound coast, and then recede in tumultuous disorder only to re-form behind the shelter of adjoining houses, sheds, or fences, again to advance and again to be driven back.

This power of rallying in the face of defeat struck us as an admirable evidence of superior discipline. Lack of that was our weak point. The Southern soldier, confident in his individual courage, was disposed to under-rate the cohesive power of discipline, and as a consequence it was always more difficult to rally the Southern than the Northern soldiers. I speak from an experience covering the entire war.

The valour of the Irish troops particularly impressed me, and was a theme of general admiration. I have no intention to dispargue my fellow countrymen—least of all the Massachusetts Twenty-first—but as a matter of historic justice I am impelled to assert, upon the evidence of what I myself witnessed, and upon the concurrent testimony of our burial parties, that the Irishmen of Gen. Meagher's command were more persistent in attack and approached nearer to our battle lines than any other of the assaulting forces.

Scores of them were slain almost at the top of the heights, and the slopes were covered thick with groups of their killed and wounded; so thick that in several instances the dead were used as breastworks for the protection of the living. In one old well, or ice house which had been used as a temporary tomb, I counted forty dead bodies.

In battle trifling incidents sometimes lead to momentous results. In the crisis of the attack, a Texas regiment, which was being pounded to pieces by artillery fire, began to exhibit that uneasiness which usually precedes demoralisation, when a roster belonging to one of their number flew upon a low wall in front of them, and, clapping its wings, uttered what seemed a shrill note of defiance. The effect was electrical. The regiment reformed its line, and for the remainder of the battle stood shoulder to shoulder in unshaken opposition to the enemy.

Happily these scenes of carnage are over. I passed through them all, from first to last, under the command of Robert E. Lee; and while I recall with admiration the patient courage of the dear comrades of the war, I raise my hat in respectful salute to those, Irish and Americans alike, whose opposing valour immortalised so many battle-fields.

Archdeacon Farrar (Anglican) speaks of over-pressure in the public schools as "the Juggernaut car of Cram, before which the English nation is throwing its children by thousands, to have all their qualities crushed out before its ponderous wheels."

Mr. Thomas Stevens, a well-known bicyclist, has passed through England on his great bicycle ride from San Francisco round the world, as correspondent of an enterprising American magazine. Mr. Stevens rode quietly into Birmingham *en route* from Liverpool, but as none of the local bicyclists knew when or where to expect him, none of them turned out to meet him. After a stay of a few hours he left for Coventry at the beginning of the month. His intention was to take boat from Newhaven to Dieppe, thence to Paris and Vienna, reaching Constantinople at the end of June. He will then proceed through Asiatic Turkey and Persia into Northern India, and on to China. From Shanghai he will take ship to Japan, and embarking from Yokohama, will return *via* the Sandwich Isles by steamer to San Francisco. It is estimated that the distance covered by the rider on his machine will be about 11,000 miles, including those done across America. It is to be hoped that the adventurous bicyclist will not find his passage through Central Asia obstructed.

**COALS FOR CASH.**

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

**FIREWOOD**  
Of every description.

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Railway Coal Depot,  
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All Goods Sold at Dunedin Prices  
FOR CASH ONLY.

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**SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL,**  
Main Street, South Dunedin.

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

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

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

Iron Framework and General Castings.

Repairs effected.

**H. E. SEACKLOCK,**  
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**DENTISTRY.**

**H. ROBINSON**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No charge for advice.  
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—  
Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

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

**P A U L F R E D R I C,**  
FASHIONABLE AND ANATOMICAL  
BOOTMAKER,  
CORNER ALBANY AND LEITH STREETS,  
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Requests the attention of his Friends and the Public to his large and Superior Stock of Imported and Colonial Boots Shoes, etc., also to the fact that the is making comfortable, durable, neat, and well-fitting, sewn, pegged, or rivetted work. Sewn work a speciality.

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

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

**FINDLAY & CO. (LIMITED),**

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

**BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,**  
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,  
DUNEDIN.

**THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor,**

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

**THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.**

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

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

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

Wines, Beers, and Spirits of the best quality.

**ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Proprietor.**

**C R O W N H O T E L**  
RATTRAY STREET,  
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This Hotel is situated in a most central position, and affords splendid Accommodation to the public.

Single and Double Bedrooms, Suites of Rooms for families.

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

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

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**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.****WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,**  
IRONMONGERS,

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reductions are genuine.

**KINCAID, McQUEEN & CO**  
VULCAN FOUNDRY,  
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

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

Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of improved 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 accommodation 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 being called in time.

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

Good Stabling attached.

**EDWARD LEEN**

Proprietor.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL**  
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.****HUGH GOURLEY**

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

**CRAIG AND GILLIES**  
FURNITURE, BEDDING,  
FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, AND RUG  
WAREHOUSE,

GENERAL UNDERTAKERS,

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

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

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

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

The Lowest possible Charge made for repairing. Best workmanship guaranteed.  
N.B.—Work done for the trade at regular prices.—Note the address:

**J. SELBY**  
(Late J. Baker),

Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

**W. H. TERRY,**

ARCHITECT,

Hislop's Exchange Court,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.



## IRISH EMIGRATION.

In the decennial period ending in 1851 the population of Ireland was found to have diminished by 20 per cent. In the next succeeding decade a further decrease took place of close upon 12 per cent. A still further diminution of nearly 7 per cent. occurred in the ten years immediately preceding 1871; so that in thirty years the population fell 33 per cent., or from being 8,175,124 to 5,412,377; whilst during the same time in England and Wales the population increased from 16,000,000 to 22,000,000, and in Scotland from 2,620,000 to 3,360,000. In 1881 the population was found to be 5,174,836, and was estimated to be 4,982,376 on the 31st of December, 1883. In 42 years, therefore, the Irish people have suffered a diminution of numbers amounting to 3,192,748, each succeeding period as it went by showing a gradual lessening of the population, until at the present moment we have touched a lower level than at any time since the Union. Although these figures are being constantly quoted, and are familiar to everyone, they deserve none the less to be again repeated, and as a perpetual reminder of the fact that, what with emigration, diminishing ratios of marriages and births and increase of death rates, the Irish race in Ireland are continuing to be depleted at a pace that must, if not speedily controlled, lead to their extinction as a practical factor in the government of the empire. Population is now, more than it ever has been, the basis of political influence, and the fact cannot be too much insisted upon that in every emigrant that leaves our shores there is a diminution of strength and a sinking in vitality for those who remain at home. How rapidly that strength is ebbing may be judged from the fact that in the year 1883, no less than 108,724, far the larger number of these being persons of between 15 to 35 years of age, emigrated from Ireland. If it were certain, or even probable, that these persons were bettering their condition by a change of country, there might be something to console us in the reflection that they were obeying what is almost a law of nature in searching abroad for the prosperity and happiness that they are unable to find at home. But it is only too certain, on the contrary, that at present the prospects are very bad for intending emigrants, and it becomes consequently the duty of those upon whom the people rely for advice and information to use all their power and authority, if necessary, to counteract what under present circumstances we must characterise as the almost insane desire of thousands of young Irishmen and women to get away anywhere out of Ireland. That there should exist a desire of this kind—resembling in its intensity nothing so much as the instinct of certain fishes, only in this latter case instinct leads back to the place of birth and not from it—is hardly to be wondered at, considering the wretched conditions under which the majority of the Irish peasants are obliged to lead their miserable lives. Perhaps no other race in the world except the Jews have held up so long against adverse circumstances, and the thing to be surprised at is not so much that they have managed to maintain themselves so well through a never ceasing struggle as that they have managed to maintain themselves at all. Every new census comes to supply them with an account of diminished trade, decaying industries, cities declining into the rank of towns, towns reduced to the position of villages, and villages disappearing wholesale off the face of the land. In 1879, of the total acreage of 20,328,753 which Ireland possesses, the extent under crops—wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, etc.—was 5,121,788; and in 1884 this amount was reduced to 4,872,969 acres, showing a decrease of 248,819 in six years, or an average annual diminution of more than 41,000 acres. Only 806,467 acres were devoted to potatoes in 1883, whilst the same crop occupied 1,039,724 acres in 1864. Between 1863 and 1883 the land under cereal crops decreased by 731,207 acres, and that under green crops by 247,569, the net decrease during these 20 years being no less than 607,630 acres of land that had once been cultivated and was still capable of bearing crops, but that for want of hands to till it, and a variety of other circumstances closely connected with this fact, was falling back into a state of nature at a rate of 30,000 acres a year. The oat crop, which in 1864 had covered 1,814,886 acres, had decreased in 1883 to 1,381,904; and again, whilst there were 16,295 acres of fallow or uncropped arable land in 1879, this quantity went on increasing until in 1883 it had reached the total of 25,000 acres. So that whenever we look for increase we are met by evidence of diminished cultivation, lands being taken away from the purposes of agriculture, and allowed to return by regular and constant progress to a state of sterile wildness. A similar story may be told of the chief cities and towns throughout the country, although this fact is by no means as significant as the falling off in the general population, to which reference has been already made. Belfast has considerably increased in numbers, and so, to some extent, have a few other Northern towns; but Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Tralee, Drogheda, all show signs of a decay which is not functional, but organic, and which, unless under the influence of heroic treatment, is certain to go on until the inevitable end. This is not a pleasant statement to make, nor are these agreeable topics to dwell upon at any time, but no good end can be served by shutting our eyes to facts, which will remain in evidence even if we decline to see them; nor, if we ignore them ever so much, will they fail to present themselves again and again until they are recognised as symptoms of a general disease that is not indeed unaccompanied with danger, but it is yet not without a means of cure if the competent men were allowed to take the case in their hands.—*Dublin Freeman.*

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. Coptic and Kaikoura, 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

## News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Ross moved the second reading of the Otago Harbour Board Leasing Bill. Agreed to.—Mr. Holmes moved the second reading of the Christchurch Market Reserves Bill. Agreed to.—Mr. Hatch moved the second reading of the Invercargill Loan consolidating Bill. Agreed to.—Mr. Downie Stewart moved the second reading of the Dunedin Cattle Market Reserve Leasing Bill. Agreed to.—Mr. Ormond moved the second reading of the Napier Harbour Board empowering Bill. Agreed to.—Mr. Downie Stewart moved the second reading of the Bible Reading in Schools Bill. He said the bill was introduced for the purpose of giving effect to a very widespread desire that the Bible should be recognised in the public schools of the Colony. If they looked to the countries where civilisation was highest and art and science most extensively known, it would be found that it was in those countries where the Bible was a text-book. He contended that the present education system proved that no man has any moral or religious nature. The Catholics were strongly against that system, the Episcopalians were almost wholly opposed to it, and the Presbyterians were also going in the same direction. He thought if the Bible were read extensively in the schools it would not mean the destruction of the present system. He further contended that no person desirous of local option in education could consistently vote against the bill. The motion for second reading was then put, and lost on a division by 18 to 50.—Mr. Fergus resumed the debate on the Hospital and Charitable Aid Bill. The motion for the second reading was put, and carried on the voices.

A company has been formed to acquire the rights and interest held under agreement at Auckland by a syndicate with La Monte for his gold-smelting process, under the title of the Smelting Company, with a capital of £60,000.

A young man named James Fisher was seriously injured in the Seaward Bush, Southland, yesterday. He was employed as a bullock-driver at Tapper's mill, and while hauling out a log it rolled off against a sapling, which in turn pinned Fisher against the tree he was passing at the time. He was brought to the hospital, where he was found to have sustained injuries to the lower part of the body of a serious character.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, arrived at Rome yesterday.

All the Powers with the exception of Russia assent to England issuing an Egyptian loan. This is reported as a triumph for the Marquis of Salisbury.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday night Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary for India, announced that the Government were in receipt of a report from Colonel Ridgeway, in charge of the Afghan Boundary Commission, to the effect that the Russian forces in the vicinity of the Zulfikar Pass were being considerably increased. Russia claims what practically amounts to the command of the Pass, and the Ozar offers to refer the matter of the frontier to a commission, but the Marquis of Salisbury has declined to accede to this. Three thousand Russian troops are now in the vicinity of the Pass. The Boundary Commission has removed to Herat at the request of the Afghan authorities, in order to direct the works being carried out for the defence of that place.

SATURDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Hon. J. A. Toles moved the second reading of the St. Mary's Convent Property Leases Bill. Agreed to.—Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of "The Napier Gas Company Act 1874" Amendment Bill. Agreed to.—The Hon. J. Ballance moved the second reading of the Land Bill. He said a great necessity had existed for the consolidation of the land laws of the Colony, and there had been no such measure introduced since 1877. He would have wished to bring down a more comprehensive measure dealing with the prices of land and other matter, but he thought there would be no chance of passing it this session. The second reading of the bill was then put and agreed to on the voices.—The Hon. E. Stout moved the second reading of the Stamp Act Amendment Bill, and briefly explained its provisions. Mr. Downie Stewart said the bill would have an oppressive effect by adding 50 per cent. in stamp duty on dealings with land. The motion for the second reading was agreed to.—The Hon. R. Stout moved the second reading of the Deceased Persons Estates Duties Act Amendment Bill, which he said increased the duties on the estates of deceased persons. Agreed to.

General Komaroff states that he was not aware that the Consul's clerk who was flogged by the Russians at Kesik was in the British service.

Colonel Stanley, secretary for the Colonies, favours the establishment of an emigration bureau for affording information regarding the Colonies to intending emigrants. Colonel Stanley will consult with the Agents-general on the subject shortly.

MONDAY.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times* wires as follows:—All day long there have been rumours of dissension in the Cabinet. It may be that this is only a revival of the old rumours, but from what I can gather things are tending towards a change. I do not think that any differences there may be are on any special measure. I fancy Messrs. Stout and Ballance have got the idea that Sir Julius Vogel is slowly—perhaps I might say rapidly—becoming a source of weakness rather than of strength, and that the time is coming when they can afford to throw him over. Their notion is that Messrs. Montgomery, M. J. S. Mackenzie, Barron, Pyke, and a number of others who have been driven away from them might be again incorporated with the party. I think, too, that if Sir Julius Vogel gets his petition money he would himself gladly retire from New Zealand politics, for he can hardly help recognising that he has

**£25 CASH to be Given Away. £25 to be given away.**

**NOTICE.**—We shall place in our Centre Window a Large Jar filled with Peas, and whoever

**CAN** Guess the correct number in the Jar will receive a Gift of 25 Sovereigns.

**EVERY** Purchaser of Five Shillings' worth of Drapery Goods at the London, 25 George Street

**WILL** have the privilege of estimating, and in the event of guessing the correct number' in the jar, will receive 25 Sovereigns at the London.

**I**N addition to the above, we give best value for Ready-money in the trade. The London.

**500 WOOLLEN** Squares, special value, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s 6d; 300 Ladies' Costume Mitts; also Girls', special value.—The London.

**200 YARDS** Fur Trimmings, 5in and 6in wide, special value, 2s 3d, 2s 11d; 750 yards Fur Trimmings, from 1s yard.—The London.

**350 LADIES'** Very Pretty Cloth Skirts, 3s 6d; Nice Knitted Skirts, 4s 6d, 6s 6d.—at The London.

**1000 YARDS** All-wool Serges, special value, 1s 3d—worth 2s 3d; 27 inches wide Black Cashmere, 8s 3d dress.

**800 YARDS** Rich Black Velveteens, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 11d—special value; Black and Coloured Nun's Veiling, special value.

**250 PARIS** Lace Curtains, new patterns, best value in Dunedin, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d. Kindly inspect.

**OBSERVE.**—Special Floorcloths, two yards wide, 2s 6d; Heavy Calicoes, 3d, grand value in Flannels, 8½d, 10½d.—The London.

**COUNTRY** Customers visiting The London can save £ from 20 to 30 per cent. Samples free to all parts of the Colony. —Managers: PRICE and BULLEID.

**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	...	8d.	"
Sperm Candles	...	8d.	"
Soap	...	6d. per bar	"
Sardines, large size	...	10d. tin	"
Assorted English Sauces, ½ 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. NASHBLSKI, 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 families, bath-room, and 33 comfortable bed-rooms, under the careful superintendence of the landlady.

The Proprietor, in returning thanks to the public for their patronage for the last 16 years, begs to announce that while the Comforts are Largely increased the Tariff is Greatly Reduced.

Wines, Ales, and Spirits only of the First Brands will be kept in Stock.

Table d'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

failed in the main points of which he had raised the expectations of the country. Messrs. Stout and Ballance would then try and stand by themselves (they believe they can), and if they failed they would let Major Atkinson have his trial, believing that at present he could not stand for a week, when with Messrs. Macandrew and Montgomery they would come in again. Their chief difficulty is with the Canterbury Vogelities, who do not so much care for Sir Julius Vogel as they dislike Stout and others. Probably a portfolio would be offered to Mr. Leonard Harper or some other Canterbury member of the party. A change of some radical kind is now considered almost certain before the end of the session, but Mr. Stout will certainly try to keep office. Under any circumstances there is not the slightest necessity to take account of Sir George Grey. His opposition is considered better than his support, and his influence has not only died away in the House, but is thought to be waning in the country, even in the North.

The half-yearly meeting of the Union Gold-mining Company was held at Arrowtown on the 29th ult. (says the *Dunstan Times*). There were 6,500 shares represented. Mr. Henry B. Smith was voted to the chair. The report was most encouraging, as from a recent visit of one of the principal shareholders to the mine for the purpose of making a rough survey of the lines of reef, it showed that both White's and McKenna's reefs ran through the company's claim. During the past six months a cross-cut tunnel had been driven 200ft. by contract, but a considerable distance would still remain to drive prior to striking White's line. Prospects of an excellent character had been obtained at ends of the lease. It was recommended to proceed with tunnelling in the spring.

The Karaka district, at the Thames (says the *Auckland Herald*), appears likely to come to the front before long. For many years a few have always manifested a strong faith in the future of this district as a gold-producer, but hitherto the results obtained have been somewhat discouraging. Recently the workings in the Old Lord Nelson claim have been examined, and the reefs which pass through that block of ground. Samples of stone have been brought to Auckland and tested at the Bank of New Zealand, which have shown a richness of gold little dreamed of. One trial gave a return at the rate of 30oz. to the ton of stone, and a subsequent one gave a similar result. On another trial being made with a larger quantity of stone, a yield at the rate of 50oz. per ton was obtained. These results are very encouraging, and should give fresh hopes to those interested in Thames mining properties.

The Agent-General for New South Wales, Sir Saul Samuel, announced on Saturday that his Government has decided to abandon the projected loan for the present, owing to the uncertainty as to whether peace would be maintained.

A deputation, headed by the Right Hon. Robert Fowler, M.P., Lord Mayor of London, waited upon Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Friday. His Lordship stated, in reply to the question put by the deputation, that the Government had decided to reclassify ironclads, and discard those which were inefficient. He further stated that the Government would co-operate with the various colonies in the work of defending their principal towns.

The British Government have adopted a scheme of defence for the colonial commercial ports to aid the loyal efforts in this direction made by the Volunteers. The English Government will furnish the guns necessary for the fortification of such ports.

The motion tabled by Mr. Parnell demanding an inquiry into the recent convictions for murder in Ireland has been negatived. During the debate on it the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, said the Government would be quite willing to consider any memorials that might be presented to them on the subject.

The Government have introduced the Irish Land Purchase Bill, which proposes the advance of money at the rate of 4 per cent., repayable in 49 years, to tenants who may desire to purchase their holdings.

It is announced that the Russian Government have put forward a claim to occupy a position commanding the Zulfikar Pass. It is also announced that Russia now wishes the delimitation inquiry to take place on the Afghan frontier, and not in London. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, in an article on the movements of the Russian troops in the vicinity of Zulfikar Pass, states that they are of an unimportant character, and adds that Russia will do nothing likely to compromise the present negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the frontier question.

## TUESDAY.

A seam of coal one foot thick has been discovered at Wharekawa, opposite Grahamstown. A further trial by borings is being made in the area of the coal.

The expedition which has been fitted out by the German Government to scientifically explore New Guinea will be under the command of an ex-officer of the army.

Cholera is again increasing in Madrid.

The Russian Press generally regard the Russian movement as due to fears of an Afghan attack on the part of General Komaroff, who, it is stated, is completing preparations for assuming the defensive without occupying the defiles commanding the Zulfikar Pass. The *Standard* expresses its belief that Russia is to receive Maruchak in return for waiving her claims to the Zulfikar Pass.

## WEDNESDAY.

In the Legislative Council yesterday the Hon. J. B. Richmond moved the second reading of the Employment of Females Amendment Bill. The bill was thrown out by 21 to 14.—In the House of Representatives, replying to Mr. Turnbull, what steps have been taken to remedy the defects in the building at the Seaclyff Asylum, pointed out by the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in his report of his visits on the 28th November, 1884, and on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th May 1885, the Hon. E. Richardson said Mr. Blair having been in the district he had called on him for a report, from which he gathered that the state of things described in the report did not exist.—The following bills were introduced:—"A bill to amend the "The River Boards Act 1884" (the Hon. Mr. Stout); a bill to amend "The Life

Assurance Policies Act Bill 1884 (Sir Julius Vogel); a bill to give effect to a resolution of the House of Representatives agreed to on the 9th July, 1885, imposing certain customs duties (Sir J. Vogel). The Hon. Mr. Stout made his education statement.—The Hon. J. Ballance moved the second reading of the Whitmore Enabling Bill. He explained the reasons which induced the Government to introduce the Bill and said that the offer was made to Sir G. Whitmore in consequence of an officer whom the Government had applied to in Canada refusing to accept the appointment. There being also at the time a strong probability of war breaking out, the Government felt they could not do better than offer the position to Sir G. Whitmore. He believed Sir G. Whitmore to be thoroughly well qualified for the appointment, having seen several years' service in the field, and being also a member of the Legislature of many years' standing. The appointment was also necessary in consequence of a competent head being required for the Volunteer force. He thought the Government could not have made a better selection.

Great reductions are being made in the Auckland railway workshops. About 50 hands have been discharged during the past few weeks.

The panic that was caused in Ireland by the suspension of the Munster bank is now on the wane. The Government will not assist the bank in any way.

The cholera epidemic in Spain is increasing in violence, and deaths are again becoming numerous. One thousand nine hundred cases were reported to the sanitary authorities on Sunday, of which 800 ended fatally.

The announcement we have to make of the death of the Rev. W. H. Guaiter, minister of the First Church (says the *Daily Times*), which took place about midnight on Monday evening, will be received with regret by our readers. The rev. gentleman only arrived in the Colony in December last, having been selected by the commission appointed by the First Church Kirk Session to secure a pastor after the death of the Rev. Lindsey Mackie. He was inducted to the First Church by the Presbytery on January 11. Before coming to Dunedin he had charge of St. Mark's Free Church, Glasgow, where he had a large congregation, and previous to that he was minister in one of the Aberdeen churches, where he also had a large congregation. The deceased was 51 years of age, and leaves a widow, two daughters, and five sons. His illness was a long one, and his demise was not at the end unexpected. Though only a comparatively short time in Dunedin he had made many and warm friends, and was greatly esteemed both by his congregation and outside of it.

## THURSDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the following bills were introduced:—a bill to amend the law relating to contempt of court (Sir G. Grey); a bill (2) in amendment of the adulteration prevention (Mr. Beetham); the Licensing Act 1881 Amendment Bill (Mr. Pyke); a bill to provide for the encouragement of schools other than State schools (Mr. Pyke).

It is expected that the Earl of Carnarvon will take an early opportunity of considering the memorials relative to the release of several Irish prisoners. The *Times*, commenting on the matter, condemns the action of Lord Salisbury in truckling to Mr. Parnell.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Lord Randolph Churchill Secretary of State for India, gave an official denial to the statement recently made by the *Standard* newspaper to the effect that Maruchak had been ceded to Russia in exchange for the Zulfikar Pass.

## ASHBURTON.

July 22, 1885.

MASS was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, Ashburton, on Sunday, the 19th, by the rev. Father Chastagnon. After the Gospel the rev. gentleman delivered an eloquent and appropriate address. In conclusion he stated that he had received a purse on that morning from Mrs. Sutherland, Green St. and not having opened it yet, he would proceed to do and see what it contained.

Upon opening it he agreeably surprised the congregation by counting 50 sovereigns, the contents of the purse, which was collected by Mr. Sutherland for the purpose of assisting in paying off the Church debt.

