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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE APPROACHING VENGEANCE. THE provisions of the Irish Land Act lately passed and by which the Government agree to facilitate the purchase by tenants of their holdings seem a step forward in the right direction of a very important nature. How many years is it since the man

who should think of such a measure would have been regarded as the wildest visionary? And we had heard, since the present agitation arose, all mention of such a thing condemned as extravagant in the extreme. But now the boon so long beyond the reach of all expectation has been granted there is some doubt as to whether the people in whose interests it has ostensibly been passed will be willing to accept it, at least with all the effusion with which some years ago it would have been received or without pausing to consider how they may gain the greatest advantage by it. The Act has been passed, we need hardly say, ostensibly for the benefit of the tenantry; but there are strong reasons to believe that those who would be the most benefited by its eager acceptance on the part of the tenantry would be the landlords. Even, apart, in fact, from the determination of the people to be no longer used as they have been in the past, and the effects of the legislation already accomplished, and which in itself has secured the deserved gratitude of the nation for the Parliamentary party, it is evident that the condition of things has so changed as to lower the value to the large land-holder of property in Ireland. The hope of the landlord was the expulsion of the human population of his country so that room might be made for the enlargement of his herds and flocks. Tillage-farming on a large scale in Ireland, has not paid within the memory of the present generation. It was customary, in fact, some twenty years ago, and it may be so still for aught we know to the contrary, that the farmers should refer with regret to the good old times of the French wars when wheat was worth growing, and could be sold for something like a proper price. We have known of instances in which the new proprietors under the Encumbered Estates system commenced their life as landed-proprietors by adopting the tillage-farm on a vast scale. But a few years invariably showed them that they had made a mistake, and sheep and cattle were introduced instead of the corn and green crops. Now, however, the supplying of the English market with meat bids fair to be cut off from Ireland. A formidable era of competition has set in and there is every prospect that it may prove to the advantage of the new competitor, and ruin the Irish trade altogether. A correspondent of the *London Times*, for example, writing on July 18, gives us the following. "The Monarch line steamer *Croma*, due at Deptford Saturday, the 25th, has on board a hundred fat bullocks, the first consignment of Western American cattle that have yet taken advantage of the cheap transportation afforded by the Great Lakes. The majority of them were bred by myself and brother in Wyoming in 1881, but some few which can be distinguished by their brand (a lateral H.) are from far distant Oregon, and, having walked through from there to Wyoming in 1882, were purchased by me at the end of their long march. It is not the least remarkable instance, perhaps, of the industrial development of the 19th century that beasts calved more than 6,000 miles away on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, matured in Wyoming and fattened on Lake Superior, should have been destined after crossing the Atlantic on the hoof, to 'terminate their engagements' in the Thames. The cattle are consigned to Messrs. Roberts and Pritchard, Metropolitan Meat Market." And as to the capabilities of this source of supply the correspondent adds:—In every locality within the maize belt of the union vast feeding stations are springing up, and the half fat prairie cattle are being finished for market on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. One of my neighbours, Mr. Sturgis, stall-fed last Winter more than 4,000 ranche cattle at one time under one roof. He has now erected a stable within five miles of the town of Omaha in Nebraska at an expense of \$20,000—the plant including a grain elevator and the newest machinery for grinding and cooking the food. In this stable 7,000 head of cattle will next Winter be fattened, and, as this station is—as are hundreds of others—tributary to the Great Lake route, it would, I believe, be of much interest to your home agriculture to secure a practical report of the develop-

ment of this fresh source of American competition. No one can doubt that the immense accumulations of cattle West of the Missouri River are destined each year more and more to bring about an important reduction in the cost of beef. The small territory of Wyoming alone markets annually more than 150,000 head of three-year-old bullocks, so that, with a more systematic distribution of the product which will from now on be possible, she could about supply the yearly requirements of the London Metropolitan Meat Market." It is evident that in view of all this the prospects of the grazier, and the only hope of the Irish landlord lay in the prospects of the grazier, must become infinitely diminished, and the value of his property will be altered in proportion. The tenant, therefore, can bide his time. It is not necessary that he should rush into the land-market eagerly to secure the fee-simple of his holding. His doing so would most probably result in his saddling himself with a debt many times greater than that which with a little patience he may incur, and he may confidently wait until his old oppressor approaches him cap-in-hand and begs of him to relieve him of acres become superfluous and worthless, almost at whatever price he may choose to place upon them. Time, indeed, brings his revenges, and never did he promise to do so more fully or more justly than now to the Irish tenant.

ONE of the most persistent accusations brought by ANOTHER OLD CALUMNY REFUTED. the great Protestant Tradition against the Jesuits is with regard to the conduct of their missionaries in China, where they are said to have accommodated their teaching to the heathenism of the country and to have adopted certain of the pagan rites. What the Jesuits, however, are said to have countenanced in China, Evangelicals among the Chinese in America have at least not been able to prevent, and we read in the *Republican* of St. Louis a very amusing account of a funeral lately conducted in a joint manner by certain members of the Christian Young Men's Association of his city, and a batch of converted Chinamen who had followed to the grave the remains of one of their number. "The ceremonies at the grave," says our contemporary, "were peculiar in the extreme, and the Christian and Pagan services were grotesquely mingled." "Mr. Charles E. Ford, manager of the Y. M. C. A. Sunday school for the Chinese," he adds, "endeavoured vainly to dissuade his pupils from their own services, and at the conclusion of the Methodist Episcopal services the friends of Johnson took charge of the funeral. Dr. Coxhead and Capt. Burgoyne read the burial services, and the usual formula: 'Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' was pronounced. The obsequies were then finished according to the customs of the Flowery kingdom. The grave was filled to a level with the surface of the ground, and two or three bundles of joss sticks and some candles were placed upon it, and on these in turn a mound of earth was heaped. A hole was then dug at the foot of the grave, and in it were placed a roast chicken, with its head still on; two cups filled with rice, and a number of empty drinking vessels. The contents of a couple of flasks of wine were sprinkled over the grave. The celebrants then took all the white and black muslin crape which was tied around the heads and on the arms of the pall-bearers and mourners, and the crape which garlanded the hearse and carriages, and spread them at the foot of the grave. One of the Chinamen then delivered a eulogy of two minutes' duration in his native tongue, on the character of the deceased. He then bowed his head and body, with his hands clasped together in front, over the grave, and all the other Chinamen went through similar motions. It was a peculiar sight, this combination of Eastern and Western civilizations. The fifty celestials performing simultaneously what appeared to be almost an orthodox genuflection, the minister clasping in his hand the book of Holy Writ, the grave-diggers leaning on their spades in wondering contemplation, and back of all these a small knot of curious spectators."—Meantime, it is interesting to find that one of the accusations brought against the Jesuits in China has received a contradiction from a correspondent of the *London Times*. The accusation, a principal one, is that relating to the veneration paid by the Chinese to the memory of their ancestors, and which the enemies of the missionaries—including the *Saturday Review* of a recent date, have denounced as idolatrous. Of this very custom, nevertheless, the correspondent alluded to writing from Tientsin on May 20, and referring to missionary work generally, says: "The narrowness of many of the missionaries has evolved a further specific obstacle to their success,

in that it has led them to denounce what they designate as the worship of ancestors as idolatry, thus doing despite to a pious and ennobling sentiment. Surely nothing could be more ill-judged or less Christianlike than to affront the conscience of a whole people in this manner. Similar measures meted out to the English people would let loose the iconoclast in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and ban the Royal visits to Frogmore." And this is the explanation long given by the apologists of the Jesuits, who had discerned the nature of this custom and perceiving its complete separation from everything of an idolatrous tendency had permitted it among their converts. A similar explanation, we may add, may be found for every other concession made by them. The correspondent, moreover, in one or two places refers to the Jesuits by name and speaks favourably of them. He says, for example:—"The Roman Catholic missionaries, especially those belonging to the Lazarist and Jesuit orders, being men of culture and of large views, have usually known how to live on terms of friendship with the provincial officials." And again, "Imitating the Jesuits, whom in other respects they now follow, the gentlemen of the Inland Mission should divide among them the work of geographical explorers and of naturalists, and, while themselves eschewing politics as an unclean thing, which a minister of religion should shun like poison, they might promote the highest objects of political science by furnishing the Chinese, on the one hand, with reasons for appreciating foreigners, and inspiring their own countrymen on the other, with intelligent sympathy with the Chinese." So much, then, for these particular charges that the great Protestant Tradition has so fondly cherished.

FATHER
BONOMI'S
NARRATIVE.

THE narrative of Father Bonomi, who has escaped from his captivity in the Soudan, completely justifies us in having withheld, as we did all along, every vestige of sympathy from the Mahdi and the movement led by him. The account given by this good Father, an all but martyr, is of the most harrowing description, and possesses, for Catholics especially, features that are unspeakably deplorable. The treatment accorded to the missionary party—the priests and nuns, and their lay assistants—was barbarous in the extreme, and even yet we have reason to fear that some of them may survive to suffer further among the vile tyrants in whose possession they remain. Without further confirmation of the report, however, we are unwilling to believe that those poor nuns of whom Father Bonomi speaks, did, indeed, put on the appearance of a conformity to Islamism. They had braved death too resolutely, refused too valiantly, and suffered too terribly, to make it easy for us to credit that, under any circumstances, they at length yielded. But, if it were so, the act must only have been performed when reason had been destroyed, and they were no longer accountable beings. Such may well have occurred, when, after usage that will not bear repeating, they were marched a long distance across the desert almost naked, and exposed to the fierce sun. Father Bonomi was not himself a witness of what took place, and the authority on which he learned the details may have been untrustworthy. We have, nevertheless, much reason to regret the failure of the British expedition, and the premature surrender to the enemy. It seems, moreover, that there was every prospect of victory attendant on the advance of the British troops. Father Bonomi represents the Arabs as terrified at their threatened approach, and dispirited by the defeats suffered at Metemneh and Abu Klea, believing the British to be invincible. An advance would, therefore, have been made under favourable circumstances—which is further manifest from the joy shown at the news of the intention of the expedition to retreat. The true condition of the Soudan, again, must have been found to add to the advantages possessed by the British. Father Bonomi represents the people generally as adverse to the rule of the Mahdi, and only driven by fear of his savage dervishes to submit to what was required of them. He utterly ridicules—or, rather, is indignant at—the notion that the insurrection was that of a people nobly struggling to be free—as the saying was—and declares that their only desire was to be left to pursue their ordinary avocations in quietness and peace. All doubts, then, as to the legitimacy of the British expedition may be set at rest. It was well undertaken, and would have been carried out only in the interests of humanity and civilisation, as we saw all along. Its failure has been a national humiliation, to which every further detail that is published bids fair to add.

It appears that an admirable method of improving "HAIL, FELLOW, a country's Christianity may be found in teaching WELL MET!" heresy in an improved and able manner. We learn, at least, from the Anglican Bishop of Carlisle that, after much rumination as to the manner in which England should fulfil her duty of providing for the religious future of Egypt, a plan has been hit upon by which the education of the Coptic priesthood may be undertaken, and the national Church in question raised from the position in which it has been placed by "external isolation, internal dissension, and Mahomedan oppression"—but not at all by the heretical doctrines that it professes, and which, as it would appear, are of no consequence whatever in the eyes of the

Anglican episcopate. And does not the Archbishop of Canterbury welcome to London a branch of the Armenian Church, which also professes the heresy of Eutyches—but doctrine, as we know, is nothing now-a-days, that nationality is everything. There is only one doctrine that the Church of England cannot accept, and adherence to which justifies its utmost opposition. Every Church, in fact, that holds that doctrine, no matter what may be its hold upon the people among whom it exists, or what its history, its dignity, or its antecedents, may lawfully be opposed and every rebel against its authority supported—now it is Dollinger and his Old Catholic clique, now it is Loyson and his extraordinary conventicle in Paris, and now the Savarese-Campello combination in Rome. Wherever there is a denial of the authority of the Pope, there the sympathies of the Church of England are warmly bestowed, and there is no question made as to what doctrines may otherwise be taught. To every heretic the right hand of fellowship is held out as cordially as we now see it extended to the monophysites of Egypt and Armenia, and the Church of Rome is alone denied, even in Italy, the privileges of rationality. We doubt, however, as to whether the "Christian people of England" as a whole will acknowledge the duty that the Bishop of Carlisle says rests upon them, in anything like the way, at least, pointed out by the Bishop. All the other Christian sects, to do them justice, have something of a definite creed, and are sincere in requiring adherence to that creed as a bond of union, if not always as a necessity to salvation. The Anglican sect alone finds its nationality, or submission to Cæsar, sufficient, and is ready to admit to its communion men of all forms of belief, and to hail as brethren the members of any other episcopal Church, even although they profess heresies condemned by the early Councils that it acknowledges as authoritative. Meantime, as to the nationality which the Church of England so proudly claims, it possibly stands in jeopardy. Depending altogether, as it does, upon union with the State, its rather fragile pretensions are doomed to fall with disestablishment, and that is a contingency that may not now be far removed. It may be as well, then, for the Christian people of England, or the Anglican sect among them, to defer their liberal undertaking in Egypt until their own danger has passed by, for, in the event of the much-feared disestablishment's taking place, all their efforts will be required for the support of their Church at home, and the aid they can afford to bestow upon Churches—heretical and national, old and worn-out or brand new and abortive—abroad will be but trifling,—and any attempt made by them may end in a *fiasco* completing the folly and absurdity of the whole undertaking.

THE beginning of the end is now plainly in view
THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENS. Following on Mr. Herbert Gladstone's exhortation to give the Irish people "in God's name" a parliament in College green comes his father's manifesto, made in the name of Liberal party, and declaring that he is ready to give to Ireland everything in connection with Home Rule that may be found consistent with the integrity of the Empire and the authority of Parliament. The advance is a striking one and promises well for what is yet to come. But where is now that threat of a combination of all parties to hold the Irish Nationalists in check, or where is the contempt with which the Nationalists were regarded? The whole force, indeed, of the Imperial Parliament, so far as possible, has been used against them and used in vain. Expulsion, the cloture, everything that could be devised to overcome their determined efforts has been tried and failure has been the result. And if these things have been done in the green wood what shall be done in the dry? If with but a small number of followers at his back, Mr. Parnell has accomplished so much, what may he not be expected to do when he returns to Parliament at the head of a large and faithful body of men especially elected to follow his lead? The signs of what is expected are already apparent, and the voice of the anti-Irish brag-gart may now be silent. The Champaign that has terminated has indeed been well fought, and the bravery and perseverance of the phalanx arrayed in the cause of Ireland must have gained even from their opponents a meed of admiration. It is impossible that such a battle as they have fought in full view of the English people and in such a manner as to prevent their unscrupulous enemies from wholly misrepresenting them could have been without its effects. If it had been so the English people would be undeserving of much of the high reputation that we still believe to be deservedly theirs. The Irish party have displayed in no light degree all the qualities which the Englishman declares himself, and is understood, to hold in esteem. Their pluck has been undeniable; they have borne themselves boldly in the very stronghold of the enemy, and never drew back from one attempt that they were called upon to make from fear of the consequences to themselves. Their determination has been equal to their pluck, and their devotion and disinterestedness have equalled both. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, if they have secured a large share of sympathy among the English masses, and if the fact that it is so is known to those who are now looking forward with eagerness and anxiety to the coming elections. But to Mr. Parnell the chief praise is due. He, indeed, belongs to that class of men who

in the days of the ancients were, of necessity, heroes, men who were born to lead, and who never swerved in the pursuance of their object, who saw from afar with an eagle eye the end it was theirs to aim at, and went straight forward to that end heedless of all obstacles. Mr. Parnell years ago fixed his eyes upon the restored and ameliorated Parliament of Ireland, and although as yet but a young and inexperienced man, saw by intuition the manner in which his goal might be gained. His course has been from the first that of a man following a plan well and plainly laid down, and the success of each stage, and the proofs given that it was but a further stage of a settled journey safely accomplished, have afforded the best possible earnest of the result of the whole. To the people also who have supported Mr. Parnell in his leadership much credit is due. A great deal was done to injure him in their eyes, and to rob him of their trust and confidence, the necessary conditions of his final victory, but, although in some respects the position was new to them, their discernment showed them the true nature and wisdom of the man, and nothing could withdraw them from his following. And now, as we have said, the beginning of the end appears in view. Home Rule, of which no man of responsibility a little time ago, would have thought it worth his while so much as to deny the possibility, is now spoken of as a matter of practical politics, as a thing to be given in "God's name," and is promised by the leader of one of the great parties in the kingdom so far as it shall be found consistent with the integrity of the Empire. But with that it is wholly consistent, and will even add to its strength. It is in the denial of Home Rule that the danger lies

ONCE more the East of Europe attracts the attention of the world, and sets men speculating as to what may possibly arise again from a quarter where so many disturbances have hitherto arisen. The revolution, indeed, by which Eastern Roumelia has suddenly united itself, to Bulgaria has been peaceful in its accomplishment, but grave doubts may well be entertained as to what may still come of it.—There had long been a party whose object it was to see this union accomplished, embracing also that of Macedonia, in a common State, but their hopes were based upon Russia to whom they looked for protection against the irritation that they believed would be caused to Servia, Greece, and Austria by the carrying out of their plan, even if it were possible to act upon it without provoking hostile opposition. Made as the union has been, leaving out Macedonia, without the aid of Russia, and in favour of a prince who, as having frustrated Russian designs, and insisted upon the withdrawal of domineering Russian officials, is doubtless regarded with at least concealed unfriendliness at St. Petersburg, the situation appears in some degree doubtful, and it is not easy to foresee what may come of it. If the larger Bulgaria were likely to prove, as it was intended by the Czar that the State originally committed to the rule of Prince Alexander of Battenberg should prove, a mere dependency of Russia, to be governed by Russian officials, controlling and even brow-beating the Prince with hardly disguised contempt, and to support an army Russian in everything but name; there would be room to suspect that the revolution had been brought about by Russian intrigue, and that an encroachment of the Czar, in carrying out his never-dying designs on Constantinople, had been made. The Prince of Bulgaria however, has shown that he is hardly the man to perform the part of a tool, and that he is a ruler both of ability, and independent spirit. It required, in fact, the parts of no ordinary man to escape from the toils in which he had actually been surrounded, and to vindicate the independence of his country against the power of the Czar. It may, nevertheless, enter into the plans of the authorities at St. Petersburg to place the Prince in such a position as may oblige him to relinquish the independent course on which he has set out, and assume the attitude which they desire to see him maintain. The formation of a strong independent state, such as the combined Bulgaria and Roumelia under an able and vigorous ruler must form, would by no means be welcome to the principal Continental powers. It would thwart the objects of Germany and Austria no less than those of Russia, and it can hardly be possible that it will be allowed to become an accomplished fact without opposition. Russia, then, may have foreseen in this revolution the opportunity for regaining the predominance that Prince Alexander had obliged her to relinquish, by supporting the newly formed State unable to exist without her countenance, and she may possibly have intrigued to bring the revolution about. But if this be the case the possibility arises of her having to settle the matter with Austria and Germany,—and even England cannot see wholly without concern an advance made by her in the direction of the Bosphorus.

