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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Auckland correspondent of the *Otago Daily*

MR. STOUT'S *Times* gives the following paragraph:—"In the EWE LAMB, AND lecturing field Miss Chapman is doing well, getting AN OLDER ONE. crowded houses. Her subject, quite as much as

her own capabilities, however, proves the attraction.

Her comments on the conduct of Bishop Moran, both as a minister of the Gospel and as a politician, have been more vigorous than polite. As if we had not suffered sufficiently of horrors in this polemical controversy, the 'Escaped Nun,' Madame Auffray, is about to bear a hand in the fray, and to make it lively for some folk."—As to the first mentioned of the honourable parties spoken of in this paragraph, we conclude she is one and the same with a young person brought out under a pet name—evidently as a pretty little play-thing, or sweet ewe lamb, by the body over which Mr. Stout presides in Dunedin, and therefore, the only significance in her performance is that she may be looked upon as the especial protégée of our distinguished Premier, and we may naturally conclude that it is in his Honour's interest she, at least, attacks Dr. Moran as a politician. We congratulate Mr. Stout on the manly way taken by him to get the better of a political foe, and let us hope that its astuteness may obtain for him all the benefit to be desired at the next election. Something or another extraordinary is decidedly necessary to rehabilitate the Premier whose career has been one series of humiliations after another, and who stands politically before the public as dirt-eater to the Colony in general. Whether a chivalrous devotion to the weakness of Sir Julius Vogel, or a more personal consideration has made the office an endurable if not an agreeable one, we need not stay to inquire, but to be a great man, especially a great man with a high salary, at any cost may, perhaps, be a consistent aspiration of the philosophic mind. We know little or nothing and have heard very little about Miss Chapman. If she was ever a member of the Dunedin Catholic congregation, she was neither prominent nor remarkable as such, and her defalcation has never been noticed nor her presence missed. We were told however, by a non-Catholic who attended one of her discourses that the composition, aimed as a tremendous blow at the Catholic world, was made up by the young person herself, or by whomsoever it was that put her up to the time of day, from the ordinary clap-trap books of Protestant controversy, with a palpable falsehood thrown in here and there by way of personal experience. We see besides by a short notice in a contemporary that she may again claim a special connection with Mr. Stout from using that favourite argument of his with respect to the undue proportion of Catholic or Irish prisoners. But Mr. Stout knows very well—for as for his fair ewe lamb we need not accredit her with any particular knowledge whether borrowed or native, that such a record has no bearing whatever on the Catholic religion and cannot be taken as a proof of the true condition of Catholic populations as such. Mr. Stout knows that the criminal statistics by no means give a full or perfect representation of the state of the country as to vice and crime. Many dishonest acts are committed that are concealed and many cases of wickedness occur, as for example that connected with the seduction by a schoolmaster of a girl of tender years related at a meeting of the Salvation Army the other day—which should by justice go to swell the criminal record on the non-Catholic side. If, moreover, the religion of persons who commit suicide were reported it would be proved in New Zealand, as it is proved in every other part of the world, that the Catholics who are guilty of that horrible crime are vastly in the minority. That a Freethinker should denounce the crime of any Catholic community as telling against their religion is an act of unblushing impudence, when every one may point to the crime and abomination that distinguish those cities where Freebought is most fully professed. Take for example Paris with its century of Free-thinking experience, and its 34,000 burglars and would-be assassins. Mr. Stout, nevertheless, is a special pleader—owns his chief or even it may be his only reputation as a lawyer to gifts in that respect, and to prove his point for the moment is the only ambition he seems capable of in any argument. Of his regard for the truth of any given case we have had a full illustration in those statistics of the

Industrial School exposed by us some years ago, and which in a manner discreditable in a man, and impossible in a gentleman, he refused to certify knowing that the TABLET would not be read by the people it was his interest to deceive. We have, then, again to congratulate Mr. Stout on the valuable aid he has secured, and let us hope that the agreeable bleating of this ewe lamb may draw numerous followers within his fold and quite disperse any fears he may labour under with regard to the political opposition of Dr. Moran.—The Auckland correspondent of our contemporary tells us besides that an "Escaped Nun" is about to deliver a course of lectures in his city—and of an "Escaped Nun," known in America and England as Edith, or Biddy, O'Gorman, we give a sketch in another place—and let us take this opportunity of apologising to our readers for placing before them anything so humiliating and disgusting, but the superior enlightenment of Protestantism and Freebought, and the nature of the food they require, oblige us to do so, and that must be our excuse. The *Auckland Weekly News* tells us, *apropos* of the "Escaped Nun" now visiting his city, that "in religion, as in politics, it can do us no harm to hear both sides of a question." And we have seen how people at Auckland have been hearing another side of the political question under the many auspices of our most honest and honourable Premier; but if they and their kind had not already heard another side of the religious question from the mouth of any calumniator capable of concocting and repeating a dirty story for the last three hundred years, their ears have not itched as we have reason to believe that they have. From the time when the Reformation was bred in the lusts of Luther and cradled in the murderous adultery of King Henry VIII, down to the present time, as it was but natural, Protestantism and its offspring, Freebought, have been the hot-bed of purulence, and have needed for their nourishment and delight a diet of filth and abomination. Luther himself began it, and his revolting talk and sermons teem with such matter, and, through all the ages since, the course of things has continued the same—the culmination being reached, as we might suppose, in the grosser child of Protestantism, whose Freeboughting ways he wholly through an abyss of filth. Take, for example, the worship of the goddess of uncleanness as described by Mr. M. Arnold in his lectures in America. He speaks as follows:—"Now really when one looks at the popular literature of the French at this moment—their popular novels, popular stage-plays, popular newspapers—and at the life of which this literature of theirs is the index, one is tempted to make a goddess out of a word of their own, and then, like the town-clerk of Ephesus, to ask: 'What man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the French is a worshipper of the great goddess, Lubricity? Or, rather, as Greek is the classic and euphonious language for names of gods and goddesses, let us take her name from the Greek Testament, and call her the goddess Asclegeia. That goddess has always been a sufficient power among mankind, and her worship was generally supposed to need restraining rather than encouraging. But here is now a whole popular literature, nay, and art too, at her service; stimulations and suggestions by her, and to her, meet one in it at every turn. She is becoming the great recognised power there; never was anything like it. M. Renan himself seems half inclined to apologise for not having paid her more attention. 'Nature cares nothing for chastity,' says he; '*Les frivoles ont peut-être raison*;' the gay people are perhaps in the right. Men even of this force salute her; but the allegiance now paid to her in France by the popular novel, the popular newspaper, the popular play, is, one may say, boundless." The matter, therefore, among those who are at war with the Catholic Church has attained to the proportions of a distinct worship, and the united sects must have their ministers. The people on whom the blame should fall are not so much the miserable creatures—the pimps who minister to the loathsome and growing appetite. We do not, for example, blame Mother Jefferies one half so much as the men who employ her. It is those who indulge this disgraceful appetite—it is the systems in whose blood the appetite is that are chiefly in fault. In matters of dirt, as in everything else, the demand will create the supply, and "Escaped Nuns," and other such lecturers will be always forthcoming. The libertine will never want his Mother Jefferies. The calling referred to is, no doubt, an infamous one, but so far as infamy is excusable because some wretch or another will not or cannot work, and feels the doubtful necessity of living, it is to be excused. Let us at least

accord to Mr. Stout's ewe lamb and the older one all the indulgence that is their due. Why, indeed, should not the devil have his own?

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH. THE expression of sympathy with Mr. Parnell and his aspirations on the part of the Vice-President of the United States is very significant and it is little to be wondered at if has excited a storm of indignation in all quarters where the Irish cause is opposed. It seems to prove the falsehood of that statement we so often see advanced to the effect that the sympathy with Ireland felt by the American people properly so-called is but doubtful, and that it is but Irish-Americans, and those who for objects of their own desire to stand well with them, who are the advocates and well-wishers of their cause. But even if an official so highly placed were to show himself desirous of conciliating the Irish population the fact would still be very important, for it would show how great was their power in the common-wealth proving at the same time that anything done for the sake of their favour was not regarded as likely to offend any equivalent body of their fellow-citizens. We may then take it as admitted that the Irish cause stands well with the American people as a whole, and that they watch its progress towards success with interest and approval. That such a condition of things should create anger and consternation in England is but natural. They have been accustomed there to view the American disposition as represented by such examples, for instance, as Mr. Russell Lowell, anxious to proclaim himself an Englishman in everything but the accidents of birth-place, and ever ready to protest, so far as his official position allowed of it, against anything tending to favour the Irish cause. One of the English newspapers, moreover, that cry out in condemnation of the Vice-President's speech expresses an assurance that Americans residing in England will also disown its sentiments, and the blow has evidently been felt as doubly severe owing to its being unexpected. It has rudely interrupted English concert, and dispelled an agreeable popular illusion with provoking suddenness. The English Press, it would seem, has talked in a very bold and even threatening strain concerning this matter, and one organ at least has more than hinted at its affording a sufficient cause for a hostile declaration. We do not expect, however, that anything of the kind will take place. We are hardly destined to see a bombardment of any American port occasioned by English fears as to the American attitude towards Ireland. Nor, on the other hand, do we expect to witness the landing of American troops on the shores of Ireland with a view towards bringing about the independence of that country. The very utmost that will occur will be a little protesting, with civil explanations in reply tending to appease but meaning very little. And the speech of the Vice President will still stand for what it is worth. Its meaning, we say again, is either that an official of so high a rank, representing in this matter the great body of American opinion, truly and sincerely sympathises with the Irish cause, and ardently desires its success, in which case a very important effect must be produced upon the English mind which is singularly sensitive as to the reputation of England in the world; or it means that so high an official finds the Irish element in the Great Republic so strong and vigorous, that he feels obliged to go out of his way, and act somewhat inconsistently with the position he occupies, in the desire to conciliate it, and secure its lasting friendship. And this, perhaps, would be the more significant interpretation of the two, as it would open a way for almost unlimited speculations as to the possibilities of the future.

FRUITS OF PROGRESS.

ANYTHING that illustrates for us the progress of the period and shows us the true condition of the world, more or less separated from the ancient traditions, the control of religion, and the influence of the Church should be of interest to us. The

onward march of the times should be such as to fill us with admiration for the present and hope for the future, enabling us by its brilliancy to throw aside the last vestiges of superstition, and to recognise how much better is this condition of things than that which formerly prevailed. Very interesting, then, do we find a certain article in the London *Spectator* for August 22nd which gives us details concerning one of those countries in which the marks of progress should be most evident, since the steps taken there to break away from the past and to set up the new and better order of things have been exceptionally energetic, and were not only the object of most certain hopes, but are now constantly pointed out as having already resulted in all that is excellent and hopeful. We allude to Italy, which having been raised from the dead by the great deliverer of the age, whose memory is embalmed in the sanctum sanctorum of every friend of the people, should afford us an example of popular happiness not to be equalled anywhere, much less surpassed. Certain strikes, then, having occurred in this model kingdom, and among the enfranchised masses of humanity whom it contains, the *Spectator* explains them as follows:—"The immediate cause of the outbreak is said to be the inability of the peasants to pay the King's taxes; but the rioters are much more likely to be agricultural labourers, whose condition is probably more deplorable than that of the tillers of the

soil in any other European country, Russia not excepted. . . . According to the report of the Commission appointed by the Italian Parliament in 1877, and whose inquiries extended over several years, the lot of proprietors and farmers, if not brilliant, is at least tolerable, whereas anything worse than the condition of the labourers it is hard to conceive. The members of the Commission failed to arrive at any exact conclusion as to the average pay of these unfortunates. According to some it runs from threepence to fourpence a day, according to others to sevenpence, without making any allowance for loss of time, either through bad weather or ill-health. For this pittance they have to work like galley slaves, and out of it such of them as have families must provide food for their children, and keep a roof of some sort over their heads. The utmost that a labourer can earn *with the help of his family*, says Signor Arcozzi Manio, a large land-owner, is 884 lire a year, equal to a little more than tenpence a day. Their food consists of a coarse black bread, made of a mixture of rye and maize of inferior quality, rice soup, and dry haricots dressed with rancid oil. Wine and flesh-meat they never taste. 'Hard labour combined with insufficient food,' writes Signor Meru in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, 'necessarily reacts with disastrous effect on the health of our agricultural masses who are forced by want to live in wretched hovels destitute alike of sunshine and fresh air? The report of the Commission gives in this regard details which cannot be read without a shudder. In Lombardy as well as in the south whole families live pell-mell in huts reeking with every sort of abomination, 'in a state of revolting promiscuousness.' 'It is in the neighbourhood of rich and opulent Milan,' writes Commander Jancini (a gentleman who has published a summary of the chief facts contained in the Report), that the labourers are the most wretched; the fever of exhaustion (pellagra) and phthisis make terrible ravages amongst them. They are worse fed than dogs.'" Let us, for our part, remark, moreover, that it was to the cost of these unfortunate people that their enlightened rulers—the men who form the admiration of all the Protestant and infidel world—robbed, oppressed, and banished the religious orders, the friends of the poor, and from whose hospitable doors no one demanding aid there, was ever repulsed. As to the property, so confiscated, and in reality stolen from the needy population, it went, as we have learned from other sources, to enrich officials, whose greed, nevertheless, must be excused in consideration of their enlightenment. Was it not necessary to banish superstition from Italy, and were not those engaged in the task deserving of their reward? The *Spectator* continues:—"This year the agitation seems to be more formidable than it was last; the prisons of Mantua are overflowing with prisoners who have been brought in from the country, and the trouble is still far from being at an end. The authorities are seriously disquieted, and with reason, by the reluctance of the soldiers to act against the rebellious peasantry, with whom their sympathy is so great that they often given them a part of their rations."—Unreasonable soldiers who sympathise wish those of whose flesh and bone they are in their misery, not understanding that the army of a kingdom united in the cause of progress should be above all that savours of the old-world Christianity. The commission gives several reasons for the want that prevails and among the rest, that of heavy taxation. "The taxes on land in Italy are equal to a charge of 30 per cent on the nett income derived therefrom. Nor is this the worst, for the imposts are unequal. In some districts they are more, in others less. In the neighbourhood of Cremona, for instance, the fiscal burdens on land are equal to an income tax of 60 per cent. per annum. Besides these there are taxes on cattle, on salt, and on personal property while the Protectionist policy of the Italian government has the effect of artificially enhancing the price of many articles used in husbandry." But let progress go its way, though all the world should starve, and even the ultimate beggarman must sacrifice his last rag to it. Enfranchisement Italy must play her part as a great power, or enfranchisement is in danger of suffering a loss of fame—among old-fashioned people, that is, for in the enlightened it will maintain its place, though nature itself should call out against it. It is interesting to learn, meantime, that the effect of the enlightened system now prevailing in Italy has been in some respects similar to that following on the enlightened English rule in Ireland, and if Protestantism, for English rule in Ireland has been distinctively and above all things Protestant, and the Revolution go once more hand in hand let us not be surprised. The alliance is only that of the parent with its offspring. Says the *Spectator* once more; "The young and vigorous, who desire to better themselves leave the country in droves. Those of them who can raise a few liras go to Australia or America; the less fortunate foot it over the Alps and seek work in Germany, Switzerland, and France. According to official figures there are now living in divers foreign countries upwards of 1,200,000 Italian immigrants, and this estimate is believed to be much below the mark. Ten years ago the emigration was at the rate of 40,000; last year there left the kingdom 140,000 individuals, by far the greater number of whom were adult males in the prime of life." The Italian, like the Irish emigrant, also remembers, those whom he has left behind him and sends back a great part of his earnings to aid them, the income

thus derived from France alone where 200,000 Italian workmen are settled being computed to amount to five millions sterling. But are we to find that the unfortunate Italian will rather look for a remedy, as the saying is, to a hair of the dog that bit him, than towards those safe old paths in which, however poor his country may have been, and the *Spectator* gives particulars that show much of its fertility to exist in the imagination only, he had at least friends and comforters at hand to help him in his need, will he finally proceed further with the Revolution or turn upon it and retrace his steps? On this decision depends a great deal.

THE English Radicals are showing their teeth.