His Reverence then referred to Mr. Sutherland's untiring efforts on behalf of the Church, in complimentary terms; and eulogised the manner in which the money was presented. He further stated that Mr. Sutherland's services on behalf of the Church were fully appreciated by all the parishioners.

It is the intention of Father Chastagnon to have a marble slab erected in a conspicuous place in the church, and on it engraved the names of all persons collecting or subscribing fifty pounds towards the debt.

It will be gratifying to Mr. Sutherland to know that his name is to be first on the list, and, indeed, it must be fully admitted that the earnestness which he displayed for some time past in connection with the subscription, entitles him to the honourable position. In continuation, Father Chastagnon informed his parishioners that he paid £76 during the past week towards the church debt, and would pay £56 on Monday, making a total of £132 for the fortnight.

So that the success he has achieved in this direction exceeds the hopes of even the most sanguine. This success is attributable to his zeal and the generous responses of his parishioners, who have every confidence in him.

Notwithstanding the strain on parishioners, the schools are carried on successfully, and the affairs of the parish are in good order.

A young doctor in Valencia has made some interesting and successful experiments of inoculation as a preservative against cholera.



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High street, 28th May, 1885.



# Correspondence.

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

## DR. BAKEWELL REPLIED TO.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of the 17th inst, a letter by Dr. Bakewell, and, I should like to make a few remarks on some of his statements made in this letter. Dr. Bakewell seems to have quite a dislike to the TABLET. Everything appearing in that paper is to him wrong. Only a short time ago he charged it with boycotting from its columns our present Pope. But I suppose that the doctor, as a rule, never looks at the TABLET, except to read over some communication in it written by himself. Hence the reason of that most ridiculous accusation. According to Dr. Bakewell it is quite right for the English Government to practise, without any notice being taking of it, any sort of tyranny, for English newspapers and reviews to continually vomit forth slanders, falsehood, and more than brutal insults on the Irish people and nation. Our colonial papers, may if they choose, with the utmost propriety, take up these, comment upon them, try to hammer them as real truths down our throats and inflame the populace against Irishmen, and against everything Irish or Catholic. The doctor however seems to think it very wrong on the part of the TABLET to put people here in possession of the real state of affairs as to the conduct of the English government with regard to Ireland, to expose and refute those falsehoods and slanders coming here by every mail, made by writers in English newspapers and reviews, or to write one word in reply to any charge however scandalous.

Dr. Bakewell admits that great wrongs have been committed by Englishmen against Ireland—well he might—but adds, "Those wrongs Englishmen have done their best to repair during the last fifty years." This does not accord very well with the following statements made by the hon. John Bright about eighteen months ago in the English House of Commons, and which I copy from an English newspaper. Speaking of Irish affairs, Mr. Bright said:—"Let me Mr. Speaker, give a brief history of coercion in Ireland. From 1790 to 1823 there were nine coercive measures passed for Ireland including three suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act, one martial law, and five insurrection acts. From 1840 to the present date forty eight different coercive measures including seven suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act have been passed by this House." In 1845 a bill was brought forward Lord Derby, the father of the present Lord Derby, in reference to the tenure of land in Ireland, and John Bright says in the same speech that if that bill had not been rejected by the House of Lords, the sad condition of Ireland would never have had to be written. The indignation of an eminent stuff-merchant in Leeds was so aroused by the rejection of that bill that he stated in the Leeds Mercury newspaper, that the benevolent designs of the Almighty had been thwarted by the English Government with regard to Ireland on that occasion. This, and other more recent Acts and measures, will show that the best has not been done to redress the wrongs of former times.

Dr. Bakewell says that:—"At the very worst of times English Catholics were subject to the same persecutions as their Irish co-religionists." This is historically false. The Catholics were certainly most barbarously persecuted and much more so than is generally known; as will appear from the following extract taken from a standard Catholic controversial work: "So rigidly were all these laws (the penal laws) executed that Lord Scrope was, in 1626, accused to the King of conniving at recusancy, inasmuch as he had only convicted one thousand six hundred and seventy Catholics in the East Riding of Yorkshire." But excessive as the persecutions in England were during the reign of Elizabeth, and subsequent reigns, they were more violent and lasted longer in Ireland at the corresponding times. If the penal code be looked through, many acts extremely cruel will be found which while they were never put in force in England, were rigorously executed in Ireland. A little later on Dr. Bakewell intimates that it was then necessary for the preservation of the State, to persecute the English Catholics. This is also incorrect. Nothing could be more unfinching and constant than the loyalty of the English Catholics during all these times of persecution. In proof of this, I refer the doctor to Bishop Milner's "Letters to a Prebendary," also to "The History of Winchester," by the same author.

Dr. Bakewell again says:—"The English are not a persecuting people, and had Catholicism in England and Ireland been entirely divorced from politics it would never have been persecuted." This, I think, may be safely said of any people who have ever persecuted, as well as of the English. It was for political reasons mixed with others, that the Jews persecuted and put to death Our Saviour and many of his followers,—that the Roman Emperors persecuted the Christian Church for three centuries—shed the blood of ten millions,—that Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantes,—that the Emperors of China and Japan sometimes commence terrible persecutions among the Christian converts in their dominions,—and that at the present time, the Russian Czar is forcing at the point of the sword, his Catholic Polish subjects to abandon the Catholic, and become members of the Greek Church.

In conclusion, for my part, I do not object, to but approve of, what is usually published in the columns of the TABLET, on the affairs of Ireland, though I have not the honour to belong to that nation, and I am of opinion that the N.Z. TABLET has done, and is doing, and will continue to do, a singular service to the Catholic cause in these Islands. Indeed, it may be said that the Catholic Church here would not have the same standing that it now has, but for its influence.

Vive La Tablette!—I am etc.

REMLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I notice in this week's issue of your valuable paper, a letter from Dr. Bakewell, informing your readers that he will not contribute to your columns any more. When you reply that few will regret it, you speak the mind of the majority of your readers,—especially those who have followed Dr. Bakewell's public utterances must ere now have come to the conclusion that the Doctor is a man of culture, with a grumbling disposition, which, unfortunately, is allowed to spoil his good work. Few will deny the good that has been done by the publicity that has been given in your valuable columns to the supernatural cures at Lourdes. But then the grumbling disposition manifests itself, and spoils a noble work which must have cost a great amount of exertion to put before the public. But, sir, this is not the only time that the Doctor has distinguished himself. Only a few months ago the same individual that says, "I quarrel with no man for being a Nationalist" brought a motion forward at a meeting of the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society to censure the Executive of that Society, for daring to allow a nationalist meeting to be held in the Society's rooms. I would like to ask Dr. Bakewell to be consistent at least. At the present time he stands in this: to-day he would not quarrel with a man for being a nationalist; yesterday he quarrelled with a number of men because they were nationalists. As regards the statement that you are injuring the Catholic cause in New Zealand, that is a statement which we will charitably suppose will be regretted in calmer moments. It is a statement that refutes itself. As you truthfully say, the Anglo-Saxon claims the right (and exercises it) to inquire, misrepresent, and abuse, without the obligation to hear a honest truth. In conclusion, you are to be congratulated on the firmness you have shown.—I am, etc.,

A NEW ZEALANDER.

Christchurch, 20th July, 1885.

## CATHOLIC AFFAIRS, LYTTLETON.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE Catholics of Lyttelton and their worthy parish priest, Rev. Father O'Connor, are to be congratulated on their persistent efforts to maintain their school in a high state of efficiency. Your correspondent is informed on good authority that the school scored 82 per cent. at the late examination by the Government Inspector. I fancy that a Government school with a staff proportionately more numerous and vastly more expensive, would consider this amount of successful answering something to boast about. It is also worthy of remark that this is the first time these Lyttelton children were before a Government Inspector. Untrained to the system of Government examinations their substantial answering should be all the more appreciated. To prosecute their good work still more successfully, another teacher has been added to the staff.

To meet the increased demand on their finances, Father O'Connor and his committee appealed to the public. That they have been successful the subjoined report from the Press will make known:—"On Thursday evening there was held in Lyttelton a most successful concert in aid of the funds of St. Joseph's Catholic school, Lyttelton. The hall was crowded to excess. There was a large and exceedingly good programme. The special feature of the evening was the appearance of Mr. J. M. Morgan, the premier harpist, who certainly rendered a grand march, and a solo in first-class style. Miss Lily O'Brien sang the "Flower Girl" in splendid style, and was loudly encored. Misses Hill, McCarthy, Morgan, and Pender, also sang some first-class songs, for which they were loudly applauded. Misses Malcolmson and McLellan gave one or two good pianoforte duets in good style. For the gentlemen Messrs. Collins Grantham, and Milson sang well, and Mr. Griffin gave a very good comic reading. During the evening Messrs. Bennington and Smyth gave a sailor's hornpipe, for which they were loudly encored. "It is right to supply the omission of Mrs. Keilly's name from this. This lady with Mr. Collins, contributed two duets to the entertainment, which were well received and applauded. The performance of Masters McCarthy and Collier on the violin exhibited taste, and, indeed, talent that bespeaks a future proficiency on that instrument of no mean order. The overtures were by a string band composed of members of the permanent Artillery. Miss E. O'Brien acted as accompanist, and it is needless to say maintained her reputation for good playing."

There is no doubt that the Catholics of Lyttelton have passed, and are passing through a critical and trying struggle to educate their children in the faith of their fathers. What is said of Lyttelton can be said, as far as I can see, of every parish in New Zealand. When will a government be found honest enough to recognise this steadfastness to principle and religion? Mr. Stout not long since complained in the House of having been persecuted for his principles. No doubt, and one can see it, he thought it a great wrong done to him, as he instanced how it touched his pocket. Yet this same gentleman is every day doing what he can to persecute us, and touch our pockets because our views differ from his as to the education of our children.

Conflicting rumours prevail in Vatican circles concerning Mr. Errington and his reported mission. It is confidently asserted that Mr. Errington was not a little nettled at the scant attention given to his observations on Irish questions and notably in connection with the nomination of the Archbishop of Dublin, and was also offended at the presence at the Vatican of another secret agent. Mr. Errington's friends assert that he will return to Rome properly accredited and probably even with a baronetcy, which would have the natural effect of closing up all the other channels by which the Vatican and the Propaganda are reached by agents, all apparently with equal credentials, but coming from different sources.—Daily Chronicle.



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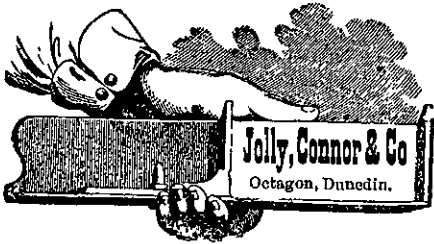
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**T H E L O N D O N,**  
35, GEORGE STREET,  
Beg to inform the General Public that from Monday, 27th  
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(To be continued.)

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

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† P. MORAN.

MARRIAGE.

**FOULERTON—CORCORAN.**—At St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, on the 17th July, by the Rev. Father Lynch, William Albany Albermarle Foulerton, second son of Major-General Foulerton, Rubistan Park, Aberdeen, Scotland, to Jane Corcoran, daughter of the late Patrick Corcoran, Esq., architect, Co. Sligo, Ireland. Home papers please copy.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 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 MINISTER OF EDUCATION.