THE *Dublin Review* for July, in a notice of "the GEOLOGISTS AT Challenger Expedition," lately published by Government, but at a price that places it beyond the reach of the ordinary reader, gives us a fact or two that should prove of interest to those good folk so plenty now-a-days, who place all their reliance on the theories of physical science:—"One

result of the expedition is of such importance that even if nothing else had been discovered, this fact alone would have been quite worth the heavy expenditure entailed by the cruise. Up to quite a recent date the school of Sir C. Lyell to which most of the English geologists belonged, believed that there has been a constant see-saw between sea and land. The land and rocks upon which we stand, they held, had once been deep sea, and that in time to come the Atlantic would probably fill up and become the future home of men and nations. Among the very first results of the *Challenger* researches, was the discovery of enormous beds of globigerina ooze upon the Atlantic floor. This upon examination proved to be identical in substance with the material of which our great chalk cliffs are built up. The conclusion was at once jumped at that the Atlantic was slowly filling up, and laying the foundation of a chalk range that would, in distant ages, be the continuation of that great chain of rocks that stretches from Egypt to Great Britain. This brilliant hypothesis has now been shattered. If there is one thing upon which Sir C. Wyville Thompson and his colleagues are agreed, it is this: that there is such a fixed character about the great ocean basin as to preclude altogether the idea that they were at any time dry land, or that they are ever likely to become dry land. The great abysses were all fringed with a shallow ledge of land, never more than a hundred miles broad. And beyond these we descend at once, by almost perpendicular descent, into the great abyssal depths of from one to two thousand fathoms. Our rocks show nothing like the red clay and deposits that now strew the great ocean floors. If there has been any change of land and sea, these movements have been entirely confined to the shallow seas, or the narrow shallow borders that fringe the ocean depths. This fact is of passing importance to geology. It renders the mode of formation of this world of ours more mysterious than ever. It was so simple and easy to understand how in the dim past the fiery globe that was hurled from the sun gradually cooled in its mad course through the cold regions of space, how the cracks and fissures resulting from this cooling formed themselves into hollows; how the heavy vapours and steam were condensed and filled up these wrinkles. And all these pretty theories must be modified. The advocates of special creation have now quite the best of the argument, and the evidence, whatever there is, goes in their favour."—We may also recall to our readers, in connection with the theory of the earth's having been cast out as a fiery ball by the sun, the declaration of Faye that the earth had been the first of the two created. So much, then, for those who found their dogmas on the scientific basis.

THE SCIENTIFIC THEORY REVERSED.

ANOTHER nut that the *Dublin Review* gives our scientific friends to crack is taken from the *Civiltà Cattolica* for April 4th. It is the following:—"History presents us with three peoples, the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Chinese—who, in the remotest ages, possessed no ordinary degree of culture and who were specially versed in this science (astronomy). Now two facts respecting their knowledge are worthy of notice. First, that each of these three nations was acquainted with certain high astronomical truths, and at the same time ignorant of others much more obvious; and what is stranger still lacked apparently those necessary notions which would seem essential to the attainment of the scientific knowledge which they did possess. For instance, the Egyptians had formed a very nearly correct estimate of the comparative masses of moon and of the earth. How did they arrive at such an accurate calculation, ignorant as they were of the law of gravitation, and moreover entertaining the erroneous idea that the distance of the moon was only 328 kilometres (246 miles) from the earth? The reviewer gives several other marvellous instances of high astronomical knowledge among the ancient Egyptians, noting at the same time discrepancies scarcely conceivable if this knowledge had been the simple result of their own observations. The ancient Chaldeans, as is generally known, were also remarkable, and even famous for their astronomical knowledge. They believed, on the faith of ancient tradition, that the moon shone by light borrowed from the sun, and were able to calculate eclipses. They seem to have possessed notions not far removed from the truth, as to the distance between the earth and the sun, moon, and planets, respectively. They considered the moon to be the smallest of the planets, and were even acquainted within a fraction with its synodical revolution, as well as with the length of the solar year. We know that the ancient Chinese were acquainted with the difference between the lunar and solar years, and could foretell eclipses. . . . The other not less noticeable fact is that ancient records concur in representing astronomy, not as in the way of progress from the imperfect to the perfect but rather as more perfect in its original masters, while with their successors the science became barren and disconnected, and soon degenerated into the dreams of a superstitious and fraudulent astrology. Thus the history of three peoples noted for their science and cultivation in primitive times furnishes us with their united testimony to the existence of a primitive science, of which but a few fragments were retained in later times, mixed with vulgar errors—when, indeed, all

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

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

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Well-ing-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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scientific observation of the heavenly bodies ceased, to give place to the foolish computations of astrology based on certain stellar combinations. This indisputable fact may be commended to the consideration of those scientists who assert as an unquestionable truth the primitive barbarism of mankind and the necessary advance of science. But more than this. After setting aside baseless and fabulous statements of extravagant periods of time, and grounding deductions on reliable monuments, the high astronomical memorials of these three races must be referred to about the same date, ranging between 2227 and 3400 B.C. The sages, revered as masters by all these peoples, lived, therefore, about the same time. Some may say that ancient chronology deserves no credit, but a curious proof can be alleged in confirmation of the accuracy of this supposition. Ancient representations of the Zodiac have been preserved, and in all these the commencement of the astronomical year, that is, the vernal equinox is referred to the constellation Taurus. This was, no doubt, derived from direct observation at the time mentioned, when it was true, and it was preserved by later generations, ignorant of astronomy, when it was no longer true, since the procession of the equinoxes had displaced the sun from its original position. . . . Hence, no reasonable doubt can arise as to the early date of the above-mentioned astronomical observations, which can thus be readily fixed. Now, this date coincides with that of the Biblical Deluge. The writer points out the obvious conclusion that Noe transmitted his knowledge to his posterity, having himself derived it from antediluvian times. This explains the marvel of finding the people of Egypt and Chaldaea, in the early infancy of their existence as nations, in possession, not only of recondite astronomical truths, but of the perfection of mechanical and architectural skill, as well as of chemical knowledge displayed in the various compounds used by them in different arts.

THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE BLACK CAT MAKES A SPRING.

NOW the great desire of Tibbie's soul was, that the agent should at once make his appearance at Tobereevil. A bold move must be made; and ignorant Tibbie had already done everything in her cause that her unaided power could do. She could devise new plans even now in her brain, but she needed the lawyer's help to carry them out. Tibbie, who could neither read nor write, stood at the mercy of fate. She might chafe in her wretched kitchen till her fury amounted to madness; but beyond the reach of her own voice this creature could make no sign. All her hope was this: that the wind might blow a great storm, and tear up many trees by the roots, so that Simon should have to write to his agent to come and look to the timber. If the Wicked Woods refused to help her, then was she surely lost indeed; but just at this time the winds were lighter than usual, and the trees stood safe.

Tibbie desisted a little from railing at her master, and unable to stay within doors from impatience, went out into the woods and mumbled her threats and desires to the grim oaks. She puffed her puny breath into the face of the gray heavens, and waved her arms, called on the winds to get up and bestir themselves. Con, who had unwillingly, and through fear, accompanied her from the mountains, sat in the branches above her, and grinned at her wrath, and pelted her with acorns. At last the storm answered her challenge, and came down with fury.

Simon had heard many a storm, but he shuddered at this one. The old house shook and groaned, pieces of its roof fell in, and some of its walls were broken. Down came scores of the trees, crashing and creaking, and making a thunder of their own amidst the noise that was abroad. Tibbie crouched for joy when she saw the fallen giants lying prone in the thickets, and she purred over Con as he set off for the nearest posting-village with Simon's letter to the agent. The agent grumbled to himself as he obeyed the summons, for Tobereevil was not a pleasant place on a winter's day.

Arriving there, however, he got such a welcome as he had never got before. Tibbie, to propitiate him, had prepared a room for him in the underground story, in a part of the house which was quite out of the way of old Simon's tottering steps. Here she had built a roaring fire to keep out the cold, and served up a roasted piglet, which she had procured with some difficulty from a neighbouring farm. Here, too, she laid her plan before the lawyer, which was to draw up a will as he and she should please, and procure Simon's signature to it, on pretence that it was a writ of ejectment for one of his tenants, for whose holding the lawyer had found a better tenant. Simon must be got to sign the paper without reading its contents. The plan was a daring one, but was pronounced worth the trial.

So the agent made out the will. At one time Tibbie wrangled with him over the share which was to be the price of the lawyer's service, but was soon silenced and forced to listen to reason. Next morning the agent strolled out to look at the fallen trees, and to find some simple peasants who should act as witnesses to the will.

It chanced that Mrs. Kearney's "soft gossoons" were hanging about the woods in hope of a job at the agent's hands. They had not gone up to the door and asked to be hired to help with the timber; for they knew, had they made so bold, that their suit must have been denied. So they lingered about the wood, and when the agent chanced to meet them he found them useful. They were set to work all day at getting the timber carried to carts upon the road;

their wages to be the faggots which they could pick up when all was done. And even those wicked faggots were precious in the winter time; though people would say that they brought no good to a hearth; though evil sparks did fly out of them while they burned, and strange visions loomed forth out of the white clouds of their smoke, as it curled in sinister wreaths up the chimney. Towards evening pretty Nan came down the mountain, with her yellow locks blowing on the wind, carrying a little can of buttermilk and two tin mugs, and attended by Con, who danced on before her, bearing a large wooden dish of potatoes; and, while the gossoons made a merry supper on the stump of a tree, the lawyer mused at some distance, and made perfect his little plans.

This lawyer was a man who, at the outset of life, had declared to himself that he would make money without scruple. In his profession he had cheerfully accepted all disreputable business, and taken care to make his spoils of any prey that fell to his share; and yet somehow he had been unlucky until now. Dishonesty had not rewarded him as he had had a right to expect. At times he had even had strings of harrowing doubt as to whether integrity might not, after all, have paid him better in the end. He lived in a country town where people's deeds are easily made known; and he knew an attorney of thorough honesty, who had made a good thing of his fair name. Our agent was now past success in his own peculiar line of life, and he found it too late to start afresh on any other; and thus it was with him, when Tibbie's little plot found favour in his eyes. With a slice of the Tobereevil property, together with a goodly sum of money as a reward for his faithful service of many years, this hitherto luckless rogue thought he might live to call himself thrifty after all.

Who should arrive into the midst of the supper party but Bid, the "thraveller," she having stepped down the mountain to help the gossoons to carry the faggots home; so the agent, looking about him, saw a group of persons from whom to choose the witnesses to Simon's signature of the will. He chose Bid and Nan, and accosted them civilly, expaining that Mr. Figniston was making new arrangements for some of his tenantry; a piece of news which made them turn pale; and that he wanted two honest persons to witness the signing of some deeds.

"I won't, go!" whispered Nan, plucking Bid by the corner of the cloak. "How do I know but it's to put my mother out of her hole under the hill?"

"Aisy, asthore!" said Bid. "It's not for the likes o' you that they'll be signin' papers at Tobereevil. When they want your mother out of her hole they'll put her out by the shoulder, without the splash o' a pen an' ink; but they're brewin' some quare dhrink for the owld man to swally down—that's Tibbie an' the lawyer—or my name's not Bid. I seen them cosherin' wid their heads together this mornin' as I skirted through the threes here, an' they too busy wid their talkin' to see my shadow on the gravel."

"Well, my good woman, can you make up your mind to spare us ten minutes of your valuable time?" asked the lawyer.

"Ay, ay!" said Bid, carelessly, "we won't disoblige a gentleman." But when his eyes were turned away she glanced at him swiftly and keenly from under the white silk fringing of her knitted brows; and she followed him to the house, holding by Nan's unwilling hand.

It was getting dusk, and quite dark in the miser's chamber, where the light was so scantily admitted. Tibbie brought in an armful of faggots, and made a brilliant blaze on the hearth, so that the whole of the gloomy room was filled with a dancing, uncertain light. Simon remonstrated, wringing his hands at the waste.

"Stop, woman! you will drive me mad with your extravagance!" he said, snatching at the half-burnt sticks.

"Anan," said Tibbie, "is it wax candles ye want? Gi'e me money, an' I'll see about the buyin' o' them."

"Candles!" cried the miser, with a shudder, as if there had been talk of shedding his blood.

"Ay," returned Tibbie, "ye'll be wantin' some kind o' light to see to write yer name."

"Write my name!" echoed the miser.

"How am I to know, barrin' what I'm tould?" snarled Tibbie. "Yer agent tould me to have a light in the place, becase the master had to put his name to some papers without delay. He said it was to squeeze money out o' some robber o' a tenant; but may be he was tellin' lies—only it's not me that ought to be blamed."

Simon pricked up his ears. True, there was something to be done in the way of an ejectment; a higher price to be put upon some cabin, or piece of bog; a prospect of another bit of gold to be added to the heap. Well, well, he would put another stick upon the fire. Extravagance was, after all, pleasant when there was a reason for it, and when it did not go too far. What was keeping that man when the thing could be done at once?

"You see, sir," said the lawyer, bustling in, "I have had such a busy day of it after that timber. I think I explained to you long ago all about the necessity for this document. Sorry to give you so much trouble, but things must be properly done."

"Ay, ay!" said the old man, trying to recollect. His memory was beginning to fail him, thought his sight was very keen. Well had the forgers contrived that the light should come from the hearth, so that the table on which the paper lay should be in the shade.

"You read it all over the other day, you remember," said the lawyer, boldly, and only opening one fold of the paper as he laid it flat on the table for the signatures.

"I did not read it," said the miser—"not that I recollect."

"Oh! I assure you you did, sir. Your mind is so full of business, that little things may escape. You'll remember by and by."

The old man reflected pitifully for a moment, and then, by such feeble light as he had, scrawled his name.

"What are those figures at the door?" he cried suddenly, as he peered through the shifting lights at two shadows in the distance.

"The witnesses," said the lawyer. "You remember, I told you it was necessary to have two witnesses."

"Oh!" said Simon, relieved, and laying down his pen. "I thought it, I thought"—but he stopped with this whisper; and the terror that had crossed his mind remained unconfessed.

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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 anything received by us on Thursday, when we go to press.

"Now, my good woman, step forward with your young friend," said the lawyer. "Your name, if you please, and then you will make your mark."

Bid looked steadily at the lawyer for a moment, with her keen old eyes; then turned to the miser.

"Misther Finiston, yer honor," she said, "afore I put my name to that paper, would ye just read it out loud to me, that I may know whether my own little farm isn't in it?"

"Bid!" cried Nan, aghast. For Bid did not own a square inch of land in the world, nor a roof to cover her.

"Nonsense, woman," cried the lawyer. "Mr. Finiston will do no such thing. Your farm! Why, where is your farm? and I can tell you without the papers."

"My own purty little farm down the valley," said cunning Bid.

"It's not in it. There's nothing about it," urged the lawyer, and put his hand on the paper, as if to prevent Simon from lifting it up. If he had not done this he might have carried his point; but the miser's temper would not bear even the appearance of control.

"I will read it!" cried Simon. "You must leave this point for me, sir. I will read it if I please, and as often as I like, too." He had got possession of the paper, and held it to the light.

The lawyer saw that he had been too hasty. "I beg your pardon, sir," he said, "but let me entreat you not to attempt it till you have better light. We shall get a candle by and by, or better still, wait till to-morrow. Daylight costs nothing, ha, ha! In the meantime, let us go on with the signatures. Your name, my dear?" to Nan.

But Simon held the paper. He looked at the lawyer's uneasy face, and a cloud of suspicion came into his wary eyes. Bid had done her work, and was too wise to say more; but she edged herself in between the miser and the lawyer, foreseeing that the paper might be snatched from Simon's hand. The attempt was made as the old man stooped to bring the glare of the firelight on the sheet. The agent snatched; but Simon kept the parchment, and slipped out of reach of the lawyer's arm on his knees before the hearth. A shriek told that the keen eyes and wits had mastered its contents in less than a minute. The lawyer suddenly disappeared from the room, and was soon driving along the high road, cursing his own folly, which, in grasping too much, had deprived him of the little advantages which he enjoyed at Tobereevil. He, at least, could never show his face to the miser again.

As for Tibbie, she simply put her arms akimbo, and faced her angry master.

"Hag!" he shrieked, "I'll have you hanged for this!"
 "No, you won't," said Tibbie. "It would cost too much money. An' besides, nobody would hurt me for strivin' to get the rights for my poor boy. If ye weren't so ill-hearted I wouldn't have had to take the law into my own hands. Judges an' lawyers could see that quick enough."

"Begone out of the house!" cried the miser, foaming with rage. "Never let me see your face again!"

"I'll go when I'm ready," said Tibbie. "An' that's my thanks for my long service. An' there's Paul Finiston come home pryin' about the country, an' watching to come down on ye. It's little pace ye'll have when he gits next or near you, an' nobody here to purtect ye."

This was Tibbie's last hope, that dread of Paul would cow the old man's anger, and make him loth to be left alone. She had made a great mistake, however, and she quickly found it out.

"Paul Finiston," said the miser, suddenly calm. "And is Paul Finiston in the country?"

"That he is, your honour," said Bid, stepping forward, and dropping a courtesy. "An' as purty-lookin' a gentleman as ye'd meet in a day's walkin'."

"Simon's wrath had subsided strangely, and he looked timorous and eager.

"You know where he is to be found?" he asked, quickly.
 "I think I could find him out, yer honour," said Bid.

"Then go to him," said Simon, and give him a message from me. I will have him here, and he shall work for me. He never tried to trick me, nor to worry me, nor to rob me."

He seized the pen beside him and scribbled some words on a scrap of paper. The paper he gave to Bid.