THE RADICALS Mr. Chamberlain, their spokesman, declares that they will do everything possible to them for the

UNVEILED.

purpose of opposing the Irish National party and

thwarting the interests of Home Rule. This is only what we might reasonably have expected, and, we may almost say, it is as it should be. We must have been dull, indeed, not to know that there was but little probability that the good will of the Radical party would attend upon the Irish cause. Here and there, indeed, a man distinguished among them, and of better faith than their general body, might be reckoned upon as a firm friend of Ireland. Such, for example, is Mr. Cowen to the best of our belief, and we shall be surprised if he is found wanting. Mr. Goldwin Smith, however, has more fully represented the mind of his party—and who more than he has ever insulted or tried to injure the national cause. He has even asserted that if Home Rule were granted, the Radicals, when they came into power, would make it one of their first objects to overthrow it once more. The Radicals, in fact, can only see in an Ireland making her own laws, and prospering in all steadiness and moderation, an element in the Empire strongly opposed to their policy—which, being reduced to its true meaning, simply aims, like the revolution on the Continent, at Communism and the abolition of all religion. We have never had any friends in men of this school, and although pretences have been made by such men, not only in England—as by Mr. Bradlaugh now and then—but even among ourselves, in the persons of some of Mr. Bradlaugh's admirers and champions, all that was feigned was done for the purpose of securing some object totally different from that pretended, and wholly at variance with the interests of Irishmen, and this, for our own part, we saw at the time as clearly almost as we see it now. Ireland is looking forward with hope to no form of extreme democracy. A democracy is out of harmony with all her traditions, and is at variance with the character of her people. She desires no change in the nature of the Imperial Government, and is better pleased to remain under the monarchical than under the republican establishment. She desires only a full measure of justice from the Government that actually exists, and if that were once granted she would be found one of the Government's chief supports in the stormy times that are ahead of it. We need hardly say that her intention is to remain Catholic, and one of the chief points insisted upon by the advocates of Home Rule is that under it she would have the power of directing the education of her people, so that Catholic truth might be fully and faithfully taught among them, and the restrictions removed from such teaching that under a Protestant, or worse still an infidel, government must ever be placed upon it. The only interference that would result from Home Rule in Ireland with the action of non-Catholics would be, according to the best of our belief, that of prohibiting displays most hurtful to the feelings of the people and insulting to their faith, and which, in connection especially with that absurd and mischievous system called the "Irish Church Missions," have been allowed to prevail too long. But a Catholic people could not be blamed for protecting the best sentiments of their hearts from outrage, nor could it be complained that in doing that only which the Imperial Government has done to protect Hindoo and Mahomedan populations, they were passing any reactionary measures or interfering with the due liberty of the Protestant subject. Ireland's intention, nevertheless, to remain Catholic is that which the most makes her detestable in the eyes of English Radicals. Have we not here, indeed, the true brethren of those who abroad have persecuted the Church? Mr. Parnell was condemned because he once, with a desire to make the case of Ireland known to all sorts and conditions of men, held some communication with M. Rochefort and others of the extreme Revolutionists, but the Bishop of Nottingham has shown that they who follow the English Liberal leaders are in the train of men who are pronounced Garibaldians and in sympathy with the Revolution in its worst form. And all that the Liberals are in this respect, the Radicals are in an advanced degree. A chief feature in their plans, as they are now drawn out, is that one common to the whole revolutionary world, and which among ourselves has so long been established and prominent—that is the secularisation of education. This has been allotted a principal place in all the electioneering speeches so far reported to us, and is destined to occupy a large share of attention. And here we have another link uniting the Radicals of England with the Communists and Secret Societies of

the Continent. The mandate went forth long since from those Societies, as Masonic authorities now acknowledge, that the education of the whole world should be made irreligious, and obedience to it will soon be the rule in great Britain as elsewhere. But will Ireland be spared? will the Societies overlook her and suffer her to retain her faith without being subjected to another, and, if a less violent, a more insidious and dangerous, and not less cruel persecution than any of those hitherto undergone by her? The men who must deal with this matter are merciless in the pursuance of their object, and it is not to be expected that they will relent. We have said that the opposition offered by the Radicals to the cause of Ireland is as it should be, and we have spoken advisedly. The Radicals being what they are, and Ireland being what she is, we have no desire to see any union or common bond of sympathy between them. We must judge of every system as we see it brought to perfection, and it is not as yet to England that we must look to judge of Radicalism. There still it is only in its infancy, and, even though the child may be promising, we desire to see it developed before venturing an opinion as to the capabilities or destinies of the fully grown being. But if we look abroad we shall see it in its completion,—Radicalism has attained to its full stature in France for example, and, though for the time it is in some degree restrained there, we have seen it acting without fetters of any kind, and we still see it in a great degree of freedom.—Its justice, humanity, and brotherly love, are manifested in such doings as those of the great Revolution, and of the outbreak of the Commune fourteen years ago—repeated in a modified form and at intervals ever since, even up to the present, as witness certain explosions a month or two since, once more at Monceaux les Mines where they occurred on a larger scale a year or two ago.—Its morality is well illustrated in that description given by Mr. M. Arnold of the stage, the literature, and art of Paris,—wherein the worship of uncleanness is set forth, and shown to be a leading point in the religion of those who have no faith.—It was for the purpose of reducing the whole world to such a frame of mind that the Secret Societies issued their decree with respect to education,—and English Radicals who are now preparing to act upon that decree are giving a proof that they also are willing to advance along the path on which their French brethren have preceded them.—It is well then, we say, that there should be a wide division between them and the people of Ireland, and may it broaden, and still grow broader every day—but the only hope that Ireland has of escaping from the imposition upon her also of the secular system is the establishment of a Parliament to frame the particular laws that she needs. In the programme therefore, of the English Radicals we see a fresh incentive to work in the national cause.—Meantime, behold the predicament in which English Catholics, who reject the advice of the Bishop of Nottingham are placed. They form a party united on the one hand with the Orangemen of Ulster and on the other with the Radicals of Great Britain. They are sacrificing the faith and future of their children to their violent and inhuman prejudices. They prefer the alliance of the devil, in short, to that of the Irish national party, and they shall have their reward. There is no hope for their schools except that which lies in the defence of them to be made by Mr. Parnell and his party, and those who reject Mr. Parnell because they foolishly, if they are sincere, identify him with M. Rochefort and the revolutionists, only that they may subject themselves to the imperious and unscrupulous control of the Secret Societies, go as the saying is, from the frying-pan into the fire. But whatever may be the temper or the fate of English Catholics, we are gratified, as we have said, to see the division that exists between those of Ireland and Radicalism made plain and emphasised. It gives a further assurance of the soundness of the Irish cause and recommends it to Heaven.

THE TRUE PRIESTHOOD and religious orders among the sufferers from the cholera in Spain. By every mail that reaches the Colony fresh testimony is brought to a similar effect. Now we are told of the Cardinal Archbishop of Seville dead on what is to the Catholic ecclesiastic the familiar "field of honour" that is in assiduous attendance on his stricken people. Now we hear of the Archbishop of Granada who sells all that he possesses in order to devote the proceeds to the relief of his poor. And now of a Bishop of a southern diocese who having nothing else left carries his episcopal ring to the pawn-broker that he may obtain a loan—the pawn-broker refusing the pledge but lending the sum required. Again the Madrid correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* writes as follows.—"The Sisters of Charity are behaving splendidly; they die in great numbers and their places are immediately filled by others. I cannot," he continues, "tell precisely the numbers of the Sisters who have died by the bedsides of the patients since the cholera began, but they can be counted by scores." But who can picture the calm bravery of those Sisters, of the living as they replace the dead with the certainty of death before them, with the terrible spectacle of the contorted, discoloured, corpses of those who have died in agony unspeakable before their eyes—and assured that a miracle only can

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

Leave H-k-tika.	Leave Grey-mouth.	Leave West-port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Invercargill.	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-ington.	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
Apr 25	Apr 26	Apr 27	Apr 25	Apr 27	Apr 28	June 5
May 23	May 24	May 25	May 23	May 25	May 26	July 3
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 20	June 22	June 23	July 31
18	July 19	July 20	July 18	July 20	July 21	Aug 28
Aug 15	Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 15	Aug 17	Aug 18	Sept 25
Sept 12	Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 12	Sept 14	Sept 15	Oct 23
Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 10	Oct 12	Oct 13	Nov 20
Nov 7	Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 7	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 18

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NIMMO AND BLAIR

Have REMOVED from
PRINCES STREET SOUTH

TO
LOWER HIGH STREET
(Near the Railway Station).

Seeds of the Best Quality for the Farm and Garden.

FARM SUNDRIES, HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES, ETC.

WHITAKER BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC DEPOT (P.O. BOX 91),

WELLINGTON.

NEW SUPPLIES PER DIRECT STEAMER.

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prevent them from themselves lying in a like place ere many hours have passed. And the Sisters have faced their fate unflinchingly and in crowds. How fortunate it is for the Spaniards that there are among them no pious people whose ears itch for filthy discourse that must be addressed to them under the polluted garb of piety—for lectures that may be delivered to women only, and that it might shame a drab dying in a ditch to have heard in her time. What bothies, or what slums indeed, can vomit forth women to sit under such a platform? They do not however exist in Spain, and if they did the subject to suit their appetites must be wanting.—Who in sight of that holy body of nuns, of those martyrs laying down their lives in tortures hardly equalled by the fires and lacerating irons of the heathen, would dare to calumniate the convent life. The convent life is there before the world, and the man who in presence of such a sight would dare to lay one blot upon it must be a dastard indeed. The woman who would do so must be a monster past all power of description.—But our pietists are of prurient tastes; their appetites must the same time that their hatred is satiated, and their pious scruples be provided for, and if their longing for obscenity may be gratified at set at rest,—what more is to be said?—The requirements of Evangelicalism are satisfied, and edification and delight are obtained both at once.—Verily, revolting things are still done in the outraged name of religion.—It is only among our Evangelical population, or the Freethinkers of Protestant countries, that such pretended revelations of the convent life are possible.—Even the foreign worshippers of Aseigeia themselves take less brutal means of serving their goddess.—The nuns have been too long among them, are too well-known to them, and have served them in their necessities too faithfully, to permit of their falling into such extreme license or listening to such infamous inventions—Louise Michel, for example, promises her protection in the coming massacre to the Sisters of Saint Lazare, and the communards, protect, and gaily accept the services among their wounded of the Russian convert Sister Narishkin, and her community, who refused to leave their duties during the out-break of 1871. Bad as the obscene mob of the Continental Freethinkers are, they have something worse still to learn from their less developed brethren of Protestant countries and from the Evangelical sects with whom they are associated.—The noble record of the Spanish nuns, however, by no means surprises us. There is after all nothing irregular or exceptional about it. We had seen such services, and such deeds of daring as bravely done last year in France and Italy.—And before last year, we had seen them in the yellow-fever hospitals of the Southern States, and before that, again, in every place where pestilence or war was raging, or any evil present to afflict mankind. It is in places like these that the true convent life is manifested.—There is nothing mysterious in its retirement—for every tree is known by its fruits, and the results of the cloistered life prove its nature. The prowess of the athlete displays his training, and the nun who faces a terrible death without a moment's hesitation, gives evidence of what her life has been, and of the manner in which she has been prepared, for the conflict undertaken by her.—Who, for example, will dare to deny the sanctity of Spanish convents?

THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PAUL'S TROUBLES BEGIN.

"I promise," said May; "but, Lady Archbold, don't be hard upon her. You have spoiled her a little, I dare say." And May took part with Katherine in pity to the poor woman who was blaming her.

"Ah, that is it; but she might at least remember that it was our love for her that did it. I would give the heart out of my bosom if she only would love me, and be a little tender with her mother. Look at me, young girl! I was as proud as the very eagles in the mountains; and yet love for her has brought me to this, that I am whimpering here to you like the beggar that comes to your gate. I reared her, and fashioned her to be a fit wife for a prince; but I would give her cheerfully to the poorest gentleman that ever yet loved her, and portion her with every penny and jewel I possess, if she would only show me one warm spot in her breast where I might live and find comfort for the remainder of my days. But, oh me! how she wounds this poor aching heart!"

"She does not mean it," said May, still pleading for the mother's heart rather than for the daughter. "She will be sorry when you talk to her. She is wilful and impulsive, but she will be wiser by and by."

"Ah, you do not know her. By and by I shall grow as cold and indifferent as she is. I shall be harsh with her, for she will have turned all my love into bitterness; but she will soon be freed from me, for I shall die. In the meantime, I came here to bring her back with me to Camlough."

"I am afraid she will not go," said May, knowing that Katherine had a great mind to stay at Monasterlea.

"Ah, will not go!" panted Lady Archbold. "Perhaps, Miss Mounie, you sympathize with her in this. Perhaps you wish to keep her against my will. You will repent it if you do. Mind, I say to you, you shall repent it!"

"I do not sympathize with her," said May, "nor wish to keep her; but if she insists on staying we cannot drive her away."

"But you ought to drive her away," flashed forth Lady Archbold, whose passion rose against opposition. "You have a lover, I am told; and you had better look to it. You will not stand beside my Katherine. If you persist in keeping her by you, your lover will not be your lover many days. She will delight in taking him from you, in breaking both his heart and yours."

May grew a little pale at the coarse way in which so sacred a subject was handled.

"I don't think that will be in her power," she said.

"You think so, do you? Well, I have warned you to keep watch over your property."

"Lady Archbold," said May, "you do not understand me. I shall neither watch nor fear."

"You are a fool," said Lady Archbold; "a great fool but a honest one. Oh me, oh me! Will not my child come to speak to me?"

"She does not know you are here," said May. "I will go at once and send her to you." And she hurried away, leaving the mother rocking herself sorrowfully in her chair, and making again that slow wringing movement with her hands, as if she would force back the tide of bitterness that was always seething in her breast.

May went and knocked at Katherine's door.

"Lady Archbold is here, and wants to see you."

"Lady Archbold already! Nonsense. Well, we must allow that the old lady has been pretty active. I shall go to her presently, when I have finished dressing my hair. I wonder what she has come for."

"She hopes you will return with her," said May.

"Then her hopes are vain, my dear, for you are not going to get rid of me so quickly. Your good Aunt Martha has invited me to stay here as long as it suits my humour; and it very much suits my humour to take advantage of her kindness; so you may tell Lady Archbold, without waiting till I am ready, that she can trot the fat horses back to Camlough when she likes"; and Katherine swept a glittering braid upward as she spoke, and added its weight to the golden coronet which she was building on her head.

"I cannot take that message," said May. "I should go to her at once if I were you."

"But you are not me," said Katherine, with complacency; and she surveyed May all over with a slight sweeping glance, and with a faint smile upon her lip as if to say: "How audacious to suggest such a comparison!" "However, I will go to her now; and I will beg of you to have my trunks carried here meantime."

"I believe there are no trunks," said May; "I have not seen any."

"No trunks!" cried Katherine; and her brows lowered, and an expression of rude anger gloomed out, and extinguished the beauty in her face. "I think Lady Archbold would not come here without the trunks."

But evidently she admitted the idea that the trunks had not been brought, for her face did not brighten as she took her way to the parlour.

The door was closed upon mother and daughter. By and by sounds were heard from the room; echoes of voice-speaking in high-pitched tones, vibrating with passion. Afterwards there was silence, and then low murmurs and sobbing. Aunt Martha came creeping softly into her niece's room.

"May, this is dreadful! That harsh, haughty woman will break that bright young creature's heart. Only to hear the poor child sobbing through the wall."

"Are you sure it is she who is sobbing?" asked May.

"My dear, come into the store-room, and believe your own ears. I have been there making some custard, and it is all corded with the excitement."

"Well, aunt, the poor lady was in great trouble when I left her; and she wants her daughter to go home."

"Home, indeed! Don't tell me! Does a girl run away from home when she is treated there with gentleness? Did you ever run away from here? Just answer me that! A proud, haughty woman not fit to bring up a daughter."

"If the mother wants to take her, I don't see how you can keep her."

"But I will keep her; that is, if she is anxious to stay with me. Let the mother go home, and cool her temper a little. The girl has asked me for shelter, and I promise you she shall get it."

As Miss Martha spoke, the parlour door opened violently, and Lady Archbold made her way rapidly down the garden path to her carriage. Miss Martha thanked Heaven, and went back to her store-room; and May met Katherine returning to her chamber. There were two red spots on the young lady's cheeks, but her eyes were dry and bright. It was not she who had wept so piteously as to spoil Miss Martha's custard. The eyes that shed the tears were still weeping themselves blind as they were hurried along through the snow back to Camlough.

The next day Katherine's trunks did actually arrive, laden with the costly and beautiful raiment in which Miss Archbold loved to deck herself. Miss Martha marvelled not a little when she saw their number and proportions; and Bridget's head was completely turned for a whole week by the visions of grandeur which dazzled her eyes while she was engaged in making up Miss Archbold's room.

Days passed, and Katherine had domesticated herself thoroughly at Monasterlea. She had taken possession of all the best things in the house with the most charming good will. The prettiest and most comfortable furniture had been carried into her room, and she had the warmest seat at the fire and at the table. The little red couch under the black archedway in the parlour, which was covered with Miss Martha's knitting, and cushioned with pillows stuffed with down off Miss Martha's own geese, she had at once made quite her own. She had taken possession of Bridget, so that the hand-maiden did little besides attend upon Miss Archbold. The visitor had also her hostess in thorough subjection; and she

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

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

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

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ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

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WOOL!

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Have much pleasure in announcing that the OTAGO WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE is now ready for the reception of the ensuing clip, and being very spacious, BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED, and built specially for the most effective display of the Wool, it offers unequalled advantages to growers. Ample space being available, there is now room for THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES, which, in the case of Farmers' Clips, consist of the entire consignment.

The most careful Attention is given to the Valuation of all Lots, whether Large or Small, and every endeavour is made to secure the possible market value for the consignments, an additional guarantee to vendors being that we act strictly as SELLING BROKERS ONLY, on commission. Our FIRST SALE will be held early in NOVEMBER, and thereafter.

Sales will be held every Week during the Season, and proceeds paid over within Six Days of Sale.

In the case of Wool offered for sale and not sold, the charges are One Shilling per Bale only.

Wool packs, Sewing twine, Sheepshears, Boiled oil, and Station stores supplied of best quality at current rates.

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

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High School 40 guineas per annum.
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The ordinary course at the High School includes French, Illuminating, and all kinds of Fancy Work.

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

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NOTICE.

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

wrought her will pretty freely upon May, in spite of that young lady's rebellion against the tyranny of her rule.

But Katherine's attentions were more chiefly devoted to Paul, and to no one else did she care to be agreeable. All through the dark winter days, in the quiet little cottage, she was restless and troublesome, and sorely tried the patience of her entertainers; but when evening brought Paul, her mood was sure to change. She took as much pains to amuse May's lover as though her life depended on his being merry; and Paul was glad to be amused, though he did not like Katherine.

He did not like Katherine, and yet it was certain that she exercised an extraordinary influence over his actions. She absorbed his attention, in spite of his dissatisfaction and unwillingness to gratify her. She exacted from him a hundred little marks of homage, such as May had never looked for, nor thought of. He became so busy with her, and so tormented by her, that he soon found he had very little time to attend to his business. He became curiously changed in a short space of time, his temper alternating between bursts of anger at himself and her, indulged in generally during the hours of his absence from her side, and unreasoning fits of mirth, which almost invariably took possession of him while in her presence, and left bitterness of heart and exhaustion of body when they passed away.