**H**IS gentleman delivered his long-promised speech on education in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. A long report of it appeared in a late edition of the *Evening Herald* on Tuesday, and we waited up for it expecting a brilliant oration from His Honor and read it before retiring to rest, which caused us to lose an hour's sleep. Nor were we rewarded for this loss. The report which we suppose is a correct one, and which, at all events, reflects great credit on the enterprise of the *Herald*, disappointed us. The speech so long promised and so anxiously expected, and which must have occupied a large portion of the time of the House has nothing remarkable about it except its length, its commonplace and the assumption running through it that the House of Representatives was ignorant of the short history of our present education system and its conditions. More than three-fourths of the speech was taken up in giving a very poor *resumé* of this history and these conditions. The House could have been well spared all this, more particularly at the present time, when the whole of the time of hon. members and their undivided attention should be employed in devising means to alleviate the wide spread depression under which the country is suffering. It is a pity the Hon. the Minister of Education can never divest himself of the idea that he is the only man in the country who knows anything. That part of his speech in which he gives a list of distinguished New Zealand students is especially painful, and humiliating. What? the Minister of Education employed in eulogising in Parliament a number of half-educated youths and claiming credit for the efficiency of New Zealand educational institutions because two graduates of our University, an A.M. and an A.B., successfully passed the *matriculation examination* of the London University! Why, bathos could no further go; nor could the Minister of Education do or say anything more calculated to bring contempt on our educational institutions than make such a claim. And what is to be thought of the mental capacity of the man who thought he was making a point by such a proceeding? Another proof of a little mind and a defective judgment is to be found in his assertion that religion is taught in our common schools because the name of God and some moral lessons are to be found in some of the books permitted to be used in these schools, and his assumption that atheists, infidels, *et hoc genus omne*, have a right to complain that the name of God is mentioned even historically, as would be the name of JUPITER, etc., in schools which are paid for by, it may be said, an exclusively Christian people. If in the former case the force of bathos could no farther go, in the present instance the force of conceit could no farther go. Here the Minister's assumption is, that the entire community, the ninety-nine hundreds of the people should abandon their Christian principles and support schools that will meet the views of a handful of Free-thinkers. Judging from the *Herald's* report of it, a more disappointing speech we have never read. It has neither eloquence nor argument, nothing to stimulate the intellect, nothing to fire the fancy, not a spark of wit or humour. It is humdrum, commonplace in its matter, ridiculous in its assumptions, slovenly in its diction, altogether a production unworthy of a third class schoolmaster, and its tone that of a pedagogue who undertakes to

enlighten a class of urchins not far advanced in the three R.'s. Its omissions, too, are very striking. Nothing is said about the crushing monopoly set up by his favourite system; how it has efficaciously shut up all private and denominational schools, with the exception of such as are Roman Catholic, and rendered healthy competition impossible. Nothing is said about the enormous and unnecessary expense except, indeed, to recommend an increase of it. Nothing is said about the £100,000 wasted annually in providing a restingplace, a system of nurseries for infants between five and seven years of age; nothing about the monopoly, by one class, of scholarships, although all the people are compelled to pay for them. The Minister's political vision must be very limited. He cannot even conceive a national system of education that would be religious and in accordance with the law of God. He has no idea that any except a godless system can be possible. He cannot imagine that all denominations might be compelled, and assisted on equitable principles, to maintain schools for their own children. He cannot even imagine that possible which nevertheless exists in Canada, England, Prussia, Austria, etc. So it is, and in view of this state of his mind it is not surprising his speech is so dull, spiritless, and utterly commonplace. It is not, however, without drift, and that is, that more money, even in these depressed times, should be spent in providing more godlessness, because he thinks it should be so. May heaven help the country that has such a Minister of Education.

### A SUGGESTION.

WE have a suggestion to make and we beg to recommend it to the careful consideration of the Canterbury members Parliament. Ninety-eight thousand pounds, for 21 years, are required to secure the building of the East and West Coast railway. It is not possible to get this amount by additional taxation? Our Canterbury friends may rest assured that the country will not stand any additional taxation for such a railway. Our suggestion, then, is that this amount be subtracted from the Education budget. Such a diminution of funds will not in the least interfere with godlessness. The system would under such an arrangement continue substantially as now. The only difference would be that some 25,000 infants under seven years of age would be nursed during the day-time at the expense of the parents instead of that of the country. A new clause in Mr. Stewart's little Bill would do the needful and make Canterbury quite happy. We recommend this suggestion to our neighbours; and we do so earnestly, because we wish them well and are desirous of seeing them very happy. The working men, too, if they are wise will hail our suggestion with joy. This little change in the education expenditure would secure the spending of four millions sterling in the country on public works, and would not impair the efficiency of this loved education system. What a chance for the working man and the unemployed. Will they avail themselves of it, and send up petitions to Parliament, asking for this little change in the school system and the four millions expenditure?

THE Scapular of our Lady of Pellevoisin, under the title of Mother All-merciful, has been blessed and approved of by his Holiness the Pope, and is now worn by many prelates in the Vatican, and by cardinals, bishops, and the heads of religious orders all over the world. The devotion is besides spreading daily among the laity and has been the source of countless blessings everywhere. Consignments of the scapular, and the book explanatory of the devotion have lately been sent to San Francisco and Sydney, and any of our Catholic booksellers desirous of obtaining a like benefit for New Zealand will do well to apply to M. le Curé de Pellevoisin, Indre, France, or to Miss M. B. Casey, 86 South Circular Road, Dublin, who will see that their requirements are attended to. Exceptional advantages may be gained by all those who interest themselves in making this devotion known and practised.

AND so all our "kids" are to become sprouting scientists incontinently. So, at least, decrees our minister of Education, and he is the supreme authority of course. All the big words are to be done away with and the infantile understanding is to be reached by means of the "well of English undefiled" as it exists in the brains of our primary school teachers. It is a pity by-the-way that Mr. Stout himself would not give a few lectures, or at least write a pamphlet, on a subject, which, as we all know, he is eminently qualified to deal with, but he may yet find time to do so and we shall await with impatience his series of lessons on words in whatever form they may appear,—

Mr. Stout, meantime, has done the next best thing and treated Parliament to a few specimens of the simple expressions he would substitute. Geology is to be called "earth-knowledge, botany plant-knowledge and so on." And philosophy, for is not that also scientific, O thou teacher of men? Philosophy will be called—perhaps goose-knowledge. Some such name at least, we should judge to be appropriate reasoning from several utterances made by our philosophical Minister, and by none more than the extraordinary fustian now put forth by him as an education statement. Surely the Colony sorely needs to be educated, and being so its first act would necessarily be to dismiss with all due ridicule those who now pretend to teach it. The choice between the pedant and the fool is verily a difficult one, and sometimes, for all the show of learning and wisdom, both characters seem inseparably combined.

THE Dominican Convent High School and the Schools of the Christian Brothers, Dunedin, were re-opened, on the termination of the midwinter holidays, last Monday.

WE would remind our readers in Dunedin and its vicinity of the concert to be given in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund at the Princess' Theatre on August 7. The rehearsals promise a true musical treat, and the object will commend itself to every member of the Catholic community and secure the active co-operation of all.

"TAPLEY" writes as follows in the Melbourne *Advocate* of the 11th inst.:—I had an interview with Mr. Bouicault during the week, and, as I expected, I found that he is an Irishman of whom his countrymen may well be proud. He is a gentleman with strong feelings for his native land, and he has always given expression to these, even though his candour may have sometimes caused him some pecuniary loss. I give Mr. Bouicault, on behalf of his countrymen, a *cead mille failthe* to Australia.

In reference to the denial given by our Minister of Education to the fact that secular education produces crime, and the authoritative hope uttered by him that he might hear no further accusations of the kind, we beg leave to say that his aspirations will be fulfilled when crime and immorality all over the world have ceased to increase as godlessness advances; when the figures—whether cooked or otherwise—relating to convicted criminals, cease to be supplemented by the number of suicides; of fraudulent people undetected or unprosecuted, but known to exist; of those addicted to gross vices but untouched by the law, and by all such cases.—The tendency of secularism everywhere is shown to be the promotion of immorality, and in some instances common decency is outraged even in the lessons given by its hand-books. In Italy, for example, the lessons on "beast-knowledge," hitherto known as zoology—but a science in this instance well named by the rather obscure simplicity of the new title,—whether the idea expressed relate to the knowledge concerning beasts, or to that possessed by the beasts themselves—since the filthy manner in which the subject is dealt with is pronounced to be such as would not be suffered by the decent students of any anatomical school, and may well bestialise the minds of the boys and girls obliged to receive it.

DUNEDIN, which has lost several of its chief musicians of late, is now about to suffer another loss in the departure of Signor Carmini Morley. It is proposed to give this gentleman a farewell benefit on August 11, when his claims upon the public should result in attracting a full attendance.

"TAPLEY" also writes thus:—I am glad to see that the miners of New Zealand are again to the fore in the National cause. Recently over £250 was received from that colony for the Payment of Members' Fund, and I learn that another £40 have been received. I have always contended that the miners of New Zealand are the best specimens of Nationalists to be found in Australia. Like their co-patriots of Temora they are continuously subscribing to the National cause. They believe in the doctrine of practical patriotism. I am sorry to notice that Victoria is behind the other colonies in reference to the Payment of Members' Fund. This fund is, to my mind, the question of questions for the Irish people. If the members of the new Parliament can be sustained in their labours, legislative independence is certain; but if from any cause there should be a break down, it will be many years, if ever, before such a favourable opportunity will present itself again. What a vast amount of money was collected and expended in O'Connell's days in the attempt to win Repeal, but the question was never so ripe for settlement as it is now. This fact should encourage all to lend a helping hand in sustaining the efforts of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the great struggle which will soon take place.

Messrs. W. and G. Turnbull and Co., High st., Dunedin, have received a large stock of the Bull Dog stout and ale for bottling, and of all the various produce connected with their importing trade. Their silver-light kerosene is particularly fine.

A correspondent writing from Secunderabad to a contemporary says: Lieutenants Seymour and Bentley-Innes, of the 14th King's Hussars, were killed by lightning in their messhouse on Thursday afternoon, the 28th ult. They were playing billiards together, other officers being in the verandah. Bentley-Innes was struck dead, and though poor Seymour's heart's action continued for a quarter of an hour he was practically dead too.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

# Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports for the week ending July 22, as follows:—

**Store Cattle.**—During the week we placed 220 head mixed cattle at a satisfactory price.

**Store Sheep.**—We have no transactions to report.

**Wool.**—Per s.s. Ruapehu we are in receipt of our London circular, which reports as follows:—"As stated in our last issue, the fresh arrivals for the third series of sales, which commenced yesterday, reached the limits of 350,000 bales on 11th ult., and at four o'clock on that day the list was closed from which some 36,000 bales have been forwarded to the manufacturing districts direct. About 40,000 bales held over from the preceding sales are still on hand, so that the quantity to be dealt with during the current series aggregates say 356,000 bales. The catalogue of yesterday embraced 9,723 bales, of which it is computed that about 1,300 were bought in. There was a good attendance of Home and foreign buyers, the competition of the former being most conspicuous especially in the case of coarse cross-bred descriptions, which commanded an appreciation on April rates of fully 3d per lb. For good sound shafty merino wools there was a fair demand at previous currency; but medium, faulty, and poorly-grown parcels ruled distinctly in buyers' favour. The tendency of fashion having meanwhile 'set' in the direction of the more extended consumption of coarse-wooled materials, the existing demand for fine wool will probably continue more circumscribed, save in the case of those descriptions possessed of undoubted combing properties, which, by reason of the drought by which many parts of the Australian colonies were recently visited, must for a time be necessarily in comparatively short supply. The genial summer weather now being experienced ought to stimulate trade in the manufacturing districts and prevent any decline in opening rates, even although the full weight of the domestic and other clips of kindred growths from other centres of production has not yet been felt by Home and foreign consumers of such descriptions. Arrivals to date for the fourth series of sales amount to 79,204 bales."

**Sheepskins.**—We offered a good catalogue on Monday, which elicited fair competition from the usual attendance of buyers, and last week's rates were maintained. Dry cross-breds, low to medium, brought 10d to 2s 6d; do do merino, 1s to 2s 7d; dry pelts, 2d to 8d; green cross-breds, 3s 4d, 3s 5d, 3s 6d, 3s 8d, 3s 9d; do merino, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 2s 10d, 3s.

**Rabbitskins.**—We offered and sold a medium catalogue of inferior, mixed, and medium, none being very good, as follows:—1 bag at 2½d; 3 do, 4½do; 4 do, 5d; 1do, 7½d; 1 bale at 10½d; and 2 bags at 12½d.

**Hides.**—All consignments coming forward commanded good attention, and quotations unaltered.

**Tallow.**—The market continues quiet but steady at late quotations, viz, inferior and mixed, 16s to 18s; medium, 19s to 21s; good to prime, 22s to 23s; rough fat, 11s to 14s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The position of the market is much the same as last week. Prime milling is only in limited request at from 3s to 3s 1½d; medium milling commands no attention except at prices which sellers are not prepared to accept, while inferior and the lower grades are in good demand at prices ranging from 2s to 2s 6d (ex store).—Oats: There has been a fair amount of inquiry for these during the week, and a few lines have been disposed of; but, as a good many growers are not disposed to accept low rates, and buyers not being prepared to advance, business is somewhat restricted. We quote prime milling at 1s 9d; short bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; medium and sparrowbills, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; inferior, 1s 3d to 1s 6d.—Barley: There is no demand of any consequence, and quotations remain same as last week.

## DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 22, 1885.

J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: There is no change to report, and I quote prime white velvet and Tuscan at 3s 1d to 3s 2d, and other milling descriptions not being enquired for, it is difficult to give a quotation. Fowl feed is scarce, and wanted at 2s 3d to 2s 4d.—Oats: There is an active demand for bright samples at up to 1s 9d; medium quality feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; discoloured, 1s 5d to 1s 6d.—Barley: The market continues quiet.—Chaff: £2 15s for good quality well cut, and demand quiet.—Potatoes: My sales have been at £3 2s 6d for Southern, but probably £3 5s could be obtained for prime Northern derwents. The market is over supplied with kidneys, and the demand very limited.—Butter: There is a good demand for prime salted (in kegs), at from 9d to 9½d. Fresh is in fair inquiry at 1s to 1s 2d for prime.—Eggs: 1s 1d per dozen.—Turnips: 20s per ton for best Swedes.—Grass Seed: There is some inquiry for choice samples of ryegrass, at up to 4s 6d for machine-dressed.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 1½d, fowls' feed 1s 6d to 2s 6d; barley, malting 3s to 3s 3d; milling 2s 0d to 2s 6d, feeding 2s; oaten hay, £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, 1s to 1s 3d; eggs, 1s; salt butter, 8½d to 9d; cheese, 4d to 5d; bacon, 7½d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes, Derwents £3 to £3 5s, kidneys £2 10s.

Messrs. Law, Somner, and Co., Octagon, Dunedin, have on hand a large stock of seeds of every kind and of the best quality. They are also ready to supply all orders for trees and plants.

Mr. Denis Barry's London Hotel, St. Kilda, Dunedin, has been thoroughly renovated and now offers first-class accommodation to boarders.

## THE FORMAL OPENING OF ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

On JUNE 1 this College was opened for the

### RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

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

### PROSPECTUS.

St. Patrick's College is under the special patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington.  
President—Right Rev. Dr. Redwood.  
Rector—Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### TERMS:

Boarders—Students under 12 years ... 30 Guineas per annum  
over 12 " ... 40 " "

Half-Boarding—Day Scholars (or those taking daily luncheon in the College) 5 , per quarter.  
Day Scholars ... 3 " "

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

Entrance Fee ... 3 Guineas.

### EXTRAS.

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

### OUTFIT.

Each student requires the following outfit:—

1. A Summer and Winter Uniform.
2. Two ordinary Suits of Clothing for week days.
3. Three Night Shirts, 6 Day Shirts, 6 Pairs of Socks, 6 Pocket Handkerchiefs, 3 Table Napkins, 2 Pairs of Foots, 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.

### 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 4½d per yard; 150 Men's Wool Crimean Shirts, 4s 1½d—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 1½d to 7s 6d; Children's, 1s 6d to 2s 1½d; lot Children's Sox, 2½d; Stockings, 4½d; 55 Youths' Colonial-made Suits, 15s 6d—formerly 35s.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Superior to any Manufacture, made of Mosgiel and other N.Z. Tweeds.

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Supply the Public direct from the following Branches :

DUNEDIN	CHRISTCHURCH	NELSON	WELLINGTON	NEW PLYMOUTH	AUCKLAND
INVERCARGILL	LYTTELTON	HOKITIKA	MASTERTON	HAWERA	THAMES
OAMARU	ASHBURTON	REEFTON	PALMERSTON NORTH	HASTINGS	GISBORNE
WAIMATE	TIMARU	GREYMOUTH	WANGANUI	WAIPAWA	NAPIER

**INFORMATION** **MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.**  
**INFORMATION** —  
**INFORMATION** ANNUAL WINTER SALE  
**INFORMATION** Commences on  
**INFORMATION** FRIDAY, JUNE 19  
**INFORMATION** At 9 A.M.  
**INFORMATION** —  
**INFORMATION** During this Sale  
**INFORMATION** THE BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED  
**INFORMATION** and all  
**INFORMATION** GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.  
**INFORMATION** —  
**INFORMATION** NO DISCOUNTS WILL BE ALLOWED.  
**INFORMATION** —  
**INFORMATION** THE REDUCTIONS  
**INFORMATION** Will be Great and will Extend over  
**INFORMATION** THE ENTIRE STOCK.  
**INFORMATION** —  
**INFORMATION** RESERVE YOUR PURCHASES  
**INFORMATION** For the  
**INFORMATION** SALE OF SALES,  
**INFORMATION** Commencing on  
**INFORMATION** FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1885.  
**INFORMATION** —  
**INFORMATION** MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.,  
**INFORMATION** 195 AND 197 GEORGE STREET.

**FATHER LAMBERT'S 'NOTES ON INGERSOLL.'**  
 The sharpest criticisms of Ingersoll (the great American theist) ever printed, written by **FATHER L. A. LAMBERT**, of Waterloo, New York.  
 1s. ; by post, 1s. 2d.  
 The following excerpts are from some of the many and lengthy notices these "Notes" have received from the Catholic and Protestant Press, as well as secular, throughout America :—  
 "It is a book that should be in the hand of every Catholic"—*Notre Dame Scholastic*.  
 "As acceptable to any good Methodist or Baptist as it is to any good Catholic."—*Rochester Union* (Protestant)  
 "Lambert gives Ingersoll a scathing such as he has never had before. He takes the very hide off of him. . . This is the most deserved castigation this Attila of infidelity ever enjoyed. It will be good for his soul (if he has any) to read his own condemnation and digest it."—*American Christian Review* (Campbellite).  
 Father Lambert takes a firm hold of the infidel at the very start, and keeps him in the toils until he disposes of him."—*Bay City Chronicle* (secular).  
**DUNEDIN: JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE,**  
 And all Booksellers.

**MRS. GILL** is now holding a Great Clearing Sale of Fashionable First-class millinery.  
**GREAT CLEARING SALE.**—Trimmed and Untrimmed Straw Bonnets, Straw Hats, Sailor Hats, Felt and Beaver Hats.  
**GREAT CLEARING SALE** of Ladies' and Maids' Corsets, Thomson's patent Corsets, Infants' Tie Bands.  
**GREAT CLEARING SALE** of Underclothing, imported direct from the best markets, or manufactured on the premises.  
**GREAT CLEARING SALE** of Ulsters, Capes, Macintoshes, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, and every description of Fancy Drapery.  
**SELECT** Assortment of Mourning Millinery always on hand. Dressmaking—Fit and style guaranteed. Terms moderate  
**MRS. GILL, Princes St.**

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,** OF LONDON.  
 Established 1782 (over 100 years).  
 Annual Income, £800,000. Accumulated Funds exceed £1,000,000.  
 The undersigned having been appointed Agent to this old-established company, is prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current Rates.  
 Its distinguished features are undoubted Security to Policy-holders and Promptitude in Settlement of claims.  
 Bankers : Bank of Australasia.  
**JNO. P. SPRING,**  
 Agent for Otago.

**A. WILSON,** PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,  
 GEORGE STREET,  
 (3 doors from Morris, Photographer),  
 DUNEDIN.  
 LADIES' BOOTS A SPECIALITY.  
 Ladies' and Gent.'s Worked Slippers made up. Repairs neatly and promptly executed.  
 CHEAPEST PLACE IN DUNEDIN FOR REPAIRS.

**SIMON BROTHERS,** being determined to retain the confidence of the public, have greatly reduced their prices.

**THE REASON** why they Excel is that they Import all English and Continental goods DIRECT from best makers.

**SIMON BROTHERS** sell these.—Ladies' Kid Elastics from 6s ; Imitation Button Boots, 7s 9d ; Walking Shoes from 6s 9d.

**THE REASON WHY.**—They manage their own business. No double profits. Gents' Balmorals from 13s 6d ; Men's Extra Strong Lace, 11s.

**SIMON BROTHERS.**—Famous BEE-HIVE Brand, guaranteed wear. Women's High Balmorals, 8s 9d ; Elastics, 8s 3d. Children's equally reduced.

**PROVE THEM.**—No Empty Company. Genuine Reductions in Prices Quality kept up.  
 Note Address :  
**GEORGE STREET**  
 (5 doors from Octagon).

**ROBERT BURNS HOTEL,** GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
**T. KEARNEY** - Proprietor.  
 The proprietor desires to notify his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above well-known and old-established Hotel, and would be glad if those who wish to stay at a really comfortable house would call. Baths, hot and cold. Liquors of the best brands obtainable. Prices moderate. The Hotel is in the most populous part of George Street, and is in a convenient position for permanent boarders. One of the best Billiard Tables. Spacious Hand-Ball Alley.  
**T. KEARNEY, Proprietor.**

**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.**



**THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, GREYMOUTH,  
AND SERGEANT-MAJOR O'GRADY.**

(Concluded.)

On cross-examination by Mr. Hannan, Sergeant-Major O'Grady said: I will not swear that the conversation mentioned by Jones and Gilmer did not take place between us, but my impression is that it did not. I do swear that I never told O'Brien the version he gives of the statement relative to Irishmen mobbing me: that is false. The evidence given by Gilmer that I told him the court was packed with Irishmen and Catholics is also false. As far as I remember I did not use the expression mentioned in Sheedy's evidence, "Do you think I would do or say anything to damage the League when I am a member of it and pay into it, etc." I believe I used part of it, but not the part stating I was a member. I will not swear I did not use it. My evidence as to the meeting between Gilmer, Emerson, and myself is the correct account of how that saying "mobbed by Irishmen, etc." started. O'Brien's evidence as to this matter is false. I did not tell O'Brien anything about Inspector Emerson opening police telegrams in Gilmer's presence, as sworn to by him. I cannot give any explanation as to why I did not, on their appearance here as witnesses yesterday, cross-examine Gilmer and Emerson relative to the conversation between us, which I have sworn to. I will not swear that I did not make the statement to the Magistrate in the R. M.'s Court, that I had a constable watching Gieseck's house, but I don't think I said "watching." I did not at any time tell Mr. Riordan that a petition should be got up for the reprieve of Donohue because I believed he was innocent, nor did I say I would get one up myself were it not for my position.

Edward P. Heaphy gave evidence to the effect that he was in Hokitika during Donohue's trial. Was with O'Grady a good part of the time. Heard a report circulated there, that the Land League had subscribed a sum of money to defend Donohue. Do not remember hearing O'Grady say it, nor say anything about being frightened of Irishmen mobbing him.

William Kettly, Dr. Acheson, David Girdwood, and Dr. Morice gave evidence similar to last witness, E. P. Heaphy.

Robert Gamble testified to the report being current in Greymouth, during O'Grady's absence at trial in Hokitika.

John Geseiking gave evidence to prove that O'Grady did not have any conversation with him, relative to the case Dixon v. O'Grady, nor ask him to keep away.

John Emerson, Inspector of Police, sworn, said: "I do not recollect any conversation taking place between Gilmer, O'Grady, and myself as sworn to by O'Grady. My impression is that it did not take place. O'Grady never said anything to me about Irishmen mobbing him, nor did he tell me anything about the League subscribing towards Donohue's defence, but he denied having said so. During the two years and nine months he was under me, I always considered him truthful, and that he had done his duty."

Cross-examined by Mr. Hannan: Several persons in Greymouth have requested me to remove O'Grady. Amongst them were Justices of the Peace, newspaper proprietors, merchants, solicitors and others, and I can say they were gentlemen not, I believe, connected with the Land League. They told me this course was advisable, owing to the ill-feeling existing amongst the people, and that they believed O'Grady's actions tended to put class against class. I recollect being with Mr. Jones and Mr. Herkler when I asked Mr. Jones whether O'Grady had told him this affair about the Land League and Donohue, and would he give me a written statement. He replied, he did not want to put anything in writing, but that if any inquiry was held, he would be able to swear that O'Grady did tell him and Gilmer so.

Re-Examined by Sergeant O'Grady: I did recommend your removal after making due enquiry. (Sergeant O'Grady here applied to the Court, to compel Inspector Emerson to give the names of the persons whom he (Emerson) had sworn asked him to remove O'Grady. The Court not acceding, O'Grady again requested it, and gave as a reason that he was doubtful of Inspector Emerson's evidence on this point. Inspector Emerson offered to hand in the names to the Commissioner if he required them.)