"Send the first person you meet for the police," he said with a scowl at Tibbie. The gossamers who were listening in the hall set a cheer at these words, and set off as volunteers on this mission; then, and only then, did Tibbie lift her voice, and howl as one baffled and undone. She hurried away to hide herself, and the messenger departed, and Simon double locked his door, and barricaded his windows and sat all night long on the watch with his pistols by his side.

(To be Continued.)

For general debility and prostration, Hop Bitters (American Co.'s) will do wonders. Prove it by trial. See.

The *North German Gazette* publishes an unusually complimentary article on the British army, based upon the most recent Blue Book on the subject laid before Parliament. It begins by giving a general account of England's military strength, not forgetting to assign due credit to the auxiliary force. It explains away the high percentage of desertions and comments upon the abundant supply of recruits. Treating of the recent system of retaining as many old soldiers as possible with the colours, it ascribes to this, among other causes, "the cool and unflinching demeanour shown by the English battalions when face to face with the swarming forces of the Mahdi." It describes the tactical order and disciplined fire of the small body of Englishmen at Abu Klea as reflecting the highest credit on them. The article continues:—"A not less honourable success was that of the gallant General Earle at Duka Island, when 800 English soldiers, after five hours' hard fighting, drove 3,000 Arabs out of a strong and obstinately defended position. These are feats such as are by no means rare in England's military annals, and furnish good arguments for the support of the present system of enlistment."

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE following brief has recently been issued:—

LEO XIII., POPE.

AD PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM.

Jesus Christ, who has given to mankind various commandments for safe conduct in the way of life, never ceased to insist upon the commandment to love our neighbour as ourselves. Being Himself Love, He taught that love is the foundation on which rests the whole law, and the sign whereby may be known from other men the disciples of Christian wisdom. It is not surprising, therefore, that the supreme virtue of love and charity, of which the property is thought for others, and which is the mother and nurse of all the virtues, should have particularly filled the hearts of those who have devoted themselves to attaining the perfection of graces by walking in the steps of the Divine Master.

Among such men shone out with an altogether peculiar radiance at the end of the sixteenth century, Vincent de Paul, that great and immortal model of Christian charity, who by the merit of that virtue acquired for himself an incomparable glory. There is, indeed, no form of human misery that his charity did not succour; there is no kind of toil that he did not grasp with joy for the service and the comfort of his brothers.

And when Vincent left this world to go up into heaven, the source of his good works was not dried up, for it flows ever widely, and in abundance, as by many streams, through the fields of the Church of God.

He, in his high sanctity, strove not only to practise charity himself, but to bring into his own way many men and women, some of them gathered together in the religious life, and some united in pious associations to which he gave his wise directions. It is easy to see what abundant fruits human society receives every day from these works of his. The associations of St. Vincent had not been two centuries in existence when they had been already propagated in almost all parts of the world, gaining everywhere the admiration which is due to them. Everyone knows that the disciples of the Saint are ready to help all the unfortunate. They are at the bedsides of the miserable in hospitals; they are in prisons, they are in schools, they are on the fields of battle, doing their double labour of love—charity to the soul and charity to the body.

Therefore have the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, held in honour and watched over with special tenderness the congregations and associations of St. Vincent de Paul, together with many undertakings and labours of charity, which, though not bearing his name, had their origin with him.

We, too, following the example of those who have gone before us, with the desire that all such societies may take a still larger measure of the spirit of their founder and father; and giving ear, moreover, to the particular prayer of our brothers, the bishops of France—we have already declared and constituted St. Vincent de Paul the heavenly patron of all such associations existing in France. And this decree was extended last year to the Seas of Ireland, in answer to the pious wishes of the Irish prelates.

But recently a great number of cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and Bishops from almost every part of the world, together with general superiors of religious congregations, have besought us to give the same decree effect in all the countries of the Christian world where charities of the same kind are carried on. Having, therefore, taken counsel with the Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, we have disposed ourselves to give a favourable reply to these pious requests.

Desiring thus to add to the good of the Universal Church, to increase the glory of God, and to re-kindle in all hearts the zeal of charity, we, in virtue of the Apostolic authority, declare and constitute by these letters St. Vincent de Paul the special patron at the Throne of God of all the associations of charity existing in the Catholic world and deriving from him in any manner whatever; and we desire that to him may be rendered all the honours that are paid to the great Patrons of Heaven.

We order that these letters shall be held as authentic and effectual, and shall have from this time their full and entire force, and that their authority shall be absolute for the present and the future. And this notwithstanding all constitutions or decrees or other Apostolic acts to the contrary. We order, moreover, that manuscript copies of these letters, if furnished with the seal of an ecclesiastical dignitary, may have the same weight as the originals.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, under the Fisherman's Seal, in the eighth year of our Pontificate.

M. CARD. LEDOCHOWSKI.

The remains of Prince Paul Demidoff, after resting in the chapel of the Villa di Pratolino during several months, lighted day and night by enormous candelabras, were sent from Florence by special train to Siberia, accompanied by the widow and the pope of the family. The Demidoffs are immensely rich. Their ancestor a blacksmith, was presented with an iron mine and a title of nobility by Peter the Great, and bought property in the Ural, on which were discovered extensive mines of copper, silver, and gold. At the same time as the corpse the monument was forwarded for the tomb in Siberia executed by the sculptor Romanelli, at an expense of 40,000*fr.* The road from Pratolino to Florence was adorned with flowers, and the Pullman car destined to receive the coffin was transformed into a richly ornamented chapel. At Nijni-Novgorod the coffin will be transferred to a boat and pass along the rivers Volga and Kama to Perna, where it will be sent by rail to Taigul, in Siberia. There the operative population who work in the late Prince's mines will render the last honours to the deceased.

If your hair is turning gray, don't use the poisonous dyes which burn out its life and produce many diseases of the scalp. Ayer's Hair Vigor is positively harmless, and will restore the natural colour of the hair, stimulate its growth, and bring back its youthful gloss and beauty.

SOUTH DUNEDIN CASH DRAPERY.

J. D. YATES, JUN.

All Goods Sold at Dunedin Prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

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CHARLES COLCLOUGH - Lessee.

The Cheapest and Best Medium of
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SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL,
Main Street, South Dunedin.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor wishes to inform his friends
and the public generally that he is now pre-
pared 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.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, Proprietor.

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.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST.

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous
oxide gas.

Address—

Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

V



R

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

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 new
Hearse of modern design, built by Messrs.
Kobin and Co., and are now prepared to con-
duct 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 at-
tended to at once.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,

No. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

PAUL FREDRIC,
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 comfort-
able, 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,

GT. KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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

FINDLAY & CO. (LIMITED),

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

DOOR AND SASH MANUFACTURERS,

AND

GENERAL IRONMONGERS,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle Streets,

DUNEDIN.

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,

DUNEDIN.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

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

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

PEACOCK HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

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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,

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

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of
Rooms for families.

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables
Terms liberal.

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,
IRONMONGERS,

97 George Street, Dunedin,

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reduc-
tions are genuine.

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

Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass
Founders, Millwrights, Iron
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High Pressure and Compound Steam
Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels,
Quartz Crushing and every description of
Pumping, Windmilling, Mining, Stone-breaking,
Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and
Dredging Machinery made and repaired.

Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice
Plates.

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

CLUB HOTEL,
GORE.

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

This Hostelry offers first-class accommo-
dation 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,

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JAMES SELBY
(Late J. Baker),

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK
MAKER,

128 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

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

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

J. SELBY

(Late J. Baker),

Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

TO STEAM-USERS.

ASBURY'S PATENT SAFETY
STEAM BOILERS,

Tested to 500lb. per square inch. Steam in
seven minutes. A large number now in use,
and have stood the test for five years with
little or no repairs. Made to order as follows:
—2-horse-power actual, £17; 3-h.p., £24;
4-h.p., £32; 6-h.p., £40; 8-h.p., £48.

STEAM JET PUMP,

Is a marvel of simplicity. No moving parts
cannot be deranged or get out of order. Is
applicable for pumping water from mines,
wells, and excavations; also applied to the
following industries:—Soap, oil, and candle
works, tanneries, gas works, paper, cotton, and
woollen factories, &c. As a fire pump, it is
prompt and effectual when called upon for
duty. Made in ten sizes from 300 to 30,000
gallons per hour. No. 1 boiler and pump,
£19. No. 2, £30, and upwards.

WHO USES THEM?

Russian Government have adopted them in
the Navy; and thousands of others are in
every-day use in various parts of the world.

Patent Feed Water-heater and Fuel-econ-
omisers; will guarantee a saving from 12 to
15 per cent.

Special appliances for heating and venti-
lating private and public buildings, and green
and forcing houses, churches, &c. Wool-
drying machines, and all kinds of drying
rooms built to order.

The Patent Corrugated Sectional Saddle
Boiler, fitted for green and forcing houses, and
all kinds of pipe and fittings kept in stock.

M. De Lesseps has a large number in use
for the Panama Canal Company.

New Zealand Government are pumping
water 95ft. high with them.

F. H. ASBURY AND CO.,

CASTLE STREET, DUNEDIN.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

MESSES. STEVENS AND KENNEDY returned to Napier from Tongariro on Wednesday night. At the base of the mountain there has been held during the past three weeks an important Maori gathering, over 1200 Natives being present, representing all the principal tribes who occupy the interior of the island. The object of the meeting was to cement the union of the Native race by the formation of a common platform, on which both Queen and King Natives could agree. The following resolutions were passed:—Recognition of the King as head of the Natives; unity of the Maori race, and maintenance of friendly relations with Europeans; adoption of the Native Lands Court; abolition of special representation in the Legislative Assembly; the withdrawal of all lands from sale, lease, and survey, pending the arrival of Sir J. E. Gorst from England; the support of the temperance movement; though no obstruction would be offered to the construction of railways consent should first be given to them, and all land taken for railways should be paid for. A small section of the Natives, of whom Hobepa Taumanutu was spokesman, disagreed with all the above resolutions, but, being in so small a minority, their objections carried no weight. The Natives resolved to shut up the hotel at Tokoroa, and 600 took the total abstinence pledge. The principal chiefs present were Te Hehu, Hu Topia, Turoa, Hori Kopeha, Matu Abau, and Te Keri. The latter was present as representative of Tawhiao.

Mr. G. A. Sala has decided to postpone his trip to Tasmania. After giving four lectures at Christchurch, commencing on Monday next, he goes on to Dunedin; thence he will return Northwards, and remain in the Colony till he leaves to attend the Melbourne races.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. John B. Callan to be captain of the Dunedin Irish Brigade.

The London *Times*, in the course of an article upon Sir H. Drummond Wolff's mission to the Porte, states that the British Government declined to fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt by the English forces, but perhaps an Anglo-Turkish Commission will be appointed to determine the period when such evacuation may become possible.

The British Government have made a recommendation to Spain to accept the decision of an arbitrator in settlement of the dispute with Germany as to the Caroline Islands.

SATURDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Pyke gave notice to move—"In the opinion of this House, it is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary in the interests of the public weal, and for the completion of the unification of the Colony, that a proper system of local government should be devised and formulated by Ministers, and brought down to the House in the next ensuing session; and further, that copies of proposals to this end should be widely circulated by Ministers during the recess before next meeting of Parliament."—Captain Sutter moved that the vote of £10,000 subsidy of pound for pound on rates collected in goldfields counties be reduced to £5000. Mr. Pyke said he had been in the House for 14 sessions and he had never heard the mining interest so vilified as it had been this session. He wanted to know what it all meant. Mr. W. F. Buckland opposed the vote. He did not see why goldfields should be treated in an exceptional manner from other districts. Mr. Turbitt supported the vote. Mr. Seddon asked the committee to pass the vote. He quoted from returns to prove that the goldfields were entitled to the subsidy asked for. The amendment was lost by 35 to 30.—Captain Sutter moved to strike out the item £1000, bonus to La Monte's gold-mining process. After a long discussion, the item of £1000 was retained by 31 to 20.—Captain Sutter moved to strike out item £2000, aids to prospecting and rewards for mineral discoveries. The amendment was lost by 30 to 20.

Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, is a passenger for Australia per the Liguria.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed a public meeting of electors of East Gloucestershire on Wednesday night, at Cirencester. In the course of his speech, he denied the existence of a compact between the Parnellites and Conservative parties. Regarding the Home Rule question, Sir Michael expressed himself in favour of an extension of local self-government for the three kingdoms. He states that the Government will not support Mr. Parnell.

The Spanish Government is making purchases of cruisers and torpedoes.

MONDAY.

The London wheat market is firmer. Three off-coast cargoes have been sold at 34s 3d to 34s 6d, ex ship, and ex warehouse are unchanged. The flour market is depressed, and there are large supplies in stock. The bidding at the wool sales has slightly improved. The number of bales catalogued was 379,000, of which 29,000 were withdrawn.

Mr. Gladstone, in view of the approaching general election, has issued a political manifesto to his constituents of Midlothian. He urges the complete withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt at the earliest possible moment, and expresses himself as distinctly opposed to the annexation protectorate, or indefinite occupation of that country. Speaking of Home affairs, Mr. Gladstone advocates a reform of the House of Lords and the land laws. The necessity for a readjustment of the incidence of taxation is pointed out, as well as for the extension of the principle of local self-government. He expresses himself also ready to grant Ireland any system of self-government compatible with the maintenance of the supremacy of the Crown, the integrity of the Empire, and the authority of Parliament. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone announces that he speaks as the working chief of the Liberal party.

News is to hand from Roumelia that a revolution has taken place there, fortunately of a peaceful nature and unaccompanied by blood-

shed. The inhabitants in the province seized the Turkish Governor, Alexo Paasha, and issued a proclamation declaring the union of Roumelia with Bulgaria. The Roumelian army took the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, and are now occupying several strategic points on the Turkish frontier. Consequent on these events, the Bulgarian army has been mobilised. The revolution has caused intense surprise on the Continent.

The French Government are favourable to the Pacific Conference, but Spain opposes it, unless all rights are respected.

Irish plans are gradually taking shape. Mr. Macarthy will contest the doubtful exchange division of Liverpool, and Mr. Sexton will probably contest the sure Scotland Yard division. Similar tactics are arranged in London, where T. P. O'Connor will get a seat by aiding the Tory Ritchie to carry St. George's. Mr. Parnell will contrive to sit for the discontented city of Cork, and Mr. Healy for Monaghan, unless it should be deemed wise to assail constituencies further north.

The Panama revolution has ended. M. De Lesseps' representative in New York declares that the Panama canal is making satisfactory progress, and will reverse a good many prophecies of failure. On the other hand, Engineer Manoel reported to the secretary of the American Navy, declaring that 70 per cent. of the whole distance is yet untouched, and the work done represents less than 6 per cent. of the total to be removed, that the work cannot be completed for less than 275 million dollars, and in 14 years.

There is a smallpox epidemic in Montreal. The theatres are closed, disinfectants are used in watering the streets, and masses are being celebrated in the Catholic churches.

Lord and Lady Carnarvon started on a tour through Ireland on August 17. Their first stop was at Galway, where a large crowd had assembled to meet the Viceroy. The people received the visitors respectfully, but without any cheering. The Lord-lieutenant received addresses from the Labourers' Society, Harbour Commissioners, Town Council, and citizens of Galway. In replying he said the Government desired to do its utmost for the prosperity of Ireland. He was gratified to see the efforts of the citizens of Galway to develop the resources of their port, which, he said, was two hours nearer America than other important towns in Ireland. He hoped to see in his own life-time the ancient prosperity of Galway revived. He regretted the universal depression in labour, which he said was owing to foreign competition, and urged labourers to study the interests of their employers. He hoped Irish fisheries and other industries would be developed, and in conclusion expressed his conviction that times would mend. His remarks were received with cheers. The results of Lord Carnarvon's peaceful progress has been an enormous influx of tourists into Ireland. Fifteen hundred from England, Scotland, and Wales landed at Dublin on August 24.

Michael Davitt has written a letter in which he says substantially that while supporting the Parnellites he will maintain his agitation on the question of proprietorship in land.

A magistrate and 10 policemen went to a place near Ballyraggit, County Kildare, on the 27th August, to evict tenants. When they arrived the chapel bell tolled, and 2000 persons assembled and attacked the officers, preventing them from accomplishing the proposed eviction. The police were compelled to charge the mob with bayonets, and a fierce encounter ensued, in which many on both sides were stoned and stabbed.

On August 22nd a tremendous procession (called by the Press a "morality parade") made its way to Hyde Park, London. The number is estimated at 150,000. The affair was under the auspices of temperance societies, Good Templars, Bands of Hope lodges, the Salvation Army, various trades and labour societies, Ladies' National Societies, and Young Men's Christian Associations. One of the waggons in the procession carried 24 little girls, dressed in white, holding banners bearing the inscription, "Shall our innocents be slain." Another cart contained an enlarged *fac simile* of the Queen's letters to Mrs. General Booth approving of the army's work in rescuing young girls. With the exception of the one bearing the 24 girls under 13 years of age, dressed in white, all the waggons were piled with women dressed in deepest mourning. Such mottoes as "Save our daughters" were seen on every hand. The entire proceedings were orderly, the weather was fine, and the affair a decided success. The Bishop of St. David's declares the action of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in making the recent revelations, constitutes perhaps the gravest offence against public decency and morality ever committed in a nominally Christian country.

Sir Julius Vogel's eldest son, Mr. H. B. Vogel, who was born in the Colony, has just carried off at Wimbledon the Spencer Cup, which is a prize given by Earl Spencer for the best shot in all the public schools of the United Kingdom. Mr. Vogel represented Charterhouse, where he previously won during the same season a silver cup for the Wimbledon competition, and a silver medal for highest aggregate score of the season.

A secret meeting on August 14th, resolved that all Home Rule candidates for Parliament must give themselves up absolutely to Mr. Parnell's guidance. In his speech Mr. Parnell said the Irish cause was assured whether Whigs or Tories won the elections. At a banquet to Mr. Parnell, given in Dublin on August 24, 38 of his partisans were present. The customary loyal toasts were omitted. Mr. Parnell eulogised his followers for their courage and self-denial. He said there was only one thing on the Irish programme that was to restore the Irish Parliament. When that Parliament assembled in Dublin it would develop the healthy clauses of the Land Act, make tenants owners of their holdings, and secure to landowners a share in the land. Mr. Parnell dwelt upon the importance of securing loyal and self-denying members in the next Parliament for the final battle for Home Rule. He hoped that the coming party representation would be strong enough to restore independence to Ireland. Mr. Justin McCarthy presided at the banquet. In Sackville street an enormous crowd collected and cheered incessantly during the banquet.