Meanwhile May stood aside patiently, not wondering that the brilliant beauty should be found more amusing and attractive than herself. She stifled her heartache, for was she not sure of Paul's love? And why need she be jealous and ungenerous and unkind? Tender trust, such as Paul felt in her, was a thousand times more precious than the admiration of a moment. Therefore she would be tolerant, and await, however longingly, the happy hour when Katherine should take her way back to Camlough; but as weeks went by, and Paul's strange unhappiness increased, all thought of her own pain passed away, and keen fear for his welfare caused her a misery far more sharp than she had yet suffered. It was but a short time since he had begged her to save him from anything that should look to her like the beginning of that evil which he believed to be in wait for him; and it seemed to her now that it was time for her to be up and doing for his sake.

One night the three young people were sitting late over the fire. The keeping of late hours made one of the changes which Katherine had introduced into the house. She loved to amuse herself a long way into the night, though the servants, grumbled and even Miss Martha was dissatisfied. The mild old lady had been obliged to yield the point. She might go to bed herself when her eyes could not keep open, but midnight often found the three young heads bent together over the fire. May on such occasions would be as merry as her guest. She would have laugh for laugh, and jest for jest, with Katherine; and she would not be disheartened even when she found that Paul would listen to the stranger, and would give little heed to her.

"Tell me about Tobereevil," said Katherine to Paul. "I have heard scraps of the history, but I want to know it all. There could not be a better time for an uncomfortable story."

Paul's face darkened, as he gloomily prepared to comply with her request. He went steadily through the whole of the wild tale, passing from one strange hero to another among his ancestors, till he finished with Simon, the present terror of the country.

"Oh, dear!" said Katherine, when he had done, "and you are the next of kin. Why, the end of it is that you will be the richest man in Ireland."

"That is it," said Paul; "and there will not be many wealthier elsewhere. I have lately been calculating the old man's wealth. Think of the accumulation during many hundreds of years!"

He said this with his brow bent, and his eyes on the fire, and a look in his face which May had never seen there before.

"What is this old man like?" asked Katherine, who had lost all her levity, and became for once grave and earnest. "Is he very old? Is he in good health? Is he likely to die soon?"

"That is as may be," said Paul, grimly. "He may live long enough unless some one interferes to help him out of the world before his time. You know it is on the cards that I, being his kinsman, may do him that good office."

"But you could never be so silly!" cried Katherine eagerly. "You would be probably found out; and, if you did escape punishment, there would still be a great deal of trouble, and unpleasantness. Besides, if you are of a superstitious turn of mind, as I strongly suspect you to be, it might interfere with the enjoyment of your happiness."

(To be Continued.)

A GREAT CATHOLIC EDITOR.

SAN REMO, Italy, July 26.—Here in this quaint little town was born the Nestor of Italian journalists, the celebrated editor of the *Unita Cattolica*, Don Giacomo Marzotti. The Marzottis are a wealthy family of San Remo. They own a great deal of land, both in the east and west ends of the city, and many of the elegant villas and luxurious hotels were built on land that formerly belonged to them. The father of Don Marzotti was a President of a Court of Trade in San Remo. The young Giacomo studied in the seminary to the diocese under the late Bishop Biale. He had already got his doctor's cap at 22 years of age in 1845, and was sent by the Bishop of the High Theological School of Superga. Superga is a Basilica built on a hill near Turin, where the tombs of the Kings of Savoy are preserved, just as in former times they were in the old Abbey of Hautecombe. That abbey is yet in the hands of the monks, who have their hospices on the great St. Bernard. King Charles Albert established at Superga a sort of theological academy, where young priests already D.D. had yet to study for several years and improve themselves for high Church positions. The young students were treated splendidly, with rich apartments, plenty of attendants, royal comfort and royal food.

When Dr. Marzotti, the great friend of Pius IX., and Ventura and Romini and Gioberti, reached Superga, the learned Mgr. Audisio was Rector of the Academy. Dr. Marzotti was too young for the priesthood, and only a deacon. He began, with Alimondi, the present Cardinal Archbishop of Turin; with Romini and J. Cavour, the brother of the Minister, and many other clever men, to write the paper *Armonia*, supported by the Bishop of Turin. The articles by Marzotti were such that his name was soon identified with the paper. The success of the journal, both financially and morally, was immense. Soon more than 16,000 subscribers secured large profits to the Bishop. In Italy such a figure was almost a dream. Marzotti fought like a giant in 1848 and 1849, and after the restoration he took the leadership of all the clericalism of the Peninsula.

He received only a very modest salary from the Bishop, who, having secured the existence of the paper through his skilful selection of an editor, changed the management of the *Armonia*. The new trustees kept for themselves the right of dismissing any of the editors at any moment without previous notice. Dr. Marzotti, who had founded the paper and secured its existence with his reputation, refused to submit, and started a paper of his own—the *Unita Cattolica*—in Turin in October, 1863. This he still owns, and it is the leading paper of Italian clericalism.

This paper was always a thorn in the sides of all the Italian Ministers until the day in which they entered Rome. It was the only paper on the look-out, and always certain, to find out the weak spot in the armour of its adversaries. Cavour and his successors were always more afraid of Dr. Marzotti than of any other political enemy. Yet almost all the Italian revolutionists openly professed esteem and friendship for Marzotti. Cavour and Ratazzi used to stop him under the porticos of the Po, in Turin, and walk hand in hand with him. Even Broffe shook hands with him in public, calling him a man of character. Dr. Marzotti, devoted to the cause of the Pope, has collected for St. Peter's pence more than 1,000,000dols. in his lifetime through his paper. He has been accused of getting a percentage, but nothing could be more false. He never got from Rome anything beyond a benediction and a good welcome.

Though never going to Rome, or hardly ever, he stands well with the Curia. Many think that he is the mouthpiece of a party, and receives their orders. This, too, is false. He is now hardly able to write. His articles are prepared and dictated to a boy. They are inspired only by himself. He has a great sense of duty, great skill, and long experience. The trap prepared for Cardinal Pitra had already been prepared for him. He did not fall into it. He has been attacked several times, and once he was beaten and left nearly dead in the street for not having spared corruption and disorder, protected by the King's shadow and example. He did not denounce his adversary, but forgave him, refusing to prosecute the assassin who struck him.

He has been forty years a journalist. He has been of late years an invalid, and now lives in San Remo, in a fine country residence in Corso Garibaldi, opposite the Hotel de Nice, and not far from the seashore. His home is a regular American home, with a small garden in front, a stoop, a basement, and two floors, and a large garden in the back. The man who might now be a Cardinal or an Archbishop if he had more ambition, lives there as a country priest, with a waiter and a cook. His residence and his table are comfortably, but far below the condition of his family. His brother, Commander Stefano Marzotti, a married man, has a residence and a large property here.

Dr. Marzotti enjoys the friendship and goodwill of Leo XIII. who has several times shown a desire to do something for him. The chief of the militant Vatican party has always thanked him. Pius IX. used to send presents of great value to him—chances, books, &c.—and so does Leo XIII. Had Dr. Marzotti been fond of money he might now have millions. He has accumulated capital, but spent liberally for the Church and for the poor. His house is always open to friends of every rank—priests, Cardinals, or laymen. He is a man of immense learning and of a prodigious memory. His paper still has the largest circulation of any Italian paper, good or bad. He never indulged in personalities, but always fought principles and not men. He has lately published some letters on the Irish question which have contributed more than anything else to unmask the Kringtonians and their tricks in Rome, and have dissipated all the accusations spread against Dr. Walsh, in order to prevent his election. The election of the new Archbishop of Dublin is reckoned as one of the most splendid triumphs of the Irish party, through the *Unita Cattolica*.

Physically Dr. Marzotti is rather thin; has long gray hair, and black eyes, full of light and almost sparkling with fire. He wears the strictly clerical garb, and says his Mass daily. He has an intelligent and benevolent appearance. The profile of his face is something like that of George Washington, and is so striking that you will ask the next man: "Who is that priest?" His ordinary residence is Turin, via Gioberti. He seldom leaves Turin for a country residence at Moncalieri. It is only owing to an obstinate jaundice that he has left Turin and has come again to breathe the air of his native St. Remo. His villa is the rendezvous of the Bishops of the neighbouring dioceses of France and Italy, and has been for the last month the pilgrimage of the most remarkable men of the clerical party.

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid, can use American Co.'s Hop Bitters with safety and great good. See.

A German periodical, in order to finally settle the question whether the musician Abbe Liszt was a priest or not, has published the exact facts with Liszt himself as authority. After the composer resigned in 1859, the post of Court Kappemeister to the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, he went to Rome and took up the study of theology. He only received the lower order of the consecrations, such as is frequently accorded laymen. "He is therefore," the journal states, "neither deacon nor sub-deacon and still less a priest, and has neither the rights nor the responsibilities of the higher clergy." He is not even bound to wear the clerical dress.—*Monitor*.

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pared to supply first-class accommodation for
Boarders and Travellers. The trams pass the
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Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING
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For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with
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Repairs effected.

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SOUTHERN FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,
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H. R O B I N S O N
SURGEON DENTIST,
No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous
oxide gas.

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Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

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.
Robin 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.

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PAUL FREDRIC,
FASHIONABLE AND ANATOMICAL
BOOTMAKER,
CORNER ALBANY AND LEITH STREETS,
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Requests the attention of his Friends and
the Public to his large and Superior Stock of
Imported and Colonial Boots, Shoes, etc.,
also to the fact that 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.

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

FINDLAY & CO. (LIMITED),
TIMBER MERCHANTS,
DOOR AND SASH MANUFACTURERS,
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GENERAL IRONMONGERS,
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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.

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CROWN HOTEL
RATRAY 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.

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97 George street, Dunedin,
will sell all Goods at WHOLESALÉ 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, M'QUEEN & CO
VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice
Plates.

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

CLUB HOTEL,
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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
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First-Class Billiard Table. All Liquors of
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Good Stabling attached.

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The Lowest possible Charge made for re-
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N.B.—Work done for the trade at regular
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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 candl-
works, tanneries, gas works, paper, cotton, and
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prompt and effective when called upon for
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gallons per hour. No. 1 boiler and pump,
£19. 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 Fied Water-heater and Fuel-econom-
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Special appliances for heating and venti-
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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.

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THE WORK OF THE TRAPPISTS AT THE THREE FOUNTAINS.

ATTENTION has been directed to the work of the Trappists in the desolate and mal-ria-breeding lands at the Three Fountains by a Dr. Crudeli, who denies to the Eucalyptus tree abundantly planted there, the qualities attributed to it by the Trappists. Father Fracchino, of this Order, in his reply to Dr. Crudeli, shows the condition of the Three Fountains prior to the planting of the Eucalyptus and since. In 1869 that locality was a humid uncultivated valley, which it was dangerous to pass through, even in the day time, on account of the miasma given forth by the soil. Now it has become a healthy and smiling garden, where there is no fear of fever, but which is beneficial rather than perilous to health. This change is owing wholly to the labor of the Trappists and to the planting and growth of the Eucalyptus. Many of these monks fell victims to malarial fever in the years they were engaged in planting and cultivating the soil. In the summer months they returned to Rome for it was almost certain death to pass a night in this spot. In 1875 they began to dwell at the Three Fountains during the summer, and although several became afflicted with fever, the deaths were few. Afterwards the danger diminished, and the monks were saved from further attacks. Not only they, but a penal colony with guards and keepers, numbering three hundred persons, live here and enjoy excellent health in a spot which, a few years ago, was a desolate sepulchre. It is to the planting of the Eucalyptus that this change is owing. It conquers and destroys the malaria produced in humid and ill-kept soils. It absorbs humidity in its rapid growth and development. The passage of malaria on scirocco winds is checked by these trees, of which 125,000 are planted here. The tree is also useful in commerce. An exquisite febrifuge liquor is distilled from its leaves; it supplies a remarkable tooth powder; the wood of the tree is of much value; its bark furnishes an excellent substitute for oak-bark in tanning; and several medicines, all febrifuges, are made from various preparations of the bark and leaves. A bottle tanned by means of the bark of this tree is now at the Antwerp Exhibition. Such is the work accomplished within a few years by the devotion, self-sacrifice and labor of the Trappist Fathers at the Three Fountains.

CASUISTRY.

WRITING on this subject the *St. James's Gazette* says:—

Casistry has a bad name from having often been turned to knavish purposes; and yet the study of the case-law of conscience, pursued in a right spirit, might appear to be as reasonable a prophylactic against fanaticism as any other that could be devised. Unfortunately the wisest of guides can do little more than lay down general principles; and doctors in ethics differ almost as widely as their colleagues in medicine. Listen to Whately's treatment of the delicate question as to whether deceit is ever permissible. "It is quite allowable," he observes, "for a general to deceive the enemy by stratagems (so called from that very circumstance), because where no confidence is reposed none can be violated. And, again, it is a kind of war that is carried on between policemen and thieves. In dealing with mankind, again, there is no more fraud in deceiving than in angling for trout with an artificial fly, because you are not really dealing with fellow-men. But with the exception of such cases feigning cannot be justified." This was not exactly the mind of Johnson, who allowed a considerable latitude of statement to barristers. "But, sir," asked Boswell, "does not affecting a warmth when you have no warmth, and appearing to be clearly of one opinion when you are in reality of another opinion—does not such dissimulation impair one's honesty? Is there not some danger that a lawyer may put on the same mask in common life, in the intercourse with his friends?" Johnson: "Way, no, sir. Everybody knows you are paid for affecting warmth for your client, and it is therefore properly no dissimulation. The moment you come from the bar you resume your usual behaviour. Sir, a man will no more carry the artifice of the bar into the common intercourse of society than a man who is paid for tumbling upon his hands will continue to tumble upon his hands when he should walk upon his feet." One would like to know how such a view of the matter would have commended itself to Mr. Justice Lawrence, famed at once for his courtesy and conscientiousness—"qualities by no means invariably found in association. Lawrence by a codicil to his will directed the costs of an action to be paid to a certain litigant who had been defeated in an action tried before him; on which occasion the judge considered that he had decided wrongly.

A good story is told of a French advocate who had made it a rule never to take up a case in which he did not thoroughly believe. One day he chanced to be entertaining a distinguished company at dinner, when he was informed that a client urgently requested a few minutes' interview. It turned out to be a man whose acquittal on the charge of stealing a watch he had that morning procured. Appearances had been strongly against the prisoner, who, it was thought had been not a little assisted by the character of his counsel. Doubtless the poor fellow was impatient to express his gratitude; and an audience was not unwillingly accorded. He looked somewhat abashed at the presence of the guests; but, reassured by the kindly tone of the host, began: "Monsieur, it is about that watch." "Yes, my friend, I congratulate you on the triumphant vindication of your innocence." "Then the trial is quite over?" "Why, of course." "And I can't be tried again?" "Certainly not." "They can do nothing more to me?" "How could they?" "Then I may wear the watch?"

Dr. Mossman, famous for his connection with the Tractarian movement, died at Torrington, England, on July 6th. Before his death he was received into the Church, and departed this life holding a crucifix in his hands and invoking the names of Jesus and Mary.—*Monitor*.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

THE *Cromwell Argus* states that during his recent visit to Arrowtown Mr. Fergus, M.H.R., appeared to be particularly impressed with the advantage that would accrue to Lake County if it were possible to take advantage of the £1 to £1 vote granted by Government to bring the Arrow River water into a large high-level race, so as to command about 10 miles of alluvial terraces that extend along the course of the river, from the Twelve-mile Creek at Macetown, to a point opposite Bricken's Gully. It appears the major portion of these terraces have been tunnelled, payable gold having been found in nearly all instances, but no sufficient supply of water being available, by reason of their height above any formed race. It is fairly expected that if some 18 or 20 heads could be brought in, profitable employment would be given to at least 120 miners, which with their families would mean the support of a population of some 400 people. The difficulty existing is the raising of half the amount requisite, about £3500. The Government find the other half.

On the invitation of Tawhāo, the Queen of Rarotonga, King Atui, and suite will visit the King Country. The embassy hope to see some Government representatives before leaving the Colony, as they have important matters to discuss with them, amongst others being the making of a reciprocity treaty and the appointment of New Zealand residents for the Islands. The latter proposal they view with favour. The Queen has authority over four islands.

The Euxoys of the various Powers have informed the Porte that their respective Governments condemn the recent violation of the Treaty of Berlin, and that they approve of the pacific attitude taken by Turkey. A Servian attack upon Bulgaria is imminent. It is reported that 60,000 Austrian troops will reinforce Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Intelligence is to hand of serious complications in Burmah. King Theebaw sent an insulting and arrogant reply to the proposal of Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to arbitrate in a dispute which had arisen between the King and the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company. Mr. Bernard has asked the Indian Government for a force of 8000 men preparatory to despatching an ultimatum to King Theebaw.

SATURDAY.

The Marquis of Salisbury in addressing a public meeting at Brighton on Thursday night stated that it was impossible that Great Britain should permit the exercise of foreign influence in Burmah.

The Porte has issued a diploma in note to the Great Powers, in which it declares that the armaments now being carried out by Greece threaten the existence of peace. Latest advices from Bulgaria state that Prince Alexander has placed himself at the head of his army, and is now marching upon Adrianople.

MONDAY.