At the request of Sergeant O'Grady, the enquiry was adjourned to Hokitika, for the purpose of taking the evidence of some witnesses there.

On the 2nd July at Hokitika, the following witnesses were examined on behalf of Sergeant O'Grady:—William L. Fowler, H. R. Rae, H. S. Wales, James Evans, Thomas Treloar, S. C. W. Moller, M. Cleary, John R. Hudson.

The evidence of these witnesses was all to the same effect—namely, that the report that the Land League subscribed to Donohue's defence was common talk in Hokitika during the trial, that they were frequently in O'Grady's company at that time, that he never told them anything about it, nor said he was afraid of being mobbed by Irishmen or anything to that effect.

The hearing of the charges preferred by Messrs. Gilmer and Campbell against Sergeant-Major O'Grady was commenced at Greymouth on 30th June, before Major Keddeil, R.M., who had been appointed a Commissioner as in the charges of O'Brien and others.

These charges may be said to have arisen out of the previous ones. When O'Brien and others made their charges in writing against O'Grady, he was called upon to make an explanation thereto. In his letter of explanation to the Inspector, he denied O'Brien's charge *in toto*, and went on to show that he considered they were brought against him owing to his having worked up the arson case against Hughes and Moloney; that these men, O'Brien and others, were greatly interested in the result of Hughes' case; that Felix Campbell (one of the witnesses against him, O'Grady) had a mortgage over Hughes' property, also that Mr. Campbell held a mortgage over the property of Mr. Gilmer (another of the witnesses against him, O'Grady), and further that Mr. Campbell was referred to as Hughes' "backer."

Mr. Jones, solicitor for Gilmer and Campbell, in his opening speech on these charges, commented severely on the conduct of O'Grady, in writing such a letter, more especially as the statements complained of by his clients were totally false, and he further stated that he considered such statements were written maliciously by O'Grady, and with the intention of shaking the credibility of his clients, and so weakening any evidence they might be required to give in the matter of these inquiries.

The evidence produced in support of these charges was briefly as follows:—

Felix Campbell, merchant, Greymouth, being sworn, said: I have read the report of Sergeant-Major O'Grady in answer to the charges made against him by O'Brien and others. On coming to the place where I am referred to as Hughes' "backer," I found on consideration that several meanings could be inferred from that expression—one that I was a party to the arson case; another that I had helped Hughes with money. There has been a series of prosecutions by the police against Hughes, and he has not been found guilty on any of them. The first was for sly-grog selling. The next was for stabbing a cow, in which case the grand jury threw out the bill against him, and Mrs. Klemple, the chief witness against him, was convicted of perjury and sentenced to 12 months. At the time of these charges Hughes was solvent, and his order would have been good for any reasonable amount in my store. The next case against him was for arson. Hughes was not then under a mortgage to me. I believe these continued law proceedings impoverished him. I bought some mining property off him, he stating that he was short of money to meet his bills. This, and supplying him with goods in the ordinary way, is the only "backing" I have ever done for him. I was not in any way instrumental in getting charges laid against O'Grady, nor was I actuated by spiteful or malicious motives when I told O'Brien what I knew of these charges. I have never attempted to prejudice Mr. Gilmer's evidence, and I am not now the mortgagee of, nor have I ever held a mortgage over Gilmer's property.

On cross-examination by Sergeant-Major O'Grady, witness said: I do remember some gentlemen coming to me for a donation on your account. I did not then say I would give a subscription to hang you, or any words to that effect, but I refused to give anything. The term "backer" might apply to persons who sold goods to others. I do not think by that term you meant I was a party to the actual burning, but persons unacquainted with me and at a distance might think so. I did not supply Hughes with money to carry on any of those cases nor guarantee his expenses. One reason why I told you I disapproved of your action in carrying on the cow-stabbing case against Hughes was because I saw Mrs. Klemple, the chief witness against Hughes, reading her evidence, whilst in the box (on the first hearing in R.M.'s Court), from a written statement, which, when detected, she stated had been given to her by one of the police—Constable Bowden, she said—and I thenceforth considered you were to blame in carrying on such a case.

Samuel Gilmer, storekeeper, Greymouth, sworn: I have read O'Grady's report. Felix Campbell had no lien or mortgage on my property. I am at a loss to know where O'Grady got such information from. I think he put the statement in so as to damage my credit, as the matter has lately been freely talked about. Mr. Campbell has never during these inquiries endeavoured to influence me in any evidence I might give. In informing Mr. Campbell of O'Grady's statements re Land League, I did so because I believed his story, and considered he (O'Grady) was an ill-used man, in having to try and secure a conviction against such odds, and was not actuated by any spite or malice.

Cross-examined by Sergeant O'Grady: We have always been good friends. I do now believe, on account of that paragraph in your report, that you have an ill-will against me. It is my impression you wrote that because you thought I would have to give evidence against you in O'Brien's charges. Campbell and I are intimate, and I have always dealt with him.

For the defence, the only evidence adduced was—  
Thos. O'Grady, sergeant-major, who, being sworn, said: At the time I wrote the document complained of it was as a defence to charges made by James O'Brien and others against me concerning the Land League. The reference to Messrs. Campbell and Gilmer was intended only to show that the information, in the first place, reached Mr. Campbell from Messrs. Jones and Gilmer, and why it should go to Campbell, because he was assisting Hughes in carrying on cases as a friend I had no vindictive or malicious motives against either Campbell or Gilmer when I wrote the letter, nor have I now. I did not think, nor do I now, that any money matters between them would influence their evidence against me, both being men I always held in great respect. I looked upon the document as a departmental and privileged one, at the time it came to this Court for the purpose of the first enquiry, and I looked on it in the same light when I wrote it, and intended it only for the police authorities as an explanation to the charges. I was then under the impression that the charges made by O'Brien and others would have been, and in my opinion ought to have been decided by the police authorities. In discharge of my duty as referred to by Mr. Campbell about Hughes, I took no steps, nor in any way acted inconsistently with the duties of a police sergeant. I had no animus against Hughes. With regard to the statement about Gilmer and the mortgage, I had no animus, nor vindictive or malicious motives, and it was intended merely to show the route by which Mr. Campbell received the information which he subsequently gave to O'Brien. During my stay in Greymouth, about two years and nine months, I have often heard the expression used that Mr. Campbell was interested in Gilmer's property. I have also heard the word "mortgaged" used and in many ways talked of. I feel now that I should have used before the word "mortgage" the words "having heard it." After I wrote it I made enquiries and found out no mortgage existed, and I told Mr. Gilmer of this before the enquiry.

On cross-examination Sergeant O'Grady said: I certainly would have written the paragraph referred to even had I known it would afterwards be seen by Gilmer and Campbell because I believed it to be true.

**GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT STORE,**  
106 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,  
(Late Royal Arcade.)

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**GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE**  
For the Best Value for Boots and Shoes.

Colonial-made Boots of a superior quality, specially manufactured for country wear, of our own make.

Men's hand closed pegged Watertights, specially made up for country wear.

Men's strong Balmoral Boots, splendid wear, very strong, 11s 6d.

Men's Elastic Sides, tips and nails, 12s 6d.

For girls' and boys' Boots for school wear, our own make is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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

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

Ladies Slippers and House Boots in great variety.

Stockyard and Milkers' Boots—a special line.

Boots and Shoes of every description made to order—pegged or sewn.

Repairs done on the premises on the shortest notice.

New Elastics put in.

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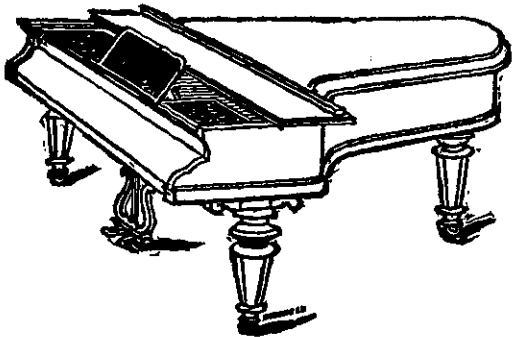
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Has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the Public that he has purchased the above Business (lately carried on by Thomas Carroll, under the style of Carroll Bros.).

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

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

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Since our introduction of the system of purchase by deferred payments, we have sold hundreds of Pianofortes &c., &c., and can produce Testimonials from all parts of the Colony expressing satisfaction with the system as administered by us.

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

**SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

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

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

**INFANT DAY SCHOOL.**

(For Children under 10 years of age)

English and Rudiments of French ... .. 10s. per month.

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

**CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.**

Conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart.

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

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

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REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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

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GRAND FINAL CLEARING SALE

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£40,000 Worth of

GENERAL DRAPERY AND CLOTHING

For

£21,000.

Whole Stock must be Realised Without Delay

PREMISES TO BE CLOSED.

**NOTICE.**

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

This concluded all the evidence in these enquires. It now remains with the commissioner, Major Keddell, to forward the depositions, together with any recommendation of his own, to the Minister of Justice in order to settle matters.

### IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A MEETING of the Greymouth Branch was held in St. Joseph's school-room, July 5th, 1885, Mr. James O'Brien, President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were and confirmed. Letter from Mrs. A. M. Sullivan read. Resolved that the letter be received.

The President, then, recounted the evidence given before Major Keddell, commissioner at Hokitika, thereby putting the League and the Government to considerable expense, as he (the President) was ready to admit before the Commissioner in Greymouth the principal point the Sergeant-Major wanted to prove in Hokitika. He also stated that the Commissioner went fully into the case, that there was voluminous evidence taken, and that he had not the slightest doubt but that the League would be fully vindicated by the Commission.

Considerable expense having been incurred in this case it was resolved on the motion of Mr. M. Philips, seconded by Mr. T. P. O'Donnell, "That the several branches of the League and other places on the Coast be communicated with and requested to contribute a share of the expenses.

Resolved that a copy of the minutes of this meeting and also a copy of the evidence taken before the Commissioner in the case of the League against O'Grady be forwarded to the TABLET for insertion.

Mr. Jas. O'Brien, President, proposed, and Mr. M. Riordan, Treasurer, seconded:—"That a vote of thanks be returned to Mr. Michael Hannan, solicitor, for the very able manner in which he conducted the case of the Irish National League against Sergeant-Major O'Grady."

After some subscriptions were handed in and one member proposed, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES CREAGH, Hon. Sec.

The following is a copy of Mrs. Sullivan's letter:—

10 Mountjoy place, Dublin, May 13, 1885.

Dear Sir,—My brother-in-law, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, forwarded to me here from London the Resolution of Condolence sent by the delegates of the various branches of the I. N. League in the Grey Valley to me. I beg of you to return to one and all my sincere thanks for their kind sympathy to me and my children in our terrible loss.

Mr. Sullivan was well known in public life, but his private life was, if possible, more beautiful, for he had a wonderful love for children, and consequently showed great affection for his own. I am sure he prays for them and their kind friends.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

F. G. SULLIVAN.

James O'Brien, Esq., Greymouth.

### RETURN OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL FROM ROME.

(*Dublin Freeman*, June 6.)

ON Wednesday evening as the clock bell in the Town Hall struck five the mail steamer *Munster*, having on board the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and Arml, rounded the East Pier. A large crowd of Kingstown and Dublin people had assembled on Carlisle Pier, and a number of flags and bann-rets lent an additional air of attraction to the scene. Groups of on-lookers had taken possession of almost every point of vantage in the vicinity of the harbour. The balcony at the railway, the green bank in front of the Yacht Club, the roof of the Boat Club, and the railways were alive with expectant faces. As the *Munster* came alongside the jetty a ringing cheer arose from those assembled on the wharf, and, a gangway having been expeditiously run in, a large and representative deputation went on board to welcome his Grace, and congratulate him on his safe return.

Cheer after cheer arose from the crowd congregated on the pier as the Archbishop, with Archbishop Kinnane, P.P., and followed by the gentlemen of the deputation, ascended the gangway and stepped on the wharf.