In a riot in Londonderry on August 21, 40 soldiers beat a crowd of civilians, whereupon the latter turned upon the soldiers, and the

£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, 3d, grand value in Flannels, 8½d, 10½d.—The London.

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

SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

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.

PIT 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. NASHESKI, 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.

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

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

picket-guard had to be called out. The guard were obliged to carry fixed bayonets for self-defence. Order was with difficulty restored.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Hon. W. J. M. Larnach moved that the amendments agreed to by the conference in the Mines Act Amendment Bill be agreed to. Mr. Seddon asked whether the Minister accepted the refusal of Council to reduce the fee for miners' rights. The Hon. W. J. M. Larnach said he preferred to accept it rather than lose the bill. Mr. Seddon moved that the amendments be disagreed with, and a fresh conference appointed. The Hon. R. Stout opposed the amendment, contending that there were other important provisions in the bill which it was desirable should become law. Messrs. Fergus, Pyke, and Guinness supported Mr. Seddon's amendment. Sir Julius Vogel hoped the amendment would not be pressed, as it would jeopardise a useful bill. The amendment was lost by 28 to 25. Mr. Scobie Mackenzie moved the adjournment of the debate. After some discussion the motion for the adjournment was lost, and the original motion carried by 31 to 21.—The Hon. R. Stout moved that the House meet at 4 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday) for prorogation.

As a ballast train was on Saturday afternoon approaching the Silverstream station from the Upper Hutt, the driver and fireman noticed a child of Mr. R. Hogan's, aged 18 months, in the centre of the line. The brakes were put on hard, but as there is an incline at this spot, and there was a heavy load on at the time, the train could not be stopped. To make matters worse the mother, alarmed by the shrill whistle, rushed out and got on the track, but somehow fortunately got off when the train was just upon her. When the engine was within a yard or two of the child, and when those who were looking on turned away to avoid witnessing the sickening sight, Trueaman, the fireman, at imminent danger of his own life, jumped with a bound, whipped the child off the line, but before he could get clear was struck heavily on the leg by the cowcatcher.

The Arrow correspondent of the *Daily Times* says:—cake weighing 7000z. came down to Queenstown last Saturday from the Phoenix claim at Skippers. The mine looks well and promises equally good yields for some time to come.

Synnot Bros., woolbrokers, of Melbourne, have issued a circular in which a proposal is made to convene a meeting for the purpose of taking steps to promote the exportation of wool from Australia to China and Japan.

Mr. Donne Ploves Van Amstel, Consul-general in Australia for the Netherlands, has received a telegram from General Van Rees, Governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, reporting that Asiatic cholera had broken out at Kolpaug, in the island of Timonin, and that it had become epidemic in the island.

Spain is now landing troops throughout the Caroline Group for their protection.

Advices from Admiral Miot, commanding the French forces in Malagasy waters, state that the troops under his command recently made a reconnaissance of the Hova position at Taragal, but were attacked by the enemy and repulsed with considerable loss.

Telegrams to hand from Roumelia state that Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has issued a manifesto to the inhabitants of Bulgaria and Roumelia in which he accepts the Crown of the two Bulgarias, and calls upon the people to help defend the union. Prince Alexander is on his way to Philippopolis, the principal town in Eastern Roumelia. The feeling of the St. Petersburg Press over the revolution is one of triumph. The Berlin and Vienna papers are perplexed and irritated, while the *Standard* considers that it does not concern England unless the Powers interfere in the matter.

The Czar of Russia and the Czarina arrived at Kroriser on the morning of August 25. The party avoided the town, and were driven through a vast bush surrounding the schloss. The Emperor Francis Joseph and Prince Rudolph met the Russian Imperial party at the railway-station. There was a magnificent reception in the evening. The object of the interview, it is generally conceded, is to enable Russia to secure perfect freedom of action in Central Asia. Lines will be drawn and agreed to as to how far Austria is to advance southward in Europe while Russia is engaged in her long-prepared war with England. An eye-witness says that the Czar was uneasy during the whole time of his visit, and many secret precautions were taken for his safety. He was pale and careworn. The Empress' trained mastiff was his bodyguard, and watched beside his couch every night.

WEDNESDAY.

Parliament was formally prorogued yesterday.

A consignment of apples by the Zealandia to Auckland was discovered to have been infected with the codlin moth, and, on being noticed by the customs officers, the moth was found to have travelled to other goods which are being delivered. The goods cannot be detained under the provisions of the Act, but the officials have requested consignees to examine the goods and destroy the moth.

The Bank of New Zealand shipped yesterday 3213oz. of gold, valued at £12,852, being their month's purchases in the Hokitika district.

It is the intention of the Victorian Government to introduce a bill for the protection of women. It will be based on similar lines to the act now in force in England.

Prince Alexandra of Bulgaria, arrived at Philippopolis and met with a splendid and enthusiastic reception. It is generally believed that the action of Roumelia in revolting was done unknown to European Powers, and that they (the Powers) are anxious to limit the movement to the utmost.

Mr. Gladstone, in his manifesto to the electors of Midlothian, referring to the reform of the House of Lords, expresses the opinion that the time is yet distant when it can be expected, and urges that it is necessary to recognise the influence of birth and wealth. He advocates an easy system of land transfer, and that power to will land should be limited to the next life only. The question of disestablishing the Church of England is not, he holds, yet ripe for action to be taken. The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain differ considerably from the views expressed by Mr. Gladstone.

The Radical leader is of opinion that there is no firmness in the foreign policy advocated, except in the matter of the Afghan difficulty. The manifesto is generally considered to be a moderate one, and is not at all calculated to raise any enthusiasm amongst the Radical party.

THURSDAY.

Telegraphic advices from Palermo report the existence of considerable disorder in Sicily consequent upon the towns, from fear of choiera, resisting contact with the exterior. In order to allow country inhabitants to enter towns without molestation, bodies of troops have been posted at all railway stations to maintain order.

Senor Canovas Del Castillo, Spanish Premier, expresses the opinion that the admissions of Spain regarding the unclaimed islands of the Caroline Group would be fatal to their demands concerning them.

There is a semi-panic on the Exchange consequent on political uneasiness caused by the recent revolution in Eastern Roumelia. The *Times* states that Russia and Austria are in favour of appointing a conference to settle the Roumelian question. It also announces that the Russian Government will require the deposition of Prince Alexander from the throne of Bulgaria. Prince Alexander has despatched a telegraphic circular to the European Powers and Sublime Porte, in which he admits the suzerainty of the Sultan. He further disclaims any idea of hostility towards Turkey, and requests the Sultan to fulfil the wishes of Bulgaria and Serbia with regard to the settlement of the Roumelian question. The *North German Gazette* has an article to-day upon the action of Roumelia in revolting and declaring in favour of union with Bulgaria. The writer of the article dwells at considerable length upon the illegality of the recent revolution, and its recognition of the ruling Prince of Bulgaria. Roumelia, Greece, and Serbia are mobilising. The latter country will probably occupy Macedonia.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY AND LORD CARNARVON.

Writing from the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on the 21st July, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy addresses an eloquent and characteristically vigorous letter to Lord Carnarvon, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, through the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*. At the outset Sir Charles refers to the few Lord Lieutenants who have left a good reputation behind them in Ireland, and he appeals to Lord Carnarvon to take his place amongst these by simply giving fair play to the Irish people. He recalls to the mind of the Lord Lieutenant, who has been Colonial Secretary, the immense advantages that have arisen from the granting of self-government to Canada, to Cape Colony, and to Australia. Passing to a consideration of what the Conservatives should now do, Sir Charles says:—

"I do not propose—I would scorn to propose—that the Conservative party should do something in itself objectionable because it would result in a party convenience and a party gain. But in suggesting that they should undertake a work which is essentially just and necessary, and I believe inevitable, I may ask your Excellency to remember that taking the initiative will enable them to accompany the concession with reasonable securities, which may otherwise be omitted. Why should I not add that it will also bring them as an immediate return what to all Governments is the primary condition of existence—political power? If the Cabinet of Lord Salisbury will undertake to restore to Ireland the control of her own interests as completely as it is enjoyed in the great colonies, it may be doubted if a single member would be sent from Ireland at the coming elections who would not support that programme and sustain the Administration who propounded it.

"Experts affirm that a Conservative majority is unattainable in England *cum* Wales, or in Scotland; if it comes it must come from Ireland. A Conservative leader who is now a Cabinet Minister made this admission in specific terms in a memorable article in the *Fortnightly Review*. Assuming him to be well informed on so cardinal a point, the question is simplified to its very elements. If the Conservative party will have the courage to be just to Ireland, they know the gain; if they refuse to be just, they know the penalty; or, rather, let me say, they may estimate the penalty approximately, for none of us *know* what strange birth the new Parliament will bring forth, any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremendous progeny destined to be born of the first assembly of the *Tiers Etat*."

Sir Charles then proceeds to point out how in Germany Prince Bismarck, after persecuting the Catholics of the country, turned round and sought their assistance, and how in England Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston entered into an alliance with Sir Robert Peel. A coalition, he argues, between an English Conservative and an Irish Nationalist should not be an impossibility. He continues:—

"I feel almost ashamed to say that what I meditate is a settlement of the Irish question—accepted as well as offered in good faith; a plan capable of being worked for the common good of Irishmen, not for any special creed or class, but for all alike, and which would be defended against all enemies from within or from without, in the same spirit in which it was accepted. This, and nothing short of this, has been the design of my whole public life; and I am as faithful to it now as when I shared the counsels of O'Connell or O'Brien. I am not in the least afraid that the religious freedom of the minority would be endangered, but I would rejoice to see a risk which is improbable frankly rendered impossible. No one, as far as I know, desires to disturb the Act of Settlement, but the Act of Settlement ought to be put entirely beyond question. Your Excellency knows that in colonial and American constitutions dangers of the same general character had to be guarded against, and have been guarded against successfully. The French-Canadian Catholics, who are now a handful in the midst of a nation, would not enter into the Dominion without guarantees for their religious liberty and their hereditary possessions; and you know these have been effectually



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FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI AND MANUKAU.—ROTOMAHANA, s.s., on Monday, September 28. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE AND AUCKLAND.—ROTOMAHANA, s.s., on Wednesday, September 30. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF WAHORA, s.s., on Thursday, October 1. Passengers by 3.43 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA OAMARU LYTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON. HAURORO, s.s., on Tuesday, October 6.

FOR AUCKLAND VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON AND EAST COAST PORTS.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, October 7. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND. ABAWATA, s.s., about Monday October 19.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED, AND BLACK DIAMOND LINE.

Special Cargo and Passenger Service.

Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON.—TAIAROA, s.s., on Friday, October 2. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR WESTPORT AND GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington.—KORANUI, s.s., early.

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Steam Mills throughout the Colony in full operation.

"LUSTRAL" KEROSENE.

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

Kerosene Lamps in Endless Variety.

Grates, Ranges, and Mantel-pieces.

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

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HAVE ON SALE,
EX RECENT ARRIVALS.
READ'S DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING
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BULL DOG ALE.
in Quarts and Pints (Champagne Bottles), specially brewed by Bass and Guinness for Read Brothers, matured and bottled in perfect condition.

BULL DOG STOUT.
The winter supplies of Stout now landing in prime order.

Silverlight Kerosene, 150 test, finest imported white, pure, and brilliant.
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Paraffine Candles, plain, fluted, and coloured.
Considering weight and quality, cheapest in market.

Sago and Tapioca.
Crushed Loaf Cube, Granulated and Mauritius Sugar.

Mill Stones, Silk, and Mill Bills.
Teas, Cocoa, Orange and Lemon Peel, Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Oilmen's Stores, Lobsters, Brooms, Corn-flour, Tea Paper, Vinegar, Treacle and Syrup, St. Mungo Soap, Powder, Roofing Felt, Milner's Safes & Boxes, Perfumery, etc.

High street, 28th May, 1885.

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GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
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PROPERTIES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Of every description.

Liberal Cash Advances made on goods sent to the rooms for sale.

ACCOUNT SALES PROMPTLY RENDERED.

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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.

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HOP BITTERS WILL REVIVE YOU.

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HOP BITTERS WILL RESTORE YOU.

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HOP BITTERS WILL STRENGTHEN YOU.

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case, American Co's **HOP BITTERS WILL RELIEVE YOU.**

CLEANSE, PURIFY AND ENRICH THE BLOOD WITH

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

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	Per Ton.	½-Ton.	¼-Ton
Walton Park Coal	17s	8s 6d	4s 6d
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A GOOD Serviceable VIOLIN, and BOX, BOW, and INSTRUCTOR will be sent (carriage paid) to any Railway-station in Otago for the sum of **ONE POUND (£1)**. Please cut out the Coupon, and send, together with One-pound Note, also Name and Address, and receive in return the above.

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We guarantee to send on receipt of this Coupon and One Pound, Violin with Box, Bow, and Instructor, as advertised.
(Signed)

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secured and as safe beyond all risk. The most serious difficulty undoubtedly resides in the recollection of the minority that their predecessors used their supremacy tyrannously, and in their fear that the past would necessarily provoke reprisals. We cannot ignore the fact that an atrocious Land Code, an offensive pulpit, and a venomous Press sowed the seed of bitterness throughout the island—but let us remember that antagonists as bitter have been reconciled in Switzerland, and that a Catholic people long subjected to similar injustice in Belgium have set an example of generous oblivion of the past and wise liberality towards rival creeds which no other in Europe can match.

"For myself, as one Catholic Celt, I will say that the men I most honour in our history and the friends I have most loved in life belonged in a large proportion to a race and creed which are not mine. Swift and Molyneux, Flood and Grattan, were not only Protestants but the sons of English officials serving in Dublin courts and bureaux. Curran, Tone, and Father Mathew were the descendants of Cromwellian settlers. The father of the best Irishman I have ever known, or ever hope to know, who has been the idol of two generations of students and thinkers, was a Welshman wearing the uniform of an English regiment. I trust your Excellency is not unacquainted with the honoured name of Thomas Davis. Be assured that there are now a host of Irishmen who would die rather than suffer any wrong to be inflicted on their countrymen on pretence of creed, or class, or historic feuds. And if it be so, the greater praise belongs (as the poet has sung) to the young Irish patriot of Welsh descent who died a generation ago in his thirty-second year.

"Let us look at this political question for a moment from the legitimate standpoint of political convenience. There is a great result to be accomplished, and the party which your Excellency represents in Ireland could accomplish it more promptly and effectually than the Liberals, just as they carried the Redistribution of Seats Act, the other day, which would have been impossible to their opponents. But there is more than one Richard in the field, and competition is as salutary in politics as in commerce. If Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain come to Ireland to study what are cynically called our "local institutions," I trust they will receive prompt assistance in the investigation of those singular phenomena. An Irish grand jury is a fiscal instrument that cannot be defended with a grave face. It is worthy of the region of Laputa rather than an empire where taxation without representation is pronounced to be tyranny. And Ireland is ridden by boards and commissions constructed on the principle that the wishes of the people count for nothing. It is not conceivable that these abortions will long coexist with household suffrage and equal electoral districts. They will probably vanish, like a ghost at cock-crow, when a House of Commons founded on these bases sits at Westminster. But what is to succeed them? This is a question which it benoves both parties in Ireland to consider. If the Radical leaders confine themselves to a glorified vestry it will doubtless be an improvement on the present system (what change could fail to be an improvement?); but it will do nothing to satisfy the desire of the nation to control its own destiny. The main end for which Ireland needs a native Parliament is not to gratify the longing for autonomy, though no wise man will undervalue that sentiment, nor to engage in new political conflicts, but to administer national interests which have long gone to wreck and ruin. Our resources are wasted, our trade and commerce in decay, and our people, after an exodus extending over forty years, still fly from the country for want of the guardian care of a legislature with adequate knowledge and sympathy. The most complete transfer of authority from the gentry to the peasantry will do little to further this end. On the other hand, it may work permanent wrong, for I fully recognise the justice of the principle which has been legalised in democratic Australia—that the liability to pay taxes ought to be represented in fair proportion in any assembly authorised to impose them. The Irish gentry may well believe that English radicals, fresh from a first inspection of the preposterous institutions which they have maintained in Ireland, will treat them more mercilessly than their own countrymen would do. It is my rooted conviction that a juster, safer, and more permanent settlement may be made by a Government disposed to arbitrate fairly between Irish parties than by one simply bent on destroying what is no longer defensible. But Ireland has waited too long and suffered too much not to be ready to welcome deliverance from any hand. It is idle to balance the merits of Whig, Tory, and Radical in such a contingency. For myself, I will say that if I had to choose between a Conservative Government which would undertake this supreme and essential work, and a Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone's supporters, or, indeed, of the Seven Sages or Twelve Apostles who refused to undertake it, I would support the former with all my strength. On the other hand, if my choice lay between a Radical Administration prepared to restore our constitution and the best conceivable Government of Conservatives which refused to do so, my choice would be speedily made. But at present the Radicals are on the wrong road. When Mr. Chamberlain speaks of sweeping away Dublin Castle he appeals to deeply-rooted and well-grounded feelings of distrust and dislike; but Dublin Castle and the Vice-royalty are the last remnants of the separate organisation of the Irish nation. Not to destroy, but to reform and restore them is the design and duty of Irish Nationalists. In all the British dominions there is no considerable State except Ireland with a governor which has not also a Parliament; the one is the complement of the other; and we, who are determined to regain our Parliament, would be frantic to destroy the kindred and completing institution associated with it."

In the concluding passages of his letter Sir Charles warns Lord Carnarvon of the failures in the Irish administration who have preceded him. The letter says:—

"I am more certain of nothing under the sky than that your Excellency came to Ireland from the most generous and humane motives. But the best intentions are vain if they miss the right road. There is no man more unpopular in Ireland than Mr. Forster, yet I am certain Mr. Forster came to Dublin bent on generous designs. When I met him first—in 1849—he was engaged in administering a fund for the relief of the famine contributed by the

Society of Friends, and he performed his task in a spirit which was pronounced to be "worthy of the Good Samaritan." He entered warmly into the feelings of the people, and was frankly indignant at a land system which mocked their prayer for daily bread. Yet, in defence of that very system, he filled our prisons with men and women thirty years later because he missed the right road; because, in the *argot* of modern journalism, he had lost touch of the Irish people. Mr. Trevelyan, who succeeded him, is a man of rare gifts and great force of character. The abolition of the purchase system in the army and the establishment of household suffrage in counties are *au fond* more attributable to him than to Mr. Gladstone. His literary gifts rival, and in some respects exceed, those of his distinguished uncle, yet his life in Ireland was completely wasted. He would not open the door of the asylum, and the *détenu* did not want sops in the pan, but the liberty to enjoy his life, of which he had been defrauded."

