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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CARDINAL
MANNING
APPEALS TO
ENGLISH
VOTERS.

THE battle for Christian education which Catholics have been so long fighting in this colony is also being maintained with vigor in England. It is true that in England the fight is not so unequal and that Catholic schools obtain some degree of aid from the State, but this is not sufficient to prevent their maintenance for falling heavily upon the Catholic population, and many sacrifices there also are required to support them. The tendency, moreover, of the Government is to completely secularise the educational system, and to fall in with the movement towards godlessness that in a greater or less degree characterises the age. Cardinal Manning, then, leads the Catholics of the country in their fight, and it is especially interesting to us to find that his Eminence asserts his right to take upon him the part of a politician and appeals to the newly enfranchised voters exhorting them to require from the candidates they promise to support a pledge in favour of Christianity. The Cardinal speaking at a recent meeting claimed the right to take part in politics, because although he had become a member of the priesthood he had not been deprived of the privileges of a layman, and there was another reason why he should especially speak on the question of education even politically considered, since it was a moral and religious question:—"There was no strong line to be drawn between morals and politics," he said, "because politics were nothing but the morals of society at large. When the State entered into the matter of education, the clergy had a right to enter into practical politics, and so he wished to point out that the country was now waiting for the opinions and the will of two millions of people who until now had not been able to speak. What those two millions would say he could not at all prophesy, but he should be very much mistaken if two millions of Englishmen did not say that they wished the schools of England to be Christian schools, because the Board schools all over England which were set up without Christianity, had been forced by the public conscience, the public sense, and the public feeling of the people at large to introduce the reading of the Bible and the explanation of the meaning of the Bible. He therefore felt very confident that when these two millions spoke they would speak in the same sense, and therefore he wished to draw the conclusion that every man who loved Christianity and his country was bound, when anybody came before him to ask his interest and his vote, to assure himself that any person he voted for would protect Christian education and freedom of conscience, so that the schools of England should be Christian and religious, thenceforth and for ever. He hoped they would all put this question, and that when the unknown land of the new House of Commons was seen there would also be seen a considerable atmosphere of Christianity over it."—His Eminence then went on to point out that England had been established in her greatness by means of Christianity to which she owed unity, freedom, and self-government.—"Down to the year 1870 the English people were a self-educated as well as a self-governed people. All the education which existed was the education provided by the voluntary schools founded by the voluntary efforts of the people at large. That voluntary system was aided, indeed, by the State, for it was the genius of our whole constitution that the State should aid individuals to do what they could not do without State aid, but that the State should not aid what individuals could do by themselves. The combined efforts of voluntary exertions and contributions and the assistance of the State produced the condition of education in England down to 1870." But must we admit that down to the year 1870 England had been an ignorant, an inglorious, and an unfortunate country? Or is it not manifest that her name had been won abroad, and the zenith of her prosperity attained to at home, while the nation was still self-educated? The Cardinal next proceeded to show the unfair manner in which those people who had done everything in aid of education were treated, they having contributed millions of money, and covered the country with schools only to find that the Board schools, not required for their children, received the whole education rate.—We see then, that, everywhere as well as in this Colony of our own, the

education battle is being fought, and we may derive additional courage and perseverance by knowing that we only form part of one great army fighting in the cause of truth all over the world. Cardinal Manning's hope, however, can hardly be ours, for there seems but little likelihood that the electors of New Zealand will change their minds, and demand of Parliamentary candidates a pledge in support of Christianity. Catholic electors, nevertheless, so often advised in our columns to vote for no man who will not give such a pledge will perceive that we have advised them only as a Prince of the Church, and a leader whose influence is widely acknowledged beyond the limits of the Church, advises his English fellow countrymen.

AMONG the characteristics of the age also is that of RESPECTABLE AND ENLIGHTENED DRUNKARDS a consumption of alcohol, that threatens to work the ruin of society, and to undermine the constitutions of the whole human race, and, more especially in countries regarded as taking a principal part in civilisation. We are used to hear of the drunkenness of Ireland, and it has been the comfortable custom of some good people to explain all the misfortunes of that country by the drinking habits supposed to exist among the people. But it was a revelation to us, when the *Times* published certain letters from its Swiss correspondent disclosing the taste for strong liquor shown by one of the model peoples of Europe, and the extent to which they were accustomed to indulge that taste. A condition of things, in fact was revealed such as had never existed in Ireland, and the question arose as to how the Irish people owing to their drunkenness had become very miserable, whereas the Swiss being much more drunken were known as models of prosperity, and everything that was commendable. The only satisfactory answer to be given, as we have perhaps already pointed out, was that the heads of the Swiss were much better made, and as to the degree in which that should prove satisfactory it would depend a good deal on the person receiving it. But it seems that it is not only the Swiss, who are more drunken than the Irish and the *Times* again gives us some particulars that concern some other most respectable nations of the European continent:—"Englishmen," it says, "have been accustomed to hear themselves denounced by preachers of temperance among their own countrymen as singularly abandoned to indulgence in alcohol. Consul-General Oppenheimer, of Frankfort, in a report published within the last few days, and addressed to the Foreign Office, assigns to Germans a far worse pre-eminence. Great Britain is the land of beer as France is of wine. Valiantly as North Germany imbibes beer England easily distances it in its consumption of that beverage. In spirits the balance is much more than reversed. North Germans drink nearly five times the British spirit average. Spirits were sold in 1880 at ninety-three thousand houses in Prussia. Germans of the better classes seldom drink spirits. In general, the habit is confined to the working population, and to men. Thus, although the statistics do not seem to be very systematically made up, the figures at their lowest indicate the drinking by North German workmen of six glasses of *schmapps* daily a head. Only Sweden, Russia, and Denmark show a more damaging proportion. Holland and Belgium, which are notorious for the same taste, do not reach an equal level. It has grown, and is growing; and Northern Europe must increase its thirst, or it will be overtaken by the Kingdom of Prussia. Consul-General Oppenheimer confesses his obligation for his estimates to Dr. Baer, the head physician at the Plotzensee Prison. Statistics of spirit-drinking are interchangeable with statistics of crime and madness. In Germany forty-one per cent. of the prisoners were in gaol for acts committed under the influence of intoxication. Not quite half the forty-one per cent. were habitual drunkards. An eighth of all the annual suicides in Prussia are committed under the impulse of alcohol. In the Prussian States two thousand and sixteen persons are yearly treated for *delirium tremens*. Yearly there are five hundred and ninety-seven cases of dipsomania. In Prussia thirteen millions sterling are spent annually on spirits. Spirit-drinkers in North Germany waste a huge amount of the national wealth. They murder, they assault, they run mad, they crowd hospitals, prisons, and asylums. The habit ruins themselves body and soul. It devises a fatal inheritance of disease, rickettiness, and mischievous thirstiness to succeeding generations. The working classes are the replenishers of the population. For future moral

and physical interests it is of more importance to the national welfare that the transmissible qualities of the race should not be vitiated in those classes than in their social superiors. Germany, according to the British Consul-General, is going hard and fast to work to poison the stock at its root." Here indeed, is a pretty state of affairs narrated concerning the enlightened Kingdom of Prussia, and, what is also very grave, a still worse condition of things is said to obtain in the equally respectable kingdoms of Sweden and Denmark, for are they not all of them countries of the Reformation, and basking in the Lutheran light? The *Times* goes on to propose reasons for the excessive drinking—Such as the want of rational amusement—the absence of temperance societies—of which more anon—the want of proper food, etc., concluding as follows:—"The claim made is that uneducated minds are incapable of amusing themselves without artificial and mechanical assistance, that the existence of the masses of mankind in Europe is so sad and dull and starved, morally, mentally, and materially, as to be unable to proceed without intervals of virtual negation."—But it used to be affirmed that there were no uneducated minds in Prussia.—The education, in fact, of the Prussian troops, and those of Germany generally—was urged as a reason for the success of the German arms in the war with France—and if there was no superiority of the kind, how did a drunken nation conquer a sober one—for no one accuses France of drunkenness? Or is there no hope of truly educated minds or of sobriety in the best education that it is possible to confer upon the masses, and such as it is generally understood the German masses have long been given? But as to that reason put forward by the *Times* touching the want of temperance societies, such societies with lecturers, the Goughs and Boothes, and others, are numerous in the United States, and yet drunkenness there, with all its frightful consequences, is still on the increase.—The following statistics are borrowed by us from our contemporary the *San Francisco Monitor*:—"The reports of the United States Commissioner of the Revenue show a continual increase. For example, according to the latest, that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, the total revenue from distilled spirits amounted to 76,905,385,26, dols. an increase over 1883 of 253,661,006, dols. From fermented liquors the receipts for 1884 were 18,084,954,11, dols., an increase over 1883 of 1,184,338,30. The total production of distilled spirits the last fiscal year was 75,435,739 gallons, an increase over the production of 1883 of 1,422,431 gallons. The total production of fermented liquors for the fiscal year of 1884 was 18,998,619 barrels, an increase over 1883 of 1,240,727 barrels. The number of distilleries operated during 1884 was 4,738; the number of brewers, 2,240." Meantime Irish drunkenness falls quite into the back-ground, and while all these highly respectable, progressive, and prosperous people are drinking away like fish, mendacity only can accuse Irish distress of arising from a like habit.

What they are to do with Ireland short of granting the independence that her people demand seems PUZZLED. now to be the puzzle of all political parties in

Great Britain.—Representative Conservatives are coming forward to denounce Dublin Castle as the remaining stronghold of Whig ascendancy, now that the Church Establishment which was the other stronghold has been removed, and they point to the curious inconsistency between the manner in which the conquests of King William III have been regarded in England and Ireland respectively,—in the one country being looked upon as the triumph of the Whigs, and in the other as that of the Tories. Mr. Howorth a representative Conservative who writes to the *Times* giving such a view of the matter, in a letter that is made the subject of a leader, denounces the Castle as appearing to the outside world to be a "nest of sinecurists out of sympathy with the Irish people, and most unlikely to make Ireland either happier or more united," and he adds, "Let it go and let its name be forgotten." The *Times* points out, however, that the abolition of the Castle is not a new idea, but that a bill for such an object was brought into Parliament by Lord John Russell in 1850, —and he agrees with Lord John that the Lord Lieutenant occupies a most anomalous position.—"The main argument," he continues, "against the change is that used by the Duke of Wellington, in a debate which took place in the same session in the House of Lords. He strongly opposed the abolition of the Viceroyalty, on the ground that, Ireland being frequently the scene of important military operations, it was necessary for the military authorities to be able to confer with a civil authority of great dignity and unimpeachable loyalty. He could not, he said, as Commander-in-Chief, be expected to confer with such a man as Mr. O'Connell, if he happened to be Lord Mayor of Dublin."—The impossibility, nevertheless, that the Commander-in-Chief should confer with such a man as Mr. O'Connell, since the Duke of Wellington's time, is looked upon as less complete.—But with the abolition of the Castle and the establishment of a proper system of Government, the necessity for the carrying on of important military operations of the kind alluded to, and at variance with the mind of the chief magistrate of the metropolis, would be obviated and all the difficulty removed. The *Times*, however, does not contemplate a change of this satisfactory nature

but would have the executive power taken from the Castle exercised by a responsible Minister of State who would fulfil all the requirements demanded even by a second Duke of Wellington, should such a one arise. The *Times*, moreover, sufficiently explains the changes that he for his part would sanction in this matter by a defence of the Irish permanent officials whom he tells us—are "Irish in birth and Irish in feeling" it—being the especial curse of every oppressed nation to see certain of its own members placed in the seat of the renegade and fulfilling all its duties with ardour—who, for example so warm in the service of Russia as Colonel Alikhanoff the Georgian? But the *Times* adds that whatever the new authority may be, it will probably be found that the same staff of permanent officials, that is of sinecurists out of sympathy with the people—as Mr. Howorth says—is employed by it. Mr. Howorth, meantime, errs in considering these officials as sinecurists, they have their duties to perform, and, however various their offices in name, their duties are one, that is to press upon the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary, as the *Saturday Review* informed us the other day, the necessity for misgoverning the country. To retain these men in office would be to counteract every benefit to be expected from any change that may take place, and to root them out finally, is one of the chief objects of the national party. The *Times*, we need hardly say opposes the notion of any change approaching to the re-establishment of a national Parliament, but the weakness of his arguments against it is a most hopeful feature in the case. We may say in passing that they remind us of that imbecile plea advanced among ourselves against a government grant to the Catholic schools, to the effect that if such were made, every other denomination would expect as much. "If Ireland obtained such a Council," he says, alluding to a Central Council equivalent almost to a Parliament, "Scotland and Wales would set up a claim for similar institutions, and the Imperial Parliament would thus be disintegrated in structure and weakened in its personal composition. England would certainly be entitled to institutions similar to those which Ireland, Scotland, and Wales had obtained, and it is more than doubtful whether either country contains political material of good quality and quantity sufficient to supply Parliament as well as the contemplated Local Councils" But Scotland, Wales, and England would hardly claim such councils if they did not stand in need of them—and if they do, is not their need worthy of consideration? To withhold from these countries their needs in order to spare men of sufficient parts to the Imperial Parliament would be an unjust action, and the argument, moreover, discredits the abilities of the men of the countries in question. Surely the exceptional able man is not always chosen to represent some constituency. The *Times*, however, admits that the question must be settled, and thus all his arguments in favour of Dublin Castle, or an equivalent institution, go for nothing, and we perceive that he also has been driven by the successful Irish party to the certainty that Ireland must in future be fairly and differently treated—however puzzled he may be in common with others as to what is to be done in the way of avoiding the inevitable, that is the full concession of national independence, which is demanded and which alone will satisfy the nation. He concludes as follows:—"This, however, is a question which can hardly be determined offhand, and it is only necessary at present to indicate some of its inherent difficulties. The new House of Commons will have to grapple with these difficulties whatever Government is in power. It is not amiss therefore, that both parties should now be preparing to approach the problem of the future government of Ireland with something like a common purpose and common principles of action."

BETTER THAN WORSE.

It is not only Cardinal Manning, however, who is looking forward towards the effect to be produced on the religion of England by the extended franchise when it has been put into practice. Cardinal Manning hopes that the effect may be for the good of the country, and the support of Christianity—but a certain body of men are alarmed lest a different result may follow. We allude to the members of the Established Church, who feel some apprehension lest the efforts that will certainly be made to influence the new voters against the Establishment may prove successful, and a majority pledged to its destruction, be returned to Parliament. But touching the downfall of the Church of England, it is a matter that deserves the consideration of others besides the members of that Church as to whether it would not in fact prove a misfortune, and tend to hasten the decay of religion. We need hardly say that our sympathy for the Church of England as a religious system is very little. In some respects indeed, we consider it the most faulty of all the Protestant Sects, but, on the other hand, it has qualities that in some degree redeem it from these faults, and entitle it to the highest esteem that any Catholic can bestow upon a system of religion that he recognises as false. It undoubtedly occupies a position in England, that, were it lost, would be almost certainly taken up by very much inferior agencies, and it provides for a steady, and comparatively moderate teaching of Christian truths, that, failing its means, would either cease to be taught, or would become the subject of a teaching possibly grotesque and outrageous, and certainly exaggerated and

more or less coarse. With all its faults the Church of England preserves among its members a spirit of reverence and gravity, and is a medium of refinement in religion. Cardinal Manning, for example, can still remember with affection the church of his native parish, and can recall with pleasure his early studies as an Anglican of Holy Writ. If this Church with its ministry were swept away, then, or what would in the long run come to pretty much the same thing, if it were cast for support upon a people unaccustomed to the voluntary sustenance of religion, a downward step would be taken, and an influence that, on the whole, and everything being considered and allowed for, tends rather towards what is good would be undermined. The way of infidelity would be made still broader at once, or those sects whose very existence depends on the coarseness and want of culture of their adherents would be strengthened for a time, until the march of civilisation made it no longer possible for them to retain their followers.—Certain arguments, nevertheless, that have been urged for the preservation of the Established Church do but betray the cause they advocate and bring out into relief the faults that distinguish this Church above all other sects. We find, for example, the very want of unity—that characteristic that is so distinguishing a note of the Church of Christ—the very one at sight of which the unbelieving world should be converted—we find, that great want pleaded by the Bishop of Durham the other day, as a reason for the maintenance of the Establishment. “The promoters of disestablishment would supply them with the best arguments,” he said. “They called themselves Liberationists, and, therefore, it must be assumed that their leading motive was liberation. But he would ask—what Church was more free already than the Church of England? What were the two tests of freedom? They surely were these—freedom of opinion and freedom of practical development. The Church of England enjoyed both of those to a very large extent, and he looked upon it as their glory so long as there was a loyal adherence to the main doctrines of Christianity and a loyal and practical obedience to the Church, and so long as there was a great latitude of opinion allowed. The Church was a great gainer from that freedom—from the existence of schools of thought—and for the reason that no man or school of men was perfect all round, and if they tried to expel one school of the Church, the Church must be impoverished to that extent. “But who shall distinguish as to those ‘main doctrines of Christianity,’ or decide as to those doctrines that are indifferent or unimportant? Well, indeed, does Allie write as follows:—“Has the Anglican communion any one consistent faith concerning the Catholic Church, and the sacramental system, which is in fact the applying of the Incarnation to the mystical Body of Christ and the souls which belong to it? Who will venture to say that it has, as a whole? I speak not of this or that party, Evangelical, Latitudinarian, or High Church, or the Oxford movement, within it; but does the Anglican Church as a whole deliver to men any belief as to where the Catholic Church at this moment is; whether the Roman is part of it or not; whether Presbyterianism in Scotland is a branch of it or not; whether it is infallible or not; whether if General Councils may err, the whole Church may err, and teach falsehood for God’s truth. Each individual in the Anglican Church will have his own answer, or none, upon these questions. Yet all repeat: ‘I believe one Holy Catholic Church.’ How can they believe what they do not know anything about?” and so, he goes on to say, it is with regard to Baptism, and the Blessed Eucharist, and Penance, and the Apostolical Succession. How, then, shall it be known by Anglicans what are the ‘main doctrines of Christianity’? Are those only main doctrines upon which all Anglicans agree—if any such there be—and is their agreement the test by which the importance of the doctrines is to be judged—Infallibility being in this agreement? Or how shall there be a “loyal and practical obedience” to a Church that allows a “great latitude of opinion,” and leaves every man to decide for himself? But still, perhaps, it should be easy to obey an authority that throws loose the reins, and lets a man wander as he will. Obedience, nevertheless, would seem to imply some sort of headship or control. But this Bishop seems to glory in his Church’s greatest shame, and to find in the subordination of God to Cæsar the reason for her continuance. On the influence of worldly affairs also on the changes and variations of his Churchmen’s teaching he places much stress. But these are spiritual guides of at least a doubtful nature. “The freedom of thought was to a great extent due to the fact that the Church was established. The Church secured that freedom in two ways. First, the broad ægis of the law was held over all parties, and the triumphant majority for the moment had no power to oppress the minority. Secondly, by the continued establishment the clergy were brought into contact with the mind of the nation, and were themselves put in harmony with the manifold and varied interests of the nation. These two facts were a most valuable guarantee against narrowness.” The thought of the Church regulated by the laws of the temporal power, and the teaching of the clergy coloured by the interests of the day. Here, indeed, is no Church chosen out of the world, but one of the earth earthy. “This is its origin,” writes Allie again “this is the principle on which it is built, the subjection of the spiritual power to the civil in spiritual things, in faith, and in dis-

cipline. *Humanam conati sunt facere ecclesiam.* They attempted and they have succeeded. . . . Let those who can put their trust in such a Church and such an Episcopate, those who can feel their souls safe in such a system, work in it, think for it, write for it, pray for it, and *trust their souls in it.* Nevertheless, as we have said, the downfall of the English Establishment would most probably, as things are, be a misfortune to the country—for, at least, whatever be its faults, and howsoever great its inconsistencies and confusions, even a “human Church” is to be preferred to the synagogue of Satan, by which it would be replaced.