The party then proceeded to the Royal Marine Hotel, a large crowd following and cheering at intervals, one person from the body of the crowd calling out, "What will your Grace do, with Errington!" at which there was a general laugh.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, there was a public meeting in the Town Hall.—Mr. P. McDonald in the chair. His Grace was in attendance, and addresses were read:—

His Grace who, on rising, was most enthusiastically cheered, in reply, said—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, after the very long and tiresome journey that I have just completed, and the great anxiety that attached to the very weighty deliberations I was engaged in, in common with the other Irish bishops in Rome, you will be considerable enough, I am sure, to accept from me this evening a formal acknowledgement, which I most proudly and sincerely make to you for your very beautiful and flattering address, and of the expression also of my thankfulness for it. It is not the first time that the people of Kingstown and of this district, have complimented me so. On this very night two years I returned from Rome, as I returned to-day, after a memorable mission and after the issue of a certain document, of which we shall speak but little to-night, and you, the people of Kingstown, met me on the beach below and received me with that enthusiasm worthy of true Irishmen, and initiated that long and striking series of addresses which commenced in Kingstown and terminated only in the Cathedral Church of Thurles. I am one of those who believe in these addresses. I think that addresses such as this are most useful and instructive.

They are useful as evidence of the people's faith in the people's Church (cheers), and of confidence in the heads of that Church; and they are instructive inasmuch as they prove, if proof were necessary, that every man who is honestly disposed to labour for the National cause in Ireland, no matter whether he is an ecclesiastic or a layman, let it be the hardworking, zealous, and long-tried rural curate, or the mighty dignitary who presides over some metropolitan or primatial seat in Ireland, if it be known of him that his heart is in the right place, that his heart beats responsive to the National aims, and that his aspirations are such as behoves the regenerator of the Irish people, there is one thing clear, that such a man will always be honoured in our land (cheers). As for me, your address gives me great and sincere pleasure, because I know that I can claim credit for nothing but good intentions (hear, hear). I would wish to lift up this old land to somewhat of its pristine grandeur. I would wish to see the soil of Ireland emancipated, I would wish to see commerce flourish, I would wish to see honest industry rewarded, I would wish to see Orange ascendancy broken down (loud and continued cheering.) I would wish to see the green flag floating once more over a prosperous people. I would wish to see the honest artisan, the hard working labourer, the industrious agriculturist rewarded for his toil. I would wish to see all classes in Ireland harmoniously working, with plenty at their board and peace in their homes, and all our people as happy in their respective conditions as they are in France or England, in Italy or elsewhere. A good deal in this direction has been already done in Ireland owing to two notable causes—first, to the union of the priests with the people (cheers); which union I tell you shall never be sundered (cheers); and in the second place to the energy, the indefatigable exertions, and uncompromising patriotism of our fine, splendid Parliamentary party (cheers). But though a great deal has been done I tell you candidly that a great deal remains to be done (hear, hear). Time will, no doubt, bring forward many things for the benefit of old Ireland. If you wish to succeed in the future, as you have partially succeeded in the past, you must be watchful in the first place, for you are dealing with a vigilant as well as with a crafty foe. You must be united as one man, and present a formidable phalanx before your adversary. You must be prepared to make sacrifices for the cause. You must be persevering in pressing your righteous demands on those who can grasp them, and above all you must be prepared not to put yourselves in the power—in the power of what are called the friends of law and order—you must be careful to do nothing that would bring discredit on the National cause, either in the eye of God or Christian civilisation. As for myself, you know that for the last two or three years, and especially since my last return from Rome, they have given me a character of being unchanged and unchangeable (cheers). Well, I am (renewed cheers). I have been with the people since the commencement of this great struggle, and long before it commenced. In my early days I was in sympathy, as the world knows, with the Irish people—thirty-five years ago and more, perhaps—for I don't like to be precise as to dates. The career I commenced, then, shall be precisely the career I shall continue to the end—fearless, I shall be unchanged and unchangeable—unaffected either by malice or misrepresentation. I shall continue always in the same course, acting on the same principles, working on the same lines, labouring for the good of the generous and patriotic people of Ireland; the earnest advocate of national liberty all the world over; the friend of every righteous cause, and the sworn enemy of oppression and tyranny (cheers). As I said in the beginning, I did not intend to address you at any length, and, as is usual with me, I have carried out my intention. And now, nothing more remains for me to do, but to thank you, as I do, from the bottom of my heart for this second demonstration which you have made in my favour, and to assure you, the people of Kingstown, that if you should either singly or collectively visit gallant Tipperary, I will be there to receive you with open arms, and reciprocate at least some portion of the kindness that you have bestowed upon me (loud cheers).

To restore nerve and brain waste, nothing equals Hop Bitters. Believe this and take none but American Co.'s See

A lady writes: "I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for many years, and could not keep house without it. For the relief of the pains consequent upon female weaknesses and irregularities, I consider it without an equal."

Prince Bismarck took part recently in a debate in the Reichstag on Sunday observance, and in the course of his remarks said he could not admit that the English on the whole were better Christians than his own countrymen, and as for Sunday observance, there was a great deal of mere habit in it. He then went on to say:—"I must say that when I was in England I always had a painful and uncomfortable impression of the English Sunday; and I was always glad when it was over. I am sure, too, that many Englishmen had the same feeling about it, for they thought to accelerate the march of time (on that day), without witnesses, in a manner which I would rather not characterize, and were overjoyed when Monday dawned. Whoever has lived in English society will understand what I mean. On the other hand, if you go into the country around Berlin, if it does not exactly happen to be near a brewery, and look at the villages, you are pleased with the appearance of the people in their holiday garb, and thank God that we live not under the yoke of an English Sunday."

Twelve suicides in one week, where two a year was the average, throw some light on the vaunted progress made in Rome by the revolution. The statistics of the madhouse are likewise appalling. "So great is the increase of insanity," says a recent report, "that a new establishment will be required." The general causes of this sudden growth of madness are the tendencies and spirit of the age in which positivism and materialism are the rules of life and the motto of the civilized world is "let us eat and drink." Since 1870, the upsetting of the physical and moral order has reacted upon the people, whose nerves, brain, mind, and heart have been disturbed and shattered. The logic of this report is that the new order of things in Rome has driven the Romans mad, or that the intruders themselves are insane—perhaps both.

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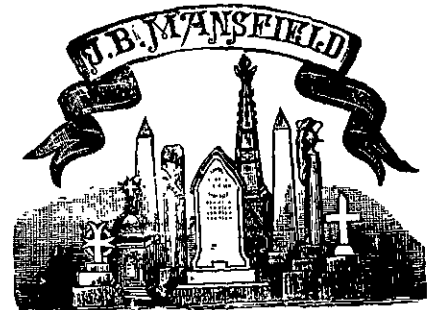
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## MODERN THOUGHT.

(By the REV. A. X. CASSIDY.)

INFIDELITY and indifference are spreading over the world with dangerous rapidity. It requires little proof to convince us of this. We need only open our eyes to every-day life, to every day friends, to find the sad history of doubt and infidelity everywhere written around us. From the school boy to the venerable silver-headed man whose faltering steps are hurrying him to the open grave,—from the beggar to the big man of broad acres, from the printer's devil to the editor, from the elementary student to the professor, this deplorable spirit breathes, vitalises and prevails. Many men of all capacities and every shade of talent, of all nationalities and colors are daily increasing in number, who are indifferent about all and every religion, following as their only guide through life and eternity either their own individual reason, or some remnant of Christianity which necessarily flows from it, and so, ignoring everything else and contenting themselves with no further enquiry, live and die practical infidels as foolish as they are vain.

Reason and reason only is their war cry, their pillar of fire by night, their cloud of glory by day. They are too enlightened to believe in anything but themselves, too presumptuous to learn or enquire; they are too foolish to weigh and carefully consider the first questions their reason itself suggests, or to employ it in the study of the truths most worthy of their attention. They are men, yet they scarcely seem to believe it. They are reasonable, but we cannot see how. They say they are the wise ones, but we cannot persuade ourselves they are. They eat, drink, and make merry. But does not every animal do the same. They build cities and houses for their comfort and pleasure, but all animated nature does likewise, and no royal babe sleeps more content in his glided couch than does the young spider or sparrow in his little home. They glory in the rapidity with which they travel over land and sea or through the air. But does not the meaneast fly go faster and surer than man with all his boasted skill and dexterity. But are we then the inferiors of all moving things? Have we no facility or power that makes us more than all the rest. We have; we are reasonable, or at least ought to be. Reason then, and reason only, is the faculty that proclaims our superiority over everything else in creation, and it is only by using reason rightly we show ourselves men.

Reason is the faculty of investigating and knowing the unseen; it is a ray of sunshine proceeding from the Eternal sun, to light up the darkness of life, to show all that is fair and beautiful here, and fling its shadow over the dark, gloomy spots of the earth. All light comes from Heaven, from the sun rolling in its splendour in the clouds above us, from the planets in the far off space, and all light comes to show us the passing shadows of the faint loveliness of earth, and then by its brilliancy to force us to look higher for beauty and grandeur higher still. As the light is the perfection of sensible things, so Reason is the climax of created power; it is the highest display of God's omnipotence, the perfection of His gifts, the one that makes us like Himself, and given to bring us infallibly to Him. Reason is the faculty of discerning the true from the false, of deciding between right and wrong, of selecting the most important questions and giving us the truth about them. But what are the most important things to be acquainted with, and to employ our reason in investigating? Are the animals that surround us, the plants we trample upon, the ocean that comes and goes? Is it the building up or crumbling away of nations, the advancement of science and art? No, answers Reason.

The most important object of all animated nature is myself. Every animal and everything else seems to attend to itself and so should I. And before I ask them what they are I should ask myself the same question, and wait patiently for the answer. Let, then, reason tell me the story of my beginning and my end, let her lift the veil of mystery that surrounds my life, let her throw her sunshine on the shadows that bewilder or oppress, and lead me to the sun of Eternal Day, guiding me safely over the rough ocean, of the mysterious world in which I find myself a stranger and an exile.

Reason cannot exist of itself, therefore an Eternal reason exists that gave it birth. Reason enlightened and led by the senses from the visible world, from her own existence, from the order, wisdom and beauty it sees in everything, even in the flower or worm we crush with the dust, to the most distant star that gems the bright heaven above, is necessitated to believe in the existence of a supreme mind from which everything proceeds, by which everything is regulated and governed. To this great centre of Supreme Reason our reason is necessarily drawn, and turns to it as naturally as the needle to the pole, and so reason's first quiver points to Heaven and God. Reason tells us if there exists an effect there must also exist a cause, and being unable to find a self-satisfying cause for all she knows exists, she leaves this world, and passing the portals of sensible existence she soars to the limitless beyond, and there, in the solemn silence of eternal day, she worships and believes in an Eternal Infinite and all-wise power that gave all birth. Far in that mysterious land, reason is forced to recoil, and must acknowledge that neither its own possibility of soaring up to those mysterious heights of thought, nor the possibility of everything it sees or understands can be reasoned or accounted for, without the existence of Supreme Reason, without the existence of God. No, let reason struggle as she may, let her retreat or steadily advance over the vast arena of intellectual survey that opens wide before her, let her endeavour to explain life and creation otherwise, and she cannot. The pretended explanation give by the Rationalists of the day is only a supposition changing, shifting on the quicksands of doubt, without any foundation whatsoever. If they are only honest they must so acknowledge. For the summits of truth only seem to recede as they advance, and their flagging spirit must sink down.

On the last hillock it has climbed and exclaimed, "there is the breath of an Eternal Being around me, there is the sound of an Almighty voice falling on my ear, there is the touch of a limitless hand, there is the trace of a limitless power, there is the glory of an uncreated Wisdom, there is the summit of all Reason, there let my

reason rest in humble adoration and love." But many do not wish to acknowledge all that, the very brightness of the light seems to overpower their mental vision, and they become darkened to all further enquiry and truth, and doubt of everything; and because they do not know everything possible about every possible mystery around us, they say we know nothing at all about anything.

We might as well say because we don't know astronomy we don't know arithmetic, because we don't know Hindostanee we know nothing about English, or because we cannot weigh the undiscovered planets, round the untrodden shores of some forgotten sea, or analyse the light, we dare not express a single thought about ourself, our destiny, or the cause that gave us birth,—though Reason and the senses tell us many things about them and God. Our eyes tell us He is beautiful, our ears tell us He is majestic, our minds tell us He is powerful, our thoughts tell us He is wise, our hearts tell us He is God, our nature tells us He is just. Thus leaving aside the tradition of the human race, ignoring for a moment the revelation made by God to man, our common sense and reason can form a sublime picture of what God really is; it also tells us what we ourselves are.