Sir Charles concludes by calling on the Lord Lieutenant to concede self-government to Ireland, and to take a place in history "with Richelieu and Semers, with Washington and Grattan, with Deak, Cavour and Bismarck—the founders of nations."

CATHOLIC READING-ROOM AND LITERARY SOCIETY, WELLINGTON.

WE are glad to be able to chronicle the further development of this society, by the admission of ladies as members. For some time past, the council of the society has been considering the question of the admission of ladies, and the occupation of the premises during the day. It was decided lately by them to admit ladies and to place the rooms at their disposal for every day in the week. On Monday, the 14th inst., a large meeting of ladies took place:—Miss Johnston presiding. It was unanimously resolved to form a ladies' branch, and to open the rooms, for the present, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Miss Johnston was elected president; Misses Saunders, secretaries; and the following ladies as a committee to manage affairs:—Mesdames Bell, Camino, Grace, Gardner, Garvey, Hickson, Maher, Maginuity, McDonald and Sharp, and Misses McClean and Saunders. No time has been lost by the ladies, as the rooms were opened last week, and from the lively interest displayed we are confident that the matter will be a great success. This opportunity should not be missed by the Catholic ladies of Wellington to become members of this society and promote the interests of Catholicity by the circulation of pure literature. The fees have been fixed at a low figure to bring it within the reach of all.

OUR NEW ARCHBISHOP.

(Dublin Freeman, August 8.)

THE Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, was consecrated on Sunday in the Church of St. Agatha, Rome, by another Irish Prelate, whom his Holiness has singled out for the marked distinction of being the first Bishop in Australia ever raised to the dignity of the Cardinalate. The telegram which we publish from our Special Correspondent in the Eternal City gives interesting particulars of the impressive ceremony, and of the subsequent interview with the Holy Father with which the newly consecrated Archbishop was honoured. Assisting his Eminence Cardinal Moran in the solemn rite of Consecration were two other distinguished Irish ecclesiastics: the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher, and the Most Rev. Monsignor Kirby, Bishop of Lita and Rector of the Irish College. The church was thronged by residents in Rome, clerical and lay, and no feature was wanting to make the ceremony a National event. Not since the days of St. Laurence O'Toole has a prelate occupied the Metropolitan See to whom the Irish race throughout the world looked with such pride and affection as are entertained for Dr. Walsh. The circumstances of his election, the incidents that marked the interval of painful suspense that followed, and the final ratification of the appointment by the Holy See riveted the attention of Irishmen all over the world. They felt that momentous issues were at stake, and their joy in the fruition of their hopes was no more than proportionate to the anxiety with which they awaited the decision of his Holiness. All has ended well, and the ceremony of Sunday hallowed the victory won for Irish Catholicity and Irish Nationality. In the course of the interview with Dr. Walsh, his Holiness spoke affectionately of the Irish people, of their undying faith, and their unswerving devotion to the Holy See. They have had proof that their interests engage the tender solicitude of his Holiness, and the events in connection with the Archbishop of Dublin have drawn closer than ever before the bonds of love that join Ireland to Rome in spiritual communion. The Archbishop will leave Rome in a few days, and will travel homewards by easy stages. With a hundred thousand welcomes and all good wishes he will be received by his countrymen, who, in his elevation, see the realisation of long-cherished hopes.

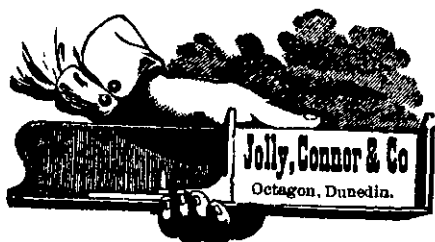
Mrs. Gill, Princes street, Dunedin, has now received her spring and summer stock of millinery and ladies clothing generally, which will be found chosen with the best possible taste. Mrs. Gill's dress-making department is conducted in first-class style and on the most liberal principles.

Messrs. J. Hancock and Co., Kensington, are supplying, on the most reasonable terms, coals and firewood of all descriptions.

Mr. Harris's Imperial Boot Depot, Princes street Dunedin, should be visited by all persons desirous of obtaining excellent articles at moderate prices.

If your hair is turning grey, don't use the poisonous dyes which burn out its life and produce many diseases of the scalp. Ayer's Hair Vigor is positively harmless, and will restore the natural color of the hair, stimulate its growth, and bring back its youthful gloss and beauty.

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Ever attempted in New Zealand.

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The Very Ven. ARCHBISHOP GABIN, S.M.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer :
The Rev. W. J. MAHONEY, S.M.

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Purchasers will be found (at a commission of ten per cent.) for
all prizes over £10. The winners of such Prizes, who prefer selling,
can therefore have the money immediately after the Drawing.

THE FIRST PRIZE—
A WATER COLOR PAINTING
by John Gully, Esq., value
ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.

The Picture will be enclosed in a handsome Gilt Frame (with
Plate Glass) made by Mr. Sharland, of Nelson.
Several more beautiful and valuable pictures by Colonial
Artists.

SOME OTHER PRIZES.

Handsome PUTNAM CARRIAGE, with patent axles and Lamps
complete (built to the order of the Committee by Mr. Balme,
Nelson), value TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS.

Dining-Room Marble CLOCK (specially imported), value TWELVE
POUNDS.

Electro-plated TEA and COFFEE SERVICE (really good), value
TWELVE POUNDS.

Ladies' Gold WATCH (specially imported), value TEN GUINEAS.
Handsome EPERGNE, value TEN POUNDS.

Ladies' WARDROBE (Nelson made) value SIX POUNDS.

CHEST OF DRAWERS (Nelson made) SEVEN POUNDS.

An OIL PAINTING by Richmond B. Etham, Esq., value TWENTY-
FIVE POUNDS.

A WATER-COLOR PAINTING by John Gully, Esq., value
TWENTY POUNDS. Subject—Southern Arm of Lake Waka-
tipu.

A WATER-COLOR PAINTING by John Gully, Esq. (Subject—
The Little Lake at Takaka.) Value SEVEN GUINEAS.

A WATER-COLOR PAINTING by F. F. C. Huddleston, Esq.
(Subject—Head of Lake Wanaka.) Value, FIVE GUINEAS.

And Six OIL SKETCHES of Scenery in and about Nelson, now
being specially painted for the Committee by J. Cowie, Esq.

A LADY'S CABINET of Walnut Wood inlaid. Value SEVEN
GUINEAS.

Remember, for all Prizes over Ten Pounds you can get the
money value (less ten per cent.).

These are only mentioned as samples of the many valuable and
useful prizes. Remember, for all Prizes over Ten Pounds you can
get the money value (less ten per cent.). There will be many other
valuable Prizes, including Pictures by Colonial Artists, Clocks,
Watches, Epergnes, Saddles, Field Glasses, Opera Glasses, Breech-
loading Guns, &c., &c., &c., all new and specially bought for this Art
Union.

OVER 200 PRIZES IN ALL!

For fuller List of Prizes see future advertisement.

The Prizes will be as far as possible the work of Colonial Artists
and Manufacturers, and all will be new and good, being specially
purchased for this Art Union.

TICKETS HALF-A-CROWN.

Tickets can now be obtained from Mr. J. Hounsell's, Mr. H. D.
Jackson's, and at the Presbytery; or of Mr. A. McKellar Wix,
Felwyn Place, Nelson. At the office of the N.Z. TABLET, and from
Mr. Macedo, Princes st. South, Dunedin.

The Drawing will be under the direction of a Committee elected
by the Subscribers.

NEW DRAPERY, CLOTHING, AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

HERBERT, HAYNES, & CO.

The new Spring Goods now opened up comprise a variety
unequalled in the Colony for extent of Choice and Sterling Value.

New Dress Materials in the latest fashionable shades and
textures, with trimmings to match from the plainest to the most
elaborate.

New Mantles, Jackets, Ulsters, Costumes, and Jersey Jackets in
every variety of make and style.

New Millinery, and Trimmed Bonnets and Hats of the most
charming description in the last Paris fashions, Feathers, Flowers,
Ornaments, etc., etc., in endless variety.

Laces, Frillings, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols, and
Fancy Goods in the best makes procurable.

Prints, Zephyr Ginghams, Oatmeal Cloth Sateens, Galateas, and
every possible description of Washing Fabrics in choice and elegant
patterns and fast colours.

Muslin and Lace Curtains, Cretonnes, Tablecloths, Damasks,
Sheetings, Towellings, etc., etc.

The Largest and Most Valuable Stock of Carpets in New Zealand
Linoleums, Floorcloths, Matting, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing (both imported and
Colonial) made in the best style from the most durable materials at
prices that defy competition.

An efficient staff of Tailors, Mantle and Habitmakers, Dress-
makers, and Milliners, always available for the execution of orders.
Patterns and measurement charts, sent to any part of the Colony.

MODERATE PRICES.

HERBERT, HAYNES, AND CO.

Direct Importers,

DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROPERTY - TAX.

**PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ACT, 1879, AND ITS
AMENDMENTS.**

IN accordance with the above Acts, public notice is hereby
given that the 21st day of October next is the time, and my
Office, Government Buildings, Wellington, is the place, at which all
persons in the Colony are required to furnish Statements of all Real
and Personal Property belonging to them, in accordance with the
said Acts,

J. SPREBRY,
Property-Tax Commissioner.

Wellington, 1st September, 1885.

N.B.—Forms of statement will be delivered by Assessors as far
as practicable, but, as the duty of procuring such is cast upon the
public, no person is excused from neglecting to provide himself
therewith.

Forms may be obtained from any Postmaster, or from the Local
Assessor.

WANTED.—Head Teacher for St. Patrick's Catholic
School, Kumara. Certificates etc., to be addressed to

FATHER WALSH,
Kumara.

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

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WE would particularly request our country subscribers to respond
by post to the accounts with which they are furnished. We
have already informed them that we found it impossible to keep a
travelling collector constantly employed, and that it would be
necessary for subscribers themselves to forward their subscriptions
to this office. We regret to say that our reasonable request has met
with but indifferent treatment, and we are now obliged to renew it
more emphatically.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
	£	s.	d.
For Rev. P. Lynch	8	0	0
„ Mr. E. Carroll	1	10	0
For Mr. W. Hall	1	0	0

† P. MORAN.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the N.Z. TABLET owing subscriptions of two years and over, are warned that unless immediate settlements of their accounts are made, legal proceedings will be taken to recover the amounts due.

MARRIAGE.

TWOMEY—CANTWELL.—On the 12th of September, at St. Joseph's Church, Melbourne, by the Very Rev. Prior Butler, Edward Twomey of Langulac, Victoria, to Mary Ellen Josephine Cantwell of Dunedin, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 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.

AN EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.



HE women of Dunedin have had the advantage this week of hearing the opinions of the men of the city pretty plainly expressed concerning them. And the public generally has had the advantage of learning what the experience among the fair sex of the members of the Dunedin Parliamentary Union must have been. The experience in question, moreover, appears to have been pretty evenly balanced, for the majority by which the motion in favour of women-electors was carried amounted to one only.

We need hardly say that our sympathies are with the minority, though not, perhaps, because we agree with many of the arguments employed by those of them who spoke on the subject. We hold by the traditions of the past and believe that any departure from the place occupied by women in those traditions must be attended with evil to society. The field of womanly duty is already sufficiently large, and the path of the womanly life is wide enough to afford room for all that is required, without interfering with those pursuits which more properly belong to men. It is not desirable that the masculine element should be introduced into the woman's nature and if the woman's intellect is also strong and keen let it, at least, remain refined, and possessed of a refining power.

It would, meanwhile, be but a scurvy compliment to the women of the Colony to assert that, were they possessed of the franchise, they might fill the Parliament House at Wellington with as able a body of representatives as those who have been sent there by the men. The experiences of the session which has just closed, in fact, have forced the conviction upon us that a more feeble or useless body of members could not be chosen by any constituents of either sex, and that the motives of electors generally may be taken as anything rather than the sincere desire to see the affairs of the country properly managed. The session, in the dire necessity of the country, has been absolutely barren of wise or helpful measures, and Members return to their homes leaving us without a hope for the amelioration of the wretched condition of things that has now for some time prevailed, and which bids fair to increase. No measures were taken to remove or relieve the depression that continues and threatens to grow deeper, before which, moreover, multitudes of respectable and efficient colonists are leaving the country, and other multitudes, less fortunate since they are unable to find the means of removal, are reduced to pauperism and suffer from a poverty as grinding as that to be found in the European cities. The condition of the Colony, considering its resources, is one most disgraceful to the Legislature, and reflects

especially upon the weak and vacillating Ministry whose paramount object has evidently been the tenure of office at all costs.

If, then, we are opposed to conferring the franchise upon the women of the Colony, it is certainly not because we entertain any fears that their vote might spoil the character of our legislative Assembly.—Hon. Members, as they have displayed themselves before us, have evidently, with very few exceptions, been returned by voters who took anything but a broad or patriotic view of the task they were engaged in—and it might seem that no woman, let her dependence or simplicity be what it might, could have been more influenced in giving her vote in the wrong direction, than were a great majority of the men who now exercise the electors' part,—in fact had our present Parliament, in the past session, not only been elected by women, but actually composed of them, it is to be doubted if its Members could have returned from Wellington with a more scandalous record of wasted time and worthless measures. Had our Ministry also, indeed, been composed of hon. ladies—all of them, as one member of the Dunedin Union proposed with respect to the female voters, over 35 years of age—and possessed of all the qualities usually attributed to the old woman, it may be doubted as to whether they would have acquitted themselves less brilliantly.—Although, perhaps, the honourable sisterhood would have been found less accommodating in their attitude towards the House.—And such is the Cabinet over which genius presides—and such are the hopes of the country. No womanish interference could make the situation worse.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WE are again obliged reluctantly to remonstrate with a far larger proportion of our subscribers than we care to think of on their very ungenerous and inconsiderate treatment of us. We have thrown ourselves on their generosity and explained to them how impossible we found it to send round a collector in the country districts, owing to the heavy expense incurred, and which consumed much too great a per centage of our profits. But our appeal has been in vain, and we have met with a neglect that is at once humiliating and injurious. Day after day and week after week pass by and we still receive no response to a very large number of the accounts with which our subscribers are furnished. And we ourselves are unable to deal in so cavalier a fashion with our creditors, but must make provision as best we may for the regular discharge of our regularly recurring liabilities. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that it is hard, for example, to keep a mill going without any motive power, and money, as is well known, is that, and that alone, by which a newspaper is kept in circulation. We are very averse to harsh measures; we even shrink from such a public remonstrance as we are now making, and should feel much relieved were the necessity of doing so removed from us, but self-preservation is the first law of nature, and it is in accordance with it that we act. In plain terms, then, we cannot afford to allow the great number of accounts over-due to remain any longer unpaid, and we must once for all request that a settlement may be made of them without further delay. We have desired nothing more than to avoid extreme measures, but, as the old saying is, necessity has no law, and we must proceed wherever it leads us. And, after all, the fault is not ours but that of those who have dealt so unfairly by us.

We would also appeal to our subscribers generally and beg of them to be punctual in their payments; we are entirely dependent on their support for the continuance and welfare of our paper, and we believe that we may without presumption claim to have deserved their friendly offices.

We again protest that we have made this remonstrance and appeal sorely against our will, and compelled to do so by the necessities of the case, which also fully explain the action otherwise taken by us.

A MANUAL of conversation in English and Maori has been published at Wellington by Messrs. Lyon and Blair, which is pronounced by competent judges to be the best thing of its kind ever issued, and, indeed, quite unique. A residence of 25 years among the Maori tribes has made the author intimately acquainted with their language, and fully qualified for the task now so ably accomplished. The book also contains a grammar and a dictionary, and by means of particular accents lends useful help in acquiring the correct pronunciation. Anyone desiring to study the language of the Maories, and to become proficient in it with the least possible amount of

labour, will do well to secure a copy of this manual which is published at the moderate price of 3s 6d.

ON the eve of Mr. A. J. Rearden's departure from Hokitika for Napier, he was presented by the members of the H.A.C.B.S., in recognition of his services to their society, with a silver tea and coffee service and an address. The presentation was made in the Catholic school-house, where a large number of Mr. Rearden's friends and well-wishers had assembled—the Rev. Father Martin presiding.

THE usual quarterly meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, H.A.C.B.S., Wanganui, was held in St. Mary's school-room on Monday, 14th inst. The President, Bro. Lloyd, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. As the Secretaryship of the Branch had become vacant, Bro. Kearney, who was nominated at the previous meeting, was elected to that office. Various matters affecting the interests of the Society were discussed, and the meeting closed in the usual manner.

THE friends of Freethought may well fear for its future when they consider the manner in which its chosen leaders not unfrequently prove faithless and desert its standard. The death-bed is very fatal to its interests, as was proved once more, for example, the other day, when Cardinal Sanfelice reconciled to the Church the dying Senator and Professor of Philosophy Vera. A more notable conversion, however, is that of the champion of the sect, commonly known under his *nom de plume* of "Leo Taxil," and of whom we had last heard as presiding, two or three months ago, at the Atheist congress so daringly and insolently held in Rome. The Dublin *Freeman* refers to this event as follows:—"It is no exaggeration to say that the conversion of 'Leo Taxil' (M. Gabriel Jogand) has astounded all France. He was the most pronounced Atheist in the country, and filled the office of President of the Anti-Clerical Society of France, of whom he was also the founder. No more relentless or ferocious writer against Catholicism, and, indeed, Christianity in all forms, has recently appeared; and some of his offensive anti-Papistical volumes have been standard works among the French Freethinkers. Some doubts having been cast upon the sincerity of his conversion, he wrote to *L'Univers* declaring that his conversion was indeed a true one. 'I had been,' he added, 'discouraged, pained, but I believed in Republican truth; nay, I thought that among Republicans alone was truth. For the Republic I had sacrificed my friends, my father himself. Now I have been the subject of endless Republican lies. . . . I refused to be interviewed in spite of which I have been accused of acting by way of a little advertisement. But, indeed, I have taken no part in the disturbance made about me. . . . The mere resignation no longer suffices to my conscience; it is now a matter of true penitence, sincere, absolute. The pain which has been inflicted upon me has been followed by shame for my faults. If I am weeping now it is no longer for anger or spite; I weep only for the scandals which I have given, which I deplore, and which I will henceforth repair with all my powers.' The curious part of 'Leo Taxil's' conversion is that it was while in Rome attending the 'Anti-Clerical Congress' that he returned to the Church from which he had seceded, and of which he became the bitter enemy. The conversion of Lord Ripon, the Grand Master of Freemasonry in England, was not a more remarkable event in England than the conversion of the President of the Anti-Clerical League of France has been in France." But while such conversions are frequent, it is evident that the Freethinker's standing-place must be considered in some degree precarious, and such as might reasonably check the confidence with which we occasionally hear it boasted of.