DR. CROKE
CAUSES A
COMMOTION.

ARCHBISHOP Croke has utterly horrified the London *Spectator*. The *Spectator* wants to know to what the Church of Rome is coming at all, and to what depths of degradation especially it is destined to sink in Ireland. He says the Archbishop is convincing the heretical world that some prelates of the Church have renounced all connection with the teaching of the New Testament as to the respect due to the law. But that is a little thing, for if the heretical world has not from the first been fully persuaded that all prelates of the Church were altogether astray as to the whole teaching of the New Testament what right, we should like to know, has it to be a heretical world, or what excuse can it urge for its position? Let the *Spectator* however, speak for himself. He is alluding to the Archbishop’s addresses:—“The yare certainly pernicious to the moral welfare of the people, and instructive only in showing our heretical world how entirely some prelates of the Church of Rome in Ireland, have broken free from the principles and precepts of the New Testament on the subject of the respect due to the administration of the law. Even in that address at Kingstown in which Archbishop Croke poured out the first fruits of his communings with the head of the Church and declared *himself* by the way, not the Church, ‘unchanged and unchangeable,’ his advice to the people to avoid breaches of the law was put in this very sinister form. —‘You must be prepared not to put yourselves in the power,—in the power of what are called the friends of law and order.’—He cannot even recommend obedience to the law without telling an uneducated crowd that the representatives of law, and order, are only so ‘regarded,’ and by implication at least that they are perfectly at liberty to regard them as anything but friends to that cause. This is a broad hint from one who boasts that he is ‘unchanged and unchangeable’ as to the interior attitude of Irishmen towards the law, a hint which is certainly very unlikely indeed to promote that outward observance of law and order which he verbally enforces upon Irishmen.”—But those who are called the friends of law and order while they are engaged in carrying out the provisions of an unjust and brutal system of coercion may well be held up to the scorn and suspicion of the people, a grinding tyranny being no where sanctioned by the New Testament. As to the objection made that the Archbishop had spoken of himself, and not the Church as unchanged and unchangeable, he was hardly there for the purpose of teaching a Catholic people their Catechism. But there is worse to come. “Then within a few days,” our contemporary goes on to say, “at Fethard, Archbishop Croke receives another address from a religious confraternity,—the confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus,—to which he replies:—‘If I were allowed to introduce anything profane into this matter, I should say that confraternities are the Land League of Heaven. Our National League was established here to break down the forces of a cruel and unjust monopoly amongst certain classes who dominated over this country for years, that is its object and aim. Our confraternities have a similar object and aim for heaven. The object of the National League is to fix the people happily on earth; the object of the confraternities is to give them life and glory in heaven.’” “It is hardly possible,” comments the *Spectator*, “to imagine violent politics dragged more completely by head and shoulders into the very heart of a religious subject than in this speech. We never heard before that there was supposed to be in the spiritual world a ‘cruel and unjust monopoly’ of the ‘life and glory of heaven.’”—Where then has our contemporary, the *Spectator*, been stopping his ears all these years—that is so far as the religious world is concerned? Has he not, indeed, heard of the “Lord’s elect”? or of those various sects that believe the Kingdom to belong to themselves alone? Do they not monopolise it, and cruelly as those whom they exclude may think? The *Spectator*, however, forces upon Dr. Croke’s words a meaning that the speaker did not intend to give them, and he fully explained the sense in which he made the comparison. But the *Spectator* is not particular as to exactness, when he deals with one who does justice to the Land League, nor is he himself anxious to avoid calumny and falsehood as is proved by his repeating the old unproven and unproveable accusations regarding the League. Here very respectable journalists and others have taken a license that must probably be allowed to them but only in virtue of the barefaced manner in which they lie, and will not refrain from lying. The true murder, however, is still to come, and all that the Archbishop has so far said is comparatively mere trifling: “But much the worst and most actively mischievous of Archbishop Croke’s addresses is that delivered at Banaha last week, in answer to

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

Leave Hokitika.	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 3	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
April 25	April 26	April 27	April 25	April 27	April 28	June 5
May 23	May 24	May 25	May 23	May 25	May 26	July 3
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 20	June 22	June 23	July 31
18	July 19	July 20	July 18	July 20	July 21	Aug 28
Aug 15	Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 15	Aug 17	Aug 18	Sept 25
Sept 12	Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 12	Sept 14	Sept 15	Oct 23
Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 10	Oct 12	Oct 13	Nov 20
Nov 7	Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 7	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 18

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

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

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

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

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

are made to Consignors, and every despatch observed in making up Account-sales and remitting proceeds. Advances are made also on Stations and Farm Properties, and on Growing Clips of Wool and Grain Crops.

MEMORANDUM FOR GUIDANCE OF COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.

FAT STOCK for sale at Burnside should be consigned to that Station to the order of the Company.

WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin. (A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with complete protection from the weather.)

WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE *not* to be offered in the Local Market, but for Shipment to London, should be consigned to Port Chalmers to the Company's order.

In every case it is strongly recommended that Advice, with full particulars, be sent by Post to the Company, Dunedin, before or along with the goods, in order that no delay or error may occur in taking delivery.

Printed Waybills, Consignment Notes, or Sample Bags will be sent by return post on application.

WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS supplied at Lowest Market Rates.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited) act as Agents for Malden Island Guano—universally acknowledged to be a most Valuable Fertiliser.

Any further particulars will be furnished by

DONALD STRONACH, Manager, Dunedin.

Offices: Bond Street, Dunedin

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHNSON AND CO.'S

GRAND ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

BEGINS ON

SATURDAY, 4th JULY.

MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

'an address from the members of the Bansha and Kilmoyle branch of the Irish National League.' Dr. Croke, in that reply, compares the state of Ireland now with the state of Ireland three years ago. 'Three years ago,' he said, 'Earl Spencer ruled and roped this country, assuming for granted that all who were arraigned as criminals were such in reality, and to be treated as such. To-day his Lordship is packing up his portmanteau, and to-morrow his face will be lost to Irish eyes, let us hope for ever.' 'Three years ago, Forster, and French, and Cornwall, and Clifford Lloyd, and hordes of other such amiable and immaculate folk, were omnipotent in Ireland. To-day they are impotent and in disgrace.' Such language as this, if it were used by the most violent of Irish agitators, would be as shameful as it is libellous. Everyone knows that Lord Spencer never assumed the guilt of a single criminal, that under his rule those who were tried were tried with all the guarantees of law, and that not a few were acquitted and released, and that the justice of the sentence of those who were condemned and executed was only traversed in exceptional cases, even by politicians as furious and unscrupulous as Archbishop Croke. To talk of Earl Spencer as 'ruling and roping' the country, and as assuming the guilt of everyone accused of crime, is as deliberate and intentional a calumny as was ever invented by men wholly given up to the violence of their own furious passions. To bracket Mr. Forster's name and Mr. Clifford Lloyd's name with that of a man convicted of unnatural crime, is a sort of outrage so gross, that in a great ecclesiastic of the Roman Church it amounts to an open repudiation of the moral law, and sets a great example of such repudiation to all the priests and laity of Ireland." But the whole voice of Ireland has accused Lord Spencer of those very things of which Archbishop Croke holds him guilty, and no attempt has been made to clear him in the sight of the people. His victims, indeed, may have had the pretended benefit of all the law affords, but they who are experienced in the trials of Irish political prisoners know what that means. There were such men as French to work up the evidence against them, and with packed juries and suborned witnesses Lord Spencer, or those permanent officials under whose pressure, as we are told on high authority, he acted, could obtain what end they pleased. It was not, moreover, a furious agitator but a grave prelate who had kept himself aloof from the national movement that asked for the inquiry into Miles Joyce's case and it was refused to him. As to the association of the names of Messrs. Forster and Lloyd with those of French and Cornwall, the fault is not Dr. Croke's, nor is there anything scandalous in a mention by the Archbishop of a fact of which all Ireland is aware. These men were associated in the misgovernment and oppression of the country, and Mr. Trevelyan, as honourable as Mr. Forster, and his successor in office, shielded the convicted felon from the consequences of his crime so long as it was possible for him to do so. It is of advantage to the cause of Ireland that these undoubted and undeniable facts, whatever be the disgrace that they may entail, should be kept before the public, and the champions of that cause, of whom Dr. Croke is a chief and honourable one, are fully justified in reminding the country and the world of them. The matter cannot be buried in oblivion to spare the feelings, or relieve the reputation of any individual, let him be who he may, so long as exposure is necessary to force the truth of a situation requiring amendment on unwilling minds, and to prove that the men who have been reviled, punished, and persecuted for attempting to amend that situation have been cruelly and falsely dealt with. That the boldness of Dr. Croke dismays the enemies of the Irish cause, and puts to the blush many who, perhaps, might otherwise have paid but little attention to it, is a matter that need not surprise us. Nor need we see the danger of disedification or scandal in the indignation expressed by such people that a dignitary of the Church should play such a part. Religion can never suffer from the exposure of evil, and from the upholding of a cause that is right and just, and in these alone it is that Dr. Croke is engaged, however plainly he may speak.

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 Kalkoura, 16 cases Men's and Boys' Clothing, and in consequence of the desperate scarcity of Beady 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.

The *Madras Mail* writes that a few days ago a gentleman residing in Pondicherry discovered, on arising in the early morning, a dead cobra under the cot upon which he had been sleeping, and his dog lying by its side, apparently in the last agonies of death; the snake measured five feet nine inches. The dog was a country-bred half-bull, and a great pet, but not at all ferocious. On examination it was found to have been bitten severely in three different places. Every effort was used, by Europeans and native, supposed to be skilled in such matters, to save the faithful creature's life, but no signs of recovery appeared until an itinerant "snake-charmer" turned up and undertook to cure the dog for Rs. 10, which he did in the course of a few hours. The affair happened four days ago, and the dog is now perfectly well, and apparently none the worse for his fight with the cobra.—*Mail*.

THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

CHAPTER XX.

THE END OF CHRISTOPHER'S ROMANCE.

Paul wrote later: "I was reading to her aloud in a safe green refuge which we had sought out of the heat. I had chosen a volume of very sweet, old-fashioned poetry, which treats of the passion of love with more delicacy, and not less fervor, than some of our modern poets think well to use. We stopped to laugh at a squirrel, who had put his nose out of a tree; and she said, as if the squirrel had reminded her of something, or she had not been thinking of the squirrel after all—

"I have heard that you are a poet. Will you show me some of your rhymes?"

"I did not stop to ask her who had told her a thing so monstrous. Some verses I had just written lay in the book I held in my hand. I had not thought of showing them to her, nor anything of the kind. She would pity me again. Yet some wild whim seized me, and I put the paper in her hand.

"There is a secret in this," I said. "If you find it, be tender with it."

"She was taken by surprise, and the paper fluttered as she opened it. I stood a little aloof while she read my crazy lines. I don't know what I had hoped for as I watched her read. A blush, a confusion, a look of consciousness without displeasure. What right had I to look for these, after a former rebuff? Had I seen them I should have spoken, and learned the truth, and the whole truth; but nothing of the kind met my eyes. Her face got a little paler as she read, and there was a look of grief on it when she had done; her arm dropped by her side, and she crushed the paper into the heart of her folded hand.

"Such love ought to be returned," she said coldly. "I am very sorry." And we parted like two people made of ice. I hope I am sufficiently snubbed now; I shall return to Australia as soon as I have brought her safely to Monasterlea."

"She was right to think that he is a poet," said May. "At least, he can write love songs."

She was talking to herself in a certain little inn chamber, her own for the time, where of late she had given herself up to many grave dreams and reveries. It was a chamber very fit for a young maid to dream in, with a passion-flower running all round the window, looking out upon a waterfall descending with swift gleams of light into a melancholy tarn, whose perpetual splash and dip made a restless murmur of music through the place night and day.

"If I were in his place I would scorn to write them to her!" May opened her shut hand, and flung a little ball of crumpled paper fiercely to the other end of the room, and then followed a long silence in the chamber, except for the music that was coming in through the window. She was kneeling at the open sash with her head crushed up for coolness against the broad clustered leaves of the passion-flower, and the silence was to her a long, fevered space of confused reflection, into which we have no more right to pry than into a private letter of the contents of which the owner has not yet possessed himself. The music from without was led by a haymaking woman down in the meadows below the inn, who, in a round supple voice, was singing a winding Irish tune ripe with melody. She had been singing every day and all day long for a week, and each time she sang it, it had seemed to become sweeter and softer, growing familiar to May's listening ears. Now the words of Paul's song wandered down into the meadows from the corner where they had been so ignominiously flung, and set themselves to the tune as if by magic. They matched with the measure, and they wound themselves into the melody, and the waterfall made an accompaniment as it drummed and crushed and tinkled in the tarn.

At this time Aunt Martha had quite lost patience with the son of her adoption. Why should he look so gloomy? What cause had he for grief of any kind? Was not all the world shining on him? An inheritance in prospect—and—and—Miss Martha could go no further. She was too loyal to her niece to declare even to her own thoughts that a young man here among them might have May for a wife. It was different from building castles while he was at the other side of the world; but it was not for this ending, she was forced to confess, that Aunt Martha had left her nest under the belfry of Monasterlea, and taken to gipsy ways at her stay-at-home time of life. She had hoped that, in giving up her own comfort, she was at least doing something towards uniting two young hearts; now it seemed that she had been doing no such thing. After pondering over the matter very deeply, she shifted the blame from Paul, and persuaded herself that May must be in the wrong. Thinking over this, her anxiety got the better of her discretion.

"Aunt Martha," said May one evening in the twilight, when Paul was absent, and Miss Martha fidgety, but knitting in apparent peace, "I am terribly tired of this place. Let us go home!"

"Sit down here, child, and let me speak to you. You move about the room so you make me dizzy. If I speak to you in one corner, you are in another before I have done; and I can't tell where my answer is coming from. I want to ask you a question."

"Here I am, aunt, steady as a rock?"

"You have seen more of Paul than I have done lately. Do you think he has any intention of marrying and settling down in his own country? In his mother's place, I should like to see him settled, for many reasons."

May knew too well what was passing in her aunt's mind. The humiliating folly must be driven out wholly and without delay, even if Paul's secret must be dragged forth for the purpose.

"I think nothing is more unlikely," she said with emphasis. "Indeed—it is not fair—we must not speak of it—but he has met with a disappointment which it seems he cannot get over. He will return to Australia before long."

THE FORMAL OPENING OF
S. T. 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 Lord-
ship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington.

President—Right Rev. Dr. Redwood.

Rector—Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

Day Scholars ... 3 " "

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

Entrance Fee ... 3 Guineas.

EXTRAS.

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

OUTFIT.

Each student requires the following outfit:—

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

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FACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,

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PIANOS! PIANOS!

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The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock of

SHEET MUSIC IN THE COLONY.

And Special Terms are made to Teachers and the Profession.

Note the Address:

31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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Protestantism and Catholicity Compared in their Effects on
the Civilisation of Europe, with notes by Rev. James Balmes. Price,
16s; by post, 17s 6d.

Pure Wax Candles for the Altar, size 4; price 4s per pound.

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202 Princes Street
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Catalogues forwarded on application. Managers of Schools and
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on a Sheet (for Circles of the Living Rosary), and
The Catechism ordered by the National Synod of Maynooth, &c.

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(Opposite National Bank),
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S H A M R O C K H O T E L

SPEY STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

THOMAS SCULLY ... PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel is centrally located in the principal business
part of the town, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway
Station. It has undergone thorough renovation. The Bed Rooms
are lofty and well ventilated. The accommodation is second to none
in Southland. Nothing but the best Liquors sold on the premises.

Note the Address:—

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

MONASTERY OF THE IMMACULATE CON-
CEPTION, NELSON.

There will be for the future two separate Boarding Schools, the
High and the Select.

TERMS:

High School ... 40 guineas per annum.

Select School ... £30 per annum.

The ordinary course at the High School includes French, Illumina-
ting, and all kinds of Fancy Work.

Parents wishing to send their children to the Convent as
Boarders should apply immediately to the Rev. Mother Prioress from
whom all further particulars may be obtained.

THE DUNEDIN DENTAL SURGERY,
Over Mr. Bannister's Octagon Drug Hall,
CORNER GEORGE STREET AND OCTAGON.