We are immortal, and would not the very thought kill us to think that we were not?—To see no more the passing clouds, the mountain, stern and lofty, the ocean, the glorious sun, or the friends we may have loved through life. To rest for ever in eternal darkness; oh, cruel thought. To hear no more the songs of the birds, the passing breath of summer sighing through the trees, the deep breathings of the ocean's prayer, the strains of gentle music, or the laugh of our young friends. To rest in eternal silence unbroken and undisturbed; oh, despairing dream of misery and woe. To live no more, no memory, will or hope, no recollection of the past, no prospects of the future, no enjoyment of the present, to be rudely blown over the saharah of life into the howling wilderness of eternal death, unknown and not remembered. And though we might be consoled that over our tombs some kind friends might think of us and sigh, that men might sometimes pronounce our names, and cherish for awhile our memories, but would it console us to be remembered if only our lifeless dust remained. Time, however, in its rapid march would soon blot out our memories and hurry friends away.

Silence and solitude would fall on our nameless tombs, and from the far-off shores of eternity no soothing memories or breath of affection would be wafted over our forgotten graves. Our reason tells us we were created by God, and as He is wise and just He must have created us with thoughts, feelings, powers, aspirations, wishes adapted to the end we were created for. Hence the soul does not die or end here because it has never reached its end. It wants perfect knowledge, perfect power, perfect love. It wants the perfect enjoyment of the perfect good; it can only rest satisfied when it has found it so, it can only rest when it rests with God. The pleasures of human life, with all its brightest prospects are so few that they can only be possessed by a few; they are so empty that they can never satisfy anyone completely, they are so transitory and fleeting, they are not worth while attaching oneself to. Hence there must exist another world. Reason here and there grows dumb, and we cannot with certitude follow its guidance, and thereby rely on our perfect conformity with God Himself. He must have left us another guide; He must have left us a higher knowledge than reason can give. And Reason, too, will tell us that He has given that knowledge, for Reason can always distinguish the voice of God from every other voice, for God is bound to give unerring proofs that He has spoken. When such proofs are certainly, given it is Reason's duty to listen to and obey the known voice of God. No unreasonable faith is demanded of us, and all truth, whether natural or supernatural is addressed to our Reason, and shines upon our intellects as well by the fainter beams of the morning as by the full blaze of the midday sun. Faith only is the perfection of Reason, and it can never be inconsistent with Reason or contradict it. Faith takes us by the hand where the light of Reason grows dim and shows us the unseen world, the hidden life, the eternal power,—just as the telescope shows us the planets rolling in the far-off space where our eyes cannot follow. Reason is the first streak of light brightening the grey dawn of the early morning, while faith is the splendor of the noon-day sun, showing us the beauties of all that is. And as light and light cannot clash or destroy each other, but rather intensify each other's effects, so reason and faith should always go together, and never contradict one another. Once Reason assures herself that God has really spoken, Reason then must worship and believe. Reason when properly enlightened will direct us to believe what we cannot comprehend when its truth is certainly attested. What is more reasonable than to believe God, in all things above our Reason, to submit our Reason to the greatest authority on earth, supported by the strongest arguments.

Things or truths above Reason cannot certainly be against it, and if we wrangle or quarrel with God, because we don't know as much as He does, do we not show ourselves most unreasonable? If we want to know everything and understand everything we want to have Infinite Reason, we want to be Gods, and so we manifest our absurd unreasonableness.

We must believe in things above our Reason, in things we cannot understand, and if we do not, Sinai, with its fire and cloud, its terror and thunder, gives no lesson; the naked cross or the empty sepulchre says nothing to us.

We abuse Reason then by not using it in investigating the truth, and by not believing truths we cannot comprehend. We abuse Reason by not using it to lead us to knowledge of the natural and supernatural, by its not directing us to God, and to the full knowledge of Himself and us. We abuse Reason by not walking the high way of justice and truth it marks out for us. We abuse Reason by not following it till it leads us to something higher, till the full blaze of heavenly light shines upon us, or till we hear the sweep of the winged angel scattering to the four winds of heaven the remnants of our earthly dust, till our Father and our Creator calls us home to rest.

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first train from Christchurch, returning to  
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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 Anning, 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 con-  
ducted solely by the Proprietor.  
Medicines may be obtained at any hour.

## CHARLES HENRY

(Late of the Telegraph Department),  
GUNMAKER, LOCKSMITH, ELECTRIC  
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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," "Child-  
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BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.  
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Wholesale and Retail

## JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,  
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DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

FOR SALE.

## A NUMBER of VALUABLE SECTIONS.

Easy Terms.  
Apply N. MOLONEY,  
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## 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., Christ-  
church, 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 cheap- ness.

## 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

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GORDON BROTHERS  
Invite intending Planters and others  
to visit the Nurseries, and inspect their large  
and varied stock of  
FOREST AND FRUIT TREES,  
EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL, AND  
FLOWERING SHRUBS,  
HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS,  
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, &c.

Catalogues free by Post on application.

NURSERIES:  
NORTH-EAST VALLEY and at  
ANDERSON'S BAY.  
\*\* Tramcars pass the North-East Valley  
Nursery every few minutes.

Address—  
GORDON BROS.,  
BRAIDVALE NURSERY,  
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,  
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N.B.—Stock must be cleared, as lease of  
Nursery in the Valley expires this season.

## MESSRS. P. & D. RANKIN,

WORKING MEN'S TAILORS,  
3 MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN.

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

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

## YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,  
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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.

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MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

## HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. S H E E D Y  
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. H E W I T T

DENTIST,

FARLEY'S BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET  
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All work guaranteed, and charged for at  
strictly moderate prices.

Orders receive prompt attention

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ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,  
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PROPERTIES FOR SALE:—

A NUMBER OF HIGHLY IMPROVED  
FARMS,

IN THE

Waipawa and Hawke's Bay Counties,

Ranging 100 ACRES to 900 ACRES  
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 MAUNGATANIWAH 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 ferns,  
flax, koromiko, and other native plants,  
possessing, as it does, good river bound-  
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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,

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PECTACLES! 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  
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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-  
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[ESTABLISHED IN 1862.]

The oldest Optician in Dunedin.

NOW OPEN.

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DEPOT,**

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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,**

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(2nd shop past the Octagon),

Being thorough practical Tailors and  
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GIVE better value than any tailoring estab-  
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Good Kaiapoi Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.  
Good Imported Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.

Material, Workmanship, and Fit Guarant-  
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Grand Hotel Buildings and 190 Princes St.,  
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Refreshments at all Hours.

Parties Catered for.

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

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(Next the National Bank of New Zealand),  
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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 Carigan Jackets. The prices  
range from 3s 6d to 20s: and we assert with  
confidence that better value cannot be had  
in the City.

**95** George Street.—We hold at present  
a large stock of Waterproof Coats,  
and on comparison patrons will find we are  
selling these much under so-called clearing  
sale 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, Laural, 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  
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Illustrations on application to

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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.

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Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),  
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**MR. 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.

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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.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
PRODUCE MERCHANT  
PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN  
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes  
&c. &c.

**M'BEATH**, George street, for Ladies' and Maids' Ulsters, less than Sale prices; Ladies' Cloth Jackets, half price.

**M'BEATH'S** Balance of Season's Millinery, less than Sale Prices elsewhere.

**SPLENDID** Value in White Blankets, Eiderdown Quilts, and Coloured Quilts.

**WATERPROOF** Nursing Aprons Wool Skirts, Jerseys, and Alexandra Jackets. Best Value in town.

**MEN'S** and Youth's Mosgiel Tweed Suits, grand value. Trousers and Vests. Best value in the city. Waterproof Coats.

**M'BEATH** For Best Value in Black and Coloured Cashmeres. All Wool Dress Tweeds, in black and colours, 50 per cent. discount.

**SPLENDID** Value in Men's Hats, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing of every kind, to suit the times.

**EVERY** line in Stock will be offered at less than sale prices. Examine the value before buying elsewhere. Wm. M'Beath George street.

**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,  
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WALKER STREET DUNEDIN.

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SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL  
DENTIST,  
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(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,  
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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,  
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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.

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**JAMES HISLOP**,

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Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,  
PRINCES STREET,  
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THE GREATEST  
**WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!**

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

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

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

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**ECLECTOPATHY,**

THE NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

THE MOST RECENT DISCOVERIES IN  
THE ART OF HEALING.

No more Mercury, Noxious Drugs, or  
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NATURE'S OWN TREATMENT.

Allopathy Elaborated, Homoeopathy Excelled  
Hydropathy and every other  
mode of Treatment Superseded.

There is Hope for the Suffering and Diseased.

**TALBOT BRIDGWATER**,

The Eminent Eclectic Specialist, Medical  
Botanist, &c., &c.,

Fellow of the British Eclectic Association,  
Birmingham, England, &c.,

**HAS** the honour of announcing to  
the Residents of the Otago Province  
and New Zealand generally that he has  
opened the Otago Eclectic Medical Botanic  
Institute, 172 George street, Dunedin,  
where he may be consulted daily, Personally  
or by Letter, FREE, upon all Diseases of the  
Human Frame.

Professor Bridgwater has made the following  
complaints his special study:—Epilepsy  
(or falling fits), a cure guaranteed in every  
case of fits, no matter of how long standing;  
Bronchitis; Asthma; Catarrh; Consumption  
(in various stages), with eclectic remedies  
consumption is no longer an incurable  
disease; Heart Disease; Dropsy; Rheumatism;  
Nervous Debility (no matter from what  
cause); Indiscretions of Youth and Premature  
Decay; Female complaints; General  
Debility; Nervous, Head, and Mind complaints,  
and affections of the Eye and Ear.  
Diseases which have hitherto been deemed  
incurable are now yielding rapidly to his  
treatment, as his grateful patients are willing  
to testify.

CONSULTATION FREE.

NOTE.—Professor Bridgwater, of 172  
George street, Dunedin, is the only qualified  
Practical Medical Botanist in New Zealand.

**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.

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**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."

Full particulars from

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

**NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY**

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

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

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

**GEORGE W. ELIOTT,**  
District Agent.

**J. F. STRATZ & CO**

261 HIGH STREET,

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Established 1877.

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

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MR. F. 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

**PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,**

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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.

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

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

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

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PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
Corner of George Street and Moray Place  
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No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

### A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER,  
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

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"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY,  
150 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.

A. J. CRANE,  
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

JOSEPH WALDEN,  
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles.

E. BRADGON,  
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No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always* cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists.

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Wholesale and Retail  
SEED MERCHANT, NURSERYMAN, &c.  
HIGH STREET,  
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I have a very large stock of Seeds—all of the very best that can be obtained—of Garden Flower, Agricultural, and Clover Seeds, which I sell at the Lowest Possible Prices.

My Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees are all grown by myself on the poorest exposed land I could procure, therefore they are sure to thrive well no matter where planted, which is the most important part in tree-planting. Pot Flowers cut for parties; Bouquets for Balls and Weddings on the shortest notice.

## MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Established 1869.  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament

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

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MEDICAL OFFICER:  
T. B. Kenderine, Esq., M.R.C.S. England  
BANKERS:  
The Bank of New Zealand,  
SOLICITORS:  
Messrs. Whitaker, Russell and Buddle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. P. SPRING,  
District Agent for Otago

## NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1859.  
(FIRE AND MARINE.)  
Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £400,000.  
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders  
Offices of Otago Branch:  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,  
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,  
With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:  
FIRE INSURANCES  
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

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| Port Chalmers ...                | William Elder     |
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| Walkouaiti ...                   | E. Davis          |
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| Naseby ...                       | Robert Glenn      |
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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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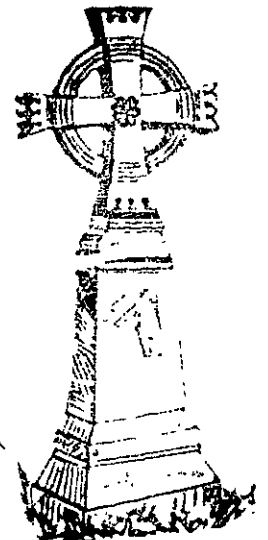
M. HOULAHAN & CO.,  
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS.  
We would call special attention to our Invalids Stout, which is considered by Connoisseurs to be superior to any in New Zealand.  
Orders by letter or telegram punctually attended to.

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