THE ravages made by the cholera in Spain have been terrible. And there also the Sisters of Charity and other members of the religious orders have proved themselves as usual true to their calling, and given many proofs of a more than earthly heroism. An unfortunate contra-faction has, moreover, been given to the assertion that devoted members of the Catholic Church are opposed to the advance of science, by the fact that 49 of the Sisters submitted to the inoculation invented by Dr. Ferran and died in consequence of it. Pasteur, meantime, declares that the face of their death proves that Ferran has discovered the true virus of the cholera, but that he has not known how to use it properly. If the inquiry be followed up by the great French man-of-science and result in a true success, we may conclude without hesitation that the dead Sisters would not regard their lives as sacrificed in vain. They have in any case offered them willingly for the good of their fellow-creatures.

HIS Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin, who has been staying for the past ten days at the Hot Springs, Hanmer Plain, is expected to return to Dunedin to-morrow (Saturday).

A MEETING of Aspirants to the Sodality of the Sacred Heart (women's branch) will be held in St. Joseph's school-room Dunedin, on Thursday evening, October 1st.

THE Dunedin Irish Rifles made their appearance on parade for the first time on Tuesday evening, when they were considered to acquit themselves very creditably. The appointment of Mr. J. B. Callan as captain of the corps has been gazetted.

THE report that Russia insists upon the deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria would seem to give countenance to the opinion

that Russian intrigue brought about the revolution. An excuse was wanted in order to get rid of a Prince who had successfully resisted the designs cherished at St. Petersburg—if he would not be brought to a better mind. It is not to be expected that Russia will permit the suzerainty of the Sultan to be extended over Bulgaria, and, therefore, unless things can be reduced to their former condition, it is not unlikely that a serious outbreak may be the result. The dangers of the Afghan frontier have, perhaps, been renewed on another site, and now may prove doubly formidable.

H. A. C. B. SOCIETY.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Otago-Canterbury District Board was held at the Catholic schoolroom, Christchurch, on Thursday and Friday, August 13th and 14th, and adjourned until September 11th, 1885. The District Executive present—Bro. G. J. Sellers, D.P. (Chairman); Bro. A. H. Blake, D.V.P.; Bro. P. Donnelly, D.T.; Bro. P. Leahy, D.S.; Bro. J. Joyce D.P.P. Branches represented—Christchurch, Bros. Delegates R. P. Lonergan and P. Burke; Dunedin, Bro. P. Pope; Timaru, Bro. M. J. Meagher; Wanganui, Bro. James Nelson; Leeston, Bro. James Murphy; New Headford, Bro. J. Doherty; Invercargill, Bro. J. McNamara; Lawrence, Bro. J. J. Reidy.

Special business—The resignation of Mr. Trustee Conroy was accepted, and Bro. J. McNamara elected instead.

Ordinary business—The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The balance-sheet, Auditors' report, and Executive Officers' report were read, and after some discussion adopted. It was as follows:—

"Brother Delegates,—We have much pleasure in placing before you the present condition of the District; the work done since the last half-yearly meeting; and the future prospects of the Society.

"There is now on the Roll a total of 314 financial members, 71 unfinancial, and 20 new members. Our funeral Fund is £387 1s 7d; and the relations between the District Board and Branches is of the most cordial and encouraging nature.

"During the term, the resolutions of the District Board February meeting have been carried out successfully, as far as possible. One of the first of these was the amalgamation of the two Christchurch Branches, which was, without any unnecessary delay, accomplished, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Negotiations were opened between the District Board and the E.D. Branches of Auckland, Wellington, Blenheim, and Hokitika, with the object of joining the District, and ultimately getting all the Branches in the Colony to form a New Zealand District Board, and we are happy to be able to state that success has already rewarded our efforts, inasmuch as Hokitika has already joined the District, while the other Branches, although not yet acquiescing, nevertheless do not debar the possibility of yet seeing all the Branches in New Zealand under one District Board, and with this object in view the District Executive recommend the substitution of 'New Zealand' for 'Otago-Canterbury' in the title of the District.

"The Wanganui Branch, which had actually passed a resolution to become an E.D. Branch, has since, you will be pleased to learn, rescinded that resolution, and is now as firmly attached to the D.B. as any Branch in New Zealand; and, as an evidence of its good faith, has very kindly consented to take over the members of the Patea Branch, which unfortunately was unable to survive the dispute referred to in the previous report.

"Correspondence has also passed between the Parish Priests of Rangiora, Milton, Ashburton, and the D. B., bearing on the question of opening new Branches in these centres of population, and although in each case the District Board has the sympathy and support of the clergy, still as yet nothing practical has resulted; but there is no intention on the part of the District Executive to let matters rest, but they are prepared to persevere until, with the assistance and co-operation of the clergy and the energetic Catholic laymen, the establishment of Branches in these towns will be an accomplished fact.

"The Amendments of the District Board Rules has also been attended to, copies of which are laid on the table, and are now in the hands of the Registrar, Wellington, for registration.

The Incidental Fund is weak, owing £35 5s 11d. The Executive, recognising this, proposes to refund a considerable portion of their salary for the term, beginning with the D.S. £5, D. T. £1 6s 3d, D. P. £1 1s, D. V. P. £1 1s. It is hoped that the Branches will consent to assist the Executive Officers towards wiping off the debt.

"You will also learn with regret that the past half-year was a heavy one on the Funeral Fund—three members and two members' wives having died.

"It may be added that the quarterage to Melbourne has not yet been paid, owing to the state of the Incidental Fund, but it is proposed to do so without any unnecessary delay, and therefore seek the counsel of Delegates for the most advisable way of removing the only seriously defective part of our executive machinery.

"During the half-year no less than 26 new members have joined the Society under the District, independent of the Hokitika Branch, while the number left through all causes is only 14.

"From the facts herein stated, that is the unity of the Branches and the District, the rapidly increasing number of members, and the opening of new Branches, it may be reasonably anticipated that a sounder prospect is now before the District Board, and in fact the New Zealand Branch of the H.A.C.B.S., than has hitherto been the case; and further, owing to the excellence of our organisation, as an Insurance Society, together with its being exclusively Catholic, the District Executive now appeals to all Catholics who have, until now, held aloof from the Society, and request them to join and support it. It also appeals to young men to join for the benefits and association of the Society; and finally it appeals to the clergy to use their influence towards its success. In many towns it is the only Catholic institution, certainly the only one that secures medical aid to members and their families, £1 per week to members during illness,

and £20 at death of member, and on the death of a member's wife £10, for the small sum of 1s per week, and entrance fee of £1 and upwards, according to age.

Trusting that it will in future receive that support to which it is entitled,

"We are, yours fraternally,

"GEO. J. SELLARS, D.P.

"A. H. BLAKE D.V.P.

"P. DONNELLY, D.T.

"P. LEAHY, D.S."

The total number of members on the books is 385, of which twenty-six joined during the half-year; and the Hokitika branch has also joined the District Board. During the meeting it was proposed to hold a Conference of representatives from all the branches in New Zealand during the Exhibition, Wellington. The idea emanated from Bro. R. P. Lonargan, who is an ex-member of the Melbourne E.D., who will be in Wellington for the Conference, and who was appointed to represent the D.B. at the forthcoming A.M., Melbourne. It is confidently believed that much good will result from such a meeting. It was also proposed to hold an Art Union by a joint Committee of the D.B. and Christchurch Branch for the dual object of erecting a Hibernian Hall in Christchurch, and of assisting the Incidental Fund of the D.B.

A motion was passed, requesting the Branches to defray the expense of an advertisement in each of the Catholic papers in the Colony, not to cost more than £10.

A letter was read from the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Wellington, accompanied with the certificate of registration of amendment and alterations of the New Zealand H. C. B. S. rules, cancelling the general laws of the New Zealand Executive Directory, and providing for the substitution of the Otago-Canterbury District Board, subject to and controlled by the general laws of the H. A. C. B. S. The following were nominated for offices for election in February next:—D.P., Bros. G. J. Sellars and A. H. Blake; D.V.P., Bro. J. Burke; D.T., Bro. P. Donnelly; D.S., Bro. P. Leahy.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

(The Nation, August 8.)

THE nature of the Errington mission to Rome has at last been fully disclosed to the public gaze. The miserable creature who has given his name to that enterprise has, as it were, been caught in *flagrante delicto*. The revelation discloses nothing, indeed, that had not been long suspected, and even proclaimed oftentimes in the Press and on the platform; but it is something to have from the man's own hands a plain admission of his dirty and wicked intrigues. The final proof of his guilt is almost a startling confirmation of the charges brought against him, and, indeed, at first sight, would seem to be rather an invention than a reality. Diplomats, it was generally thought, were on their guard against committing themselves in a fashion which has scarcely a parallel in the history of conspiracy for the childish frankness which it shows the slimy Errington to be capable of in underhand dealings with his confederates. But as murder will out, so it seems as if the evil genius which appropriately presided over the whole Roman mission betrayed the villain of the drama into an act of self-exposure. At any rate, the exposure has taken place, and the shape which it has assumed is the following letter which has recently fallen by some means or another into the hands of the proprietors of *United Ireland*, and been published in that journal:—

"House of Commons, Friday, May 15.

"Dear Lord Granville,—The Dublin Archbishoprick (*sic*) being still undecided, I must continue to keep the Vatican in good humour about you, and keep up communication with them generally as much as possible. I am almost ashamed to trouble you again when you are so busy, but perhaps on Monday you would allow me to show you the letter I propose to write. This premature report about Dr. Moran will cause increased pressure to be put on the Pope and create many fresh difficulties. The matter must therefore be most carefully watched, so that the strong pressure I can still command may be used at the right moment, and not too soon or unnecessarily (for too much pressure is quite as dangerous as too little). To effect this constant communication with Rome is necessary.—I am, dear Lord Granville, faithfully yours,

"GEORGE ERRINGTON."

It is not necessary nor even possible to translate this document into any plainer language. It tells as clearly as any words can that this self-appointed backstairs diplomatist, who professed to be such an excellent Catholic, has been all along trying to humbug and cheat the Vatican—has been playing with the most sacred interests of religion as freely as he would with any secular interests—in the interest of the half-Protestant, half-infidel Government of England, and for his own private ends. "I must keep the Vatican in good humour about you!" As long as Errington lives, and for a long time after he is dead, those words will be remembered and quoted as the most fearful condemnation that can be pronounced on the infamous gang of which he is a type and representative. They speak the doom of the West-British Catholic faction in Ireland, and they assuredly put an end no less certainly to the dodgery by which England, and especially English Whig Governments, have hitherto sought to govern Ireland through Rome. Thus we have had another illustration of the saying that out of evil comes good. When the Errington mission has resulted in the permanent ostracism from public life of personages of the class of the member for Longford, and in the opening of the eyes of the Roman authorities to the base designs of English Governments in all their projects, the Irish people at least may be well satisfied.

All those who desire to become students of the violin will do well to consult the advertisement of Messrs. Oakden and Howell, to be found in another column.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending September 23, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—136 head were yarded at Burnside to-day. A good deal of these, although not very heavy, were of very good quality; the balance were light and only medium. Competition was brisk all through the sales, and an advance on last week's prices obtained. Best bullocks brought £9 10s to £10 17s 6d; others, £5 10s to £9; cows from £5 to £10 2s 6d. We quote beef 25s to 27s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—2,320 were penned for the week's requirements. Of these, 665 were merinos, and the balance cross-breds representing all qualities. A good demand existed, and prices realised to-day were slightly in advance of those obtained this day week. Best cross-bred wethers brought 14s to 15s; others, 11s to 13s 6d; mixed, up to 14s; merino wethers, good to prime 8s to 11s 6d; two pens extra prime from North Canterbury made up to 19s 3d. We sold on account of the New Zealand Agricultural Company, Waimea, 108 cross-bred wethers at from 12s 3d to 15s; 56 half-breds (small) at 12s; 36 merino wethers at 11s 6d; Mr. John Brahm, Hyde, 63 cross-bred wethers at 11s 3d to 12s 3d; and quote mutton 2½d to 3½d per lb.

Lambs.—Eighty-two were penned, and sold at from 8s 6d to 13s 6d.

Pigs.—385 were penned. This number was by far in excess of requirements. A number was turned out unsold, while the balance sold at lower prices than have been ruling this season. Porkers, 20s to 27s 9d; baconers, 30s to 50s.

Store Stock.—There is but little demand, and transactions are unimportant. We have no sales to report.

Sneepskins.—We submitted a large catalogue at our weekly sale on Monday to a fair representation of the trade. Competition lacked spirit, and last week's prices were scarcely realised. Country dry cross-breds (low to medium) brought 9d to 2s 10d; do. do. merino, 6d to 2s 6d; dry pelts, 1d to 5d; butchers' green cross-breds, 2s 3d, 2s 5d, 2s 7d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d; do. do. merino, 2s 2d, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 2s 8d.

Rabbitskins.—At our weekly sales on Monday we catalogued five bales, two fadges and sixty-seven bags. There was a fair attendance of the trade. Bidding was spirited for prime winter skins properly classed and in good condition; inferior and indifferently classed command but little attention, competition for these being extremely flat. We sold suckers and low summer skins at 1d to 5d; medium winter and badly sorted, 5½d to 8d; fair to good, 9d to 13d; prime, 14d to 15d per lb.

Hides.—We have no alteration to note. Prices this week are about the same as last, but reports from the Australian markets are not favourable, and indications of lower prices being offered here are not wanting.

Tallow. There is little or no change in the market, recent values being maintained. We quote inferior and mixed, 14s to 16s; medium, 17s to 19s; good to prime, 20s to 21s; rough fat, 10s to 13s per cwt, the latter figure only for good clean fat, free from any rubbish.

Grain.—Wheat: Buyers are not purchasing with any freedom, but only for actual requirements; the trade apparently holding off in expectation of fuller supplies coming forward at no distant period. Fowls, wheat is in short supply, and in demand at higher rates than those ruling lately. We quote prime milling 3s 3d to 3s 4d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 1d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 8d.—Oats: During the past week the steady demand mentioned in our last has been maintained, and both privately and at auction prices then quoted have been obtained, which we give again as follows:—Prime milling, 2s 1d; short bright feed, 1s 11d to 2s; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; discoloured and inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 9d. Barley: There is no demand of any consequence for malting. Feed and milling are in fair request at from 2s to 2s 8d.—Ryegrass seed is only in moderate request and prices unchanged. We quote machine-dressed, 4s 6d to 5s; farmers' undressed lots, 2s 6d to 3s 9d.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885.

MR. J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: There is a fair demand for small lots of prime milling for local requirements at recent quotations—viz., 3s 3d to 3s 4d for Tuscan and white velvet, and 2s 10d to 3s 1d for other milling sorts, at which prices I have placed several lines. Fowl feed and inferior milling are still in short supply, and sell at from 2s 6d to 2s 8d.—Oats: There is an active demand for good shipping parcels at a slight advance on last week's quotations, and I have cleared all lots on hand of bright feed at 2s, and milling at 2s 1d; ordinary feed, for local consumption, sells at 1s 9d to 1s 10d.—Barley: There is no demand for malting. My sales have been at extra good quality; ordinary sells at £3; inferior, £2 10s to £2 15s, but prices altogether depend upon supplies.—Potatoes: My sales have been at £4 per ton for prime Derwents.—Butter: Salt sells at 11d, in small lots; fresh, 1s to 1s 1d for prime, and 9d to 10d for medium.—Cheese: 5d for best quality.—Eggs: 9d has been the price up till to-day, when 8½d has been taken.—Grass Seed: 4s 9d to 5s for well-dressed parcels off old pasture; cocksfoot, 4d to 4½d per lb.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, 1s 9d to 2s; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 1½d, fowls' feed 1s 6d to 2s 6d; barley, malting 3s to 3s 3d, milling 2s 0d to 2s 6d, feeding 2s; oatmeal, 2s; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £4 10s to £5; pollard, £4 10s; flour, £7 10s to £8; oatmeal, £9 10s to £10; fresh butter, medium to prime, 1s to 1s 2d; eggs, 8d; good salt butter, scarce, 10d; cheese, 4½ to 5d; bacon, 7½d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes, Derwents £3 15s to £4, kidneys £1 15s.

M E N ' S A N D B O Y S ' C L O T H I N G ,

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	AUCKLAN
INVERCARGILL	LYTTELTON	HOKITIKA	MASTERTON	HAWERA	THAMES
OAMARU	ASHBURTON	REEFTON	PALMERSTON NORTH	HASTINGS	GISBORNE
WAIMATE	TIMARU	GREYMOUTH	WANGANUI	WAIPAWA	NAPIER

NEVER BEFORE AT THE
GEORGE STREET DRAPERY 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 ½ 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.

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.

ON Tuesday (22nd) and following days, MRS. GILL will show

NEW Spring and Summer Millinery. Entirely New Styles and Latest Novelties in new

FLOWERS, Feathers, Fruits, Ornaments, and every requisite for Fashionable Millinery. Latest Novelties in Infants Millinery.

UNDERCLOTHING in every variety—Neatly Trimmed. Corsets, best makes, from 3s 11d; the Improved Corset, 5s 6d, worth 7s 9d.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.—Largest selection in Town. Widows' Bonnets and Caps; best styles, lowest prices. MRS. GILL.

DRESSMAKING.—First-class Styles, and Perfect Fit, combined with Lowest Possible Prices. MRS. GILL, Princes Street.

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 patronage hitherto accorded to me will be continued to my successor.

HENRY PARSONS.

July 1st, 1885.

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

THOS. CARROLL.