S. M Y E R S A N D C O.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Specialists in Artificial Dentistry.

Guarantee success in the most difficult cases.

SINGLE TOOTH, 10s. SETS EQUALLY MODERATE.
Entrance Private Door.

MESSRS. COLE AND SPRINGER beg respectfully

to inform their friends and the public generally that they
have Purchased the Business lately carried on by Mr. John Lewis,
and intend carrying on the same in conjunction with their present
business.

Funerals conducted in Town or Country in first-class style and
to suit all Classes. Charges in all cases strictly moderate. COLE AND
SPRINGER, Undertakers, Builders, and Funeral Furnishers, 152
George street, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

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

May announced this from a vantage-ground at the back of her aunt's chair; but she need not have been so cunning. Miss Martha's failing eyes were no way keen in the shifting dusk.

"A disappointment!" The old lady sat erect in her chair, and an afflicting idea went whirling through her head. "I hope—May!—you have not refused him!"

"No, no, no!" said May breathless. "Oh, aunty! you make a very great mistake!"

"Do I," said Miss Martha, meekly, in sad bewilderment at this proof of perversity of the heart of man. "Have I really made such a mistake as that? And yet—"

But May was gone; and it was no use to go on talking to the empty walls.

So the little party returned home under a cloud of gloom. As Miss Martha sat down thankfully under her own roof, she called herself an old fool for castle-building and match-making, for worrying herself at her time of life, when she ought to have peace. May felt like a stranger in returning to her home. Something had gone out of her life, and something had come into it, since she had last crossed the threshold of her familiar room; but that was her own affair, and the walls must not know it. Paul looked pale and worn when he took his place at the table with them that evening, as unlike as possible to the joyful Paul who had sat down there on that first evening, now more than a month ago.

He had fallen back so completely under the old shadow, that he was saying to himself, as he ate his bread, that he was a man accursed, who could never expect to be loved. Already here was the working of his evil influence. These friends who had gladly welcomed him had grown cold and constrained. A shadow had come over May, who had been so blithe with him at first. He would take leave of her to-night, and for the future think no more of being happy.

The little brown parlor was full of s'arlight, when Miss Martha went out to talk to old Nanny about the pigs. And Paul snatched the opportunity, and began to say farewell to May. He began so suddenly, she was so utterly without the key to his meaning, that half of his wild things had been said before she began to guess what he was saying.

"I feared I should bring my shadow with me," he was declaring when she caught the drift of his words, "and I tried to keep away, and I could not. The memory of your face haunted me, and brought me back to your side. I love you as no one will ever love you again. What does it matter? You pity me, I know. Some day I may be glad to remember it; but now it cannot help me. For I have been fool enough to hope that I could win your entire love; that you could save me from a curse; that I might live and die as blest a man as love ever made happy. Your pity has twice warned me, and yet I speak to you like this; but it is because you will never see me any more. I chill you with my presence, and I am going away. I trust you may be happy. I hope that Mr. Lee may love and cherish—"

Here Paul paused and panted, and looked able to punish Mr. Lee if the devotion of that unknown rival should be found faulty in its measure. Before he could finish his sentence, the parlour was thrown open, and Bridget thrust herself in, with a sly, subdued grin upon her buxom face.

"There's a gentlemen outbye wants to see ye, Miss. Despert anxious he is, Miss, if you please."

"A gentleman!" said May. With new life dancing at her heart, with an inclination to laugh and to cry, with fear and delight, and a slight sense of the ridiculous all struggling within her at once, she seized upon some flower-pots, and began settling them in their stand, that Bridget might not see her face and the shaking of her hands. A gentleman! Bridget's announcement was as strange as if she had said, "There is a troop of soldiers come to arrest you"; but May did not know at the moment whether it was a strange thing or not. She only wished that Bridget would go away, so that Paul would speak again.

"Yes, Miss. A fine big gentleman wid a spanking horse Mither Lee is his name, an' he says—"

Paul had turned his back on the unwelcome Bridget, and was standing at the open window looking out. When Bridget said, "Mither Lee," he put his hand on the sill, vaulted quickly out, and disappeared.

May sat down, and stared pitifully at her hand-maiden. Had the lass been but away she might have held out a finger to keep Paul by her side; but Bridget's presence was a broad fact, in every sense of the word; and Paul was gone away. Not forever, oh, no, not forever! That would be too mad, when she had not even answered him nor said good-bye.

"He said, Miss," went on Bridget, in her ignorance, "that he would not come in, but axes as a favour that you yourself would spake a word with him outbye."

"Very well; let him wait. Bridget, go for my handkerchief, if you please, on the table, in my drawer, in my room."

Bridget gone, she flew to the window, peeped across the sash, thrust herself across the sash. She could see faintly the moors, the meadows, the white path, the distant stile; but there was no Paul anywhere to be seen.

"Paul!" she whispered softly, "Paul," she wailed more audibly; but he was not lurking anywhere within the reach of a timid voice. She drew back and leaned sickening, against the wall; and then Bridget came back with the handkerchief, and there was nothing to be done but to go out and meet Christopher Lee.

(To be continued.)

When worn down and ready to take your bed, American Co.'s Hop Bitters is what you need to relieve you. See

Ayer's Agree Cure is intended to act as an antidote to malarial fevers, and all diseases generated by marsh, swamp or slough. Science has brought this remedy high to perfection. No quinine, no arsenic, nor injurious drug enters into its composition. Chemistry and the healing art have combined to make it the curative triumph of the age we live in.

Goet's Corner.

"BRACE UP."

(BY PATRICK SARSEFIELD CASSIDY.)
No man e'er sailed life's changeful sea
With prosperous weather all the way,
With sparkling waves, winds fair and free,
And ne'er a dangerous bar nor bay,
All meet their storms, and straits, and shoals,
And drink of danger's desperate cup.
When comes the hour to try men's souls,
Jump to your feet and act,—"Brace up!"

And trouble—well, who does not know
That is the legacy of man?
Life's poison plant, whose vapours blow
Across our paths to blast and ban?
But if in world with cares o'ercast
We sometimes must of sorrow sup,
Let's try to shorten the repast,
Strike for the sunshine, and "brace up."

'Tis well remembered that all men
Their shadows carry with them still,
And now they trudge Depression's glen,
And now they walk Joy's sunlit hill.
When one we meet in pathway drear,
And weak from woe's life-sapping cup,
Let's strike him on the back, and cheer,
And tell him: "Lift your heart; brace up."

None holds the right to scatter gloom,
His shadow over others spread;
Men want to live 'mid light and bloom,
And not in caverns of the dead.
Away, ye scribbling men of grief,
We will not share your coward's cup.
Who steals our cheer is quaking thief—
Contempt on him who won't "brace up."

There's sunshine plenty in the world
To spare the darkest soul a ray,
And then with Hope's brave flag unfurled,
And courage crowned to light the way,
Tell grim misfortune, envy, hate,
We will not drink your wretched cup,
Nor can the most malignant fate
Crush out the man who will "brace up."

"What will you have" the mighty King
Asked the philosopher of old,
"Stand back!" Don't take from me the thing
You cannot give—the sunshine's gold."
A wise philosopher wert thou,
And deep you'd drink of Wisdom's cup;
Let us when sorrow strikes the brow
Step to the sunshine and "brace up."

Inspiring words, most potent phrase,
All life's philosophy you hold,
You tell us, look for brighter days,
You give us courage, brave and bold.
Whate'er the blinding blow we feel,
Whate'er may be the proffered cup,
Oh, let the spirit never kneel
To ill-faced fortune, but "brace up."

—New York Sun.

An anti-clerical congress has lately been holding its meetings at Rom. Its object is to raise opposition to the Church and the clergy in all parts of the world. Among the foreign delegates Mr. Bradlaugh is said to have represented England.

The Congress of the Catholic Circles of French working-men was recently opened at Paris under the presidency of M. de Mun. Among other distinguished foreigners present was Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, well known for his warm sympathies with the working classes and the interest which he has long taken in the improvement of their social condition.

Following is an exact copy of a composition in history by a little ten-year-old girl attending one of the secondary schools of Lancaster, Pa. The thoughts, dates, punctuation and spelling all prove that the little lady is endowed with striking originality: "1. William Penn was born in Boston in 1607. His father was a soap and candle maker but William did not like that trade. Then the government owed his father a large sum of money and when he died it was given all to William Penn. He was the first white man who founded Pennsylvania. He founded Pennsylvania because His name was William Penn. William Penn joined the Quakers but his father did not like it. And he discovered America in the year 1492. 2. George Washington the first president of the United States born in Virginia in the year. When George was a little boy he would never tell a lie. Because he thought it was not nice. It is not nice neither. He studied all kinds of things to be a president. 3. Abraham Lincoln was born in Wales in 1599. His father was a wool-comber, but Abraham did not like that trade. One day Abraham was standing on the rail-road, and a man by the name of Gitue came behind him and shot him. Then he got put in jail for it. But it was not nice of him because he shot him on the rail-road. 4. Roger Williams discovered America 1492."

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Walton Park	18s per ton.
Small Do.	16s "
Kaitangata	26s "
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Of every description.

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

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

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

Iron Fretwork and General Castings.
Repairs effected.

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

DENTISTRY.

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No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

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Dodd's Buildings,
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B

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

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FASHIONABLE AND ANATOMICAL
BOOTMAKER,
CORNER ALBANY AND LEITH STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

Requests the attention of his Friends and the Public to his large and Superior Stock of Imported and Colonial Boots, Shoes, etc., also to the fact that he 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.

J. MACFIE,
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),

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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 Bedrooms, Parlours, Sitting-rooms, etc.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

PEACOCK HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

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

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

Wines, Beers, and Spirits of the best quality.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Proprietor.

CROWN HOTEL
RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of Rooms for families.

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

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

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IRONMONGERS,
97 George street, Dunedin,

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reductions are genuine.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO.
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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.

CLUB HOTEL,
GORE.

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

This Hostelry offers first-class 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 be 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 MacLaggan 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 nest Hearse of modern design, built by Messrs. Robin and Co., and are now prepared to conduct funerals, plainly or fully furnished, as 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).

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

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Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

W. H. TERRY,

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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

At the inquest of the infant child Hair, of Otahuhu, a verdict of death from match-poisoning was returned. A rider was submitted by the jury—"That it is the duty of the Government to take into consideration the advisability of prohibiting the importing of poisonous matches."

The residence of Mr. James O'Shea, merchant, in Bidwell street, Wellington, has been totally destroyed by fire. The furniture was saved. The fire was caused by a curtain accidentally coming in contact with a lighted candle. There are no insurances.

A proclamation has been issued at Sydney notifying that all vessels arriving from French ports will be placed in quarantine in consequence of the presence of cholera at Marseilles.

Lord Wolseley has been created a viscount for his services in Egypt.

In both Houses of Parliament on Wednesday night votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the British forces engaged in the Egyptian campaign for their services. In the House of Lords the principal speeches were made by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Huntingdon, and Lord Carington; and in the House of Commons by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, all of whom lauded the gallantry of the New South Wales contingent. It was asserted that the loyalty shown by the British Colonies was adding new strength to the Empire.

SATURDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Seddon said that the member for Gladstone had a certain matter to bring up against himself respecting the Kumara Sludge Channel No. 2, which he hoped the hon. member would now state openly before the House. Captain Sutter said he desired it to be understood that he was not actuated by any personal feeling in the action he was about to take against the member for Kumara. He had a communication to make which affected the hon. member very seriously, and which, he thought, would astonish the House. He found that the member for Kumara had been for a number of years urging that the Kumara Sludge Channel No. 2 should be constructed by the Government. He read a number of telegrams from Mr. Seddon to the members of the Government in reference to the construction of the work, and also had a contract for the construction of the work, which was signed by R. J. Seddon and five others. The contract was for £2433 18s 1d. He also said there were several petitions from miners praying against the cutting of the channel. He pointed out that the Minister for Mines had said that the work was private property, and the Government had no responsibility whatever in connection with it. He had brought his motion in under the Disqualification Act, and he hoped the Government would allow him a committee to inquire into the whole matter, as he considered the member for Kumara had come under the penal clause of that Act by holding a Government contract whilst being a member of the House. He then moved that all correspondence and a copy of the contract in connection with the Kumara Sludge Channel No. 2 be laid before the House. The Hon. R. Stout said the Government had constructed the sludge channel in question. As it became necessary to widen this channel for the convenience of miners, the late Minister for Mines had recommended that a new channel should be created, and the present Government had set a sum on the Estimates for the purpose last year. Owing to the estimated cost, however, being about £10,000, he (Mr. Stout) recommended that the local bodies should construct the work themselves. He said it was after decided that the member for Kumara and others should enter into a bond to the extent of £750, so as to provide that no damage should result from the construction of the channel, and to remove the Government from any responsibility that might be incurred in the construction of the work. He pointed out that the member for Kumara had no contract with the Government at all in the matter, and if onus were to be attached to anyone it should be to himself (Mr. Stout), as he had advised Mr. Seddon to adopt the course he had taken. As far as he knew, the member for Kumara had no interest whatever in the sludge channel. The reason why the bond was entered into between Mr. Seddon and the Government was to relieve the Government of any liability, and also to provide that no harm would result to other miners from the construction of the work. He would not oppose the motion for the production of the papers asked for. Mr. Seddon said the origin of the matter was that in 1878 the then Minister for Mines was visiting Kumara, and the miners represented to him that a large exodus of miners would take place unless something was done to construct a channel to carry away the tailings. On the strength of that recommendation the channel was constructed. He then gave a detailed account of the progress of the two channels, and defended his own action in the matter at some length. He contended that the whole transaction was a fair and straightforward one, and if any advantage had been gained by anyone in connection with the matter it was the Government of the Colony. He feared no committee to inquire into the matter. The Hon. W. J. M. Larnach said the member for Kumara had given an intelligible and truthful account of the whole matter, at any rate, as far as he knows, since his connection with the Mines Department. He thought the whole thing arose out of the anxiety of the member for Gladstone to show that too much money had been spent on the goldfields. He contended that a committee was not necessary, but thought the House should now decide the matter. The Hon. R. Stout moved that a committee be appointed, to consist of Messrs. Bruce, J. O. Buckland, Conolly, Fraser, Hislop, Hursthouse, Moss, Sutter, and the mover, to consider the matter, and report in 10 days. Agreed to.

A curious petition is being circulated by the Wellington Working Men's Club for presentation to Sir George Grey. One of the promoters has sent a copy to Christchurch, from which it appears that the petitioners pray Sir George to elaborate some scheme where-

by those who wish to avail themselves of it may be enabled to emigrate to South Africa, because (the petition sets out *inter alia*) "all the best of the land in New Zealand has gone into the hands of a few people, or into those of mercantile corporations. The majority of those of us who came here to seek homesteads have been disappointed, and taxation yearly becomes heavier."

The Prince of Wales urges that an exhibition of Australian living fish, which would be suitable for acclimatisation, should be made at the forthcoming Colonial Exhibition.

Despatches are to hand from Admiral Paschin, commanding the German squadron at Zanzibar, which state that on the 11th inst. he presented an ultimatum to the Sultan. The Sultan has replied to the ultimatum recognising the supremacy of Germany, and withdrawing his troops from the disputed territory.

MONDAY.

It is generally believed that the Sultan of Zanzibar will comply with the demands of Germany, and refrain from molesting the chiefs under her protection.

The frozen meat by the Orient steamer Austral is selling at 4d per lb.

The Federation Enabling Bill has received the Royal assent.

For their services at Suakim, the New South Wales contingent have been awarded a clasp and a gratuity of £2 a piece to private, the amount being increased for those occupying a higher rank.

The following cablegrams have appeared in the Melbourne Age:—It is rumoured that the Czar is adopting a more openly belligerent attitude with regard to the Afghan frontier question. It is further reported that M. de Giers is about to resign his position. The Russian fleet in the Baltic has been ordered to winter at Helingsfors, Gulf of Finland, and remain in readiness for active service. The tone of Russia has become very bellicose towards England. Extensive naval preparations are being made in Russian ports. Large supplies and munitions are being forwarded to the fleet stationed at Vladivostok. Referring in the House of Lords on the 4th August to the Afghan frontier question, the Marquis of Salisbury declared his belief that Russia was dallying with the matter in order to gain time to obtain fuller information in regard to the topography of the country.

The Imperial Parliament was formerly prorogued on Friday. The Speech from the Throne alludes to the failure of the expedition despatched to relieve the beleaguered garrison at Khartoum, and while regretting that their object was not attained, expresses pride at the action of the troops engaged in the campaign, and satisfaction with the skill displayed by their commanders. The loyal offer of assistance tendered by the various Colonies had been received with great pleasure. Mention is especially made of the offer of New South Wales, troops from which Colony served with distinction in the Sudan. Referring to affairs in Egypt, the Speech states that although the death of the Madhi had to some extent lessened the difficulties attending the performance of various duties in Egypt which had fallen upon her Majesty's advisers, the Government had determined not to reduce their efforts to finally find good government and order in that country. The friendliest intercourse continues to be maintained with all Powers. Negotiations with Russia are still proceeding, which, it is to be hoped will speedily lead to a peaceful settlement of the Russo-Afghan frontier question. Alluding to India the Speech announces that steps are being taken to place the north-west frontier in an adequate state of defence. Her Majesty has much pleasure in giving her assent to the Australasian Federation Enabling Bill, and to other bills, more especially those providing for the amendment of the criminal law, the facilitating land purchase in Ireland, and providing for the better housing of the poor. Regret is expressed that depression in trade still continues. The Royal Commission, which has been appointed to inquire into the causes of the inactivity, will give special attention to the question whether legislation cannot be provided which will tend to alleviate the present depression of the state of affairs in the United Kingdom. In conclusion the Speech announces that an early dissolution will take place, and trusts those electors to whom the franchise has been extended by the recent act of Parliament will exercise the powers thus conferred on them with sobriety and discernment.

TUESDAY.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times* wires as follows:—I hear that at an informal meeting of the Opposition, held this evening, it was announced that Sir J. Vogel had consented to resign, in order to relieve his colleagues of the embarrassments which surround them. It was proposed to await accurate information upon this before taking formal action in the House in the direction of giving notice of a want of confidence motion. This, coupled with the difficulty as to leadership, no doubt influenced the postponement of active operations.