The H.A.C.B. conference at Wellington has now concluded. It was resolved that the name of the district board should be "The New Zealand District Board of the H.A.C.B.S.;" that the C.D. branches be requested to affiliate with the Otago-Canterbury district; and that the first annual meeting of the newly-constituted district be held in Auckland on the 17th March, 1886; that the Otago-Canterbury district board be requested to carry into effect the conference's resolution for the formation of the proposed district board; and that the new district board be temporarily located in Auckland; that the executive directory in Melbourne should be requested to take steps to cause a deputation from the society to wait upon the Council of the Church which is to meet in Sydney in December next under the presidency of Cardinal Moran, to lay before them the objects, principles, and rules of the society, with the view of obtaining their approval and sanction; that the conference consider it advisable on the part of the respective branches of the society in Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin to approach the bishops of their respective dioceses to ask their favourable consideration and approval of the society. The secretary was authorised to get the proceedings of the conference printed and circulated throughout the various branches in the Colony.

The visit here of Mr. Dion Boucicault (says the *Daily Times*) will bring to the memory of many the incidents connected with his letter to Lord Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli), which resulted in an agitation ending in the release of the Fenian prisoners some years ago. Mr. Boucicault's letter excited great interest, but its actual contents had not transpired, notwithstanding the efforts made to secure a copy. To prevent one newspaper obtaining precedence over another, a list of all the papers in the United Kingdom was prepared, and with the aid of the Post-office Department printed copies were forwarded to each, and their delivery so timed that almost every paper in the three kingdoms received a copy about the same hour. The letter thus appeared in almost every newspaper in the United Kingdom and Ireland on the same day, and, as already stated, the agitation which followed was successful. This is not the only service which the author-actor has done for Ireland, for in the course of his writings and speeches, and his delineations of character on the stage, he has done more to make the true nature of his countrymen understood than any man living.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that if the warning of the Great Powers remains unheeded in regard to Bulgaria, a formal International Conference must be held in order to devise a settlement of the difficulty.

From further information to hand in regard to the reported advance of Prince Alexander upon Adrianople, it appears that his presence at the head of the army is merely for the purpose of inspection.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has accepted the demand put forward in the collective note from the Great Powers to withhold for the present any attempt to alter the frontier line laid down by the Treaty of Berlin.

£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, 3s 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," BARBADOS STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Application for boarders and day pupils to be made, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY, SOLICITORS,

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN, Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms, and Money to Lend to build thereon.

ROSS & McNEILL, IRONMONGERS, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN. **HAVE IN STOCK:—** Harvest Tools, Guns, Powder, and all kinds of SPORTING AMMUNITION, Cheese Presses, Curd Mills, Chaff-Cutters, Fencing Wire, Wire Netting, Barb Wire, and all kinds of FURNISHING & GENERAL IRONMONGERY.

PITT AND MAGUIRE, Wholesale, Retail, and FAMILY GROCERS,

LONDON HOUSE—149 COLOMBO STREET (Three doors from Langdon and Judge), Beg to notify having taken the above Premises, and intend carrying on business as

GENERAL GROCERS, And being in a position to buy Strictly for Cash, will enable 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.

BEST VALUABLE

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

INDUNEDIN

REGULAR GOODS.

We beg to direct special attention to our present Stock, which is now

REplete in ALL DEPARTMENTS.

MR. EWING, who arrived Home in May last, at once scoured the markets, and was most successful in not only securing the Choicest Novelties of the Season, but in selecting generally the most varied and nicest lot of goods we have ever imported.

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 rooms 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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| " C. BARRY | ... | ONEPUNI |
| " B. KELIGHER | ... | NIGHTCAPS. |

On the 16th September the Nationalists held 62 meetings throughout Ireland. The amount of enthusiasm exceeded that in Dan O'Connell's time. The cry at all these assemblages was "Down with directors and rackrenters." The most notable gathering was at Glengarry, County Cork, where Mr. Healy, M.P., spoke. In the course of his remarks he said: "Although the Irish race on this island is small, far away, beyond the Atlantic Ocean, there are now 21,000 descendants of our race planning for the good of Ireland."

Mr. Bernard, Commissioner at British Burmah, has despatched his ultimatum to King Theebaw. The demands contained in it are an honourable reception of British envoys at Theebaw's Court, the suspension of all action against the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company, and the appointment of a permanent British Resident at Mandalay.

The Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Warrington on September 8 gave the full Radical platform. He said the Radicals now formed the great majority of the Liberal party, and they would oppose Parnell tooth and nail. This declaration was greeted with prolonged cheering. Continuing, he said: Granting Home Rule to Ireland would mean the destruction of the British Empire. He had prepared a moderate scheme for domestic Government in Ireland which had met with the approval of the national leaguers. If the Liberals did not like the Radical platform they must sever their connection with it. The Radical platform, besides local government and land plans, advocated free schools, revision of taxation and game laws, and mineral royalties, and declares that if the appropriation of certain lands is necessary for the public good the rights of property must go to the wall. The *Standard* said the nation owed much to Mr. Chamberlain for his opposition and frankness in dealing with the Irish question.

Thomas A. Hendricks, the United States Vice-president, delivered at Indianapolis, Indiana, on September 7, a speech endorsing the course of Mr. Parnell on the Irish question, and Ireland's right to self-government has excited much comment by the English Press, principally in the provinces. The London newspapers were tardy in noticing its criticism—which is bitterly averse. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* considers the speech a distinct breach of neutrality, which should not distinguish the words and acts of the American presidency towards a friendly Government. The *Eastern Morning News* of Hull complains that Hendrick wishes Parnell God-speed in a disloyal adventure. The *Western Daily Mercury*, of Plymouth, believes official notice will be taken of the occurrence, which it regards as of more importance than some other incidents that have engaged attention, not only of diplomatists but of armies of greater Powers are now. The *Western Daily Press*, of Bristol, expresses belief that Americans now living in England will generally condemn the utterances of the Vice-President, and especially the sending of a cable message of sympathy from a meeting at which he spoke to encourage Parnell in his disloyal and revolutionary aims.

TUESDAY.

A meeting of the East and West Coast and Nelson railway guarantors was held at Christchurch yesterday, when the delegates (Messrs. Dobson and Fell) presented a lengthy report. After detailing the events which preceded and led up to the offer of Messrs. Meiggs and Son, the report concluded: "From the information we could get respecting our scheme, after it had been carefully considered by those best capable of judging, we felt satisfied that it would be impossible to get it taken up on a land grant basis only, and that the offer of Messrs. Meiggs and Son was a reasonable one, which deserved consideration by the Government and the House. We therefore telegraphed the offer to the Government and returned to New Zealand, leaving Mr. Scott to take the necessary steps in concluding the contract should the offer have been accepted by the House. We cannot but regret that in some quarters this offer, made by a firm which occupy so good a position in the financial world, should have been treated with such contumely and spoken of in such intemperate language. Such behaviour cannot fail to have a damaging effect upon the reputation in England of our fellow-colonists as reasonable and intelligent men, and will doubtless materially add to the difficulties in placing any similar scheme upon the London market." A large meeting was also held in the theatre at Nelson when Mr. Fell, who proceeded to London as delegate re the railway scheme, gave a very complete report of the mission. He said that two months before Messrs. Meiggs' proposal was made the delegates received a proposal from another syndicate almost identical to that of Messrs. Meiggs. He explained all that had taken place. He thought the offer was fearfully misunderstood, and thought the House should have considered the proposals. He spoke highly of Mr. J. Meiggs, and quoted the opinions of leading authorities as to the esteem in which he was held. He said Messrs. Meiggs suggested to construct the Nelson West Coast portion first, as the most promising portion, but urged the necessity of unity. He would use every means to have these lines constructed next. He was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

The Indian Government has made arrangements for the despatch of reinforcements to British Burmah, in order to uphold the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, in the ultimatum which he has despatched to King Theebaw.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in his Newport speech, referred (according to the *Melbourne Age*) to the Bulgarian question, saying that the conditions now were not the same as when the Treaty of Berlin was signed, at which time Russia was dominant in Bulgaria. With regard to Ireland, he was doubtful whether any scheme of Imperial Federation that could be adopted would assist towards a satisfactory solution of the present difficulty. His utterances respecting the proposal that Ireland should be granted autonomy similar to that enjoyed by the Colonies were of an evasive character. On the subject of boycotting he said that he considered there was no necessity for special legislation, as those joining in the practice were amenable to the ordinary law.

It is announced that Albania has agreed to a truce for the present, and has expressed her willingness to assist the Porte in maintaining tranquillity. It is also announced that a body of Servian

troops has occupied the Kobaek Pass on the Macedonian frontier, a position which is partly situated on Turkish territory. Mr. Gladstone deprecates the intrigues of Servia and Greece.

WEDNESDAY.

The Bishop of Wellington, on his return from Rome yesterday, was presented with addresses of welcome from the clergy and people. On his visit to Rome he secured sufficient professors for St. Patrick's College, and has also appointed additional priests for the diocese. He expected to have Brothers for Christchurch and Nelson, and was almost certain to have the assistance of the nuns of the Good Shepherd for the Magdalene Asylum in Christchurch, as well as a Sister for the Maori mission. Regarding the division of the diocese, His Lordship was under the impression that it was the intention to create a diocese of Christchurch at once, but the Holy See had thought fit to refer the question to the council in Sydney, so that nothing could be done until the report from there had gone to Rome for consideration.

For once (remarks the *New Zealand Times*) the steady decrease in our yield of gold in New Zealand has been checked, and an increase recorded. In the September quarter of 1885 the value of our gold export (the produce of New Zealand goldfields) was £236,860, as against £208,495 for the corresponding quarter of 1884. We sincerely trust that this change for the better will continue. The total gold exported from New Zealand from the first auriferous discoveries up to the 30th ult. amounted to a value of no less than £42,068,192 sterling.

The latest information regarding the strength of parties in France gives the Republicans 391 and the Tories 205 members. In the final ballot for the Senate, the Duc de Broglie and the Duc de Cazés were defeated. A Freycinet-Floquet Cabinet is considered probable. The re-election of M. Grevy as President of the Republic is considered certain.

Sir Richard Cross, Home Secretary, addressing a meeting of his constituents of South-West Lancashire at Manchester, stated that the Conservative party would take measures for the protection of the colonies, considering them as of equal importance with the remainder of the Empire.

The reply of the Sublime Porte to the collective Note of the Great Powers has been published. In reply the Sultan asks the co-operation of the Powers in inducing a settlement of the present difficulty, more especially in view of the attitude assumed by Greece and Servia. A diplomatic Note has also been issued by Prince Alexander, in which he declares his entire readiness to submit to the decision of the Powers. King Milan, of Servia, has refused to receive a messenger who was the bearer of an autograph letter from Prince Alexander, proposing an *entente cordiale* between the two States.

THURSDAY.

Three French sailors attempted to desert from the *Magnon* on Tuesday night at Auckland by swimming ashore with their clothes on their heads, and each having 6lb. of tobacco. In the darkness they eluded the sentry by lowering themselves with ropes, but, mistaking the direction, swam down the harbour. The cold paralysed them, and they cried for help. They were rescued by a policeman and handed over to the captain of the *Magnon*.

Latest advices regarding the Burmese difficulty state that King Theebaw has reinforced the frontier, and has despatched a body of dacoits into British Burmah.

The British Government have warned Greece and Servia of the consequences of adhering to their present aggressive policy. The Government have received a reply to the Note despatched to Greece. In reply the Greek Government state that although anxious to maintain peace they feel it necessary to protect their own interests. With reference to the proposed conference England, France, and Italy hesitate joining in it unless any possibility of a resolution of the *status quo* being demanded is barred.

THE NATIONALIST PROGRAMME.

At a meeting of the league held in Dublin on August 25 Mr. Parnell spoke as follows:—I think that the example which Mr. Harrington has just alluded to, and the result of our policy and exertions with regard to the tenants on Colonel Tottenham's estate, show the justice of the line that the National League took up when, as successor of the Land League, it endeavoured, and with considerable success, to carry on the work of that body. The policy which we pursued with regard to the case of evicted tenants was this—whenever we found an estate the tenants on which had stood together and had been evicted, or whenever we found any considerable number of tenants who had stood together and been evicted for the sake of principle on the lines of the Land League, we determined to support those tenants to the utmost extent of our resources (hear, hear). We believe that in doing so we were performing a most valuable work for the rest of the Irish tenantry (hear, hear); that the result of sufficient support on our part to such tenants who had held out and been evicted on principle could not fail to be of enormous gain to the rest of the tenants throughout the country (hear, hear). And I am glad to say that our policy has been both directly and indirectly successful. It has been directly successful because, of the estates which we took three years ago on to our list for support—estates which required an annual contribution from the League of £10,000—fully one half have in the interval obtained satisfactory settlements (hear, hear). We were in the habit of making grants to the tenants on Colonel Tottenham's property to the amount of something like £110 or £120 a month, annual grants of about £1,400, and they have now obtained a successful settlement. The Tottenham estate is one of several estates which have obtained these successful settlements. There have been restored to their original holdings 49 families after they had been supported by the Irish National League for three years, and after they had been supported by the Ladies' League and the Land League previously for about a year or eighteen months. These forty-nine families have been restored to their homes. All the arrears have been wiped off (applause); four or five years' arrears of



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rent have been wiped off, and they have obtained, I believe, a permanent reduction of rent amounting to some fifteen or twenty per cent. per annum. But it is not only as regards the direct results in the case of these tenants that our attitude and action is to be commended. We have achieved by this action beneficial results, enormously beneficial results of an indirect character for the rest of the Irish tenantry. Wherever a landlord saw the tenantry on an evicted estate supported by the funds of the League, that estate was a sign and a mark to the rest of the landlords of Ireland that if they did likewise—if they unjustly evicted their tenants—those tenants would be maintained by the League, and that in the long run the landlord would get the worst of the transaction (applause). And I believe that this policy which we have pursued has enabled hundreds of thousands, certainly a hundred thousand, Irish tenants to make settlements out of the Land Court with their landlords, and that it has saved many thousands of families from the eviction which would have been otherwise their cruel fate. I regret that we have not been able to awaken in the minds of the tenant farmers of Ireland a sufficient sense of the importance of supporting the victims of the land war. It would have been very much better for them if they aided our exertions, exertions which were sustained by money from Australia chiefly (applause).—It would have been of untold benefit for the farmers of Ireland generally if they had shown themselves sensible of the importance of supporting the tenants on evicted estates; and I trust that the example of the settlement that the Tottenham tenants and other tenants have obtained by standing together in a body will instruct the rest of the Irish tenantry, and that they will come forward suitably at the commencement of this winter, and subscribe to the funds of the League, which are mainly used for the relief of evicted tenants, and so show the landlords that in the present depression of prices, they do not intend to allow themselves to be trampled upon (applause). Now, gentlemen, we have held to-day a very important meeting of the Irish party. I think quite the largest meeting of that body which has ever had a session in Dublin, and we have arrived at very vital important resolutions with regard to the question of the selection of candidates during the next two or three months for the general election. These resolutions will be published in the Press to-morrow, and I do not intend to read them or to refer to them in detail, but I may tell you that generally the resolutions invite the country to select as candidates men of approved worth and reliable character (hear, hear), men who are well fitted for the work in hand, and who may be depended upon to maintain and secure the unity of the party of the country (hear). The resolutions further advise the constituencies to select their candidates in consultation with my colleagues and myself (hear, hear) at conventions to be duly summoned for the purpose (hear, hear). A pledge has been further formulated in detail (loud cheers), and the constituencies and the conventions are urged to refuse to consider the candidature of any candidate who refuses to take the pledge (loud laughter and applause). With regard to the calling of conventions for the purpose of making the selection of candidates for the different constituencies, I propose, when the proper time arrives—and it is not desirable that the conventions in many of the more important districts should be held until we are able to approximate more closely to the result of the revisions than we can now do—I propose, when the proper time arrives, to take steps from this office to enter myself into communication, as the chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, with the different constituencies throughout the country, in order to fix suitable and convenient dates—dates in sequence to each other—for the holding of these very important delegate assemblies. I have said that the dates for holding the conventions will not be during the next two or three weeks, but after that interval I trust that we shall be able to arrange for several important conventions as a lead-off throughout the country. And the mode of procedure adopted at the proceedings of these bodies will be a guide to the other assemblies of a similar nature, which will have to be convened in the various constituencies for the important work in hand. I desire to take the opportunity which has been afforded to me in the presence of such a very large and representative gathering as this, composed of the members of the Central Branch of the League, many of whom have come from different parts of Ireland to express to you my conviction, which has become, if possible, more firm than ever, of the very near approach of the speedy triumph of the National cause (loud applause). There can be no shadow of doubt, gentlemen, that if you use your recent victory with judgment and with moderation you will have the two English parties vying with each other in the settlement of the Irish question (hear, hear). I believe that we will get a settlement of the National question from whichever Government or whichever party may be in power, whether it be Whig or whether it be Tory (hear, hear). There may be slight variations in the terms which we may succeed in securing from the one body or the other; but I believe that the settlement which we shall be able to obtain from the Tories will be as valuable and as important for the interests of Ireland and for the prosperity of the nation, as the settlement that we shall be able to obtain from the Whigs or the Radicals (applause). We are therefore in the position that no matter which of the English sides loses or which of them wins we are bound to win (cheers). We ask, gentlemen, from you in return that you should insist in your different districts upon absolute unity of purpose (hear, hear), and I think that we are entitled to claim for ourselves—and we claim nothing more—the right of consultation and of advising with the different constituencies throughout the country (cries of "Quite right.") A general has always some voice in the choice of his officers (loud cheers). None of us desire to dictate to the constituencies (hear, hear). We should be only too glad to have the difficult burden of selection lightened by the judgment and experience of the different localities interested in this very important question; but we do think that there should be absolute union in our ranks (hear, hear); and that if we have shown ourselves in any way worthy of your regard that you should continue to depend upon us (cries of "We will") until we show that we are unfit for the trust we have held up to the present (cries of "Never"). I thank you, gentlemen, for the patience with which you have listened to me. I desire nothing

more than to place in the power of Irishmen and of the people of Ireland the right to govern themselves and to manage their own affairs. When we have restored to us our own Parliament it will be possible for you to discuss and thresh out every question. Every man of different ideas will then have a stage on which he will be able to exemplify and enlarge his views, but for the present solidity is necessary in our ranks (loud cheers). Our desire is to restore to you the power of making for yourself and working out your own destiny (cheers). When you have got that power, gentlemen, I believe you will use it rightly and bravely, and that the Irish nation will prosper and be perpetual (loud cheers).