A. WILSON,

PRACTICAL
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
GEORGE STREET,

(3 doors from Morris, Photographer),
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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 Billiard Tables. Spacious Hand-Ball Alley.

T. KEARNEY, Proprietor.

Wear only
SIMON BROS.
Beehive
Boots

REGISTERED

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN

FIVE DOORS FROM GUY ARSON

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL, HOKITIKA.

(From the *West Coast Times*.)

A CONSIDERABLE number of the parents and friends of the boys attending St. Mary's School met to-day (Friday, Sept. 11), at two p.m., in the school-room, on the occasion of the departure from Hokitika of Mr. J. A. Rearden, schoolmaster, who has earned the golden opinions of all classes of the community since his short residence in Hokitika. About sixty boys, all neatly appparelled, healthy-looking, clean and orderly, were mar-halled by Mr. Rearden, the word of command being given by means of a small clicking instrument of his own invention, probably.

The proceedings commenced by the photographing, by Mr. Tait, of a group consisting of the Rev. Father Martin, Mr. Rearden, and the three score pupils. For this purpose the boys were skilfully manœuvred by Mr. Rearden on to the ground immediately adjoining the residence of Father Martin, where Mr. Tait took a photograph by the new instantaneous process. The boys were then marched back to the school-room, where they took their seats in excellent order, directed by the aforesaid instrument, wielded by Mr. Rearden with magical effect.

The boys then exhibited specimens of their penmanship and arithmetic, and also of some beautiful illuminated work, most of which elicited warm commendation, general and personal, from those who carefully and analytically inspected them. The work showed that great care and competent instruction had been devoted by Mr. Rearden to the advancement of his boys, and a pleasing feature of the proceedings was the pleasure the boys took in exhibiting their work, and their pride at the freely-bestowed words of approbation which fell from the visitors. The benefit of Mr. Rearden's method of instruction was clearly apparent. He was obeyed, as everyone could see, not from motives of fear, but from inspirations of respect and love, a circumstance which gave a pleasant tone to the proceedings, and divested them of all that forced geniality and unreal sentiment which too often are evident at such gatherings as the one now described. A careful inspection of the boys' work being concluded, and the school-room—the walls of which were covered with maps, illustrations of natural philosophy, and other interesting aids to the studious youth—having been admired, the most interesting proceedings of the day followed. The following address, admirably delivered by Master Mandl, was read, and by that young gentleman presented to Mr. Rearden:—

"Dear Sir,—On the eve of your departure from among us, we beg most respectfully to be allowed to tender you the expression of the feelings of our hearts.

"We deeply regret your inability to remain longer with us, if it can add anything to the satisfaction you undoubtedly must already feel at having faithfully discharged your duties towards us. Be assured, most respected sir, that your devotion has not been in vain, and that we shall ever feel the liveliest gratitude to you for the kindly interest you have uniformly manifested in our welfare.

"We shall ever cherish the remembrance of the many pleasant hours we have spent during the last eight months in acquiring knowledge from you, and of the manly and affectionate spirit in which your welcome instructions were always conveyed.

"Wishing you equal success in the new field of labour to which you are returning, as also a safe and pleasant journey: and, trusting that you may long be spared to be an ornament to your profession, we beg most respectfully to subscribe ourselves, your grateful and affectionate pupils, on behalf of St. Mary's School boys,

"W. FITZGERALD, PETER JONES,
"J. RODGERS, C. MANDL,
"W. RYAN."

Mr. Rearden, who was warmly received, thanked the Rev. Father Martin and the ladies and gentlemen then assembled for their presence, and his boys for their recognition of his services. He had simply done his duty. He had told his boys of the immortal signal run up in Trafalgar Bay. He had tried to do his duty. The address was most flattering to him. He must say that there was some Irish—Cork, perhaps—blarney about it. Whoever had drawn it up must have so repeatedly kissed the blarney stone that there could not be much of it left (laughter and applause). He might say that he had commenced teaching in the year 1853. In all his travels he had not met better boys than those boys of Hokitika now before him (applause). He really had not, and he meant what he said; perhaps it might be said that there was a little blarney about that, but he could not help saying what he really felt. He wished particularly to pay this tribute to the character of his boys, because when he came here first he had heard they were by no means lamb-like. However, he had found them most obedient. He was proud of them, and would hold their names up wherever he might go (applause). He hoped they would be as obedient to his successor as they had been to him, and trusted never to find any of their names on the black list. He exhorted them to try to be good. He was thankful to say he had found them pious Catholic boys. Reds were almost unknown in the school. He hoped and trusted they would maintain the name they had at present, and would never forego it. To his kind friends present he must bid farewell. It was a parting, but life was made up of partings and meetings. He expressed his grateful thanks for the kindness and hospitality he had met with on the Coast from all, regardless of creed, nationality or colour. Perhaps he might have left out colour, as he was not now in the North Island (laughter and applause). The West Coast was proverbial for its geniality and hospitality, and he could add his tribute to the truth of that fact (loud applause).

Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Rearden by the boys and the visitors.

The Rev. Father Martin, who was received with applause, thanked the visitors for their presence on that occasion, when Mr. Rearden was saying good-bye to the boys he had so well instructed. He praised Mr. Rearden's ability and tact, and expressed a hope that the boys would discharge their duty to their new teacher, as they had

to Mr. Rearden. He did not intend to say more than to exhort those present to be sincere in doing right and living according to God's will. He desired specially to thank the non-Catholics whom he saw present, and hoped that Mr. Rearden would lead a long and happy life in Napier, whither he was returning (loud applause).

THE SPENCER BANQUET.

(The *Nation*, August 1.)

CERTAINLY no person in Ireland, and very few, we imagine, even in England—where people are infinitely more gullible and more ready to be bamboozled by the talk of "respectabilities"—are at all likely to be very much impressed by the proceedings at the Spencer banquet. That demonstration was held, in popular phrase to whitewash the political character of the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which was felt to have been sorely damaged in the judgment of all impartial men; but it was a case of the accused—or rather the convicted—passing a eulogium on themselves. It was as if a gang of discovered sharpers had met and voted confidence in their own integrity. The Marquis of Hartington presided at the feast, and he was surrounded, it was proudly boasted, by hundreds of the leading men, peers and commoners, of the "Liberal" party; but the Marquis of Hartington and those "noble" lords and "honourable" and "right honourable" gentlemen were virtually as much in need of vindication on the occasion as the dejected and blubbering guest of the evening himself. They were either colleagues of Lord Spencer, and with him devised the brutal and infamous policy which has had, for him in especial, so disastrous a result; or they gave him his powers, which he used so mercilessly in Ireland, and defended him for three years in their exercise. In either case, they were all, equally with him, on their trial for high crimes and misdemeanours, and their self-rendered verdict of not guilty was, therefore, simply a piece of characteristic Whig audacity. The speeches at the banquet, however, were exceedingly instructive, and, now that the general election is approaching, well deserve the attention of the Irish people in Ireland and in Great Britain. In the first place, they show that the regime associated with the detested name of Spencer cannot be defended even by its admirers. Lord Hartington and Lord Spencer—we put out of consideration the pitiful deliverance of the now half-witted member for Birmingham and exploded humbug, John Bright—evidently laid themselves out for a grand self-vindication which posterity would regard as conclusive on the subject at issue. They stated their whole case in all the amplitude of detail; yet not even once did they attempt to answer the damning indictment which has been brought against them by the Irish nation. Every word they said was wide of the issue, and judgment was let go by default. They knew well what they had really to answer. Maamtrasna, Barbavilla, Tubbercurry, James Ellis French—those names and others were ringing in their ears, and conveyed to their minds charges which they were bound to answer if they could, and not to answer which as plainly and as directly as possible was to destroy absolutely and for ever their political reputation; but these topics they avoided as if they were the plague. They, therefore, we repeat, stand before the world self-convicted of political crimes and misdemeanours of the gravest character. That is the first great fact brought out by the Spencer banquet. The second is scarcely less, if it is not more, important. Hitherto it has been possible for the chiefs of the so-called Radical section of the English "Liberal" party to pretend by hints, insinuations, and ambiguous givings out that they disapproved of, and ought not to be held responsible for, the doings of Lord Spencer. Such pretences are now out of the question. They can be no longer indulged in, and accordingly we shall hear very little more of them—till, perhaps, it is thought that the disclosures of the past few days have faded out of the public recollection. By the statement of Lord Hartington and by the words of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain himself, we are now entitled to say that the brutal and bloody policy of Lord Spencer in Ireland from beginning to end was the policy not of him alone but of the whole Gladstone Cabinet as well. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke are now tarred with the same stick as Spencer and Trevelyan. We may add that Mr. Chamberlain, in addition, has since the Spencer banquet joined the cowardly gang of coercionist libellers who are trying to cover their own defeat and shame by flinging charges which are as false as they are vile at the heads of the Irish party. It is well. It is a matter on which to congratulate ourselves that such wolves in sheep's clothing have been denuded of their disguise and are thus rendered comparatively harmless. The words "English Radical" will henceforth stick in the nostrils of Irishmen just as much as does already the word "Whig" of unsavoury recollection. The whole whitewashing demonstration, in fact, and the proceedings in the House of Commons to which it has given rise, are calculated to be of great service to the Irish cause in various ways; and for the benefit, unintentional though it has been, we tender our thanks to the Whig and Radical schemers who played the chief parts in both.

A practising barrister in London, writing to the *St. James Gazette*, said that in England alone, and in those British possessions where English counsel have a right of audience, there are no less than 7200 practitioners, without reckoning the members of the Scottish, Irish, Manx, or colonial bars. In the metropolis there are as many as 3000, and only a moderate percentage of these are earning a respectable income, whilst it is estimated that not more than 50 are making from £2000 to £10,000 a year, and not more than 25 from £10,000 to £20,000 per annum. Practically (observes the writer of the letter referred to) the greater men at the bar make considerable incomes, for which they work very hard; the smaller men are year after year practically making nothing at all, and are often absolutely out of pocket. Some of them have private means; others are subsidised from home. Others make a little money by journalism, or reporting, or private tuition. They bear their sufferings as bravely as did the Spartan youth who was hiding the stolen fox. But they suffer terribly.

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

Men's strong Balmoral Boots, splendid wear, very strong, 11s 6d.
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Ladies Slippers and House Boots in great variety.

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New Elastics put in.

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DUNEDIN.

MORNINGTON BUTCHERY.

EDWARD CARROLL

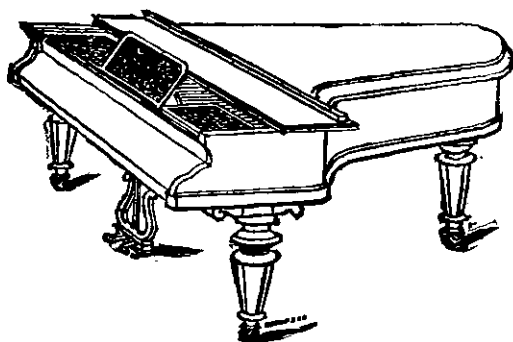
Has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the Public that he has purchased the above Business (lately carried on by Thomas Carroll, under the style of Carroll Bros.).

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.

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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.

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SONGS, PIANOFORTE MUSIC,

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ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS.

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(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.

NEW MARKET HOTEL, PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

JOHN VEZEY

PROPRIETOR,

Begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the Newmarket Hotel, Princes street south. Nothing but the Best Brands of Wines and Spirits kept. Excellent Accommodation.

Dunedin, 1st September, 1885.

MESSRS. REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON,—

SIRS,—I beg to inform you that I have accepted your offer for the Stock of Boots and Shoes in the premises lately occupied by me in Princes street, next Braithwaite's.

GAVIN ALLAN.

REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON beg to inform their customers and the public, with reference to the above, that the stock must be cleared from the premises in Ten Days, and in order to do so they will sell every article Under Wholesale Price. Great Clearing Sale will Commence To-morrow.

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(The Largest distillers in Britain).

OUR old vatted GLENFORTH and GLENALMOND WHISKIES have a world-wide reputation. They are matured 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.

ESTHER & LOW.

Importers and General Merchants. George Street.

KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.

Admitted by all Connoisseurs to be the Finest in the World.
Agents for Dunedin:

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George Street.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(From the Nation.)

FRENCHMEN are fully persuaded that Ireland is soon to have a Parliament of her own, and the best writers maintain that it is not only the duty of England to give her one, but also that it is *dans son intérêt*. The letter of Sir Charles Duffy, which has been read and commented on here, confirms them in their conviction. Mr. Herbert Gladstone's statement in favour of such a measure has not passed unseen, either, and good articles are being written to-day on this subject.

It is no longer possible to disregard public opinion abroad, for the time has come when the rights of nations cannot be set aside with impunity. *Les nations sont solidaires les unes avec les autres* is at last a truth. What is said in France and in other Continental countries on the Irish and other important questions is therefore important, and I shall make it my duty to give extracts on the subject from the leading papers. To-day I give an extract from an article by the academician, John Lemoine, who was so often unjust to Ireland, on a subject that, thank God, does not concern our country, except in as much as it does the nation by which she is governed. M. Lemoine says:—"We beg to reassure our readers. We have no intention of returning to the narrations given by the English paper the name of which has become for some days a kind of persecution for the public here. The *scandales de Londres*, as they are called, have stunned the people in the streets of all the large cities in the world; it is only in the town in which they originated that they are put under a bushel—concealed, in fact. This is a very curious example of that spirit of discipline which characterises English formalism, and of that conspiracy of silence organised in a Press that is accustomed to say everything, and to publish it with unlimited liberty. The journals of all parties have established a sort of *cordon sanitaire* around the audacious paper that dared to lift up *le vètemet le plus intime de la pudeur nationale*, and to show *la fameuse blancheur d'Albion* to the profane eyes of foreigners. We are inclined to think that morality is for very little in this reserve. The English are less offended and less humiliated by the thing itself than by the publicity given to it. It is for them an affair of wounded vanity, of *pruderie* taken in the fact—*en flagrant delit*. They well know they have foul linen, but they wash it *en famille*. This is a sentiment we cannot entirely blame, but when people have the conscience of their own infirmities they should not at every moment thank God that they are not like the others."

After entering further into the subject the ex-admirer of England and everything English says:

"The movement may become a dangerous one, but it ought not to have been treated with the systematic silence in which the wealthy Press wanted to hide it. Respectable people commit perhaps a grave imprudence in organising and persisting in this conspiracy of silence. It will be thought that they are concerned in the affair."

This, from John Lemoine, is hard hitting; but since the war he has been losing gradually his admiration for the nation he so often praised to the skies, and has sometimes gone even so far as to do justice to Irish patriotism. He is not the only remarkable writer brought round to a just cause by facts.

At the "*concours*" of the Conservatory a young girl, still in berthe ns, has astonished and charmed the whole audience and the judges themselves; Her singing of the part of Ophelia in Ambroise Thomas' opera of "*Hamlet*" (he was one of the judges) was fully equal if not superior to anything heard on the stage. She is declared to be a *star de la première grandeur*—a future Patti, or, rather, Malibian. Of course the first prize was granted to her. She glories in the name of Moore, and hails from the country of the national poet.

We have had murders too horrible to relate this week. Marchandon, it is said, will be executed this week in the interior of the Roquette prison. Yesterday Forgeand was executed at Bordeaux. He walked to the scaffold deploring the infamy cast on his family, but affirming that there was no premeditation in the murder he committed. Pel, the watchmaker, is to be tried again, but this time only for cremating his servant. Pickpockets are spending their holidays in Paris, and are doing a lively trade among the innocent foreigners and sight-seers wandering about the city. A regular collection of English novels and other works are now to be found in the prisons, with a few religious works for the benefit of the light-handed people, who, nine out of ten, are of British origin, with now and then a poor Irishman paying his debt for having fallen into bad company.

J. P. L.

"A SHAM AND A SWINDLE."

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT, in company with Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., attended an enthusiastic demonstration held under the auspices of the National League at Lismore, near Kantuik, on Sunday. Mr. Daniel McCabe, Ballynaquirk, occupied the chair, and resolutions in favour of Irish popular rights were passed. In the course of his speech in support of these resolutions Mr. Davitt made the following references to the Land Purchase Bill introduced by Lord Ashbourne in the House of Lords on Friday week. We (*Nation*, July 25) quote from the *Freeman*:—

"The Tory Government introduce what they are pleased to call a Land Purchase Bill for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of holdings by the farmers of Ireland. I declare that such a bill is on the face of it a sham and a swindle, and that its real title, if honestly expressed, would be a Landlord Relief Bill (cheers and laughter). What is it really the landlords want to do? Lord Ashbourne, their spokesman, in the House of Lords the other night, told a sympathetic assembly of landlords that there were something like 1,200 estates in Ireland in the hands of receivers—in other words, that there were about 1,200 bankrupt landlords in this happy land of ours (hear, hear, and laughter). This was letting the cat out of the bag with a vengeance (renewed laughter). This was letting the cat out of the

bag with a vengeance (renewed laughter), and in the next breath he declared that all the Tory Government would ask from the Treasury would be the sum of five millions of money with which to make 600,000 tenant-farmers the owners of their farms in Ireland. Well, I need scarcely tell an intelligent audience like this that the five million pounds would go a very little way in so gigantic an undertaking as that. But five millions can do this—if they only get them they could relieve the 1,200 bankrupt landlords and enable them once more to go to Monte Carlo and other delightful places on the Continent. Of course, being the party in power, they have the keys of the Imperial Exchequer. This little landlord relief bill will be passed, and the five million pounds will be at the disposal of the bankrupt landlords, but on this condition only, that the tenant-farmers having holdings upon those bankrupt estates will be bosthoons or idiots enough to fall into the trap and become the indispensable machinery by which five million pounds will be put down far deep in the pockets of the bankrupt landlords. I don't know but there may be such omadhauns amongst the tenant-farmers of Ireland who may give way to temptation, but if they should do so I will tell them what will happen—they will be making a bargain that will tie them down for forty-nine years to a judicial rackrent. They will have to pay this money not to the landlord that can be brought to his senses in Ireland, but to the English Government that will give no abatement whatever or listen to the popular voice of the country (hear, hear). But long before these forty-nine years come and go, long before a fourth of that time goes along with the past, I predict from this platform here to-day that there will be no vestige of landlordism left in Ireland (cheers); there will be no idle class fattening upon an industrious people, there will be no aristocracy with its headquarters in Dublin Castle ruling and ruining this lovely land of ours; long before then the men who toil and spin, the workers of Ireland, will have the management of their own affairs (cheers); and across amongst our thick-headed English neighbours over the way we will find a similar state of affairs (hear, hear). We will find the democracy having the reins of power, and with the people having, the reins of Government in their hands, and with the people having the management of their own affairs, depend upon it the landlords of those three countries will receive very little compensation (loud cheers). If the landlords or landlord Tory party were honestly inclined to the tenant farmers of Ireland what should they do in view of the position which the farmers will occupy next winter? They would recognise this—that it would be simply impossible for the Irish farmer to pay rent next November, and keep his family and crop his land until next year (hear, hear). In fact, there is no such thing as rent produced in Ireland this year, and, consequently, what does not exist, or what has not been brought forth from the soil, cannot in justice be given to the landlords; and, therefore, if the landlord Tory party want to show themselves more your friends than their opponents let them recognise this fact and do an act of justice to the tenant farmers of Ireland which will cost them something out of their pockets, and then we may believe in their sincerity (applause).