A largely attended meeting of burgesses was held at Grahamstown last night to consider the steps to be taken to urge the Government to proceed with the construction of the Thames Valley line. A resolution was adopted that this meeting is of opinion that the improved prospects of the district demand the more earnest prosecution of railway works from Thames to Te Aroha—viz., by at once inviting tenders for the bridges over the five creeks between Kopua and Hikuta, which will complete the formation of the line as far as the present contract extends; also that surveys and working drawings for the continuation of the line to Te Aroha should be at once undertaken, and immediately thereafter a contract be let for the construction of this important section of the Thames-Te Aroha railway. It was also resolved that copies of the foregoing should be forwarded to the Government and members for the districts of Thames, Coromandel, Waikato, and Tauranga, requesting them to act in concert in urging the Government to place a sufficient sum on the Estimates to accomplish the works, and pointing out that though seven years have elapsed since the railway was begun not one mile is yet open for public traffic.

Up to date 275,433 sacks of grain have been delivered in Timaru by road and rail (exclusive of purchases by millers which will be

£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.

IN 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 Nuns' 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, 3/1, 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 BULLER.

SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the RELIGIOUS OF "NOTRE DAME DES MISSIONS," BARBADOS STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

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 them to sell and

GIVE GOOD VALUE
At such Prices as will
DEFY COMPETITION.

A glance at the following few Prices quoted will convince:—
Teas in Boxes from 12s. 6d. upwards
Teas in Packets 1s. 6d. per lb.
Sugars 3d. " "
Sperm Candles 8d. " "
Soap 6d. per bar "
Sardines, large size 10d. " tin "
Assorted English Sauces, 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. PITT was 10 years with MR. S. NASHBROOK, 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.

NOONDAY OIL,

Now Landing, ex Rebecca Crowell, from Boston.

Insist on having NOONDAY OIL from your Grocer.
Get the best—brilliant, safe.

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

Every tin stamped to avoid counterfeits.

To be had from all first-class Grocers.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Agents for this Journal in their respective districts:—

- OAMARU Mr J. CAGNEY
- TIMARU " T. O'DRISCOLL
- TEMUKA " T. S. GENTLEMAN
- GERALDINE " M. CONNOLLY
- WAIMATE " T. O'CONNOR
- LAWRENCE " J. ROUGHAN
- MILTON " J. SCANLAN

made up next week). Prices for both wheat and oats promise to harden.

In consequence of the large number of liberated convicts who have been arriving in New South Wales lately from New Caledonia, Premier Stuart has addressed a remonstrance to the Imperial Government on the subject.

The meeting between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria will take place at the Kremlin, Moscow, on the 21st inst.

The German Press, referring to the reported action of Germany in annexing Caroline Island, repudiates as entirely obsolete the Spanish claims to a Protectorate over that territory.

It is currently reported that Khalifa Abdoolah, who assumed succession to the Mahdi, has been killed in a riot amongst the Arabs at Khartoum.

WEDNESDAY.

Dr. Chilton has been dismissed by the Government from the position of resident surgeon of the Wellington Hospital. He was offered the alternative of resigning, but refused. In connection with his dismissal all the nurses in the hospital, with the exception of three, have had their services dispensed with. In the absence of the Colonial Secretary, however, the Premier had issued instructions that the nurses were to be received back into the hospital last-night.

The steamers *Massilia* and *Lusitania*, which have been doing duty for some time as armed cruisers, left Sydney on Tuesday for England in accordance with Admiral Tryon's instructions to report themselves to the Admiralty.

THURSDAY.

The first section of the Wellington-Manawatu railway from Wellington to Faramatta will be opened for traffic on the 24th September.

Earl Carnarvon, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by the Countess, is making a tour of the west of Ireland. The Vice-regal party has met so far with a hearty reception.

The commercial depression which has prevailed for some time past in the United States shows signs of diminution, and trade generally is improving.

Cholera continues to spread in the South of France, and several cases have appeared at Toulon.

A man assuming the garb of a priest, and giving the name of Father Kanavacks, has been arrested in India as a Russian spy. He is thought to be identical with the ex-Communist, Oliver Pain, who, it is believed, recently kept the Mahdi informed of the movements and strength of the British troops in Egypt. The *Standard*, however, states that Russia has made modified proposals to the English Government with regard to the occupancy of the Zulfikar Pass, and that a peaceful settlement of the frontier difficulty is expected to ensue.

FIGURES OF HELL.

(From the *Catholic World*.)

LONGMAN said—and that famous publisher ought to have known—that "it was the title that sold a book." I was reminded of this saying when I chanced to glance at a book, with the unwinning and uncanny title of 'Figures of Hell,' that somehow had strayed into my library—often seen there, but never opened once because of its title. For the first time I recognized in the name of the author one of the most celebrated women of this country, and, wondering what she had to say about intemperance, I read a few pages and then—I read the book to the end.

Since Helper's 'Impending Crisis' no unprofessional writer has shown a greater power of massing facts and hurling them with Grant-like force on the enemy, than Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. They first repel, then attract, then astound the reader; for, the first repugnance to statistics overcome, the story they tell amazes by its revelations and arouses the moral sense to aggressiveness by its lessons.

Without quoting more than one figure in a hundred, and arranging them in a new order for a swift review—referring to the book itself for the amplest statistical proofs—let me present some of the startling facts that this writer has marshalled in war-like, stern array.

The year selected ended June 30, 1881—the last year of authenticated Federal returns available at the time the book was written. The totals would be at least ten per cent. higher for the year that ends in June, 1885.

In 1881 these facts were undisputable:

We imported of different liquors	Gallons.	7,556,603
We manufactured of distilled spirits	69,127,206
We manufactured of fermented liquors	443,641,868

Making in all 520,325,677 gallons of intoxicating liquors that were imported, manufactured, and sold in the United States in a single year! In round numbers—as we were then fifty millions—we consumed ten gallons and two-fifths of a gallon for every man, woman, and child; or, reckoning families as groups of five, one gallon each and every week for each and every family, making three drinks a day for each and every member. This estimate leaves out of account all secretly-made or "moonlight" whiskeys, and others. Every day we drink 1,425,560 gallons—23,511,000 glasses; or every second we drink 330 glasses, never stopping a single second, night nor day, from the New Year's birth to the Old Year's death. So much for quantity; now for cash cost of it.

Our imported liquors retailed for	Dollars.	67,274,032
Our home-made spirits retailed for	207,381,618
Our home-made fermented liquors retailed for	443,641,868

Showing that we paid in one year for intoxicating liquors the vast sum of 718,297,518

Striking off, to make round numbers, the eighteen old millions, and estimating population at fifty millions, these figures show that we spend for drink no less than 14dols. for each and every person in the United States, 70dols. for each and every family, 1,967,933dols. daily, and every second—"every time the clock ticks," as Mrs. Thompson puts it—2276dols.!

These figures, striking as they are, do not tell the whole story; they show the money-cost only of the liquor-traffic to the people. There are other and almost as serious consequential damages to be estimated in considering the gross expenses of the drinking habit.

There is an army of no less than 909,980 persons—adult males for the greater part—employed in the manufacture and sale of liquors in the United States. This is one to every sixty of the entire population—one adult person to every group of twelve families. These men (and necessarily they are mostly able-bodied men) are taken from productive—that is to say, wealth-producing—employments; they are a tax on the workers, adding no one element of prosperity to the common wealth of the nation. At the low wages which all of them could earn they would receive every year of 300 days (thus allowing a large percentage for holidays and sick-days) the great sum of 272,994,000 dols. Who can estimate the annual loss of permanent wealth that this aggregate of wages implies and suggests?

Supposing that every man employed in making and distributing intoxicating liquors should remain a good citizen, as many of them are apart from their traffic, yet we cannot regard their withdrawal from the normal and wealth-producing industries as the most serious consequential damage done to the nation by the drinking habit. There remain the more direct damages of crime and its cost, which include the grievous burden of the expensive machinery demanded for its repression and punishment.

The Federal statistics show that there are in the United States "600,000 persons daily incapacitated for labor by reason of liquor." This number includes the drunkards, the criminals, the insane, and the paupers who have been dragged down into the ranks of these classes by the direct and recognized influence of using intoxicating drinks.

At one dollar a day, in a year of 300 days, this army of 600,000 persons placed *hors du travail* by the drinking habit, could have earned 180,000,000 dols., which, added to the other totals of money-cost and the loss of services of the army of makers and sellers—estimating these services on the wage-basis only—amount to the stupendous aggregate of 1,171,291,518 dols., per annum!

"This vast sum," writes Mrs. Thompson, "is 23 dols. per capita for every man, woman, and child in the country. It is nearly equal to our entire gold, silver, and paper circulation combined. It would build and equip 30,000 miles of railroad—nearly one-third as many as are now in operation; pay the cost of the public-schools for fifteen years, erect and maintain twelve thousand colleges; send out and support 1,200,000 missionaries; pay the entire national debt in two years; pay the entire debt of the country, national, State, municipal, in less than four years; construct 600 first-class ocean-steamers; erect and maintain 3,750 hospitals, libraries, or homes for the aged; provide one-third of the people in the United States with homesteads of 160 acres each; run the Post-Office Department for 34 years; support the navy for 75 years; pay our foreign consular service for 1,725 years; purchase, at seven dollars a barrel, 167,327,359 barrels of flour, and pay the salary of the President of the United States for 23,425 years!"

More than two-fifths of the arrests in New York city are of persons "intoxicated," or persons "drunk and disorderly." Uniting the figures of these two legally-separated offences—yet coming from the same source—the total number of arrests of liquor criminals was 28,669. (The total number of arrests for all offences was 69,632.) Who pays the expense of supporting two-fifths of the police force thus employed, and for two-fifths of the prison accommodation thus rendered necessary, and for two-fifths of the costly machinery of justice, otherwise unneeded, that the liquor-traffic forces us to maintain? The liquor manufacturers or importers, or wholesale dealers or retailers? No; the labouring classes and the law-abiding directors of industry.

The maudlin or noisy drunkards were not the only persons in New York who were thus lodged in public institutions at the public expense because of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. No less than 120,033 "indigent persons" were forced to ask for lodgings at the station-houses. That is to say, a number, during the year, that represents one-twelfth of the entire population! About 58,000 were men, over 62,000 were women! *Eighty-five per cent. of them admitting that their poverty had come from drink.* Who paid for the lodgings of these victims of drink? You and I, readers, and the rest of the workers of New York. And how much? The cost of keeping up the police is 3,230,053dols. Two fifths of it must be charged directly to the liquor-traffic.

"The cost of the various courts," also writes Mrs. Thompson, "made necessary by reason of the traffic in liquors in New York city alone, reached the sum of two millions of dollars!"

The cost of maintaining the Department of Public Charities and Correction is 1,262,616dols. "Over 90 per cent. of it was made necessary by reason of the traffic in liquors."

Did you ever try to guess how many liquor-stores there are in New York City? If they were built side by side in one street, and on both sides of it, that double-lined, death-dealing street would stretch all the way from Kingsbridge to Battery! There are fewer liquor-shops in the Sixth Avenue than in any other business avenue in New York; and yet in five consecutive blocks, and in the most respectable part of it, you can count twenty-nine different places where intoxicating drinks are publicly sold? There are over 8,000 of them in New York city.

The statistics of character of the keepers of these shops are almost as startling as the other "figures of hell" that we have quoted. No one can get a license to sell liquor unless he can "certify" that he has a "good moral character." If you try to find out what the word "sacred" means as applied to the kings of England from a study of their records, you are apt to believe that it means a person who wears a crown and has broken all the Commandments. A similar



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FOR AUCKLAND VIA LYTTELTON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, AND GISBORNE — ROTOMAHANA s.s. Wednesday, August 26. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

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Oamaru		Sydney	5s "
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If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of American Co.'s HOP BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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And you will have no sickness or suffering or doctors' bills to pay. See if the name of Dr. Soule is blown in every bottle, if not it is counterfeit.

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deductive study would lead to a similar result in investigating the legal meaning of "a good moral character" in the certificate of a New York liquor-seller.

There are in New York of liquor shops	8,034
Of their proprietors who have "served their" time in State Prisons there are	2,004
Of their proprietors who have been confined in county prisons there are	2,665
Of their proprietors who have been confined in city prisons there are	1,769
	6,438

Leaving only 1,596 licensed dealers in intoxicating liquors who have never been in jail! Yet they have each and all, these 8,034, certificates of "good moral character!" "They are all honourable men!"

Judge Noah Davis, who for a full quarter of a century sat on the bench of New York, declares as the result of his judicial experience that he had found "three-fifths of all cases of violence to be directly traceable to strong drinks."

Ninety-three per cent. of the persons confined in the House of Industry were sent there for liquor-crimes. In the New York hospitals of the insane, out of 286 patients 139 were habitual drunkards, 95 moderate drinkers, and only three were total abstainers.

It is sometimes argued that we should leave the liquor-traffic alone; that education will cure all evils that may come from its unlicensed sale. But the statistics of education and crime do not warrant this hope or belief; for, as Mrs. Thompson has shown, "within the last 25 years our teachers have increased from 25 to 30 per cent., and pupils attending school more than 50 per cent., yet crime has increased 60 per cent., about keeping pace with the increase of the traffic in liquors." That's what the French call a reply "sans réplique."

A wider range gives the same or similar results. Federal statistics show that 20 per cent. of the insane in all insane asylums of the United States went mad as the direct result of the use of intoxicating drinks, and that 35 per cent. of the remaining number were made insane indirectly by the use of liquors.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane tabulated its records for 28 years. With what result? It was shown that 139.10 of the inmates had been made insane directly from the use of intoxicating drinks. Judge Allison estimates that four-fifths of the crimes committed in the United States are directly attributable "to the influence of rum. There is not one case in twenty," he says, "where a man is tried for his life, in which rum is not the direct or indirect cause of the murder."

Foreign countries tell the same story. Two insane asylums in Liverpool report—the first, that out of 83 cases admitted 50 were made insane by liquor; the second, that out of 495 patients "257 were known to have been made insane by drinking." In the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum exactly one-half were made insane by drinking. The tabulated reports of all the asylums of England and Scotland showed that "more than 20 per cent. of the patients were made insane by intemperance."

Dublin found that 115 out of 286 patients in her lunatic asylum were made insane by the use of liquor.

St. Petersburg, where brandy is the popular liquor, gives a terrible report. There is one brandy-shop in the Russian capital for every 293 persons. During five years the five chief hospitals in that city treated no less than 3,241 cases of delirium tremens!

Canada repeats the mournful story. "Out of 28,289 commitments to the goals for the three previous years," says an official report, "21,236 were committed either for drunkenness or for crimes perpetrated under the influence of drink."

I objected to the title before I read Mrs. Thompson's little book, from which I have selected my statistics, but a study of it shows that she was not far astray naming it as she did:—Figures of Hell.

To beard the lion in his den is a proverbially difficult and dangerous undertaking, but it has lately been performed with considerable success by a courageous Frenchman, M. Eugène Rendu who boldly entered the hall of the anti-Clerical Congress at Rome, while that body was holding one of its sittings and delivered to its members a telling speech. He spoke in Italian; but such was the eloquence of his words that he was listened to with but comparatively few interruptions. In answer to the first of these which took the form of the questions, "Who are you?" uttered by many voices at a time, he informed the free-thinking assembly that he was, or rather had been for 20 years the inspector-General of the University of France, and that he had come quite as much in the name of reason, philosophy and history, as of religion, to protest against their proceedings. He then went on to taunt them with the fact that none of their great countrymen, Cavour included, whom he had intimately known, would have countenanced their insane fashion of serving the cause of Italy by making that country ridiculous before the world. To the cry of "Victor Hugo!" M. Rendu had no difficulty in showing that even that poet would have disowned them too; for though made a god of in the new Pantheon, even he had stated in his will that he believed in the one true God. But the most eloquent part of his speech was devoted to the subject of the moral power enjoyed by the aged prisoner of the Vatican whose alliance ought to be courted by all true friends of Italy. To the cry that no such moral power existed he pointed to the spectacle of a Pope without fleets or armies treating with the great armed Powers of the world and sending and receiving ambassadors. Looking to the past, the speaker asked his hearers to tell him where all the barbarian invaders of Italy had been quelled and subdued. It was at Canossa and Legnano, and the victories there won were Pontifical victories. "Range yourselves," there ore, said M. Rendu, "on the side of the greatest moral Power which exists in the world, and you will find in it a bulwark against Italy's many enemies; but beware of making the spiritual Ruler of Christendom your enemy."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 17.