CLIFFORD LLOYD.

(Dublin Freeman, August 29.)

THE *Times* last week published a long paper from Mr. Clifford Lloyd on the political necessities of Ireland, and we give extracts on page nine. From whatever standpoint we regard it, this pronouncement appears to us to be one of the most significant indications of a coming change in the principles and methods of Irish Government. To begin with Mr. Clifford Lloyd himself, his arbitrary acts in the South and West of Ireland during the later period of the Land League agitation earned for him the bitter ill-will of the people. In Newcastle West and Kilmallock he imprisoned children for the crime of whistling "Harvey Duff" in the hearing of a policeman; in Miltown-Malbay he arrested in one day more than a dozen tenants on some vague charge, the real object attributed to his action being to break down a combination not to pay rent. He ruled over Loughrea for a time with a rod of iron, and he is accredited—unjustly he declares—with having quartered the extra police force upon the citizens of Limerick, thereby laying up an abundant store of troubles for Governments, past, present, and future. And yet, it appears, Mr. Clifford Lloyd was not a particle more odious to the people at large than to those friends of "law and order," the unpaid magistrates. In Ireland, as subsequently in Egypt, he appears to have had strong opinions of his own, and as he swerved neither to the right nor to the left, being a perfect law unto himself, he made enemies on both hands. His letter to the *Times* explains his actions, and goes far to account for the utter failure of his efforts to rule the people over whom he was placed by sheer force. He was the instrument of a system which is anomalous and inefficient, which lags behind the age, seeking to govern a nation permeated with independent ideas on the principles of a narrow despotism. Dublin Castle he pronounces an utter failure. In such emergencies as the Land League storm the complex bureaucracy gets clogged with work, and the machinery of Government is at once brought to a standstill. Even when all is peace, when only the humdrum work of administration is to be done, the system bears fruits which condemn it. According to Mr. Clifford Lloyd, in such seasons "the fire of revolution smoulders on from month to month and year to year, only to be blown into the blaze of rebellion by the first favourable gust of wind." He gives other reasons for his sweeping proposal to entirely abolish the Castle and all connected with it, but they will weigh with Imperialists rather than Nationalists. On the ruins of the Castle he would construct a decentralised system of administration. To elective county boards he would commit the management of all their purely local affairs, reserving to the Crown entire control over justice, police, and taxation. The bureaucracy of the Castle being no more, he would entrust its functions to the bureaucracy of the English Home Office. The last of all the Viceroys having gone for good, he would procure a representative of Royalty to visit Ireland occasionally and to "perform those social duties which are so conducive to the well-being of the people." It is very questionable if the Irish tenantry and the Irish artisans would become suddenly reconciled to English rule by being permitted to decide for themselves "in what direction a new road should run, the accommodation required for the sick, the lunatics, and the paupers; of the most remunerative destination of local funds and the most equitable manner of replenishing them." These are the subjects with which, in the opinion of the *Times*, the county boards should deal. And the fact that the paper will be enabled to announce periodically that a landlord or two, with their families, had the honour of receiving invitations to dine with a prince of the blood would not win an additional particle of popular support for Mr. Clifford Lloyd's system—supposing for a moment that any Government would be foolish enough to set it up, or that the Irish Party would permit such folly. Mr. Clifford Lloyd is dead against Home Rule in any shape or form. It is an absolute impossibility "so long as there is an Ulster peopled as at present." The time-honoured bogie of civil war is again requisitioned, though we had thought that the last had been heard of it. In the warlike language of Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykibbeg, "every ditch from the Boyne to Belfast" was to have been lined with rifles and Orange sharpshooters to the back of them at least half a dozen times in the last twenty years. When the Church was disestablished, when Isaac Butt started the Home Rule agitation, when the Land League was established, when Healy went to Monaghan and proved Nationalism was a living force in the North, when the National League organisation commenced to extend all over Ulster—on each and all of these occasions we were to have a bloody civil war. But we never had, and there is not the slightest probability that we ever shall have, a war of provinces. Mr. Clifford Lloyd should surely remember that Ulster is not as anti-national as Ireland altogether is anti-British. It may be a choice of evils, but in that case the lesser evil is the wisest choice. Ulster, the home of independence, would benefit by Home Rule, and would soon come to accept it, not with reluctance, but with pride. More than half the province is National, and therefore the question is whether the Orange section is to rule all Ireland, or to dictate whether we are or not to have Home Rule. We do not take Mr. Clifford Lloyd's *non possumus* for a final answer. "And yet it moves," said Galileo, when his doctrine that the earth revolved around the sun was condemned; "and yet we will have it" is the reply of Irishmen to the assertion that an Irish Parliament must never sit in College-green.

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Ladies' WARDROBE (Nelson made) value SIX POUNDS.

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An OIL PAINTING by Richmond Beetham, 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
Selwyn 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.

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.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR MATRICULATION AND JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRELIMINARY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

This Examination is to Commence on
MONDAY, 14TH DECEMBER NEXT.

CCANDIDATES must send in to the University Office,
Wellington, on or before SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14th
(after which date no application will be received), a list of the sub-
jects in which they desire to be examined, signed with their Chris-
tian Names in full, accompanied by a statement of their age last
birthday, and by a fee of ONE GUINEA.

Candidates for Junior Scholarships must state the school or
schools at which they have received their education during the last
five years. Eight Junior Scholarships will be offered at this exami-
nation.

The places of examination will be Auckland, Napier, Wellington
Nelson, Christchurch, Greymouth, Timaru, Dunedin, and Inver-
cargill.

W. M. MASKELL,
Registrar.

Wellington, 3rd October, 1885.

NEW DRAPERY, CLOTHING, AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

HERBERT, HAYNES, & CO.

The new Spring Goods now opened up comprise a variety
unequaled 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 Gingham, 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 impoeted 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.

MONSTER CLOSING SALE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST., late

S A U N D E R S A N D C O.

No satisfactory tender having been received for the General Drapery
and Clothing Stocks of the late firm of Saunders and Co. the

Stocks are now to be disposed of by a

MONSTER CLOSING SALE.

The Public of Otago are assured that, cheap as the goods were during

the last sale, they will now be

SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

The whole of the Summer Equipments will also be offering at the

same sacrificing prices. A rare opportunity of getting

Enormous Bargains in the latest goods and styles.

The Stocks are of a very superior class and

will be offered during this sale at

LITERALLY DESPERATE SACRIFICING PRICES.

The unprecedented amount of Trade done during the last sale is
incontrovertible evidence of the enormous bargains thus given, but
greater inducements than ever to purchasers will be offered during
this

MONSTER CLOSING SALE!

All who feel the pinch of these dull times, and study economy.

are invited to make a trial and prove for themselves the

DOUBLE VALUE OFFERED!

OPENING DAY OF SALE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Doors open at 9 o'clock.

SACRIFICING BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

MONSTER CLOSING SALE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, late

S A U N D E R S A N D C O.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

PARISH OF LYTTELTON.

That this locality has not been indifferent to the appeals on behalf of Irish nationality...

Table with 2 columns of names and amounts in pounds, shillings, and pence.

LITTLE RIVER DISTRICT.

Table with 2 columns of names and amounts in pounds, shillings, and pence.

D. P. O'CONNOR, P.P., Hon. Treasurer. PATRICK DALY, Hon. Secretary.

TO CLERGYMEN, SCHOOLMASTERS, AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

I HAVE on hand a large and varied assortment of Books suitable for Prizes...

JAMES DUNNE, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, NEWS AGENT, &c., 141 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Orders received for any English, Irish, Scotch or American paper.

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL. THOMAS SCULLY PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel is centrally located in the principal business part of the town...

Note the Address:— SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO N.Z. TABLET.

In this list subscriptions received by Post Only are acknowledged.

Table of subscription names and amounts, including Mr. F. S. Miller's Flat, W. F. Templeton, etc.

(To be continued.)

WANTED KNOWN.—Just Received, another Small Shipment of Lameware, ex ship Annie Berner...

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

Table of contributions to the Cathedral Fund: Special collection for Tower, School Children, etc.

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table of weekly subscriptions: Per Rev. P. Lynch, Miss Tobin, Per Mr. W. Hall.

† P. MORAN.

The New Zealand Tablet. FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children.

Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

THE TIMES.



THE times are dull, very dull. Depression reigns everywhere, even in newspaper circles. When a man with the morning paper in his hand is asked what is the news to-day the answer invariably is: Ob, nothing; there is nothing in the paper to-day. But, like many other things, this is an exaggeration. Notwithstanding the depression, there is no want of interesting news from

all quarters, though at the present moment there may be nothing very exciting. For example, who can read the scraps one finds in the English and Irish papers in reference to the coming general election at Home without being deeply interested. Then there is the Roumelian affair which may yet set all Europe in a flame. Here in New Zealand have we not the profound speeches, or, if you will, talks of the Premier, and the deep political harangues of the Hon. Treasurer and Mr. Holmes? Why, after all, there is no end of interesting matter to be found in the newspapers, if people had only the capacity of appreciating it. What, indeed, can be more interesting than the sayings of the inimitable theologian who does not know God, looks upon creeds exactly from the opposite point of view of St. PAUL, and, although he happens to be Premier and Attorney-General, teaches the right of everyone to think and say what he pleases. Now is the time in which infidels, slanderers, and liars may enjoy a carnival. For, of course, our Freethinking Attorney General will not prosecute anyone who merely exercises his liberty to think and say anything and everything that comes into his head. There is something, however, still more interesting than the Attorney-General's profound philosophy on the subject of licentious thoughts and words, and that is his amiable advocacy of liberty as he understands it practically. A glowing penegyric on liberty does not cost a man of the Premier's sober imagination much, and we are not to look to such a one's words for his real meaning so much as to his actions. Of course, everyone knows that this hon. gentleman never tires of proclaiming his admiration and love of liberty, and one reading his harangues on this subject without knowing what manner of man he is would fancy him to be a great stickler for real liberty. But, alas, for the consistency of human nature, this would be an erroneous impression. The Hon. Mr. STOUT's deeds contradict his words: in reality, he has liberty on his lips, and tyranny and injustice in his heart. How do he and his treat his Catholic fellow subjects; how much liberty does he allow them? Well, the liberty he allows them is simply the necessity of paying, sorely against their will, for the free and godless education of other people's children. We only wonder that, when this hon. gentleman has the effrontery to speak of liberty and freedom, the words do not stick in his throat and choke him. Nor are these the only interesting items contained in the dailies, and suggested by their columns. When one reads of the pretty frequent journeys of the Premier from Wellington to Dunedin, and cannot fail to observe how admirably they coincide with opportunities of in one way or another glorifying the Lyceum, he is inevitably struck with the coincidence, and wonderingly asks himself: Who pays for these journeys—the public or the Lyceum? This is a nice and most interesting speculation. Then there is the discussion, both by letter and public meeting, of the important questions of Free-trade and Protection, in which so much either of the prosperity or injury of the country is involved. There is much to study on both sides, only that practically, let the theory be what it may, we have about as much Protection as we can bear and as little Free-trade as is possible under the circumstances. The great danger now is that some of our industries may be protected out of existence. Who can truthfully say, then, that there is nothing in the papers? To us it appears that there is a great deal, and a great deal too that is momentous. We only regret that this does not appear to be sufficiently realised.

In the presence of three men who sat almost beside each other on Tuesday night (says the *Nation* of September 5, referring to a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr. Parnell and his colleagues)

there was to be found a symbol of the continuity of Ireland's struggle for her rights and her unwavering fidelity to the principles of freedom. When, shortly after the Lord Mayor had taken his seat, Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty approached the O'Gorman Mahon and shook the old man warmly by the hand, the year of the reform fight of 1829 and the era of the subsequent fight of '48 touched in that clasp; and later on, when both joined in applauding the uncompromising sentiments of Mr. Parnell, it seemed as if the spirit of the past specially attended to cheer on the effort of the present. It is not given to every Lord Mayor to have around him at the same moment the fighting men of three generations.

FATHER REGINALD COLLINS, the hero of McNeill's Zereba, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. We regret to learn that Father Collins has returned to England in ill-health, and we wish him a speedy and full recovery.

MR. DION BOUNICAULT is now playing his famous Irish characters in Dunedin. It is needless for us to attempt to paint the lily by referring to the excellence of his representations, but every Irishman should see those parts acted which, like the Melodies of Moore, have done so much to bring the Irish character in its true form before the English public, and have greatly helped to dispel so many prejudices. Mr. Bounicault, as the author and actor whose work has produced such an effect, deserves the gratitude of the whole Irish world.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of Wellington has returned from his visit to Rome, and has been joyfully welcomed back by his clergy and people. His Lordship came by the San Francisco mail route.

IN a case heard on Wednesday in the Resident Magistrate's Court, Dunedin, one of the witnesses stated that "he knew that Captain Hume kept a prisoner two days over his time, and then gave him hush money." Such a statement as this is very grave, and seems to call for examination on the part of Government. Captain Hume can hardly afford to let it pass unchallenged.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA delivered his last lecture, that on Dickens and Thackeray, in Dunedin on Wednesday, to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Sala is a very agreeable speaker, who makes no pretence to oratory or rhetorical display, but delivers himself in a clear, audible, and impressive manner, with all the admirable diction and polish of a master in literature, who occasionally, moreover, rises to a burst of true and lofty eloquence. His lecture consisted of personal reminiscences of the great authors, with an explanation of the motives of their work, and passages of a keen and finished criticism. He ascribes to the speeches of O'Connell and Stiel, among others, a share in forming the style of Charles Dickens. His judgment of the relative merits of Thackeray and Dickens is to the effect that they move in parallel lines, never meeting. For our own part, nevertheless, although we accord to Thackeray an admiration no less warm than that we feel for Dickens, we believe the latter to have been the greater artist. The range and variety of his characters is, for example, larger, and, the author is kept more fully, and completely, out of sight. In listening to one of Dickens's tales it is impossible to divine what manner of man is speaking, just as it is in the case of Shakespeare. Through the writings of Thackeray, on the contrary, whatever may be the cynic or saure, the hand of the kind-hearted man is ever to be discerned. We count it a privilege to have heard Mr. Sala's lecture, and its memory will form a lasting treasure to us.

WE clip the following also from the *Nation* of September 5. Another illustration of the fact that Ireland is always ready to honour those of her children whom England, for political reasons, would seek to degrade and punish, was afforded in the proceedings in the Dublin Corporation on Tuesday, when Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, a "felon" of '48, was admitted to the ranks of the honorary citizenship of our Metropolis. The hearty and enthusiastic welcome which greeted him when he rose to sign the roll on Tuesday must have given Dr. O'Doherty some slight compensation for the many years of exile he has known, but that welcome must have been sweeter to him for the reason that it proved that the citizens of Dublin endorsed the brave and self-sacrificing conduct which brought him into the dock in Green-Street in 1848. The deliberate abstention from Tuesday's meeting of the anti-popular section of the council was an acknowledgement and a proof that the strength of West Britonism is broken and crushed in Ireland's capital.

THE annual meeting of the Dunedin Cavalry to be held at Tahuna Park Musselburgh on the 31st inst, promises to be a marked success. A most interesting programme has been drawn up and every step will be taken to ensure its being carried out in the best manner possible.

THE Roumelian affair still drags its weary length—when the first news concerning it reached the Colony we were of the opinion that something concerning the matter was to be understood. But as it is thanks to the agreeable lucidity of the cable, unmitigated confusion is all that we can discern. We know nothing and can conjecture nothing.

THE proceeds of the two very agreeable concerts given by the Children of Mary in Dunedin in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund,

amount to £10 13s, a very creditable and encouraging sum considering the unpretending nature of the entertainments.

TALKING of Dickens, there is no author more frequently present to our mind in this colony,—we frequently want to know how he would describe many things and many characters that come into prominence.—Whenever our Premier, or example, delivers one of those philosophico-political or politico-philosophical, or generally conglomerated, utterances of his, we long to hear what Sam Weller would say,—Sam has given us his opinion of all sorts of charlatans and humbugs, and self-exalted wind-bags, what a pity it is that the peculiar phenomena of our colonial life did not come within his sphere, and that therefore apt quotations to express their feelings fail all those among us who have any due sense of the ridiculous.

WE publish in another place a list of contributors to the Payment of Members' Fund in the Lyttelton district.—The amount subscribed speaks highly of the patriotism of the greater part of the subscribers, and of the generosity of them all.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN DUNEDIN.

CONCERT.

AN unpretending, but pleasant and successful concert was given on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., in St Joseph's school-room, in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund, by the members of the Society of the Children of Mary. The programme was an attractive one, and the manner in which it was performed was most creditable to those who took part in it. Pianoforte duets—Diabelli's in D and Blake's "The Shepherd's Evening Song"—were very tastefully played by Misses H. Harris and W. Connor, and Woods and Conway respectively. "See our Oars," "The Harp that Once," and "Home, Sweet Home" were sung as choruses by all the young ladies present on the platform with very good effect. Pianoforte solos—"Jessie's Dream," "Glittering Sprav," "Irish Airs" and "Argentine" were performed with much brilliancy by the Misses Conway, H. Harris, O'Driscoll, and Hanning. The vocal solos were "Sing Sweet Bird," given very pleasingly by Miss Woods, and Moore's "The Shamrock," charmingly rendered by Miss Conway, who also sang with equal effect, Cowen's "Twas a Dream." Vocal duets were sung very sweetly by the Misses O'Driscoll and Harris, Tobin and Murphy, and O'Driscoll and Conway. They were as follows:—The "Echo Duet," "Friendship" and "Come o'er the Moonlit Sea." Miss Murphy gave with humour and excellent emphasis as a recitation, "The Doctor's Apprentice."—There was a full audience, who appeared well pleased with the entertainment, which, indeed, was found so good that it was repeated under the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop on Tuesday evening and with even better effect, if possible.