THE FAILURE OF THE CAP-IN-HAND POLICY.

DURING the last ten days his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam has been paying a visit to several of the chief towns in his diocese. On Saturday last he was the recipient of a magnificent reception at the hands of the people of Westport. Amongst the addresses presented to him was one from the priests of the deanery and another from the Westport Temperance Sodality. In acknowledging these addresses his Grace delivered an eloquent speech, from which we (*Nation*, August 1st), take the following:—

In a short time the misrepresentation, or unrepresentation—if I may be allowed to coin a term—with which your country has been afflicted for some time past in the Imperial Parliament can be set aside by your own free and independent suffrages: and it will be in your own power to select trusty and upright men, who, acting in concert with the Irish party, through whom alone we can expect the restoration of our long-denied rights, will co-operate in bringing about so desirable a consummation (applause). It will be my pleasurable duty in the future, as it has been in the past, to the extent of my humble ability, to co-operate with the clergy and people in securing and perpetuating a full measure of sound secular combined with religious education. We are still overweighted in the race of educational competition. We are not properly or fairly represented on any of the boards to which are committed the guidance and management of educational interests, whether university, intermediate, or primary. Until this grievance is redressed, both as regards number and representative qualification for trustworthiness, I will not hesitate to declare in all truth that we are shamefully treated. Some sanctimonious gentlemen have been horrified, or affected to be horrified when they found that the Irish bishops had committed the care of educational legislation to Mr. Parnell and the Irish party. I should wish to ask this question. For years we have been cap-in-hand, presenting petitions to Parliament, viceroys, etc. What did we get? A very polite reply—we were quietly bowed out from the council chamber and no more. Then, following the example of the old man and the apple-stealing boy, when flinging polite words and flinging tufts of grass had failed, we tried what virtue there was in stones (applause). Recently there were disquieting rumours, I believe, in this country, and in Rome, too, about fancied attempts to sacrifice the liberties of the Irish Church for foreign advantages. We Irish bishops estimated such rumours at their proper value. We now know the result, and we all rejoice at the strong bond of union with which we are blessed in the great, learned, and distinguished dignitary whom the Pope has appointed to rule the primatial see of Dublin (applause). The Holy Father has deigned to give his blessing to all our legitimate efforts.

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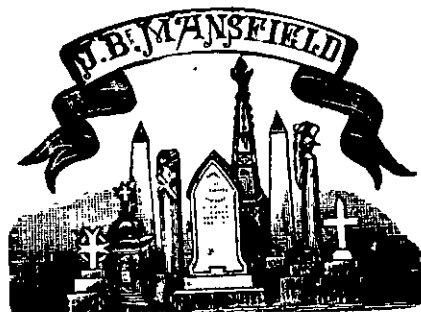
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THE CASE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR O'GRADY.

We have been requested to publish the following copy of the report made by Major Keddell, and laid on the table of the House of Representatives:—

Greymouth, July 6, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the Governor, my several proceedings, and my opinion thereon, under the authority of the Commission issued in that behalf, in the matter of certain complaints made against Sergeant-Major Thomas O'Grady by James O'Brien and others, of this town.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Hon. J. Ballance, JACSON KEDDELL,
Minister of Defence, Wellington. Commissioner.

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor the following as my opinion upon hearing the evidence adduced in support of, and in answer to, the charges preferred against Sergeant-Major Thomas O'Grady by James O'Brien and others:

With respect to that portion of the main charge preferred by O'Brien and others, as officers of the Irish National League at Greymouth, charging "Sergeant-Major O'Grady with circulating a false report concerning the funds of the Irish National League,"

That the fact of the Sergeant-Major making such statement is fully proved on the evidence of Messieurs Jones and Gilmer.

That with respect to that part of the complaint charging him with having stated that he was afraid of being mobbed by the Irishmen at Hokitika when attending the trial of John Donohue for murder at that place, the evidence is not conclusive.

That with respect to the general charge of mendacity contained in O'Brien's complaint, evidence was adduced to show that on the occasion of the case in the Resident Magistrate's Court at Greymouth in April, 1885, Dixon v. Henry O'Grady, for a breach of "The Animals' Protection Act, 1881," in explanation of certain remarks made by Mr. W. H. Jones, solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, complaining of a neglect of duty on the part of Sergeant-Major O'Grady in not having taken all necessary steps to subpoena a witness (Gieseking) for the adjourned hearing of the case on the 21st April, and attributing the neglect to the fact of the defendant being his (the Sergeant-Major's) son, he (Sergeant-Major O'Grady) stated that every endeavour had been made to effect service on the witness, and "that he had had a constable watching the house" of the witness's mother for that purpose. It was proved by the evidence of the four constables who were stationed at Greymouth at this time, that the Sergeant-Major did make the statement to the Bench in the hearing of two of them who were present on duty at the hearing of the case, and by the evidence of each, that no constable was employed in the manner stated by the Sergeant-Major.

With respect to the two complaints—which have arisen out of the first made by O'Brien, by Messrs. Campbell and Gilmer—*i.e.*, that Mr. Campbell held a mortgage over Mr. Gilmer's property, and that Mr. Gilmer was under that obligation to Mr. Campbell—it has been proved on the evidence of the parties that no such mortgage ever existed, and Sergeant-Major O'Grady's evidence in defence admits that he had no foundation for the assertion, and, though he stated that he had heard it rumoured, he could not call to mind the name of any person who had told him. I am of opinion that these complaints are of graver importance than the original by O'Brien.

Sergeant-Major O'Grady has brought several witnesses to prove that they were in his company very frequently when at Hokitika attending Donohue's trial, and that the statement that the Land League had contributed to the defence of Donohue, giving Mr. Guinness £250 to defend him, was repeatedly mentioned in their (the witnesses') hearing, and was common gossip and rumour there, and evidence to the same effect was given by witnesses called by O'Grady in Hokitika, also witnesses who testified to the fact that the same rumour was current and in everybody's mouth at Greymouth both before and after the trial; yet Sergeant-Major O'Grady, who is stated to be an experienced and a highly intelligent officer, states that he never even heard of this rumour until he heard it from a Mr. Kennedy in a conversation with him, referred to in evidence, which appears to have taken place in March or April last.

I think that Sergeant-Major O'Grady, who states in his evidence that Messrs. Jones and Gilmer are men of credit or to that effect, should have stated to the Commissioner of the Armed Constabulary Force when asked for his explanations of the circumstances of O'Brien's complaint what he has in fact admitted during the present inquiry. That after such elapse of time (then over twelve months), he had no recollection of the conversation and the statement, that he believed he had never made the statement and could conscientiously deny it; but if Messrs. Jones and Gilmer were prepared to swear to that effect he was open to believe he might have said so, as he was merely repeating common rumour.

Sergeant-Major O'Grady may be truthful and honest in his denial that he made his statement, for that is a matter of memory; but I am of opinion that he could not have been in Hokitika at the time of Donohue's trial and at Greymouth before and after living constantly as an active police officer in the midst of a community through which as he has shown me by his witnesses, this statement was so freely bruited about without having heard it himself. I believe his defence to be untrue, and his letter of explanation to the Commissioner of the A.C. Force, dated 22nd April, 1885, I consider most reprehensible.

This letter was written after his conversation with Mr. Jones, and after he had ascertained that Gilmer was prepared to give evidence as to the complaint of O'Brien. Mr. Jones had wavered at first in his account of the affair; his explanation is fully set out in the depositions. It appears to me the natural hesitation of a person asked to recall a street conversation, to which at the time of its

occurrence he attached no importance, at the request of a stranger, who represented the matter as serious to certain persons then. Sergeant-Major O'Grady perceived the importance of casting discredit on Gilmer's evidence, who was positive as to the circumstances and that was the main object and tendency of his explanation, and as he states that he believed it to be privileged and only for the information of his superior officer, it is clear that he never supposed the false statements and innuendoes it contained would come to the knowledge of the persons concerned.

The theory of the defence is that the complaint was made with the object of procuring the removal of Sergeant-Major O'Grady from the district, who on account of his having in the discharge of his duty prosecuted a man named Hughes for various offences—*sly-grog* selling, cattle-wounding and arson,—and also Donohue for murder, had made himself obnoxious to the section of the community to which the complainants belong. There is no evidence to support this.

The complaint appears to have arisen out of Sergeant-Major O'Grady having requested O'Brien or consented in reply to his suggestion, to propose him as a member of the Irish National League, his name being proposed and objected to on account of it being known to some members that this statement with respect to the funds of the League being diverted towards Donohue's defence had been made by O'Grady. An enquiry then took place ending in the formal complaint being made in behalf of the Irish National League.

In brief—I find the charge of having circulated the false report mentioned in O'Brien's complaint to be proved.

That Sergeant-Major O'Grady did consent to be proposed a member of the Irish National League.

That Sergeant-Major O'Grady did make a false statement to the Bench at Greymouth in the case of Dixon v. Henry O'Grady, on 21st April, 1885.

That the statements made by Sergeant-Major O'Grady in his letter dated 22nd April, concerning Messrs. Campbell and Gilmer, were false and unfounded.

And I am of opinion that the police service would be benefited by the removal of Sergeant-Major O'Grady from the Greymouth district.

And under the provisions of the sixth section of the Commissions Power Act 1867, Amendment Act 1872, I order that Sergeant-Major O'Grady do pay to James O'Brien the sum of ten pounds and ten shillings for his costs.

I certify the above as my opinion and the annexed documents as my several proceedings.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of July, 1885, at Greymouth.

JACSON KEDDELL,
Commissioner.

JUDGE JEFFREYS.

JEFFREYS was a man who had risen at the bar by brute force exhibited through his mind. Was there any dirty, disgusting case to be taken in hand, any utter scoundrel to be defended, any honest man to be hunted down, Jeffreys was the counsel employed. His knowledge of law was small, but the amount of his brazen hardihood was enormous, and by dint of this questionable quality he acquired a large practice of the baser sort. When the Crown, during the life of Charles II., wanted such talents for the purpose of prosecuting its enemies to death, Jeffreys came forthwith to the front. He was rapidly promoted to the highest official dignity at the bar, and when Lord William Russell and Colonel Algernon Sydney were to be tried for complicity in the Rye House Plot—a plot to waylay and assassinate the King and the Duke of York on their return from Newmarket—with which neither of the accused had any real connection, it was recognised as a necessity that Jeffreys should be promoted to the office of their judge! The selection was thoroughly justified by the result. In defiance of the rules of evidence, even such as they were in those days—with brutal brow-beating and cross-examining of witnesses from the bench, the prisoners all the while being undefended by counsel, Jeffreys, the Judge, helped the Crown lawyers to procure a verdict of guilty; and, having succeeded, he had the indecency to mock the prisoners, after having sentenced them to death. The public of that day, not over squeamish, were scandalised at his proceedings, and many about the Court made no secret of their disgust for him; but the man was necessary to such a Government as then existed, and the King distinguished him with favour. When James II. succeeded his brother, the Chief Justice found favour in the sight of the new King, to whom he was as necessary as he had been to Charles. When Monmouth's rebellion had filled the West country jails with prisoners, there was no fitter man than Jeffreys to clear them in the only way the Crown meant them to be cleared.—From "Historic Sketches" in *Cassell's Popular Educator* for July.

The *Athenaeum* states that the recent contest over the Catholic Archbishopric of Dublin has fixed attention anew upon the actual relations of this country to the see of Rome. A confidential narrative written by the late Frederick Lucas, M.P., for Pío Nono, 30 years ago, is about to be published, edited and with an introduction and notes by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. The document will, it is said, make plain much which has been unintelligible to Englishmen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOFT AND CO.

a visit at

9, 10, and 11. ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

BRAIDVALE NURSERY.

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

Catalogues free by Post on application.

NURSERIES:

NORTH-EAST VALLEY and at
ANDERSON'S BAY.

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

Address—

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

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

MESSRS. P. & D. RANKIN,

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

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

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

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 ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. S H E E D Y

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

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

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HAS REMOVED TO NEW CHAMBERS

86 Princes Street

(Opposite Bank New South Wales).

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DENTIST,

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

Country Orders receive prompt attention

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ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
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PROPERTIES FOR SALE:—
A NUMBER OF HIGHLY IMPROVED
FARMS,
IN THE

Waipawa and Hawke's Bay Counties.

Ranging 100 ACRES to 900 ACRES
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 MAUNGATANIWAH BLOCK,

36,140 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND

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

The open country—hilly, though not high,
and at present covered with heavy 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
COALS.

WE BEG RESPECTFULLY to
inform the Public that having made
satisfactory arrangements for a constant sup-
ply of the best A. A. Company's
NEWCASTLE COALS.

We have reduced the same, screened and de-
livered to all parts, to 35s per ton, 17s 6d per
half-ton. 9s per quarter-ton.

KAITANGATA COAL.

This favourite Coal will be reduced as
follows:—Screened and delivered, per ton
26s, half-ton 13s, quarter-ton 6s 6d. Kaitan-
gata Nuts always on hand.

WALTON PARK COAL.

The public may rely on getting the genuine
article, as we keep no other Green Island
Coals in stock. A guarantee ticket goes with
all coal delivered—18s per ton, 9s per half-
ton, 4s 6d per quarter-ton.

Shag Point and West Coast Coals at equally
low prices.

Sole Agents for the famous Scotch Coal
from the Silverton Mine.

Every description of Firewood cut to any
length.

Kindling Wood—8 bundles for one shilling.

MARTIN AND WATSON,

Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchants,
Octagon and Castle Street.

THOMAS HALL,

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

Refreshments at all Hours.
Parties Catered for.

DUNEDIN

ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING WORKS.

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

GEORGE LE LIEVRE,

146 GEORGE STREET,
(Next the National Bank of New Zealand),
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RELIABLE TAILORS.

J. AND J. ARTHUR,

No 62 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-
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Good Kaiapoi Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.
Good Imported Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.

Material, Workmanship, and Fit Guar-
anteed.

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,
36 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, MOENINGTON,
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.

CITY FOUNDRY,

Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),
DUNEDIN.

G. THORNICROFT
Begg 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.

COSSENS AND BLACK,

ENGINEERS, MILL-WRIGHTS, AND
IRONFOUNDERS,
DUNEDIN.

Wind Mills made of any size, suitable
for draining or irrigation, pumping water
for stock or house use. These Mills are also
made geared for driving chaff-cutters or
where small power is required. Chaff-cut-
ters, Broadcast Sowing Machines, Brick and
Pipe-making Machines, Water-wheels, wood
or iron.

Agents for

HOWARD'S TWINE BINDERS

THE NEW ZEA-
LAND EXPRESS
COMPANY,
CUSTOMS AND EXPRESS
FORWARDING AGENTS.

Parcels, Packages, &c. delivered to any
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RATES.

Despatches by Rail daily to Coastal Ports
Melbourne, Sydney, and Britain by every
steamer.

Parcels from Dunedin delivered at address
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	From	From
Gore	Tapanui	1s upwards
Balclutha	Christchurch	1s 6d
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Waimate	Great Britain	10s 6d
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And at proportionately low rates in all
other principal Towns in New Zealand, Aus-
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Complete Tariffs and particulars on appli-
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NEW YORK—H. F. Downing and Co., 20
Exchange place.

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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, Homœopathy Ex-
celled 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.,**H**AS 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; Rheumat-
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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.**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 else-
where.**S**PLENDID Value in White Blan-
kets, Biderdown Quilts, and Coloured
Quilts.**W**ATERPROOF Nursing Aprons,
Wool Skirts, Jerseys, and Alexandra
Jackets. Best Value in town.**M**EN'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.**S**PLENDID Value in Men's Hats,
Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing of every
kind, to suit the times.**E**VERY 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.

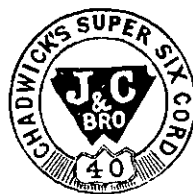
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(Late of the Gridiron Hotel, Princes street)
Having taken the above well-known family
Hotel, begs to intimate to his numerous
country friends and the public generally
that he is now prepared to afford them every
Accommodation requisite at his new resi-
dence. 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
EXCHANGEIs 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,
andPrinters', Bookbinders', and Stationers',
Materials Generally.Branch Warehouse at
GIBBS, BRIGHT AND CO'S
CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.**BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT****CHADWICK'S**
SUPERSIX 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 INSUR-**
ANCE COMPANYEffects 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 inci-
dental to the life of a man, 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
73, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London;
And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the
Civilized World; with direction for use in almost every
language.Purchasers should look to the Label on
the pots and boxes. If the address is not 533,
Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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

(Co-operative).

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

The only Wholesale Firm in the Colony who supply the Public direct with

DRAPERY, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, &c.
AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT

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

D. I. C.,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

TOOTHACHE PREVENTED AND CURED.

CARBOLISED ROSE TOOTH POWDER.

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

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

CONSULTING AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

What the premier Dentist of Wellington says:—

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

(Signed)

HERBERT RAWSON,

Dentist, Wellington Terrace.

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

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"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. RUTLEDGE

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 8 to 5.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

Roller Process—Hungarian System.

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

Full particulars from

F. J. HOPKINS,

Sole Agent, Crawford street.

NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
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.

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

FRANK W. PETRE

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN,

And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

W. M'LAUREN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

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(Second door from Dowling street.)

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THE WONDERFUL WERTHEIM

**SEWING
MACHINES**

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

THE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE RETAIL DEPOT,
CORNER OF
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M. AND J. MEENAN
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS,
[Corner of George Street and Moray Place
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MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.*, had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

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