On Sunday, the 9th, an important ceremony took place here—namely, the consecration of a new Catholic church. For some years past cognizance had to be taken of the fact that an additional church was necessary for the Te Aro end of the city, as the Boulcatt street church was totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the large and fast-increasing Catholic population of the parish, and although from time to time additions were made and conveniences resorted to, the capacities of the church, it was found, were still insufficient for its purpose. As a Catholic community was forming in the Newtown district of the city, it became evident that soon a church would have to be provided in their midst. To relieve the Boulcatt street church, and meet the growing requirements of the Newtown district, it was decided to erect a new church at as convenient a distance as possible from the centre of the Te Aro parish, and which from its position would in time become the principal church of the parish. A very suitable site having been procured in Buckle street, abutting on the grounds of St. Patrick's College, the erection of a temporary church was proceeded with immediately the land was cleared of the materials employed in the building of the College. The work of the erection of the church was entrusted to Mr. J. H. Meyer, builder, who also prepared the plans, the contract price being £1000. In order that the view of the elevation of the College on the Buckle street side should be obstructed as little as possible, and at the same time to obtain the maximum sitting accommodation, an octagonal style of building was designed. This style of church architecture is somewhat unique, and is after the manner of the Rev. Rowland Hill's chapel, London. The building is of wood, with dome-shaped iron roof and lantern, in which is placed the bell. It has a concave-shaped gallery extending across the building, fronting the high altar, at the rear of which is a place fitted up for the choir. The church is fitted both in the gallery and on the floor with comfortable seats, and it is stated, can accommodate 1400 people. This building is intended but as a temporary edifice, as it is contemplated to erect a magnificent church in stone or brick on the site before many years have passed by. The services in connection with the opening and consecration of the church took place, as mentioned, on yesterday week. The interior of the church was tastefully decorated with nikau palms and evergreens, which contrasted well with the glittering sheen of the artistically framed Stations of the Cross, which adorned the sides, the workmanship of a gentleman of the congregation. The admission to the church was by ticket at five shillings and two shillings and sixpence. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the Very Rev. Father McNamara, administrator of the diocese, there being present besides the Reverend Fathers Kerrigan, Moore, Devoy, Carolan, Goggan, Kirk, Mahoney, and Dr. Watters. At 11 o'clock, solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Kirk, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Devoy and Mahoney, as deacon and sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Goggan as master of ceremonies. The choir rendered Farmer's Mass in B flat with the greatest success, the singers being selected from the joint choirs of St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Mary of the Angels, while the instrumentalists comprised some of the best musical talent in the city. Mr. Raymond acted as organist and Mr. Kearsley as conductor. At the conclusion of the Gospel, the dedication sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Ginaty, of Christchurch, the text being selected from the first Book of Kings—"I have sanctified the house thou hast built," etc. The sermon, which occupied an hour in delivery, was one deserving of the Rev. Father's reputation for eloquence, and was listened to with intense interest and evident pleasure. A collection in aid of the building fund was made afterwards, which, with the proceeds of sale of tickets, realised about £200. Solemn Vespers, another sermon by Father Ginaty, and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, were given in the evening, at 7 p.m.

A practical joke played upon a Croatian peasant has nearly caused the destruction of the chemical laboratory of the University of Agram. The peasant, who was coming with his wife into Agram, separated from her, agreeing to meet her a few hours later at a certain place. As she delayed her return, he expressed his anxiety to a bystander, who told him in jest, that his wife had probably been kidnapped by the university vivisectioners, who made it their business to cut up women and children. The wife came up soon afterwards and went home with her husband; but the latter repeated what he had heard, and the results have been most serious. On Whitsunday an infuriated mob of peasants attacked the laboratory, crying "Down with the hell kitchen!" and had to be beaten off by soldiers. The university has since been watched every day by evil-disposed crowds, and a telegram announces that there was another attack on Sunday. All the servants of the university have left their situations, and the professors have had to ask for police protection, being in terror for their lives.

Mr. Bright, Radical though he is, is very severe upon those who find fault with the allowance of £6,000 a year to be bestowed upon Princess Beatrice at her marriage. Writing to the Liberal Association of Birmingham, which had protested against the grant, he declares that he himself would have voted for it had he been present in the House of Commons when the vote was taken. It would, he remarks, be unjust on the part of the nation to show itself less generous towards the youngest daughter of the Queen than it has shown itself to the rest of her children. Besides, the expense to the nation is a mere trifle. There are seven million families in the United Kingdom, and the expense to each family on account of this grant does not amount to more than one farthing. Mr. Bright is further astonished that exception should be taken to the raising of so small a sum, while not a word is said against the vast sums spent upon useless wars which during the reign of Queen Victoria have cost the nation more than 3,000 millions of pounds sterling.—*Rombay Catholic Examiner.*

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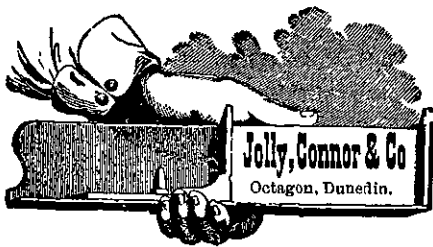
Rose Parnell, or the Flower of Avondale, 6s; Amicable Discussion, 7s; Wild Times, the Days of Queen Elizabeth, 5s 6d; Anne Severin, 5s 6d; Father Rowland, North American Tale, 2s 6d; Hewitt, the King's Highway, 5s 6d; Religious Missions of the Irish People, by Bishop Spalding, 5s 6d; Letters to Young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

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

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GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

A LONG FELT WANT.

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

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

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

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

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

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

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

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(Opposite Inglis),
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

DUNEDIN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, & MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

Nominations on Saturday, October 31, 1885.

Hurdle Handicap, of 70 sovs., 1 sov.; St. Andrew's Handicap, of 300 sovs., 2 sovs.; Trotting Handicap, of 120 sovs., 2 sovs.; Spring Handicap, of 80 sovs., 1 sov.; Hunter's Plate, of 100 sovs., 1 sov.; President's Handicap, of 200 sovs., 2 sovs.; Grand Stand Handicap, of 80 sovs., 1 sov.; Criterion Stakes, of 120 sovs., 1 sov.; Tahuna Park Welter Handicap, of 100 sovs., 1 sov.

Entries and Acceptances, Saturday, November 21, 1885.

Hurdle Handicap, of 70 sovs.; acceptance, 1 sov. Maiden Plate, of 60 sovs.; entrance, 2 sovs. St. Andrew's Handicap, of 300 sovs.; acceptance, 2 sovs. Trotting Handicap, 120 sovs.; acceptance, 2 sovs. Selling Two-year-old Race, of 100 sovs.; entrance, 3 sovs. Selling Race, of 40 sovs.; entrance, 1 sov. Spring Handicap of 80 sovs.; acceptance, 1 sov.

The remainder of the Acceptances on night of first day's races. All Sweepstakes payable half-an-hour before advertised time of starting.

NOTE.—All Nominations, Entries, and Acceptances must be in the hands of the Secretary, Philp's Hotel, Dunedin, before 9 p.m. on their respective dates, and will not be received after the time stated under any pretence whatever, or without being accompanied with the necessary amount in cash.

SYDNEY JAMES, Secretary.

DUNEDIN JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, 24th, 25th, and 27th February, 1886.

NOMINATIONS.

Saturday, September 20th, 1885.—Dunedin Cup, of 1000 Sovs. 2 Sovs.; Jockey Club Handicap, of 400 Sovs., 2 Sovs.; Forbury Handicap, of 300 Sovs., 2 Sovs.

Wednesday, December 2nd, 1885.—Hurdle Race, of 100 Sovs., 1 Sov.; Publicans' Handicap, of 100 Sovs., 1 Sov.; Stewards' Purse, of 120 Sovs., 1 Sov.; Tally-ho Handicap, of 120 Sovs., 1 Sov.; City Stakes, of 200 Sovs., 2 Sovs.; Suburban Handicap, of 150 Sovs., 1 Sov.; Steeplechase, of 150 Sovs., 1 Sov.; Hopeful Stakes, of 130 Sovs., 1 Sov.; Flying Handicap, of 100 Sovs., 1 Sov.

Monday, December 7th, 1885. Weights declared for Cup, Publicans', Hurdle, and Stewards' Purse Handicap.

ACCEPTANCES.

Monday, December 23th, 1885.—First Sweep for Cup, 5 Sovs.; Acceptance, Hurdle Race, 1 Sov.; Publicans' Handicap, 2 Sovs.; Stewards' Purse, 2 Sovs.

GENERAL ENTRIES.

Saturday, February 13th, 1886.—Selling Race, of 60 Sovs., 2 Sovs.; Maiden Plate, of 100 Sovs., 3 Sov.; Novel Handicap, of 100 Sovs., 1 Sov.; Railway Plate, of 100 Sovs., 2 Sovs.; Marshall Memorial Stakes, of 150 Sovs., 4 Sovs.; Acceptance for Champagne Stakes, 3 Sovs.

Monday, February 22nd, 1886.—Balance of Sweep, 10 Sovs. for Dunedin Cup.

Tuesday, February 23rd, 1886.—Balance of Sweep, 5 Sovs., for Champagne Stakes before 4 p.m.

Acceptances for Second and Third Day payable the night before the races on each day respectively. Sweepstakes for Publicans' and Stewards' Purse payable before 9 p.m. on the night before the races. Sweepstakes for Second and Third day payable half-an-hour before the advertised time of starting.

NOTE.—All Nominations, Entries, and Acceptances must be in the hands of the Secretary, at Philp's Hotel, Dunedin, and will not be received after 9 p.m. on the respective dates under any pretence whatever, or without being accompanied with the necessary amount in cash.

SYDNEY JAMES, Secretary.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.
School Children (Convent) ...	3	0	0
Mr. T. Gunning ...	1	0	0
Proceeds of Concert ...	117	0	0
Mr. Edmonds ...	1	0	0
Special offerings for Towers (including contribution cards £10) ...	50	0	0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	6	5	0	Per Mr. W. Hall	1	5	0
Mr. Dillon	0	17	0				

† P. MORAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO N.Z. TABLET.

In this list Subscriptions received by Post Only are acknowledged.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. M. K., Springfield, up to June 1, 1885	1	17	6
" D. O'S., Waipawa, up to June 1, 1885	1	5	0
" C. O'S., Tuamarina, up to July 8, 1885	0	13	0
" J. G., Lower Hutt, on account	1	5	0
" W. McG., Hampden, up to May 24, 1885	0	19	0
" P. C., Homdon Junction, up to June 15, 1885	2	10	0
" M. G., Temuka, up to June 24, 1885	1	5	0
" P. D., Limehills, up to June 15, 1885	2	10	0
Mr. M., Forest Hill, up to.....	1	5	0
" R. D., Makino, up to April 10, 1885	1	12	6
" P. H., West Oxford, up to March 10, 1885	1	5	0
" J. S., Tinwald, up to June 8, 1885	1	5	0
" P. G., Auckland, up to June 1, 1885	1	5	0
Rev. Father L., Kaikoura, up to April 17, 1885	1	0	0
Mrs. J. O'D. do., up to June 24, 1885	1	5	0
Mr. J. H., Waikate, up to May 1, 1885	1	5	0
" D. M., Ardgowan, up to May 1, 1885	1	5	0
" H., Clyde, up to May 24, 1885	1	5	0
" F. McG., Kaitangata, up to March 24, 1885	1	17	6
Very Rev. Mgr. Fines, Auckland, up to June 1, 1885	1	11	6
Rev. Father D., do., up to April 3, 1885	1	5	0
Mr. J. A., Rimm, up to June 15, 1885	1	11	6
" J. O'L., Gillespie's Beach, up to May 8, 1885	2	0	0
" B. B., do., do., up to June 15, 1885	2	5	0
" P. B., Beeston, up to June 24, 1885	1	5	0
Sergeant O'M., Waipawa, up to May 24, 1885	1	5	0
Mr. M. B., Burnham, up to June 24, 1886	2	10	0
" T. N., Wellington, up to July 17, 1885	0	6	9
Mrs. H. McD., Otaki, up to Feb. 1, 1885	1	0	0
Mr. W. C. McD., Kumara, up to July 3, 1885	0	14	0
" J. A., Havelock, up to July 24, 1885	1	13	6
" T. K., Tai Tapu, up to April 24, 1885	2	10	0
" D. McV., Lincoln, up to July 8, 1885	1	10	0
" J. O'B., Lakeside, up to April 10, 1885	1	5	0
" P. O'B., Leesdon, up to March 24, 1885	1	5	0
" J. McC., Lincoln, up to June 1, 1886	1	5	0
Dr. B., do. up to March 3, 1885	0	12	6
Rev. Father C., Pukehoke, up to March 24, 1885	1	5	0
Mr. P. K., Arrowtown, up to May 8, 1885	1	5	0
" J. McC., Waikoa, up to August 8, 1885	1	8	0
" W. D., Pukerau, up to June 17, 1885	1	5	0
" P. E., Gibbstown, up to November 11, 1885	0	12	6
" P. D., Orepuki, up to May 8, 1885	1	0	0
" M. D., Totara Flat, up to April 10, 1885	1	17	6
" T. H., Stanley Brook, up to December 8, 1885	2	10	0
" P. F., Wyndham, up to April 17, 1885	2	0	0
" J. F., Kihikibi, up to September 15, 1885	1	12	0
" M. T., Outram, up to September 1, 1885	1	5	0
" T. D., Blackstone Hill, up to April 24, 1885	1	5	0
" T. O'H., Glentui, up to October 3, 1885	2	0	0
" M. M., Arrowtown, up to May 24, 1885	1	5	0
Rev. Father M., Hokitika, up to September 24, 1885	1	5	0
Mrs. H., do., up to June 8, 1885	2	0	0
" C., Sawyer's Bay, up to May 15, 1885	1	5	5
Mr. J. R., Ahaura, up to January 10, 1886	1	5	0
" M. E., Waitahuna, up to May 10, 1885	1	5	0
" J. Q., Otautau, up to July 10, 1885	1	0	0
" W. C., Centre Island, up to June 8, 1885	1	5	0

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE.

HUMPHREY—FLEMING.—At Oamaru, on 11th August, by the Ven. Archdeacon Coleman, J. W. Humphrey, Esq., J.P., Merchant, to Hanna, seventh daughter of Peter T. Fleming, late vice-President of the Irish National Teacher's Organization; sister to Fathers David and P. Fleming, of London and Ghent, Belgium, also sister of Sergeant-Major Fleming, General Grenfell's Staff, Dongola, upper Egypt, and sister to P. P. Fleming, Traveller, of this city.

DEATH.

MURRAY.—At the residence of her parents, Margaret Anne, youngest daughter of John and Mary Murray, aged 2 years and 10 months.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 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.

W. H. A. T. N. E. X. T. ?



Is there any real desire for economy on the part of our Legislature. No doubt there are certain members of it who are indeed anxious to lighten the burdens of the people; but they, unfortunately, are in a very small minority. Notwithstanding the great noise that is made in the beginning of each session of Parliament on this head, it invariably happens that when any measure having economy in view is proposed it is at once and ignominiously rejected. There have been already two cases in point during the present session. A clause was introduced into Mr. STREWARD'S Bill in the Council to raise the school age a little so as to render our Education system a little reasonable, and save the taxpayers an unnecessary expenditure on infants, for whose education they are paying about one hundred thousand pounds a year, although these are not of an age to profit by this expenditure, which is, therefore, both foolish and wicked. But this rational proposal has been rejected by the House of Representatives on the plea that any reduction in the education vote would have the effect of closing some country schools. What is this but a confession that the money, £100,000, is spent, not on the education of those for whom it is necessary, but for the purpose of keeping up unnecessary schools. The money, then, is voted on false pretences. Children of five years of age, are incapable of profiting by the education given in the public schools, and yet money is voted in order that a colour may be given to what is in reality unjust. This is a fraudulent proceeding, a dishonest pretence. Besides is it really true? In point of fact, it may be asked, do infants of five years of age frequent these country schools? The Minister of Education affirmed that if the school age were raised as proposed, the effect would be that schools in sparsely-peopled districts should be closed. If so, then, we must conclude that in many places the school returns cannot be correct. Sparsely-peopled districts are not the localities where infants of five years of age are found in public schools. Reason, common sense, and experience show that infants do not and cannot attend public schools in such districts. We refuse, therefore, to accept the plea, and we hold that the Minister of Education has been imposed upon by some people who have a special object to serve. But it is in this case as in all others, the very men who talk most loudly in favour of economy in the abstract, are the very first to resist it in practice. Again, an hon. Member proposed after the rejection of the Council's amendment, to lessen the education vote by £50,000. This, however, would not be listened to, and was rejected by an overwhelming majority. So much for the sincerity of Parliament in the matter of economy. Here in this particular instance one hundred thousand pounds are absolutely thrown away, wantonly squandered. The saving of this amount would not impair in the least the efficiency of our godless system of education; but it would imperil the prestige and popularity of certain individuals and give an apparent victory to a certain extent to many who are thoroughly dissatisfied with the present system of education, and consequently Parliament would not listen to it, although additional taxation in these depressed times is the inevitable consequence.

SOME SCHOOL BOOKS.

In the list of books recommended to be used in public schools by the Education Department, we find the "Royal History of England." This department wishes all children to attend the public schools; and, indeed, under certain circumstances, can compel attendance. One would expect, under such circumstances, that care would be taken to recommend only such books as all could read without offence, and without imbibing false notions on religion and history. Such, however, is not the case, as we can easily show. To-day we mean to confine ourselves in our criticism of our public school books to the "Royal History of England" so strongly recommended, and which, of course, such unfortunate Catholic children as attend some public schools must both read and study. In page 204, children are told, Catholics as well as others, the following:—"The Reformation—whence the greatest changes of modern times have sprung—was now in progress. The Church of St. PETER had for many years been rising on the banks of the Tiber. To raise funds for the building, LEO X. had sent out monks to sell indulgences—a mode of procuring money

invented by URBAN II., in the days of the Crusades." In this passage there are two lies, the first is that LEO the X. sent monks to sell indulgences; the second is that URBAN II. invented indulgences. In page 428 we read these words:—"In 1791, the society of United Irishmen, formed by Roman Catholics for the same purposes, agitated the separation of Ireland from the British Empire." This is not a fact. Wolfe Tone, a Protestant, was the founder of the United Irishmen, and almost all the leaders, from first to last, were Protestants. In page 32, under the heading "Contemporary Foreign Events," we read:—"68 A.D.—The Apostle PAUL was beheaded at Rome by the order of NERO." Why has not the name of St. PETER been mentioned? He was a more important person than PAUL, and he was put to death at the same time and in the same city as St. PAUL. But it would not suit our education authorities to let children know that such a person as St. PETER ever existed. The suppression of the fact of his martyrdom has been designed for a purpose which is obvious. St. PAUL is to be exalted above the Prince of the Apostles, that the authority of the Roman Pontiff may be concealed from Catholic and all other children. These three specimens of the way in which our school histories have been composed will suffice for to-day. On considering them, Catholics will understand the nature of the teaching prepared for children in the schools which they are compelled to maintain in this country. And it will be manifest that a great wrong is done, and a great tyranny exercised, in compelling them to pay for teaching the rising generation falsehoods about their religion and the country from which the vast majority of them have come. We may say, in conclusion, that the tone of this book, the "Royal History of England," is, in addition to its downright falsehoods, anti-Catholic. Behold the nature of the much-belauded secular system under which we are groaning.