ST. PATRICK'S BRASS BAND.

AN entertainment in aid of this Band was given at the Princess Theatre on Monday evening, and proved very successful. In addition to the Band, which performed in very good style a fantasia on Irish airs, a full orchestra were present, who played an overture effectively, and otherwise took part in the music rendered, under the conductorship of Mr. E. Stratton. Miss Walsh sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" expressively; Messrs. J. P. Harris and J. Forbes also sang solos that were much appreciated by the audience, and Mr. Stratton's cornet solo was warmly admired. An Irish Jig danced by Mr. Frank Hanningan was undeniably encored, and Messrs. Lynch and White caused much amusement by their siver clog dance with banjo accompaniment. "The Blind Beggars," a comic operetta, was capitally performed by Messrs. Harris and Corrigan, and Offenbach's music was admirably interpreted by them in conjunction with the orchestra. Mr. W. Davidson gave an exceedingly clever performance as a ventriloquist, and was deservedly applauded. The entertainment terminated with the farce of the "Irish Tiger," in which the Misses Ada Stentford and J. Ward, and Messrs. J. P. Harris, R. Walsh, M. Trenton, J. Dalton, and C. Jones took part, and which was carried through in a highly spirited manner.—Mr. J. Dalton's "Paddy Ryan" being especially good and mirth provoking. All those who were engaged in the representation, however, may be justly congratulated on the success achieved by them. Mr. E. Stratton as musical director, Mr. A. F. Robertshaw as accompanist, and Mr. G. Hesford as stage manager, each filled his place in an able manner. There was a large attendance, and the results should be profitable to the funds of the Band.

The Registrar-General's quarterly return estimates the present population of Ireland at 4,924,342, showing a great decrease.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of American Co.'s Hop Bitters, and I recommend it to my people.—Methodist clergyman. Read.

Messrs. Brown, Ewing and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, have now received the stock especially selected by Mr. Ewing in London. The goods will be found even superior to those for which the firm has long been famous.

Mr. James Dunne, 141 George Street, Dunedin, advertises a large selection of books suited for prizes in Catholic Schools.—Patrons and teachers will find it to their advantage to communicate with Mr. Dunne.

All persons in difficulties as to that indispensable article the umbrella will do well to visit the establishment of Mr. Martinelli Frederick street, Dunedin, where all their wants will be satisfactorily attend d to.

Dublin, Aug. 15.—In his speech at Longford to-day Davitt said he was quite in accord with Parnell and would assist the latter's candidates in the canvass for the coming election.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD SIBONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended October 21 as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—There is a demand for all descriptions but there are not many offering. We have no sales to report.

Store Cattle.—201 head were yad ed at Burnside to-day for the week's requirements. Nearly all these were good to prime, only a few being of inferior quality. Competition was fairly active, but prices obtained scarcely reached last week's. Best bullocks brought £9 to £11 15s; others, £5 15s to £8 10s; and cows in proportion. We quote beef 25s p r 100lb.

Fat Sheep—3,257 were penned; of these 1,010 were merinos of medium quality, the balance cross-breeds, representing all qualities. This number was rather beyond actual requirements, and in consequence a decline of from 1s 6d to 2s per head from last week's prices was the result. Best cross-bred wethers in the wool brought 14s 9d to 16s 9d; medium, 12s 6d to 14s; do shorn, 11s 6d to 12s; do ewes do, 8s to 10s 6d; merino wethers in the wool, 7s to 10s 6d; shorn do, 6s to 6s 6d. We quote mutton in the wool, 2½d to 2¾d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—275 were penned. This supply was in excess, especially as the quality of the most of these was only medium. The prices to-day ranged from 8s to 12s.

Pigs.—177 were penned. Competition for porkers and baconers was again dull, and low prices ruled; while suckers were in slightly better demand.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions to report.

Sheepskins.—We submitted a full catalogue of all descriptions at our weekly sale on Monday. There was the usual attendance of the trade. Competition was brisk all through at prices similar to last week's as regards merinos, and a slight advance on cross-breeds. Country dry cross-breeds, low to medium, brought 91 to 3s 7d; do do merino, 8d to 3s; dry pelts, 1d to 7d; butchers' green cross-breeds, 2s 9d, 3s 1d, 3s 4d, 3s 6d, 3s 8d, 3s 10d, 3s 11d, 4s 31, 4s 6d; do do merino, 2s 10d, 3s, 3s 2d, 3s 4d, 3s 6d, 3s 7d; green pelts, 1d to 3½d; lambskins, 2d to 5d.

Rabbit-skins.—At auction on Monday we had a good catalogue. There was a large attendance of buyers, who competed spiritedly for all carefully-saved and hom stly-clas ed well furred winter skins, but for inferior summer and black spotted pelts there is but slight demand. Marks and prices as follows:—J.D. 10 bags, 5d; F in diamond, 1 bale, 2½d; M, 1 bag, 6½d; do, 1 bale, 1¼d; AK in square, 1 do, 5d; do, 1 bag, 15½d; do, 1 bale, 13d; Dot in triangle over BB, 1 bale, 14½d; do, 1 do, 14½d; G, 4 bags, 13d; Dalvey, 2 bales, 6s; do, 2 do, 13d; CD, 2 bags, 11d; do, 5 do, 15½d per lb.

Hides.—We have no alteration to note in either supply or demand, which continue about the same. Last week's quotations are applicable, at which all our consignments have been disposed of.

Tallow.—The market continues dull, but little demand existing. We quote inferior and mixed, 14s to 16s; medium to good and prime, 17s to 21s; rough fat, 8s to 12s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: Recent values are being maintained, and a fair demand continues to exist for all qualities, good hard white velvet in particular; but as stock in agents' hands are all but exhausted, and deliveries very meagre, we look for continued firmness, and quote choice milling 3s 4d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 2s 8d to 2s 11d (x store).—Oats: We have to report a good steady business; although the market has not been characterised by any special amount of activity, good clearances have been effected. Our sales throughout the week have fully supported our last quotations. We quote stout bright milling, 2s 1d; short bright feed, 1s 10½d to 1s 11½d; medium and discolored (if sweet), 1s 9d to 1s 10d; damp or musty, 1d 3s to 1s 8d; long oats are not required for much.—Barley: There is but little demand for any description of this cereal, and the market being quite bare, transactions are limited. Prime malting (nominal), 3s to 3s 3d; milling, 2s 5d to 2s 8d; feed, 1s 9d to 2s 3d.—Rye-grass Seed: The market is bare, and any farmers' lots offering would command ready sale at from 3s to 4s 9d, according to quality. Cocksfoot is more plentiful and not in very active demand, at from 3d to 4½d.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: The demand continues active for all descriptions of milling, but buyers are not inclined to advance on recent quotations—viz., 3s 4d to 3s 5d for white velvet and Tuscan, and 3s to 3s 2d for red straw; fowl feed and inferior milling are still very scarce at 2s 6d to 2s 10d.—Oats: The market this week has been quiet, but as supplies have not been so plentiful, prices have not suffered any diminution. I repeat quotations of last week—viz., 2s for best milling, 1s 11d for light short feed fit for shipping, and 1s 8d to 1s 9d for ordinary feed.—Barley: The market is dull and prices nominally the same as reported last week.—Chaff: The supply is still short, and any lots of good quality, well cut, sell readily at £3 5s, and ordinary at £3.—Potatoes: The market is over supplied, and there being no shipping outlet, prices have suffered a further drop. My sales have been at £3 5s, which is the price to-day.—Butter: Dull; salt 10d, fresh 8d to 11d.—Cheese: 5d for best quality.—Eggs: 9d per dozen.—Grass seed: Rye-grass is wanted at up to 5s Cocksfoot quiet; 3½d to 4½d.

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

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

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

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Supply the Public direct from the following Branches :

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

NEVER BEFORE AT THE
 GEORGE STREET DRAPERY WAREHOUSE
 Have we
 OFFERED SUCH DESPERATE BARGAINS
 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.
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 The undersigned having been appointed
 Agent to this old-established company, is
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 Its distinguished features are undoubted
 Security to Policy-holders and Promptitude
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 Bankers : Bank of Australasia.
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I BEG TO NOTIFY that I have this
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 by me as Butcher, in Princes street south, to
 Mr. Thos. Carroll, and trust that the patron-
 age hitherto accorded to me will be continued
 to my successor.
 HENRY PARSONS.

July 1st, 1885.
 reference to the above, I beg to notify
 that I have taken the shop and premises
 of Mr. Henry Parsons, and trust by con-
 tinuing to supply Meat of the best quality, at
 lowest possible prices, to obtain the support
 hitherto accorded to my predecessor.
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 Baths, hot and cold. Liquors of the best
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The sharpest criticisms of Ingersoll (the great American Atheist)
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 FATHER L. A. LAMBERT,
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The following excerpts are from some of the many and lengthy
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 Press, as well as secular, throughout America :—

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 the most deserved castigation this Attilla of infidelity
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 to read his own condemnation and digest it."—*American
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 start, and keeps him in the toils until he disposes of him."
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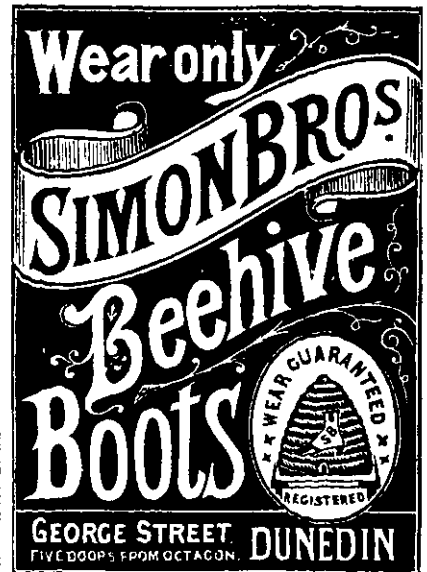
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CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 13, 1885.

OUR Volunteer review, at which the Irish Rifles made as fine a display as any on the ground, is the talk of the place. We had the horse and foot and the dragoons, also a brave show of artillery-men. When the General, to judge by his tremendous uniform—he could not have been less—came on the ground, the whole force in line, with shouldered arms, was a handsome sight; so was the march-past that followed. After that all was confusion for a time, for the popularity of the Volunteers killed the review. The dear delightful public got the force into its affectionate embrace, and would hardly let it go again. The General's plan of battle had to be given up altogether. He managed, after some weary waiting, to extricate his men from the press, and so to send his horse and his guns away into a remote corner of the Park, and to put his infantry through some skirmishing, after which he drew them up in line and let the people see how they did the manual and platoon and bayonet exercise. The result is a general idea that our Volunteer force, if called into the field for real work, would give a good account of itself. The General (I refer to Sir George Whitmore) was very complimentary, a circumstance which the troops under arms became acquainted with the next day through the newspapers. The General's voice is not equal to his military talents, and as he allowed the battalion commander to mass the forces to windward of him, his speech did not make the impression which on these occasions is desirable. Men who have followed the Volunteer movement from the early days of Volunteering declare that the spirit of these Volunteers who turned out last Friday is the most earnest spirit that has ever been displayed. Our crack corps, the Artillery, the Navals, and the College Rifles were, of course, very much admired for their steadiness and smartness. All the new corps (the Irish, Scottish, Richmond, and Woolsten Rifles and mounted infantry) struck all the beholders by their proficiency. The horses of the yeomanry were pronounced by many judges to be fit for the household cavalry, likewise the men. In fact, we only want another war scare to make our soldiers equal to any in the world.

In your last issue you spoke, sir, of the loyalty displayed by Irish Volunteers in the colonies as bearing fruit in the Old Country for the benefit of the race. A striking display was given of this quality at the concert of the Irish Rifles on the night of the review. The concert, which was lively and successful, wound up with a grand tableau, introducing Britannia, Her Majesty the Queen, a great variety of flags and standards, a blaze of red fire, and the National Anthem. When the description of this display gets Home it will not diminish the effect of the testimony you quoted.

Politically, we are in a state of expectation, waiting for what Sir Julius Vogel and Mr. Holmes are to say at the banquet on the 21st. There is an idea in some quarters that Christchurch ought to have given the banquet in honour of all the Canterbury members who are believed here to have done very well by the district. But the city has its own members and prefer to do them honour at all events first.

The Railway League has taken a departure which has made sorrowful its late President, and caused some of its old members to hive off. These gentlemen raised the question of the permanency of the junction with Nelson. "Shall we aim at joining the East and West Coasts by rail, or shall we try for the line right up to Nelson." That was the question which they asked the League to decide in favour of the intercoastal plan. The majority of the League declining to throw Nelson over, the whole line becomes the object of the League. The original project was, as you perhaps know, the intercoastal, Nelson having come in as an afterthought last year. The majority who came to the decision of accepting Nelson made rather weak speeches,—speeches which told Nelson pretty plainly that the alliance will last, not as long as loyalty and gratitude shall be extant, but only while convenience endures. The key to the whole business will, I believe, be found in the policy which Sir Julius has at heart. The League has been "worked" by the partisans of Sir Julius Vogel. The desire of Sir Julius is to bring down a large railway policy, embracing probably the Otago Central, the East and West Coast and Nelson, and the Rangitikei and Awamutu—all the unfinished Trunk lines, in fact. The League's alliance with Nelson is a forerunner of this policy, that is, the explanation very generally accepted. It is the shadow of a coming event.

The coming into force of the Hospital and Charitable Aid Act, and the announcement that the first election would be held on the 15th of the month, has not made any more stir in this part of the country than those pleasing paragraphs we get from the Press Association about the accidents and offences of the neighbouring cities. As far as I can see, even the existing institutions, for many of whom the Government made such a strenuous fight, view the altered position of things with an interest that cannot even be called languid. A proposal was made at the last meeting of our Hospital to move in the direction of obtaining separate corporate existence for that body, as provided in the Act, but it was shelved. All the other institutions—Benevolent Institution, Female Refuge, Lyttelton Orphanage, and the rest—seem destined to pass under the new Board without a murmur. The work of charitable aid will be, I fear, sadly thrown out of gear at first.

We have had Mr. Arthur Clayden interviewed for the benefit of the readers of newspapers. This gentleman seems possessed with a philanthropic desire to induce the tenant farmers of Great Britain to fly from the high rents of the Old Country to the low prices of produce of the new. His aim is "a middle-class immigration to the colony." He wants to see such an immigration assisted by loans of a port on of passage money, by depots where they can live cheaply on arrival, while seeking cheap land, which should be provided, and by organisation of some means of the Government whereby they can be advised about everything colonial. The idea is very excellent. There are, it strikes me, a good many people living in our midst who ought also to have every facility for getting on to the lands of the

Colony. But that does not prevent Mr. Clayden's advice to us to get out the right sort of people from being good.

The farmers in Canterbury say that the best remedy for all the evils of the present time is four shillings a bushel. I have met some men sanguine enough to predict that price for wheat before the season's crop gets Home. The falling off in the American and European harvests is his basis of prognostication. Not a few hope these may be true prophets.

The sheep-farmers are a little excited by the circular of Mr. Synnot, of Melbourne, asking them to join in an attempt to get the Chinese and Japanese to take to wearing woollens. There will be a new demand from between three and four hundred million people, they say,—not at once, but by degrees appreciable as well as of pleasant effect on the low prices. The inert man says: "Wool has been down before, and has gone up; it will go up again. Why should I interfere?" The sceptic says: "In China, the people are too conservative, and the area of free trade round the treaty ports too limited. In Japan where these obstacles do not exist there are not two millions of people who could afford to buy woollen garments." The cautious man says: "Dinna' you fash yourself; you will only be working for Bradford, you ken." The hopeful man says: "Begin the attack on Asiatic conservatism, keep it up, and success is certain." It is likely the hopeful man will succeed in getting his way tried. The sheep farmers are very keen over it.

The head of the firm of Scott Brothers, which got the contract for supplying locomotives to the N.Z. Railways, has just returned here, with his mind improved by study of the large railway workshops of the Old Country, and a supply of books, including technical works for the employees of the firm. Mr. Scott is a colonist of the right stamp.

If somebody were to talk to us, the Catholics of Christchurch, as the Bishop of Nottingham has been talking to the Catholics of England and Scotland, we might be induced to stand together sufficiently cohesively to be able to find life for our Literary Society. At present, the Society obliged for want of means to vacate the quarter it was so comfortably and centrally lodged in, is maintaining a doubtful struggle for existence.

THE CAREER OF A RECKLESS AND UNHAPPY WOMAN.

(Boston Pilot, Nov. 5, 1881.)

WE regret to be called on once more in the *Pilot* to expose the sin and misery of even the God-forsaken; but the evil they may do in their headlong course compels the stern duty. We should prefer to leave the wretched woman, Edith O'Gorman, to her natural insignificance; but we have evidence of late that, in several English cities, she has caused bitter sectional animosities.

Early in the spring of 1871, flaming show-bills announcing a lecture by an "escaped" nun, appeared in Madison, New Jersey. This was Edith O'Gorman's first performance. She made her *debut* before the scum and rabble of that city, with a story of convent horrors much more moderate, however, than her present fiery doses. A highly venerated priest, named Darcy, beloved and honoured for his many virtues by the whole community, had died a few months before her arrival. She knew that the least breath to the injury of his spotless character would arouse the violence of his numberless personal friends. With this conviction she devoted the greater part of her harangue to the aspersion of the fair fame of this dead priest. The body of the priest had been exposed before burial, and publicly interred in the presence of hundreds among whom he had ministered. But the "escaped nun," whom the Evangelical papers then called very properly "another Luther," declared he was still living, and had fled from the country on account of crimes which seemed endless in their repetition. The experiment was a success. The goal at which she arrived was won: she was transformed into a victim of religious persecution, and began to float on a wave of popularity.