We are glad to learn that a branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for women has been founded in Dunedin. The object of the Society is the relief of the poor, and it has always been found to work most successfully wherever it has been established. The active members meet once a week to sew for the benefit of those who are in need of clothes, and their duty is also to attend to the wants of persons recommended by honorary members, to visit the poor in their own particular districts, and the sick at the hospital. It is however, forbidden by the rules that anyone shall neglect her own household in order to fulfil these duties. The Society does not limit its attentions to members of the Catholic Church, but irrespective of creed or denomination embraces in its sphere people of every form of belief, and it is also open to non-Catholics to become honorary members. The meetings of the active members commence by a prayer, and one of the Society's chief ends is the promotion of piety, it also provides the means of gaining numerous indulgences. The ladies who have joined the Dunedin branch of the Society, as active members, so far, are as follows:—President, Mrs. Fergusson; Secretary, Mrs. Callan; Treasurer, Miss Horan; Librarian, Miss Hutcheson; Wardrobe keeper, Mrs. Horan assisted by Miss D. Horan; Buyer of goods, Miss McKay assisted by Mrs. Callan; Mrs. C. Chapman, Miss Ratislau, Miss D. Horan. The Rev. Father Walsh has undertaken the duties of Spiritual Director. The first of the weekly sewing-meetings has been held and the result is that already five persons have been supplied with warm clothing. Copies of the rules, or any other information desired may be obtained on application to Mrs. Fergusson, Dowling street, or Mrs. Callan, Mornington. We are convinced that the establishment of this Society will be hailed by all our Dunedin readers with pleasure as filling a notable want, and that in stating the fact of this establishment we have done all that is needed to ensure to it the warm support of every member at least of the Catholic community. We may add that some Protestant ladies have also generously entered their names as honorary members. In conclusion, let us hope that the Catholic women of Dunedin have inaugurated a work that will be speedily taken up also by the Catholic men. The successful work of both branches of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul among us would be productive of good untold, and is an object that should be pursued with the utmost vigour and perseverance.

THE first football match of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, was played on Saturday, against the "Rivals" football club, on the ground of the latter, in Hobson street, and resulted in a victory for the College by 13 points (1 goal and 4 tries) to nil. W. and J. Bedwood, Saunders and McIlroy, secured the tries, whilst G. Redwood, McMahon and Diamond, distinguished themselves throughout the game, the latter kicking a goal at a very difficult angle. Forham, Parsons and Tripe, did good work for the defeated. Next Saturday, the 22nd, St. Patrick's will try conclusions with the Wellington College 2nd fifteen at Newton Park.

THE HOUSE of Representatives have thrown out the clause passed by the Legislative Council, and amending the Education Act so as to

exclude children under seven from the schools. The enormous sum paid to the teachers to act as nurses to the infants is pronounced necessary for the support of the system, and without the money obtained in this way under false pretences it could not stand. The absurdity of all this should be palpable, but the perceptions of a people so besotted in the matter as the colonists of New Zealand can only be aroused when a bitter experience has in more ways than one overtaken and punished them.

We clip the following from our contemporary, the Sydney *Express*:—Mr. Bernard King, who left Melbourne some twelve months since—where he had been teaching for some years in St. Patrick's (Jesuit) College—for the purpose of studying in Ireland, has returned to Australia, the climate of the old country being too severe on a constitution naturally delicate. On his way back Mr. King travelled overland to Rome, where he spent a fortnight. On the feast of *Corpus Christi* he was presented to the Pope, and it will interest Mr. King's compatriots to know that he asked the Holy Father's blessing on behalf of the Australian Catholic youth of both sexes, and that His Holiness was pleased to grant that special favour in addition to imparting the papal benediction to Mr. King for his family and friends. Mr. King is now fast recovering, and speaks highly of the kindness shown him by several Irish dignitaries in Rome, as well as the hospitality he experienced at the hands of Signor Achille Spezza, and his brother, Cason Spezza, grandnephews of Leo. XIII. Signor Spezza takes a lively interest in Australian Church matters, and exercises himself in the English language by reading our Catholic papers, which he requested Mr. King to send him regularly. He expresses his intention of visiting this country as soon as he can obtain a holiday, and Mr. King undertook to promise him a hearty reception from the Catholic population of Australia. Mr. King is now pursuing his studies here, and is at present located at St. Ignatius' College, Riverview.

Those working men of Wellington who have petitioned Sir George Grey to obtain for them the means of emigrating to South Africa might find cause to repent if their prayer were to prove successful. The South African papers for some time back have given anything rather than favourable accounts of their colony, and drought, and dearth, and want of work have been the burden of their song in a very marked degree. They have besides given us certain details of a very horrible and shameful disease which has developed itself among their colonists as an epidemic, conveyed from black nurses through the little children into many households, and there are various other evils of which we know nothing in New Zealand. The working men of Wellington, therefore, would do well, as the old saying is, to look before they leap.—The remedy, meanwhile, for the bad state of things in New Zealand—a much finer country than South Africa in many ways—is in the hands of the working men themselves, and may be applied by them if they will unite to return honest and competent men, instead of self-seekers, charlatans, and ridiculous theorists, to Parliament. But it is vain to hope they will do so for, at least, an indefinite period; claptrap has taken possession of their minds also, and they are eagerly and steadily sacrificing their interests to it. Of this we require no clearer proof than the unanimity and boldness with which all proposals for reducing the enormous and ruinous cost of the godless education system have been rejected in Parliament. Hon. Members know that they must continue to humour their constituents in this matter, and to please their constituents and make sure of their seats is their first object. The workingmen may go to South Africa, or anywhere else they like, so long as that object is gained.

In addition to the amount acknowledged by us last week, 15s. have been received towards the Invercargill convent fund, of which 10s. were subscribed by Mrs. Feldwick.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., the anniversary of the religious Profession of the Very Rev. Mother Prioress was celebrated at the Dominican Convent, Dunedin. A large number of the pupils and ex-pupils assembled to honour the occasion, taking the matter as usual into their own hands, with the performance of an affecting and pretty play, and some brilliant music. A very pleasant afternoon and evening were spent.

We have seen a number of Christmas cards executed at Wanganui by Mr. A. D. Willis. The subjects are coloured views of New Zealand scenery, contained in a framework of flowers and other pretty designs. The manner in which the whole are turned out, and the artistic work and taste displayed, being most creditable to the designer and executer. These cards will doubtless find a ready sale in the Colony, and be not only appreciated, but eagerly sought after by persons desirous of sending to their friends in other parts of the world something most appropriate, as coming from New Zealand. Mr. Willis is to be congratulated on the enterprise so well carried out by him.

We would remind the numerous subscribers to the TABLET that Mollison, Duthie & Co's sale is now drawing to a close and during the next 10 days they will offer extraordinary Bargains.—See advt.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending August 19, as follows:—

Store Stock.—There is not much inquiry for either cattle or sheep in the meantime, and the business transacted is limited.

Sheepskins.—On Monday last we held our usual weekly sale, when we offered a large catalogue. There was the ordinary attendance of buyers, and prices realised were similar to those of last week. Country dry skins—low to medium cross-bred brought 1s 3d to 3s 6d; do. merino, 1s 1d to 2s 10d; dry pelts, 2d to 8d; butchers' green cross-breds, 2s 10s, 3s 5d, 3s 6d, 3s 7d, 3s 8d, 3s 9d, 3s 10d, 3s 11d; do. do. merino, 2s 3d, 2s 7d, 2s 10d, 3s, 3s 5d.

Rabbit-skins.—We offered all lots forward on Monday, consisting of various descriptions, none of which were prime skins. All the buyers were present, and last week's prices were fully maintained. We disposed of 11 bales and 58 bags at the following rates: For suckers and inferior; 4d to 3d; mixed and low summer skins, 4d to 7d; medium, 8d to 10d; fair to good winter, 11d to 14d.

Hides.—A good demand continues to be experienced, all coming forward being easily placed at late rates.

Tallow.—The market is well supplied, but prices are in favour of buyers. Advices from London continue to be of a most discouraging kind, limiting exporters' operations to a minimum. We quote inferior and mixed, 15s to 17s; medium, 18s to 20s; good to prime, 21s to 22s; and rough fat, 11s to 14s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is no change either in demand or values during the week; late rates, however, continue firm for all sorts. We quote prime milling velvet and Tuscan, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 1d; inferior and soft, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; fowls' wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 5d.—Oats: There is a fair demand existing for shipment, and as holders still continue firm in their demand for prime lots, medium and inferior quality have been more readily taken up at improved rates, while the business in good bright sorts is in the meantime rather checked because of the difference between sellers' and buyers' ideas of values. We quote stout, bright milling 1s 10d to 1s 11d; best bright short feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; medium, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; discoloured, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; damp and inferior, 1s to 1s 6d.—Barley: There is no improvement in the market for this. We quote prime milling 2s 9d to 3s; medium, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; feed and milling, 1s 9d to 2s 3d.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 19, 1885.

MR. J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: There is some inquiry for prime milling, both locally and for shipping, but prices do not show any marked improvement. White velvet and Tuscan would fetch 3s 3d, or possibly 3s 4d, for very choice quality; other milling sorts, 2s 10d to 3s 1d. Fowl feed and inferior milling is wanted at 2s 3d to 2s 6d, and I have placed several lines at the latter figure.—Oats: There is a fair demand for any lots suitable for shipment, and 1s 10d can readily be got for bright short feed; while prime milling would command 1s 11d. Ordinary feed sells locally at 1s 8d to 1s 9d. Seed parcels of Long Tartarian are wanted at up to 1s 11d. Barley: The market is quite, malsters being fully supplied, and shipping buyers will not offer more than 3s 3d for making quality. Feed and milling, 2s 3d.—Chaff: Prime quality, well cut, is wanted at 2s; inferior is offering freely at 2s 5s to 2s 10s; medium, 2s 15s.—Potatoes: 2s 5s to 2s 10s for Derwents, and 2s to 2s 5s for kidneys; which sell very slowly.—Eggs: 9d per dozen, with full supply.—Turnips: 18s 6d is best price for Swedes.—Butter: Salt, scarce at 10s for really prime; fresh, 1s to 1s 1d.—Grass Seed: 3s 9d for farmers' lots if clean, and 4s 6d to 4s 9d for town dressed.

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

Young, old, and middle-aged, all experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald-head, or with any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Writing to the *Daily News* on "Indian Loyalty," Mr. John Jardine says:—"People in England have no access to the vernacular newspapers of India, and I fear that some of the wonderful results of Lord Ripon's rule there are hardly known or noticed by his fellow-countrymen. Seldom has a statesman received so much abuse, but probably none has ever seen the fruitless success of his policy, so soon. When Lord Ripon gave freedom to the Press, he urged in the face of opposition that a free Press would be a new safeguard to the British Government. 'What is the result?' In the late critical and alarming time, the native Press has throughout India used its influence for the Government, urging the people to support it against the Russians with ruzes and regiments. The native gentry of Bengal have offered £70,000 to a patriotic fund; the people elsewhere are demanding to be enrolled in volunteer corps; and it is said that Lord Dufferin assents to proposals for regiments to be officered entirely by natives of rank. Here is a novel extension of the policy of trusting the people. The warm and open loyalty lately evinced is altogether astonishing to the Anglo-Indians; the leaders, native editors, and civil servants belonging to a class once supposed to be seditious; the Press, which was lately gagged, has become the great preacher of loyalty."

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	HAWREA	THAMES
OAMARU	ASHBURTON	REEFTON	PALMERSTON NORTH	HASTINGS	GISBORNE
WAIMATE	TIMARU	GREYMOUTH	WANGANUI	WAIPAWA	NAPIER

NEVER BEFORE AT THE
 GEORGE STREET DRAPEY WAREHOUSE
 Have we
 OFFERED SUCH DESPERATE BARGINS
 As we are prepared to submit during the
 LAST 10 DAYS of our SALE OF SALES!

GOOD NEWS TO ALL!

MOLLISON, DUTHIE AND CO.

Will Sell all Remnants at exactly Half the Marked Prices.

Also a lot of Odds and Ends laid out to clear before Completing
 Stock-taking.

REMNANTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
 REMNANTS ALL HALF PRICE.

- 20 Dozen 2 Hook Black Kid Gloves only in 6, and 6½, 9d; worth 3s 9d.
- 100 Dozen Ladies White Handkerchiefs, 9d per ¼ Dozen.
- 30 Dozen Ladies Hose, 3 pairs for 1s.
- 60 Children's Merino Dresses, all at 1s 6d, worth 4s 6d, to 8s 6d.
- 150 yards, Double width, Pale Blue Basket Cashmere, slightly soiled, 9½d; worth 3s 9d.
- 1,000 pairs Lace Curtains from 2s 1d.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE AND CO.

195 AND 197 GEORGE STREET,
 DUNEDIN.

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.

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 patron-
 age 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 con-
 tinuing to supply Meat of the best quality, at
 lowest possible prices, to obtain the support
 hitherto accorded to my predecessor.

THOS. CARROLL.

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.

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 Bill-
 iard Tables. Spacious Hand-Ball Alley.

T. KEARNEY, Proprietor.

SIMON BROTHERS, being deter-
 mined to retain the confidence of the
 public have greatly reduced their prices.

THE REASON why they Excel is
 that they Import all English and Con-
 tinental goods DIRECT from best makers.

SIMON BROTHERS sell these.—
 Ladies' Kid Elastics from 6s; Imita-
 tion 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 Com-
 pany. Genuine Reductions in Price
 Quality kept up.

Note Address :
 GEORGE STREET
 (5 doors from Octagon).

FATHER LAMBERT'S 'NOTES ON INGERSOLL.

The sharpest criticisms of Ingersoll (the great American Atheist)
 ever printed, written by
 FATHER L. A. LAMBERT,
 of Waterloo, New York.

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, im-
 ported direct from the best markets, or manufactured on
 the premises.

GREAT CLEARING SALE of Ulsters, Capes, Macin-
 toshes, 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.

IRISH GOODS WITH ENGLISH BRANDS.

(New York Sun.)

DUBLIN, June 1.—On St. John's Day, the 24th of this month, is to be solemnly inaugurated here in Dublin the Irish Artisans' and Industry Exhibition, an event which I hail fervently as an earnest of returning prosperity to this sadly impoverished land, and as the forerunner of the revival of the national activity and the development of the national resources. I have just returned from a leisurely survey of the buildings, and a long conversation with one of the most energetic promoters of this praiseworthy enterprise.

The first article sent for exhibition was a pair of horseshoes from a Tipperary black smith—an omen of good luck and success. The Limerick Athenæum has sent up its organ, organ recitals being one prominent feature of the amusements provided. And, let me say it here, in no part of Europe or America have I heard sweeter voices than in ancient Erin, so long and deservedly called the Land of Song. There will be a grand concert on the opening day.

At any rate this is a noble effort towards lifting up the hearts and strengthening the hands of the labouring men of Ireland. To me, who have just been going over the long, sad, hopeless recital of their sufferings and wrongs, their cause seems the most sacred I have ever had to plead. With all the voices of my soul I call out to Irish-Americans, to all Americans, indeed, visiting Ireland this year, to give their countenance, their sympathy, their support to the sorely tried laboring and industrial interests of this kingdom, in this endeavor to show to their countrymen and the world what a field there is here for labour, and how ready and able the workman is to undertake it.

"It will be a revelation to Irishmen," said one of my informants yesterday, "when they discover by reference to exhibits, how many articles sold here as first class English goods, and with the brand of English houses, have been manufactured in Ireland."

This is only one of the mysteries of English misrule in Ireland, one instance among a hundred of the systematic spirit in which English commercial selfishness absorbs everything and claims to sell everything as its own produce. No one, therefore, in America will blame me for calling public attention to this supreme effort of the depressed and unaided toilers of Ireland to make known to the world that they are anxious to have their country a sharer in the golden harvest of modern industry.

A desperate crisis has arrived in Ireland for industries of all kinds—for labour itself, in fact.

It is useless to conceal it. The question is now whether an Irishman will be allowed to toil or to live on his own native soil, whether it is not for the interest of Englishmen that Ireland be turned into a grazing farm to supply their own markets with meat and butter, and to starve the Irish mechanic and agriculturist out of the island altogether.

Do not think I am putting the case in too strong or too startling a form. I say deliberately, that Irish land owners and British manufacturers and trades unions are working systematically and successfully to kill every single remnant of native or local industry in this unhappy and wretchedly misgoverned country. The Irish landlords are continuing their system of extermination, in spite of land acts and land courts. Only think of it—15,000 evictions in Ireland during the last twelve months! And, besides that, the mighty stream of emigration, which carried away from her shores some 120,000 of the young and the able-bodied—all, indeed, who could fly from the advance of the Crowbar Brigade, or who had hoped to find in any part of the world the chance to labour and to live denied them at home.

The examination of such men as Dr. Sullivan, President of the Queen's College, Cork, before the Select Committee of Parliament on Irish industries, has elicited facts which ought to open the eyes of Irishmen to the gravity of the present crisis. His revelations and those of other eminent men, who were examined after him, have caused a sensation in the English Press. English restrictive legislation and English commercial jealousy, with the enormous wealth of England at its command, have suppressed one after the other every Irish manufacture, every industry, every source of skilled and unskilled labour within the length and breadth of this land. Such is the plain tale told by men whose position, learning, and antecedents place their testimony above all suspicion.

The whole country is continually scoured in every direction by an army of runners, the agents of English, Scotch, and Welsh firms, who watch the first attempts at establishing local manufactures, the first timid growth of any native industry, in order to thwart and kill them. In Cork, while I was there last fall, there was an attempt made by a worthy man to establish a manufacture for lucifer matches in the South parish, and thus gave employment to some scores of young people of both sexes, who with their families, were literally starving. Well, this was discovered by the runners of some English house, who at once imported a much cheaper but inferior article; who, in fact, gave their matches for almost nothing to the Cork shopkeepers. When I visited the Irish factory in September, they were making a brave fight against their English competitors. And it was a hopeless struggle. So it is with the starch factory established by Mr. Denny Lane, of Young Ireland fame, also in Cork. It employs hundreds of hands; but they are making great sacrifices and efforts to kill it. Even Mr. Mahony's celebrated cloth mills at Blarney are an object of fierce hostility to Manchester and Birmingham. Fortunately our New York merchants have discovered the superiority of the tweeds produced at Blarney and buy up all that the mills can turn out.