A few incidents of her career, immediately preceding her first appearance, will tend to show her character. We find her in a convent at Paterson, N.J., where her disedifying life nearly led to her expulsion. Through the kindness of the Superior, she was spared the extreme punishment; but for her correction she was removed to the Orphan Asylum at Hoboken. Here she incurred the frequent displeasure of the Superiores, and was often reprimanded. Her convent life, at last, came to an end in a manner in keeping with her former course. She was detected late at night in one of the halls under suspicious circumstances. When discovered, she pleaded somnambulism as an excuse. But this hypocrisy was not successful, and Edith O'Gorman fled to avoid expulsion. As the *New York Sun* remarked on her first appearance as a lecturer—"She thought a convent a good and holy place till summoned by the 'Mother' to come to Madison, in order to explain the circumstances, when she fled to Philadelphia. After leaving the convent she obtained money, in the name of the Superiores, from Sadler and Co., the Catholic publishers of New York, under false pretences. This certainly sustains her character as an honest woman." She alludes to this crime in one of the letters which she wrote, after her flight, to the Superiores, and which we append for the special pleasure of those who applauded this moral heroine.

The remorse that prompted this woman to write the following letters must earn for her wretchedness a pity that will soften the condemnation for her sin. She craved for re-admission to the home of purity she had sinned; but the guardians of that home knew her nature well, and they knew that they could not take her back among the spotless ones who peacefully followed the pathway they had chosen. She had not fortitude nor religion enough to bear her up against a refusal, but, like a baffled wild animal, she dashes herself against the rock of innocence that had cast her off.

On May 9th, 1868, Edith O'Gorman wrote from Philadelphia to the Mother Superior as follows:—

"Dear Mother,—I humbly request of you to write to me before next Tuesday, whether I will be received or not. My money is nearly gone, and I have no work now; therefore, I shall be obliged

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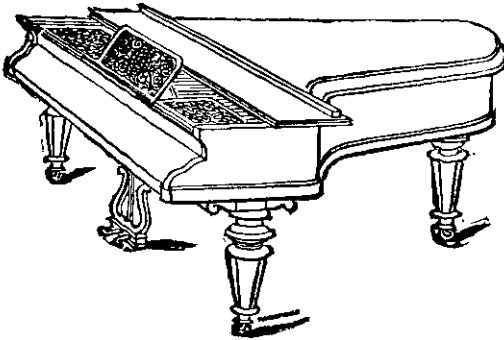
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Has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the Public that he has purchased the above Business (lately carried on by Thomas Carroll, under the style of Carroll Bros.)

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Dunedin, 1st September, 1885.

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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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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.

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to do something. I will not stay here. I will go to my brother and sister. Sister Julianna told me my sister Mary was to see me, and that you told her about me. As long as my friends know of my misfortune I will go to them, if you will not take me back, and I will try my best to make restitution. But, dear Mother, I will never again be happy. Oh, I hope and pray you will take me again into my only home wherein I can be saved. Please write to me, dear Mother, by Tuesday, and let me know my fate before my money is all gone. This I know you will do, for Christ's sake, if not for mine.

"I have well paid the penalty of my madness by all I have suffered. I have tried to recall to my mind whether I went to Father's, as you said. I cannot remember it, Mother. Still, I might have gone to him, for I was desperate and crazy. I remember nothing until I asked the poor girl I picked up to show me where Turgis lived. If I remembered going there, Mother, I would certainly tell you, because I am truly sincere, and would publicly confess all my sins before the whole community.

"I have told you, as well as I remember them, all the particulars of my terrible misfortune. I don't know why I left, for I never was unhappy in my holy vocation. I had no cause for going. If I was in my right mind I never would have gone in the manner I did. No, Mother, this is true. I can hardly realise what I have done. Sometimes I think it is a dream. I wish it were. I will suffer any mortification and humiliation if you will take me again on trial. My whole life will be one of the greatest humility, for I shall always know and feel that I shall never again be trusted. Write to me, dear, dear Mother, and relieve me of the anxiety I am in, and may God bless you always. I know you pity me. If you do not, place yourself in my position for a moment, and see what misery I am in. Yours sincerely in Christ,

"DE CHANTAL."

(The name assumed by this woman in religion.)

Three weeks later, Edith O'Gorman wrote the following letter:—

"Philadelphia, May 31, 1868.

"Dear Mother,—After leaving Madison, I went, as you directed, to Father McQuaid. He said, 'I will consider it, and you will hear my decision.' I remained all night at the asylum. I told Sister Julianna my unfortunate story. On Saturday morning I saw the Bishop. He said, 'I will speak to Mother,' and if an thing can be done for you I will do it." I left Newark for Philadelphia in the half-past ten train; I did not go to the Sisters in Newark.

"Now, my dear Mother, whilst I am writing this to you, I see you in the dear holy chapel (from which I am excluded in punishment of my sins), in your charity, praying the holy Christ to direct you what to do with the unfortunate prodigal who, in a moment of madness and despair, abandoned your kind care, and the holy peaceful retreat of my Heavenly Father's house, out of which I have never had a peaceful, happy moment. Yet 'He that willeth not the death of a sinner, but that he be converted and live,' has, in His infinite mercy, inspired me to return again, and, like the prodigal, beg to be received as one of His hired servants, because I am no longer worthy to be called His child, much less His spouse. Yes, dear Mother, I am ready to undergo any humiliation or mortification that it may please Almighty God to inflict upon me, and will deem them all too light to atone for my terrible sins.

"I resign myself to the will of God, and will cheerfully accept whatever He ordains for me, whether I am received or not. If I am not received again into His household, I will strive to do penance in the world, and will make every endeavour to make restitution. Whereas, if it is His divine pleasure to receive me once more as His spouse, I will by His holy grace, strive to edify more than I have edified. Mother, I am indeed sincere in this, else I never would have gone through the humiliation of seeing you, or the Bishop, and Father McQuaid.

"With fear and trembling, yet with resignation, I await the decision upon which, perhaps, my salvation depends. Will you, Mother, please write to me the answer as soon as you have come to a conclusion? Sincerely, your most humble, sinful, yet repenting child, and sister in charity,

"DE CHANTAL."

The next letter we have from Miss O'Gorman is as follows:—

"East Greenwich, June 13, 1868.

"Dear Mother,—I left Philadelphia on Wednesday. I felt very uneasy and worried about my parents, so I thought I would see them, and thus relieve their minds of any uneasiness they might have on my account. I am thankful I did; for their hearts were broken with doubt in regard to my fate. I told them I was not in my right mind. I told the lady with whom I boarded that if any letter should come there for me to burn it.

"Another reason why I could not remain there was, my money was nearly gone; I did not have enough to pay another week's board. Will you please write to me, dear Mother, and let me know what conclusion you have come to in regard to taking me back. I assure you, dear Mother, I can never be happy unless in religion. Try, dear Mother, and do all you can for me, for my salvation depends upon it. You know I was not in my right mind when I left my happy home. I will devote my whole life to penance and humility. I cannot think of going to another community, because I feel I can only be unhappy there. If you receive me, I will, dear Mother, with God's holy grace, strive to atone by an humble life, for the scandal I have given.

"Do not blame me, Mother, for coming home. I would never have come near my friends, only Sister Julianna told me my sister was there to see me. Take me back, Mother; if not for my soul's sake, at least for God's sake. Pray for me, dear Mother, oh, pray fervently for your wicked, unfortunate child.

"SISTER DE CHANTAL."

"P.S.—Direct your letter to Miss Edith O'Gorman, East Greenwich, Rhode Island."

No comparison need be made by us between these letters and the recent tirades of Edith O'Gorman in New England. We wonder

not, that in a great city she should have many hearers; but we would wonder if after having read these epistles, any respectable person or journal could withhold decided condemnation of such a lecturer or such "lecturers."

The above letters appeared in the *N. Y. Sun* in 1871, which paper summarised her whole career as follows:—

"From these letters it will be seen that the story of Miss O'Gorman's wonderful escape from the nuns and the priests was a sort of 'Irish retracy'—that she was willing to submit to a humiliation in order to be taken back—that she even left Philadelphia after writing the first letter above quoted, and went to the Sisterhood at Madison, then to Father McQuaid, then to the Bishop himself, humiliating herself, and supplicating to be taken back. After being refused a readmission into the Sisterhood, on account of what had transpired at Hoboken, Miss O'Gorman went down to Jersey City, and we next hear of her in an editor's office, where she was found by the editorial better-half. The incensed wife of the editor handed her roughly, notwithstanding the editor declared she was only helping him to 'read proof.' Miss O'Gorman, lectures in Paterson this evening, and is making money out of her vengeful campaign against a Sisterhood from which she has been excluded forever."

It is not necessary to follow the devious career of a vulgar adventuress farther than the above; but it is just as well, once for all, to have done with 'Miss' O'Gorman.

The *Boston Post* of January 8, 1872, stated that at a lecture delivered by the "Escaped Nun," in the Boston Theatre, Madame Parepa Rosa, Mr. Sothern, and Mr. Frank Mayo were present in one of the boxes, and that "Madame Parepa especially seemed to highly enjoy the lecture, judging from the hearty applause freely given." The following statement, which speaks for itself, was next day sent to the *Pilot*, by the business manager of the Boston theatre:—

"The paragraph in the *Pilot* concerning the 'Escaped Nun' at the Boston theatre was founded on an item which the versatile business manager of that deluded young woman furnished the *Post*. Madame Parepa Rosa was induced by curiosity to learn whether Miss Edith O'Gorman was the same 'Escaped Nun' that became an object of interest in a New York hotel, by promenading the passages in her night-dresses; and although in a box, with her husband, Madame R was not visible to any of the audience. Mr. Sothern, who was also mentioned, retired in disgust before the lecture was half over; and it is due him to mention that before the lecture began he expressed his opinion very strongly against the propriety of allowing such an exhibition as was announced. Mr. Frank Mayo speaks for himself elsewhere. The wrong done the artists named above was for the purpose of making capital and giving presage to a palpable swindle."

Mr. Frank Mayo also wrote to the *Pilot*, declaring that the statement in the *Post* (furnished by Edith O'Gorman's agent, as seen above) was an absolute falsehood. Mr. Mayo says:—"I did not occupy a seat in Madame Parepa's box, but in the rear of the theatre with two male companions, who, like myself, excited by mere curiosity, such as would attract us to listen to any sensational rubbish so much talked of, and so far was I from applauding, that the only impression left with me at its conclusion was that I had been listening to one who has more interest in the almighty dollar than in the Almighty God."

(From the *Minneapolis (Minn.) News*, republished in the *Pilot*, May 4, 1872.)

"No man has a right to beat and maltreat any woman unless she is his wife. In some countries this is a proposition of the organic law. In this country, although the practice is observed to some extent, we believe it is condemned by the statute in most States, and the usages of society. The little differences that arise in family life, can usually be settled without the resort to arms and blows; of course a man reserves his right, when the statute allows it, of whipping his wife—sometimes, whether there be provocation or not.

"Without entering into any argument to ascertain upon what basis of legal or moral principles a man whipped his wife to-day, we propose to state upon the most reliable authority the following facts:—

"Miss Edith O'Gorman is stopping at the Nicollet, room 49, although her name does not appear on the register. The register shows an entry on Tuesday last of the name of 'Prof. Auffray and wife,' which includes Miss O'Gorman, rooming as aforesaid.

"Prof. Auffray is a large, middle-aged man, with a fair complexion, beautiful black hair and moustache, and he wears a heavy cloak and silk hat. He has altogether a distinguished air about him, and one would suppose him to be either a railroad president or a senator. He rooms with Miss Edith, and is supposed to be her husband.

"Miss Edith is not allowed to come down to her meals nor to leave the room on any pretext, except to lecture at the Academy of Music. On one or two occasions tenants of the Nicollet, rooming in the vicinity of '49,' have heard a disturbance in that room, and have been satisfied that somebody has been maltreated.

"To-day about noon these noises occurred again, and mingled with them were the screams of the woman, and blow after blow and entreaty after entreaty for mercy. The ladies attempted an entrance, but were denied, and the disturbance ceased. The brute Auffray was evidently engaged in beating Miss O'Gorman, whether upon provocation or not, makes no difference. There are various rumors afloat concerning the matter which we do not choose to print. The above, however, are facts upon which Auffray should be arrested.

"We should think with such treatment in domestic life, that Miss O'Gorman would infinitely prefer a convent with all its attendant horrors as she depicts them. We have no idea that these lines will ever reach her eyes."

As we have said above, we would ever avoid heaping infamy on the humiliated, or exposing the depravity of the wicked. We would gladly refrain from this course with regard to Edith O'Gorman, but it is necessary to prove from her own bitter words that she was humiliated—deeply—as deeply as such a nature could be; and we know also, from the wild venom of her present course, that she is God-forsaken and reckless. She is advertised on the blank walls as "the beautiful and accomplished escaped nun." With her remorseful letters now

F R A N C I S M E E N A N,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN
(Opposite Hospital).
Cash buyer of Oats and Potatoes.

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DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.
John Hughes - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Private Rooms for Families. Good Stabling, with Loose Box accommodation.

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GRAIN AND PRODUCE AGENT AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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New and Second-hand Sacks and Wool-packs and every description of Farm and Station requisites supplied at lowest rates.

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STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
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Monuments and Tombstones Erected; Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces, and Hearth Stones fixed. Estimates given.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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PLUMBER, GASFITTER, TIN-
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MARKET STREET SOUTH, BLENHEIM.

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Electric Bells and Telephones erected. Estimates given, and work satisfactorily completed for residents in any part of Marlborough.

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Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,
80 Princes street, Dunedin,
Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver Jewellery; English, French and American clocks; Silver and Electro-plated goods, etc. selected by their Mr. George Young, from the leading manufacturers in England and the Continent.

G. and T. Young, from the fact of their buying from the manufacturers direct, and for cash, and having no commissions to pay are in a position to supply the very best, quality of goods at prices considerably lower than those who purchase in the markets here.
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Directly opposite Royal Arcade.

Horses, Carriages and Buggies for Hire.

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Best Materials, Style, and Workmanship, combined with Moderate Charges.

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Ornamental Iron Founders and
Range Makers,

HAVE REMOVED

From Great King Street to their New Premises,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET
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COAL PIT HEATH COAL YARD,
R A T T R A Y S T R E E T W H A R F.

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Newcastle Coal,
Kaitangata Coal,
Green Island Coal.

All kinds of Firewood, cut and uncut, always on hand.

Orders delivered to any part of City or Suburbs.

EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

T H E P R E M I E R has introduced a clause providing for the regular administration of Turkish Baths for the Youth of the Colony, believing that a healthy mind can only exist in a healthy body. In view of this coming into force at an early date, R. Phelan has perfected his appliances, and can accommodate any number of Customers. Ladies on Monday and Wednesday Afternoons. Price on Saturday and Monday Evenings reduced to 2s. Ten tickets for 20s. Hot, Cold, Turkish, Russian, and Sicilian Baths at all hours. Swimming taught. Private Class for Ladies during Summer months.

R. PHELAN, Proprietor.

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

W A N T E D K N O W N—That Thomson and Co., Cordial and Liqueur Manufacturers, are the only firm in New Zealand who were awarded First Prize for Ginger Wine.

W A N T E D K N O W N—That Thomson and Co. have received Six Awards at Melbourne Exhibition for their Manufactures.

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latest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

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We invite the attention of the public to our
New Stock of

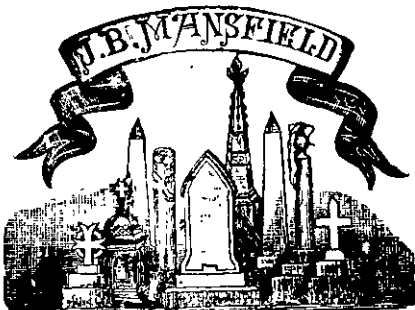
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Viz., West of England Broadcloths.
English, Scotch, and Mosgtel
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Cloths, &c.,

At the lowest possible price in the city.
Come and judge for yourselves.

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MONUMENTAL WORKS, Near RAILWAY
STATION, CHRISTCHURCH.



H A V I N G on hand a very large stock, I am selling full-sized Marble Head-stones as low as £5. Inspection invited, as the present stock must be sold.
J. B. MANSFIELD.

S I N G E R S E W I N G M A C H I N E S

Sales in 1882 ... 603,292 Machines
" 1881 ... 561,036 "

Increase ... 42,256



Three out of every four Machines sold in the world are Singer's.

UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED
FIRST PRIZES !!

And at
CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION
Two Gold and two Silver Medals.

TO BE OBTAINED AT

PER { 2s. 6d. } WEEK.

60 PRINCES STREET
DUNEDIN.

Beware of German and other Imitations

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

before us, and with the knowledge of these flaming posters on the walls, what feeling can be entertained for the wretched woman hemmed in by her own truth and her lies, but one of the deepest commiseration? We ask those newspapers that have been deceived by this wretched woman, to publish these facts.

(Lord Archibald Douglas in the London *Universe*.)

"In the same number she (O'Gorman) said the writer of the article was very ignorant never to have heard of the great O'Gorman trials—that she had brought a great action and gained it. I give her own words, signed by her own hand:

"One of the most celebrated lawsuits of the time was Edith O'Gorman's great case in the Courts of San Francisco, California, in June, 1872, when she brought suit against the Jesuits for libel. Judge Kondebach was the Judge of the court; her counsel, Judge Tyler; counsel for the Jesuits, Cols. Dudley and Barnes, well-known lawyers throughout the United States. The Jesuits, knowing Edith O'Gorman to be four thousand miles from New Jersey, where she lived a nun, bribed sixteen men to perjure themselves by swearing her to be a woman named Fanny Woodward, and not Edith O'Gorman at all. God raised up friends for her in a strange city, in the person of four ladies from Providence, R.I., who knew her and her family intimately. Two of the ladies were schoolmates of hers, one of them her bosom friend before she entered the convent. The testimony of these ladies, and two gentlemen from Australia who had known the woman Fanny Woodward for sixteen years before, brought confusion on the Jesuits, who were fined seven thousand dollars for libel and fifteen thousand dollars for perjury, etc."

"The following week I reproduced these words of hers, with these telegrams:

From	To
Rev. Lord Douglas,	Chief Police
Harrow Road	San Francisco.
London.	

Did Edith O'Gorman ten years since bring and gain libel action against Jesuits?

From	To
P. Crosby,	Rev. Lord Douglas
Chief Police,	Harrow Road,
San Francisco.	London.

Neither action nor judgment against Jesuits.

Her answer to this is lame to a degree. She says now the action was against some men who were tools of the Jesuits. Such an explanation needs no further comment.—I am, yours faithfully,

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS."

(From the *Coventry Herald*.)

"The rabid Protestant is well known, and neither intelligence nor charity is his strong point. Nor is the rabid Protestant a favorite public entertainer. For 300 years and more the English people have been hearing about the corruptions of the Church of Rome, yet the Church of Rome continues to present a fairly respectable front to the world, nor are its priests generally reckoned immoral hypocrites. Yet this is the account of the matter given by Miss O'Gorman. Miss O'Gorman is probably wrong. She has had her quarrel with Roman Catholic authorities, and her own account of herself is not the Roman Catholic account. Miss O'Gorman on the surface does not strike one as an engaging person, and it is not difficult to imagine that her 'escape' was facilitated by all the inmates of the convent, including the Superior. A woman who appeals to the prurient curiosity of her own sex by sensational lectures on the Confessional—holding out the prospect of 'astounding revelations' to all who will pay to hear—can hardly be politely characterised. There are no worse enemies of Protestantism than the vulgar slanderers of the Church of Rome."

We may add that on a visit paid by this poor unfortunate creature to Boston, the *Pilot* published its sketch of her miserable career, quoting her letters, and promising to produce the originals if a legal action, which the editor courted, were taken. But Edith, or Biddy, as she was more commonly called, held her tongue and took no action.

The Earl of Kilmorey will move in the next session of Parliament for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy in Ireland.

A danger to Catholics in Scotland is feared to follow in the wake of the recently passed Scotch Secretary Bill. It is said that a demand will be made for a Scottish Minister for Education, the granting of which demand would entrust the management of schools in Scotland to a bigoted anti-Catholic clique in Edinburgh. From this party harsh treatment would, it is believed, be meted out to Catholic schools in the country, and another difficulty would be added to the many Catholics in Scotland have already to contend against. In the Irish Parliamentary party those concerned in this matter would, no doubt, find good friends; and if advantage be not taken of this opportunity of putting their grievance before Parliament, when the time arrives for action the managers of the Catholic schools will have themselves to blame.—*Nation*.

New York, August 14.—The *Times'* Montreal special says:—Father Andre states that "all Canada is proud of Middleton's success and that of the Volunteers, but I must say, at the risk of shocking many whom I love and esteem, that the army dishonored themselves by the shameful pillage which they committed, notwithstanding the General's proclamation to the contrary. I do not speak from hearsay, but from positive facts. I have several times inspected the district around Batouche, and I can affirm that for a distance of twenty-five miles all the houses on the south bank of the Saskatchewan were sacked and plundered, and over twenty of them burned and razed to the ground. The General was humane and kind, but he assisted by his impassivity all the pillaging around him, despite his proclamation. Indeed, as if to encourage others, he himself appropriated a fine horse and vehicle belonging to one Manuel Champagne."

MR DION BOUCICAULT.

A COMPLIMENTARY picnic was tendered to Mr. Boucicault on 29th September by the Irish citizens of Sydney, when about 400 ladies and gentlemen were present. In replying to the toast of "Our Guest" Mr. Boucicault said that he really felt much oppressed by the task laid upon him to in some way justify the encomiums so very unexpectedly laid upon his shoulders by the worthy chairman. Hitherto he had had no idea he was so great a man, and in point of fact he had his doubts about it now. As regarded his literary work, he was quite surprised when he was informed by his friends in Ireland, and especially by the late Duke of Leinster, that his Irish dramas were doing a very great deal of good in England. He assured them no one was more surprised than he when 25 years ago the Duke told him that many people had reformed their ideas of the Irish peasantry from the pictures they had seen on the stage in the "Colleen Bawn." The thing went so far that in the following year her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort visited the Lakes of Killarney where the scenes of "The Colleen Bawn" never took place. He mentioned this because he visited these scenes subsequently, and was taken by the boatmen to all the spots to which the Colleen Bawn was taken by Danny Mann, and to the one where he subsequently drowned her. It was only 12 weeks ago that he entered the Heads of Sydney Harbour, and as he saw around him the lovely panorama gradually developing itself, and reminding him of the Lakes of Killarney, the Lakes of Cumberland, and the head waters of the Susquehanna, he said that he wondered whether the actors were worthy of the scenery, because in great scenic pieces they were not always so. He had seen the Sydney public, 1,500 a night, since he had been here, and should have seen 30,000 of them before his season closed; and he could say that the reputation he had heard of them in New York and London was deserved—that they were the most critical, delicate, and appreciative of audiences. Yet they were most generous, and he could say that he had done his best to please them. The reception he had met with in the theatre had culminated here, and this reception would never be forgotten by him. When he first came to Australia he was struck by the absence of beggars; and he had found that the principal explorers had been Irishmen, and that in the Legislature, at the bar, and in other posts of trust and honour, Irishmen, were to be found. They fled from their native country because there was no hope and no scope for them in it. They left Ireland despairing, but when they entered Sydney harbour they saw there, as it were, the inscription, "All ye who enter here leave despair behind."—(Applause.) And it was the same thing in America. The Irish-American citizens had the same feelings and the same liberty as his hearers had. The fanatical crowd who had caused such excitement lately were but a drop in the bucket, and could not be considered with the Irishmen who were loyal and true. During his stay in America, from the Chief Justice of New York (Mr. Daley) to the Bonanza king of San Francisco (Mr. Mackay) he had met with Irishmen in every position, and he could speak of the benefit to them of self-government, or, as he was going to say, "Home Rule." He would recount to them a little anecdote illustrative of the relations between England and Ireland. When he was in Paris, 30 years ago, a hatter named Gay, whose shop was in the Rue Vivienne, used to take the shape of his customers from the sizes recorded in a large album: but this would not do, any more than English hats would fit Irish heads. In crossing from New York to San Francisco he noticed one remarkable circumstance, and that was that no policeman or soldier was necessary to keep that great people of 55 millions in order. They were kept orderly by their innate respect for their own laws, as was the case in Sydney and Melbourne; whereas in France and Germany he saw nothing but men in uniform and numerous members of the gendarmerie. England seemed to always possess the ambition of geographically belonging to a group of islands off Europe. She had always aspired to preserve the balance of power, and had wasted millions and millions upon it; she had poured out her blood like water; and the only result had been the unification of Germany. Bismarck, if he would but speak would say, "Why turn your face to us in the East, where we hate you, instead of turning to the West, where in America and Australia, you have English-speaking races? Why not make a federal union of English-speaking races?" There should be two or three Pacific cables and several good lines of steamers, to bind the English-speaking races together by their commercial interest—a league of 100 millions of English-speaking people. If there were a war, what would become of the Australian telegraph wires, which would cross the territory of half a dozen hostile nations? Would they not be cut up? Of course they would. But if the Australians had a line across the American Continent it would never be stopped, because war between us and the American nation was impossible.—(Applause.) He thought that such a scheme as this was practical and inevitable. In his wanderings over the world he had found Irishmen everywhere, for the sun never set upon the brogue of his native land. He wished all his hearers increase and prosperity, and that their children and children's children would perpetuate the Irish name.—(Loud applause.)—Sydney paper.

A fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct this evil, and restore the system to natural, regular, and healthy action.

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

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STREETS, DUNEDIN.

The proprietor desires to inform his numerous friends and the general public, that he is prepared to receive Boarders and Visitors. His long connection with the above house is sufficient guarantee that they will find a comfortable home at most reasonable terms. Plunge and Shower Baths.

BEST BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND
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Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika,
Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, and
Ross, leave Springfield for the above places
every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the
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Special to Tourists.—Dunedin to Hokitika
in 3 days.

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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

The Pharmacy,

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

Medicines may be obtained at any hour.

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ren's Friend," etc.

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Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of
patrons, hopes by strict attention to business
to meet with a fair share of Public Patronage
First-class accommodation for Boarders and
Travellers. Terms moderate.

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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and you will have

COMFORT AND SATISFACTION.

As a proof of its Genuineness you will get a

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LOFT AND CO.,

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

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

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

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

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

LADIES extra good E.S. Blocked
fronts, plain, 8s 6d a marvel of cheap-
ness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Invite intending Planters and others
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Nursery in the Valley expires this season.

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WORKING MEN'S TAILORS,

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

Ladies' Riding Habits, Ulsters, etc.; also,
Gentlemen's Light Tweed Waterproof Over-
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materials. Mourning suits on the shortest
notice. Patterns sent free to any address.

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MRS. CARROLL PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers
and Boarders.

All Wines and Spirits of the best known
brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard
Tables.

Good Stabling.

MANDEVILLE HOTEL,

MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. SHEEDY

Would draw special attention to
his stock of
SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND
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Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt
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W. H. MOKERY,

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HAS REMOVED TO NEW CHAMBERS

86 Princes Street

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,

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The "Eclipse" and "New Flag," Christmas
Cards, (great Novelties for sending to the
Home Country) to be had of all Stationers in
town and country. Price, 1s.

P. O. BOX 309.

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

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

Also,
THE 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.

Sbag 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.

T H O M A S H A L L,

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,
165 GEORGE STREET,
Next the National Bank of New Zealand),
DUNEDIN.

RELIABLE TAILORS.

J. AND J. ARTHUR,
No 6 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN

(2nd shop past the Octagon),

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

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. M A R K S,

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

Ladies' Boots a Specialty.

Ladies' and Gent's Worked Slippers made up.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

**KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

KAITANGATA COAL.

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

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

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

Crawford street,
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

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

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

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

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

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, Baker's 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
address in the World at **THROUGH and FIXED
RATES.**

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

Parcels from Dunedin delivered at address
in

	From	From
Gore	Tapuanui	1s upwards
Balclutha	Christchurch	1s 6d
Lawrence	Queenstown	1s 6d
Milton	Auckland	2s 6d
Palmerston	Wellington	2s 6d
Oamaru	Melbourne	4s
Invercargill	Sydney	6s
Waimate	Great Britain	6s
Timaru	Europe	7s 6d
Ashburton	America	10s 6d

And at proportionately low rates in all
other principal Towns in New Zealand, Aus-
tralia, &c.

Complete Tariffs and particulars on appli-
cation.

RECEIVING OFFICES :
NEW YORK—J. F. Downing and Co., 20
Exchange place.

LONDON—W. R. Sutton and Co., Golden
Lane, Barbican, and every Town in Britain.
ELBOURNE—Frederick Tate, Market
street.

CHRISTCHURCH—New Zealand Express
Company, Bedford row.
DUNEDIN (Head Office)—**NEW ZEALAND
EXPRESS COMPANY, 7 MANSE STREET.**

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

The winter supplies of Stout now landing in prime order.

Silverlight Kerosene, 160 test, finest imported white, pure, and brilliant.
 Silver Ray Kerosene, 130 test.
 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.

AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE.

JAMES A. PARK AND COMPANY,
 GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
 COMMISSION AGENTS, AND VALUATORS.

COMMODOUS AUCTION ROOMS
 Open for the Sale of
 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.
 AUCTION ROOMS
 No. 14 STAFFORD STREET. DUNEDIN.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

Mrs. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,

1 PRINCES STREET.
 NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED—
 A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, comprising the best French, German and English makes. Being direct buyers from the manufacturers, thereby saving any middle profit, we are by this means enabled to offer a very large and well-assorted stock much below other houses.

Try the Imperial for the Largest Stock of Walking Shoes.

Try the Imperial for the cheapest Evening Shoes, comprising 50 different patterns.

Try the Imperial brand of colonial-made Boots and Shoes, acknowledged to be the cheapest and most durable in the city.

Every Description of Boots and Shoes made on the premises; fit and quality guaranteed. 5 per cent. Discount allowed on all Cash Purchases.

HARRIS'S IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
 1 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN;
 And 207 Cashel Street, Christchurch.

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 Millinery, less than Sale Prices elsewhere.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUSSEX HOTEL,
 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Billiards, Skittles, Bowling, and Rifle Galleries on the premises.
M. FAGAN,
 Proprietor.

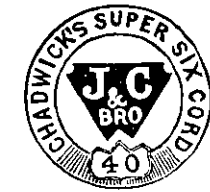
JAMES CUSTON,
 PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,
 &c., &c.,
 WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]
THE OTAGO LABOUR EXCHANGE
 Is still under the management of **JAMES WHYTE.**
 Runholders and farmers may depend on getting good classes of servants at this Office. Country Orders at once attended to.
 Address—No. 2, Rattray street, Dunedin.

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

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

BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT



CHADWICK'S
SUPER SIX CORD
COTTON
 It is unsurpassed.

To be had at all Retail Drapers.
 Sole Wholesale Agents,
SARGOOD SON & EWEN,
 Dunedin, Christchurch, Auckland, Invercargill.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY

Effects Insurances on very description of Property at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES

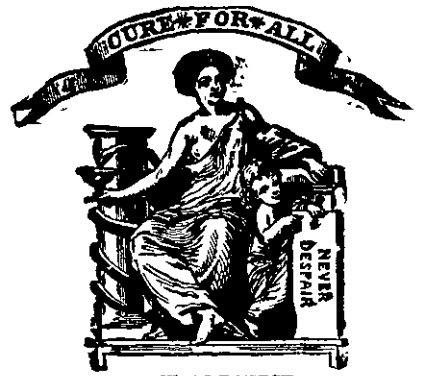
Claims Promptly Settled.
 Office: LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

WANTED KNOWN.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions, Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.
LAMBERT'S
 North-East Valley Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
JAMES HISLOP,

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



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.
 Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London;
 And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language
 Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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 soothing 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 especially useful in cases of tender gums."

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

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

THE CITY BOOT PALACE

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

Note Address

CITY BOOT PALACE,
75 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. MCKAY, Manager.

RACECOURSE HOTEL,
OCEAN BEACH, ST. KILDA.

L. E. RUTLEGE - 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, & 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.

WILLIAM REID

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

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

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

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

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

NATIONAL HOTEL,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
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. ESQUILLANT,
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,

PRINCES STREET,

(Second door from Dowling street.)

DUNE

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 Repair for three years FREE OF CHARGE. Illustrated Catalogues and Samples of Work free from—

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

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

Twin Foes to Life

Are Indigestion and Constipation. Their primary symptoms are among the most distressing of minor human ailments, and a host of diseases, speedily resultant from them, mutually aggravate each other and assail at once the whole machinery of life. Nausea, Foul Breath, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Headaches, Billous Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, and various Skin Disorders, are among the symptoms and maladies caused by derangement of the stomach and bowels.

A Thorough Purgative

medicine is the first necessity for cure. Then the cathartic effect must be maintained, in a mild degree, just sufficient to prevent a recurrence of costiveness, and at the same time the liver, kidneys and stomach must be stimulated and strengthened.

Ayer's Pills

Accomplish this restorative work better than any other medicine. They are searching and thorough, yet mild, in their purgative action. They do not gripe the patient, and do not induce a costive reaction, as is the effect of other cathartics. Withal, they possess special properties, diuretic, hepatic and tonic, of the highest medicinal value and

Absolutely Cure

All diseases proceeding from disorder of the digestive and assimilatory organs. The prompt use of **AYER'S PILLS** to correct the first indications of costiveness, averts the serious illnesses which neglect of that condition would inevitably induce. All irregularities in the action of the bowels—looseness as well as constipation—are beneficially controlled by **AYER'S PILLS**, and for the stimulation of digestive organs weakened by long-continued dyspepsia, one or two of **AYER'S PILLS** daily, after dinner, will do more good than anything else.

Leading Physicians Concede

That **AYER'S PILLS** are the best of all cathartic medicines, and many practitioners, of the highest standing, customarily prescribe them.

AYER'S PILLS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[Analytical Chemists.]

For sale by all Druggists.

LAW, SOMNER & CO.

GENUINE SEEDS.



GENUINE SEEDS.

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Every Description of Trees, Plants and Seeds. Priced Catalogues on application.

VIOLINS. VIOLINS.

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.

N.Z. TABLET COUPON.

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

(Signed)

OAKDEN & HOWELL,
Dunedin.

N.B.—All instruments tested before leaving Premises.

OAKDEN & HOWELL

COALS FOR CASH.

	Per Ton.	1/2-Ton.	1/4-Ton.
Walton Park Coal	17s	8s 6d	4s 6d
Kaitangata do.	25s	13s	6s 6d
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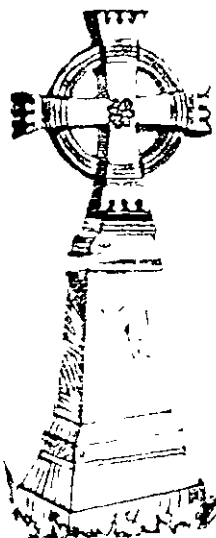
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