I could enumerate like cases in every city and county in Ireland. One fact established by the examination of the scientists and civil engineers called before the Parliamentary committee is, that in Ulster the coal deposits in the immediate vicinity of the rich Arigna iron beds can supply for generations cheaper fuel to work the mines than could be obtained from Newcastle. And yet the once prosperous works are utterly extinct! Such is also the case with the exhaustless beds of fine potter's clay along the upper Shannon;

there is cheap fuel in abundance. But the manufacturers could not withstand the ruinous competition of the English houses.

Here in Dublin there is not a trade or industry which is not jealously watched in its growth and strangled by the all-powerful rivalry of the English trades unions.

An instance occurs just at this very moment. The enterprising publishing house of Mr. M. H. Gill and Son employs in its bindery a number of young girls. These, as Mr. Gill told me as late as last Christmas, he employs on principle, both because there is a sad need of employment for young persons of their sex, and because the work they do in bookbinding is suited to their strength, and they can do it better than men. We know in New York how much of such work is done by girls, and how much better the more delicate parts of binding is performed by female hands. Here a trades union, having its seat in Liverpool, has stepped in to prevent the employment of female labour in bookbinding. If the union could carry out its purpose, as Mr. Galvin, the Dublin Secretary, writes: "If men could be kept from coming to Gill and Son, principle would win the day. I am certain the work would be sent to London, where respectable workmen would be employed."

Just so! And as things are, everything does go to England.

Even the paper manufactured in Ireland is sent wholesale to Great Britain, when it comes back made up in nice packages, with the imprint of an English or Scotch firm. During the Prince of Wales's visit the very cards of invitation to the civic ball, the laying of the corner-stones, etc., were sent to be executed in London, while it is notorious that the Dublin artists design most exquisitely, and Dublin printers execute most beautiful ornamental work. Nothing is valued, nothing is fashionable, nothing is saleable if it happens to be of Irish manufacture. And yet Ireland possesses both the rich material and inventive genius and the experienced handicraft required for successful competition—if she were not so heavily handicapped in the race.

At any rate, with the agitation kept up all over the country by the great Nationalist weekly meetings, and the hopes of coming home-rule which fill the air, Irish industry lifts up her head. Yes Irishmen yearn for home rule, because that means protection for their own skilled labour and its products, for Irish trade and commerce. No wonder that Irishmen all over the world hate free trade, which to them means, practically, English monopoly and selfishness; and that all their sympathies are for protection. God grant them soon their own Parliament, and a moderate share of protective legislation, to make their fields fruitful, their fisheries productive, their mines yield iron and coal; to render their magnificent water power available for industry; to cover their lakes and rivers with craft bearing the produce of their own toil, and to multiply all over the land the healthy and happy homes of the native toilers.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

RENOUNCING FREEMASONRY.

We (*Monitor*) take the following from the *Iconoclast*, a live religious paper, published in Brantford, by a Methodist Minister:—

To W. M. and members of Lodge No. 30 of the A. F. A. M. situate in Trenton.

Dear Sirs,—Permit me to announce to you my full and complete renunciation of, first, my membership in Lodge, and second, my non-acceptance and rejection of the theories and professed religious character of Freemasonry. I may remind members who witnessed my initiation ten years ago, how I was troubled, when taking my first degree, at the horrible phraseology of the obligation, "Under no less penalty," etc., etc. So my soul revolted with each successive degree until I was made a Master Mason in the lodge. Members will remember I refused to utter the words of the oath until quieted my conscience, I talked with Masons of my inability to the Master of Ceremonies offered an explanation that temporarily reconcile the Masonic oaths, or to make them accord with the spirit and genius of the only religion I accept, viz., the religion of Jesus Christ. I furthermore am induced and emboldened to deny "the religion of Masonry" as anti-Christian in its character. Its Christless prayers, its bloody oaths, its lifeless system of morality (lifeless because Christless), I must decisively condemn. I wish also to announce my belief and purpose.

First, that having not "Of my free will and accord" (because I was ignorant of what I was called to pass through), but unadvisedly been led into the taking of what I can only conceive to be *murderous, horrible and wickedly anti-Christian oaths* of the three first degrees of Freemasonry. And, second, having for the last eight or nine years been so persuaded concerning the character of said oaths, and thirdly, chiefly believing that by the authority of the *written word* of the Lord Jesus, whose I am and who I serve, I am divinely authorized to *disavow* and refuse to obey or observe said oaths. I proclaim to the Lodge, and to all Masons, everywhere, my freedom from all obligations to so respect and keep the obligations of the three first degrees of Freemasonry. My purpose is based on the consciousness I have that Our Lord Jesus Christ maketh me free from all obligations to keep the unholy oaths I took in the Lodge, (Matt. v; 38) "Thou shalt not forswear thyself; but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths." Second, On the nature of my commission as an ambassador of Christ, "To warn every man," (see Ezek. 33; 6, and Col. i; 28,) which I or another so reminded cannot do, and be true to those oaths. I hold it to be my bounden obligation in the sight of my Divine Master, and my sacred purpose, to prevent by my advice, and by my example, also (so far as seems needful to save men), to fully expose the anti-Christian character of the institution. I do most positively affirm that in taking this course I have only what I understand to be love, Christian love, towards all men. I take my stand for God, in the name of His Son, my adorable Saviour Jesus Christ. I am aware of the consequences possible in connection with this step I take. "But none of these things move me." I believe myself true to a good conscience in the sight of the living God, in what I am now doing. I believe I sinned in the first instance towards

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

VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY!

Try the

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

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

Men's hand closed pegged 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.

NEIL McFADDEN,

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

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DUNEDIN.

MORNINGTON BUTCHERY.

EDWARD CARROLL

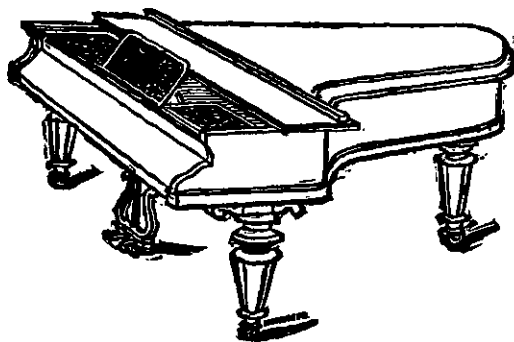
Has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the Public that he has purchased the above Business (lately carried on by Thomas Carroll, under the style of Carroll Bros.)

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

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

EDWARD CARROLL.

THE MUSIC WAREHOUSE, DUNEDIN.



PIANOFORTES.

HARMONIUMS.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MILITARY, ORCHESTRAL BRASS,

AND

DRUM AND FIFE BAND INSTRUMENTS.

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.

NEWEST PUBLICATIONS

OF

SONGS, PIANOFORTE MUSIC,

DANCES, VOCAL DUETS,

ORGAN MUSIC, ETC., ETC.

CHAS. BEGG & CO.,

21 PRINCES STREET.

ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, QUEENSTOWN.

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

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Branch of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin.)

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

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

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

INFANT DAY SCHOOL.

(For Children under 10 years of age)

English and Rudiments of French 10s. per month.

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

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.

Conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart.

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

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

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

REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

SAUNDERS AND COMPANY'S

GRAND FINAL CLEARING SALE

Now Going On.

£40,000 Worth of

GENERAL DRAPERY AND CLOTHING.

For

£21,000.

Whole Stock must be Realised Without Delay.

PREMISES TO BE CLOSED.

DISTILLERS COMPANY (LIMITED), EDINBURGH
(The Largest distillers in Britain).

OUR old vatted GLENFORTH and GLENALMOND WHISKIES have a world-wide reputation. They are mated in specially selected Sherry-butts, and we guarantee none leaves our stores, either in wood or bottled, UNDER THREE YEARS OLD.

The Undersigned are Sole Agents in New Zealand for the above Company, and have on sale their Glenforth Whisky in quarter-casks, octaves, jars, bottles, flasks and half flasks; and their Glenalmond Whisky in bottles, flasks, and half-flasks.

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the Christian's God when I bowed at Masonic altars and took Masonic oaths. I know myself true to the Christian's God, and the best interests of my race, in boldly throwing off all allegiance to Freemasonry. By this communication I henceforth stand fully committed in proper light. I enclose a couple of tracts which, if read, may be an additional expression of my views in part at least. Morgan, Carlisle, Ronayne of Chicago, Rev. Prof. Finney, with many others, have clearly discovered the whole machinery of Freemasonry. A Mason put Carlisle's work in my hand to study, that I "might be posted," immediately after my joining. In the name of the Lord I shall apply myself to warn all I can, while I live, against the gigantic evil that paralyzes justice often, and lulls the consciences of many into fancied religious security without Jesus Christ. I am, Gentlemen, Sirs, yours only in the true faith of Jesus Christ.

R. W. Marsh, M. E. Minister.

I wish now to add that previous to writing the above I had never seen any exposures of the lodges, save when a boy about 13 or 14 years old, I read some in Morgan's book, that I now know to be true, with but slight verbal changes from the form of words in the lodges I attended; changes not in any wise relieving the situation or altering in substance Masonry the world over; as the exposures go to show. Witness the latest given in public print, that of the ex-Prefect of Paris, Andrieux, giving the cut-throat language of the oaths I took here in Ont. My renunciation was made on the basis and strength of my own interpretations of the institution, the Lord being my helper. It cost me more to do what I have done, and am ready to do, than perhaps some may think. I have been called liar, perjured villain, and I need not say more. I have been called all hearts and who has declared by His Son that "There is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed." He knoweth I have uttered truths, undying truths only, in what I have written of Masonry. If to be placed "Under no less a penalty than to have my throat cut across, and my tongue torn out," etc., in the first degree, and "My left breast cut open and my heart torn therefrom," etc., in the second, "My body severed in two, my bowels torn thereout, and burned to ashes in the centre," etc., in the third degree, the very position of every man who becomes a Master Mason, if, I say, all this and more, Oh! how much more! be right, be of the saints in the light (?) here below, and not of the "unfruitful works of darkness," as I supposed, then I have been wrong in writing my "renunciations" and in publishing as from house tops what I saw "in the chambers of their imagery." Glory to God, I revel in my freedom from the snare. Hating nobody, loving, I trust, everybody, I am yours for Christ, and his cause.

R. W. MARSH, Meth. Minister.

Campbellford, March 19, 1885.

A GREAT IRISH CHARITY.

In his latest letter from Ireland Father Bernard O'Reilly gives the following description of the Industrial School established in Dublin by the Christian Brothers:—

Artane, May 23.—After going over every part of the industrial school created here by the Christian Brothers, aided by the seemingly inexhaustible charity of the citizens of Dublin, I was not surprised that Lord Spencer had selected this Catholic establishment from among so many as deserving of a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales. Lord Spencer, who expressed a warm admiration for the Christian Brothers' educational labours in Cork, does not hesitate to affirm that the industrial school at Artane has not its equal in all Europe. This must seem a not exaggerated judgment to anyone who knows with what inadequate worldly means these good Brothers began here their beneficent labours, with what heroic self-sacrifice their undertaking was carried on, and what wonderful results they have achieved. Begun fourteen years ago, "without a single shilling of their own," as the Brother Director expressed it, the beautiful grounds have been purchased, the vast central building, with workshops and schools on either side, has grown as grows a great bee's nest from a single little cell, until now 900 boys, taken from the slums of Dublin, are here thoroughly educated and taught respectively some twenty odd trades!

Both the Prince and Princess showed their warm appreciation of these results, and so did the crowd of the titled and the wealthy who had flocked to Artane to look upon their future King and Queen, to whom the sight of this institution with its 900 bright, intelligent, happy children was a revelation.

Let us bear in mind that the Government has never contributed a penny towards the purchase of the ground, or the erection, or furniture of the vast pile I have now before me. A small pittance towards the maintenance of each of the boys was granted by the Treasury when the establishment had overcome the first difficulties and was attracting a good deal of public attention. The Brothers, from the beginning, had to send some of their number to collect the necessary funds through the streets of Dublin, while others of their community were busy with their scholars in doing the work of masons, bricklayers and carpenters, constructing the hive that now shelters so many industries and so many happy young toilers. And as one must see on approaching the great central building, the school is still increasing; and the Brothers, as their means permit them, are continually making additions to the structure and opening their doors to the waifs gathered from the streets and byways.

As I have said, both the Government and the city Corporation grant the School of Artane a yearly pittance for each boy, which merely goes to supply him with food. The remaining enormous expenses of the establishment are met by the donations of the citizens of Dublin, whose charity supports an incredible number of similar institutions. Of course, nothing but this charity and the unpaid devotion of the Brothers themselves, together with the produce of the pupils' skilled labour, could enable the School of Artane to live a single year. But, thanks especially to this self-sacrificing devotion of noble men, this school steadily grows and prospers. These men, not one of whom is in priest's orders, give their whole time, their whole strength, their whole life, and with a love that

never wearies or weakens, to the task of lifting up from vice, degradation, and misery these hundreds of the children of the poorest of the labouring poor. The Christian Brothers are only one division of the great army of educators who are laying deep in the souls of the labouring, the middle, and the wealthy classes the imperishable foundation of that nationality towards which New Ireland is aspiring—a nationality founded not on mere cultivation of the mind, but on the training of the heart to the virtues of true Christian manhood.

While the royal visitors at Artane were admiring and praising with such unfeigned satisfaction these 900 boys, so well taught in all necessary book-knowledge and so well trained in the most improved methods of modern industry and handicraft, neither they nor Lord Spencer, nor the titled ladies and gentlemen who shared their admiration reflected, probably, that the Christian Brothers educate in Dublin alone 7,000 boys; that, in all Ireland, they yearly number upward of 30,000 scholars. Every fourteen years 60,000 young men, thoroughly prepared to enter successfully on industrial careers, or to compete for university honours and professional distinctions, go forth from their schools.

I have said that twenty and more trades are taught in this school, every one of them under well-selected and well-paid masters chosen from the trades, all superintended by the Brothers. The course lasts seven years, boys who manifest special aptitude being allowed to remain longer to perfect themselves still more. The pupils of this school are already in great demand in the foremost industrial establishments in the United Kingdom. A wise economy of time allows three hours daily for the school-room, in which all are carefully taught the elements of literary and scientific knowledge in view of their future vocations. The remaining hours of the day are divided between the workshop, meal-times, and healthful play in the beautiful grounds.

Our first surprise at Artane was caused by our entrance into the great junior school, or workshop, rather, in the main building, where 150 of the younger boys—from 8 to 10 years of age—were as busy as bees, working in classes in three ranks down the sides of a vast hall, lofty, well-aired, well-lighted, and handsomely decorated. Printers, weavers, tailors, carvers of ornamental woodwork were wholly intent on their labour; experienced artisans and mechanics superintending the little workmen, while foremen taken from the more advanced classes stood in front of each group of knitters, weavers, etc., ready to detect and correct minor mistakes. No one seemed to notice our presence as we passed through. Here is made most of the light clothing used in the establishment—stockings, slippers, woven pantaloons and jackets, neckties and linen collars, cotton and woollen coverlets. Several of the boys were moving about dressed from head to foot in habiliments of their own manufacture. And right smart and neat they appeared. The others wore their working suits. For play they put on stronger clothing.

Passing by the music hall and through a vast and lofty corridor some 300 feet long, which serves on occasion for general musters and exhibitions, we visited, outside the main building, the two great piles of workshops and class-rooms. On one side are the engine-room, with the flour mill, bakery, brewery, blacksmith's forge, the iron, brass, and tin workers, the carpenters, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, tailors, saddlers, plumbers, and glaziers. On the other side are the graduated class-rooms, all fitted with the admirable charts and school furniture of the Christian Brothers; then come the larger workshops, in which are the most improved looms for weaving the cloths, shirting, sheeting, bed-ticking, etc., as well as the manufacture for hair and wire mattresses.

We passed through all, examining, scrutinizing, comparing. The dormitories, which occupy the entire upper portion of the main building, are marvels of neatness, order, and cleanliness, forming vast and lofty halls, lightsome and airy, and commanding a wide prospect over the adjoining historic plain of Clontarf, the Bay of Dublin, the Hill of Howth, and the Wicklow mountains. Each dormitory has its lavatory, with a shining waxed floor, two towels for each basin, and everything as fresh and new looking as if it were of recent manufacture.

When Mr. Gladstone visited the place, some years ago, he inquired how the Brothers managed to keep these floors so stainless and shining. "It is all the fruit of penance," the Director replied, with a pleasant smile. "Penance?" exclaimed the Prime Minister, "Aye, indeed," said the other. "When any of our boys commit a fault against discipline, they do penance by polishing these floors; and they do not think it a hardship." A statue of the youthful St. Aloysius Gonzaga is in the middle of the principal lavatory. "Whom does that statue represent?" inquired the Prince of Wales. "St. Aloysius Gonzaga," was the answer, "the patron of youth and purity." "Oh!" replied the other, turning away.

Need I say that everywhere, from the blacksmith's forge, with its group of bare-armed, well-fed, sturdy, and smiling apprentice lads, to the music hall with its admirably trained bands of instrumentalists and vocalists, we saw contentment, earnestness, and that bright and intelligent alacrity which indicates a consciousness of advancing in one's studies? There was not a cloudy or moody countenance to be seen, nor any but rosy, happy faces.

"What, then," I hear it asked, "do they teach these poor lads music and the fine arts?" Music, both vocal and instrumental, they do certainly teach, and most successfully. They have, besides, an admirable military band, an orchestra of some forty performers, which we had the pleasure of hearing at the close of our visit. These little musicians of from 9 to 14 years of age played two very difficult concerted pieces, the leader being a lad of 16, named Keane, looked upon already as an accomplished musician, and who is master of the organ, piano, violin, clarinet, etc. Old and distinguished musical connoisseurs who were with us were loud in praise of the faultless execution of the pieces. And then a lady present asked for a song, and we had one of Moore's melodies and another beautiful song rendered in solo and chorus with a perfection which Dublin audiences applaud with enthusiasm.

I have not said one-tenth of what I purposed saying about this school, and the great school (the O'Connell School) in North Rich-

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THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

WE point with feelings of deep gratitude to the announcement in another column that the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, Vicar Capitular, has been appointed by His Holiness to the ancient Archiepiscopal See of Dublin. The information reached the city on Wednesday by telegraph from Cardinal Simeone. It is information that will send a thrill throughout the land, and elicit from the faithful children of Mother Church a prayer of fervent thankfulness that the enemies of Ireland have failed, and that the Holy Father has not felt it inconsistent with his high duty as Head of the Universal Church to ratify the selection of the venerable priests of the city. It was, of course, to be expected that his Holiness would have no objection to offer to a selection so admirable and so thoroughly in accord with the feelings of the priests and people of Ireland. Dr. Walsh, by his learning, his piety, and his unrivalled qualities of head and heart, is eminently fitted for the sacred and most responsible position to which he has been called; and had it not been for the intrigues known to be proceeding in the Eternal City immediately after the announcement of Dr. Walsh's name as *designatus*, the ultimate choice of his Holiness would not have been questioned for a moment. Now, however, all is well. The desire of Irishmen, not only at home, but throughout the world wherever Irishmen are to be found, is gratified. The Archbishopric is honoured in Dr. Walsh and Dr. Walsh in the Archbishopric; and in the new and most worthy occupant of the Chair the country will to-day express the sense of its renewal and unbounded confidence with a heartiness and unanimity never before surpassed.

The Pope has followed up his ratification of the election of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh to the Archbishopric by a signal mark of favour and distinction. His Holiness has summoned Dr. Walsh to Rome for consecration as Archbishop at the Tomb of the Apostles. The prelates assembled at Maynooth College, the priests throughout the country, and the people in general, will view the Pontiff's act as a most gracious compliment to the learned President and to Ireland, capital and country; and they regard it also with joy in a national sense that Dr. Walsh will have opportunity and occasion so immediate to complete the effect of the Bishops' statements at the Vatican. The incident is as significant a crowning of the Irish victory in Rome as ever marked our annals or the relations between Ireland and the Holy See. The Most Rev. the Archbishop-Elect will leave for the Eternal City in a few days. His consecration will take place about the 20th inst, and one of the first great duties awaiting his Grace on his return to his See will be in connection with the approaching General Synod of the Hierarchy of Ireland, which will probably be held in the late summer time or early autumn.

T R A M P S.

(From the American Correspondent of United Ireland.)

MR. T. V. POWDERLY, Mayor of Scranton, Pa., in an article on the two millions of disemployed men now in the United States, published in the *North American Review*, quotes the following paragraph among others:

"Mrs. Sarah Jane Geary, an Englishwoman, residing in this city, committed suicide a few days since. Her husband is a miner, and, owing to the frequent suspension of business in the mines during the past winter, his meagre earnings were insufficient to support the family. The fact pained on Mrs. Geary's mind, and she resolved to end her life, that her children might receive her share of the food otherwise they would go hungry."

These are not the suicides of devil-may-care, of drunkards, of ne'er-do-weels, of sentimentalists, of half-witted or insane people, or of men "labouring under temporary insanity." They are the suicides of fathers and mothers of families, of honest, hardworking men, of men who cling to dear life and dearer children, but who are driven to despair by want of work and food in this land to which five thousand people per day are emigrating in search of work and food!

What an awful phenomenon it must be that produces such a crop of suicides! It is only the few who commit suicide. Behind the few are the million whom the same cause impels in the same direction, but whose stouter nerves, or coarser fibre, or whose faith, have kept them hesitating near the precipice's ragged edge.

It is possible that some of these people, if they were in Ireland and as badly off, would not have committed suicide. In Irish cabins starvation has been endured unto death, shining Faith standing by to drive Despair from the door. But something aided Faith in keeping the thought of suicide from the Irish peasant's cabin; the placidity of the environment, and neighbours' love. In America the strain of living is such a frightful thing at the best of times, the struggle for existence is such a cruel, heartless, selfish, murderous struggle, that from mere contemplation of it or nearness to it many a man has grown gray before his time, and many another has rushed into a madhouse. I find I have run to quite a length with this note, and have not space for the other paragraphs, those which do not relate to suicide, culled from the week's papers. No matter. The foregoing affords food enough for reflection for rational people. With those who, having read it, are infatuated enough to come careering over to Castle Garden, it is useless to reason. They are insane.

By the way, it is to be noted that large numbers of emigrants who are landing at Castle Garden these days are being hired by farmers for spring work. Here is a chance for a criticiser. "Men are getting employment the moment they land," cries out the crimp. "If there be so many men out of work in the United States, why is

there such a demand on Castle Garden?" queries the criticiser. Ah! delusive suggestion!—Why?—Because of the most horrible of all the facts of American destitution—the Tramp is the most disreputable person in the American social fabric. In Ireland or England the Tramp may be quite an honourable tradesman, who chooses to go from town to town in search of work. In America the tramp is an outcast, an unconvicted felon. He is an institution here—the most feared and abhorred in the country. He goes about the roads, intimidating women to give him food and drink. It is easier for the ex-convict to get on in the United States than the man who has been a tramp; and the man who has been out of work for a few months, and who once takes to travelling about in search of it, is ranked as a Tramp. He joins that great and ever-increasing army; its brand is upon his forehead, and a Tramp he is doomed to remain, by force of circumstances, till his days are ended. There are hundreds of thousands of agricultural labourers, among the 2,000,000 of unemployed. But they are Tramps! The farmer does not want to bring Tramps about his place when he can go down to Castle Garden, and hire healthy and unsophisticated rustics to do his spring work. Thus is the emigrant of to-day pushing the emigrant of yesterday into the Outcast Sea. And the emigrant of to-day, what becomes of him to-morrow? An unsophisticated rustic from the old country will be similarly elbowing him over the edge. When the spring work is over and the harvest is gathered in, the farmer will send the deluded creature about his business, and—God help him!—winter will see him committing suicide about the docks of New York, or picked up starving, at the least, with haggard face, bleared eye, and shiftless gait, in the ragged uniform of that mighty army that is tramping, tramping, tramping aimless, over the length and breadth of the land. Oh, ever swelling army of Tramps, what menace do your rage and dare-devilry hold for these United States!

"A ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION."

The following report has been written by a "Congregational Minister" in the *Christian World*, a Protestant newspaper:—On Thursday, June 4, I witnessed a very interesting ceremony in a quiet back street of the parish of Limehouse, East End. The occasion was the opening and consecration of some Roman Catholic schools by Cardinal Manning. The schools are connected with a mission conducted by the Rev. Father Maples, one of the most devoted and beloved of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church at the East. The service had just commenced when I arrived. The company consisted largely of children, bright, and many of them pretty to a degree. The rest of the assembly consisted of Roman Catholic clergy and ladies and gentlemen. One exception only. A well-known East-end Congregational minister was there, and received a very marked and cordial greeting from his Eminence. The first function of the occasion was the presentation by three children of an illuminated address to the Cardinal. The little girl who recited its contents did so with much grace and gentle self-possession. They spoke of themselves as the children of the Cardinal, and he certainly talked to them with almost motherly tenderness and love. The early struggles of their mission were referred to with a very gracious kindness. The mission in Limehouse was the Cardinal's thought, and he told how he asked the young, good-looking priest at his side to take it up. He was poor, and his chief had nothing to give him; many difficulties beset the work; but "by the blessing of God" they had been overcome, and "the long looked-for and prayed-for day had come at last."

To the children the words spoken were full of tender and beautiful touches, and carried with them the sympathy of the few Protestants present. Purity of life, loveliness of disposition, and true loyalty to their faith and to God, was the burden of the brief address. After the address came the religious service. The Cardinal was dressed in a scarlet biretta, a long cassock, lined with scarlet. He read a few prayers in Latin, and then consecrated the school by the sprinkling of water. After which he offered a very simple and beautiful prayer of consecration, repeated by all present.

In a further address the Cardinal called the children's attention to their green ribbons, the badge of the League of the Cross. He urged upon the children prayerful faithfulness to their pledge, and quite touched every heart by calling the faithful boys "his body-guard." The children sang some hymns and one or two secular songs. The neighbourhood is poor, but the brightness, cleanliness and intelligence of the children were most notable. After a little interregnum the company adjourned to the infant school, when the same ceremony, the Cardinal seated under a canopy, was in some measure repeated. The scene outside was notable; the poor were gathered in a closely packed crowd, waiting to greet his Eminence. There was much that was most impressive. The secret of the marvellous power of the Roman Catholic clergy seemed in a measure revealed—great devotion, implicit obedience, and a very patient hopefulness in the face of manifold difficulties. There was remarkable freedom in the whole ceremony from anything like bigoted or excessive Romanism—with just a few crosses removed and one sentence left out of the address, there was little in what was said or done with which Mr. Spurgeon could not have agreed—and the somewhat old-fashioned Anti-Romanism of days past seemed impossible in that little school in the quiet, poor street in Limehouse. The power of Cardinal Manning not only over his own people, but over many others, is remarkable. Its secret is perhaps complex, but a deep human sympathy, especially with children and the poor, is part of it. There were many expressions of reverence both by adults and children, which seemed strange to Protestant eyes; but the sincerity with which the children looked, listened, and applauded was quite evident. His children, as his Eminence called them, seemed quite at home with him, and every face was more filled with a kind of truthfulness than with awe or superstitious reverence.

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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 conducted solely by the Proprietor.

Medicines may be obtained at any hour.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

T. FLAHERTY PROPRIETOR.
(Late of Shamrock Hotel, Timaru.)

Central position, within easy distance of
wharf and public buildings.

Every accommodation and convenience.

Table d'hote Daily at 1 p.m.; Luncheon
from 12 to 2.

Night Watchman. Porter to attend all
steamers

ALEXANDER SLIGO

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

BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.

Account Bookmaking on the Premises.

42 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,

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

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of VALUABLE SECTIONS.

Easy Terms.

Apply N. MOLONEY,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

DOUGLAS HOTEL,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

ALWAYS ORDER

WALTON PARK COAL

and you will have

COMFORT AND SATISFACTION.

As a proof of its Genuineness you will get a
GUARANTEE TICKET
printed on Pale Blue paper, one of which is
given WITH EVERY LOAD.

LOFT AND CO.,

Having purchased from the Trustee, in the
estate of Messrs. Suckling and Co., Christ-
church, 169 trunks of imported Boots and
Shoes, and intend offering the whole at less
than manufacturers prices. These 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

BRAIDVALE NURSERY.

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

Catalogues free by Post on application.

NURSERIES:
NORTH-EAST VALLEY and at
ANDERSON'S BAY.

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

Address—

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

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

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,
DUNEDIN.

MRS. CARROLL - - PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers
and Boarders.

All Wines and Spirits of the best known
brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard
Tables.
Good Stabling.

MANDEVILLE HOTEL,

MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROOPE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. SHEEDY

Would draw special attention to
his stock of

SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND
BACON,

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt
and careful attention.

W. H. MCKEAY,

Barrister and Solicitor,
HAS REMOVED TO NEW CHAMBERS

86 Princes Street

(Opposite Bank New South Wales).

J. HEWITT,

DENTIST,

FARLEY'S BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET
DUNEDIN.

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

Country Orders receive prompt attention

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

PROPERTIES FOR SALE :—
A NUMBER OF HIGHLY IMPROVED
FARMS,
IN THE
Waipawa and Hawke's Bay Counties,
Ranging 100 ACRES to 900 ACRES
from Each
Several close to Town, and all near the
Railway,
With and Without Stock.
1870 ACRES FREEHOLD, a magnificent
property, with substantial improve-
ments.
4600 ACRES County of Wairoa, superior
homestead, with every convenience for
working the station. Sheep at valua-
tion.

Also,
THE MAUNGATANIWAHIA BLOCK,
36,140 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND

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

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

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

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

NOW OPEN.

**HARRIS' IMPERIAL BOOT
DEPOT,**

4 PRINCES STREET.

This Establishment is replete with the

NEWEST DESIGNS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every description,

which have been marked at such prices as
must command a Ready Sale.

Inspection cordially invited.

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
One Door from Octagon.

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

Refreshments at all Hours.
Parties Catered for.

DUNEDIN
**ELECTRO-PLATING AND
GILDING WORKS.**

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

GEORGE LE LIEVRE,
148 GEORGE STREET,
(Next the National Bank of New Zealand),
DUNEDIN.

RELIABLE TAILORS.

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

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

THE RELIABLE TAILORS,

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

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 manu-
facturer's Stock of Cardigan Jackets. The prices
range from 3s 6d to 20s : and we assert with
confidence that better value cannot be had
in the City.

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

S. MARKS,

PRACTICAL
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Balmoral House,
30 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' Boots a Specialty.

Ladies' and Gent's Worked Slippers made up.
Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL
COMPANY, LIMITED.
KAITANGATA COAL.

THE COMPANY have much plea-
sure in intimating that the Coal is now
solely mined from the new workings, and is
of a quality much superior to anything
previously delivered, and beg to solicit a
trial from every Householder.

The small Coal, or Nuts, is also now pro-
curable from every Coal Merchant in Town
and Suburbs.

The Company have arranged with the Coal
Merchants to deliver the Kaitangata Coal,
well screened and free from small, and
any commissions in this respect if communi-
cated to the Company will be promptly
allowed for.

Crawford street,
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

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

HAWTHORN HILL, MORNINGTON,
are admirably adapted for Planting Out in
any situation, being hardy, compact and well-
rooted. Hedge Plants for the Garden and
Field, including Holly, 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
those most in demand by outgoing mail.

Illustrations on application to
G. R. WEST & CO.,
DUNEDIN.

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

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. Smiths' Work done. Locks, Bells,
and Household Work attended to and
executed with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE THORNICROFT,

CITY FOUNDRY,

Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),
DUNEDIN.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!

WANTED, the Weak-sighted to
know that they can have Spectacles
properly adapted to suit their sights, at
PERCIVAL'S, Optician and Spectacle-maker
to the Dunedin Hospital, No. 9 George Street.
Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended
for defective visions. Also on sale—Sykes'
Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, Ther-
mometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants,
Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinome-
ters, Lactometers, Mathematical instruments
Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

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

[ESTABLISHED IN 1862.]

The oldest Optician in Dunedin.

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

J. FLEMING,
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,
Proprietor.

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

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

THE OTAGO LABOUR EXCHANGE
Is still under the management of **JAMES WHYTE**.
Runholders and farmers may depend on getting good classes of servants at this Office. Country Orders at once attended to. Address—No. 2, Rattray street, Dunedin.

COWAN AND CO.,
PAPERMAKERS, EDINBURGH,
Have in Stock in Dunedin
Assorted Printing Papers and Inks, and execute Orders for Printing Machinery, Type, and
Printers', Bookbinders', and Stationers, Materials Generally.

Branch Warehouse at
GIBBS, BRIGHT AND CO'S
CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT



CHADWICK'S
SUPER SIX CORD
COTTON
It is unsurpassed.

To be had at all Retail Drapers.

Sole Wholesale Agents,
SARGOOD SON & EWEN,

Dunedin,
Christchurch,
Auckland,
Invercargill.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY

Effects Insurances on very description of Property at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES

Claims Promptly Settled.

Office: LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

WANTED KNOWN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Drain Pipes of all descriptions, Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S
North-East Valley Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP,

ARCHITECT,
Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 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.

V.



R.

SPECIAL MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ECLECTOPATHY,
THE NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

THE MOST RECENT DISCOVERIES IN
THE ART OF HEALING.

No more Mercury, Noxious Drugs, or
other Mineral Poisons.

NATURE'S OWN TREATMENT.

Allopathy Elaborated, Homoeopathy Ex-
cellent 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 follow-
ing 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; Rhenmat-
ism; Nervous Debility (no matter from what
cause); Indiscretions of Youth and Premature
Decay; Female complaints; General
Debility; Nervous, Head, and Mind com-
plaints, 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., LTD.

(Co-operative).

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

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

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

D. I. C.,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

TOOTHACHE PREVENTED AND CURED.

CARBOLISED ROSE TOOTH POWDER.

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

A. M. LOASBY

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

CONSULTING AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

What the premier Dentist of Wellington says:—

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

(Signed)

HERBERT RAWSON,

Dentist, Wellington Terrace."

Testimonials from three Chemists and dozens of influential Ladies and Gentlemen.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "TABLET,"

AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE CITY BOOT PALACE

Has now been refitted throughout. To suit convenience of our Customers all our goods have been marked at Very Low Prices to meet approbation of the Public and comprise all the latest designs in English and Continental Boots and Shoes. Your early inspection solicited.

Note Address:

CITY BOOT PALACE,

75 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. MCKAY, Manager.

RACECOURSE HOTEL,
 OCEAN BEACH, ST. KILDA.

L. E. RUTTLEGE - 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

of 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 3 to 5.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

Roller Process—Hungarian System.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO., of

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

Full particulars from

F. J. HOPKINS,

Sole Agent, Crawford street.

NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
 District Agent.

J. F. STRATZ & CO.

261 HIGH STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH.

Established 1877.

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

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

Waltham Silver Hunting Lever for £3. Each Watch is guaranteed a first-class time-keeper. Warranted three years, and sent to all parts of New Zealand post free.

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

NATIONAL HOTEL,

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.

Billiard Room, and Bath Room.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON, BURK & CO.,

STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

KENSINGTON HOTEL

Kensington, Dunedin.

PETER CASEY has much pleasure to announce to his Friends and the General Public that he has taken the above well-known and old-established 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.

P. CASEY . . . Proprietor.

E. ESQUILANT,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

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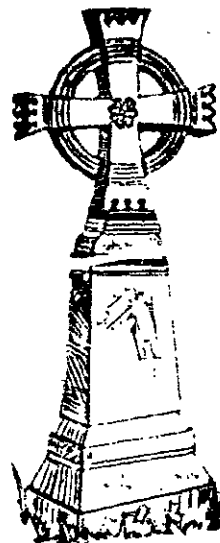
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