

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Premier delivered an address to his constituents at East Dunedin on Friday evening. A very eloquent speech. A long address it was, as we see by the number of columns the reports of it occupy in the daily papers, and we are told by several newspaper writers that it was an eloquent address. And let us admire the great qualities of a statesman who can be eloquent in a speech, humdrum in tone, awkward in style, and in language indifferent, or, in some passages, excessively bad. This is a feat which we all must admit no ordinary speaker could perform, and it necessarily marks out the man capable of it as being a very distinguished person indeed. As to the substance of the speech, it contained a justification and a glorification of everything the Ministry had done since they came into office, and if the Colony is not now in a prosperous condition, with the high-road of progress stretched out straight and without any impediment whatever before it, the fault must be decidedly that of the times or the country, and the Cabinet are not in the least accountable for it. The Cabinet did everything of the very best, and if occasionally their proposals were defeated, they even submitted to the defeat in a way that could not be surpassed, and that, at least, showed an example to the Colony, which, if properly used, might have a very improving effect on the "tricks and the manners" of the people generally. Mr. Stout did nothing towards explaining the accommodating spirit in question, but, no doubt, he rightly concluded that the matter had explained itself. But are we to understand that Mr. Stout's principles have lately undergone, or are now undergoing, a radical change? Or how comes it otherwise that he admitted some goal to exist towards which the proposal to put 2d a pound on tea forced people to believe the country was going straight, and which he declined to name? We know what such a goal would be for ordinary people, and how they might perhaps think it unfit for mention in ears polite. But why should Mr. Stout shrink from mentioning the name of a place that does not exist, or the chief inhabitant of that non-existent place—as mythical as the place itself? There is a mystery here almost as great as that relating to the breaking-in of the knowledge of good and evil on the mind of the primeval man, and in the return of Mr. Stout's mind towards the Christian ideal alone can we explain it. Nor let us be surprised if that solution prove the truth, for Mr. Stout's mind has ere now suffered a strange reversal—if we are to judge by his printed pamphlets—and it may suffer still another. Perhaps the compromise lately made by the revisionists has produced its effect, and Mr. Stout may accord to *sheol* a favour or a disregard denied to the abode more grossly named. And let not such speculations be considered trifling, for what can be more worthy of man than to search through the depths of a profound mind. Points of eloquence, besides, are deserving of study, and more particularly if they be found under difficult conditions. But there are more things than one in this address to lead us to suspect some radical change in the disposition of the speaker. There is, for example, a joke to be found in its course, and, although it be an old one, is not a joke always a joke? If Mr. Stout, moreover, could not act the part of an augur towards a Scotch audience, and drive a joke into their perceptions, who could possibly do so? Are they not his own particular "oyster"? He told them, then, of that Irishman, who, on landing in New York, made inquiries as to the existence of a Government merely in order that he might declare himself "agin it," and his audience laughed loudly. Our Premier grows mirthful as well as Christian, and a promise of good things rises before our hopeful view. What shall we not have when the solidity of our chief philosopher becomes tempered by a mirthful strain. Verily, feathers of lead will seem to us no longer impossible. Our Premier, nevertheless, gives us also signs that he still remains all himself. See, for example, that quotation which he gives us from a French writer, relative to the functions of the State:—"Perhaps one of its main functions is to maintain individual rights." But who more than our Premier interferes with, and tyrannises over the rights of individuals? What dearer or more sacred right has the individual than that which the parent

claims to control the education of the child? But there, by every hearth-stone, except that whose owners accept the godless system, stands Mr. Stout grappling with the right and endeavouring to overthrow it. A man, however, who can be eloquent without advantages of style, language, or delivery, may be liberal without generosity, honest without justice, and true without sincerity or consistency. It is Mr. Stout's good fortune, indeed, to be before the public as the possessor of much that wants some necessary constituent part, and in his own person to make a very practical denial of the principle of contradiction. He is to be congratulated on his remarkable position, whatever may be said as to those who have placed him in it.

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN. THE arguments against Home Rule employed by its chief opponents grow weaker as the time goes by. The whole stock of plausible argument, in fact, has been exhausted, and pleas are resorted to that only serve to show the hopelessness of the cause in which they are advanced. When a newspaper like the *Times*, for example, takes to wild exaggeration, it may be at once seen that the cause, so far at least as reason and justice are concerned, can no longer be upheld. And that was very notably the case in a leader in which the newspaper alluded to dealt with Mr. Parnell's speech at the meeting of the League in Dublin, quoted in our issue of last week. Take the following passage for instance. "One half of Ireland, and that the prosperous, industrial, and intelligent half, would not have an Irish Parliament at any price, and would even, we suspect, make the wire-pulling business considerably less comfortable than Mr. Parnell expects, if the arm of English authority were withdrawn and fair-play allowed all round." The Orangemen of the North, therefore, form one half of Ireland, whereas the whole Protestant population of the country do not amount to one fifth of the people. The assertion is monstrous, and brings ridicule only on the paper in which it appears as well as on the cause in support of which it is advanced. And again, although it is true that Ulster contains the industrial portion of the population for the most part, and that as a result of English misrule and tyranny to which any English writer might well be ashamed to draw attention, certain statistics lately published in the *Dublin Freeman*, and already quoted by us, prove beyond all possibility of denial that the industrial province *par excellence* by no means takes precedence through a very marked prosperity, but that its towns as a whole do not surpass in an unmeasured manner those of the other parts of Ireland, while several of them are inferior to towns of an equal population in other places. In fact, there are good reasons to assume that had the other parts of the country possessed the advantages as to tenant-right and industrial pursuits owned by Ulster their people would have made better use of them than has been made by the inhabitants of the North. And as to the superior intelligence of these people, it simply does not exist. East West, and South, the people are keen-witted, and only need the provisions of a good government to profit by the intelligence they possess in so marked a degree. The implied threat, moreover, that the "one half of Ireland," that is an Orange minority, fair-play being allowed to all, could successfully disturb the peace of the country is absurd.—It is, in addition, nothing short of an insult to the British army itself, so large a force of which has been quartered in Ireland for the purpose of keeping down the unarmed people. And let us remember how many soldiers it took to protect the gallant Orange expedition that went to the rescue of the unhappy Captain Boycott, now, by a curious change, one of the most popular men in the county Mayo. With fair play all round, the Orangemen would not wag a finger, and as to their tongues, no one would care a pin about their empty brag. But when the *Times* stoops to such an argument as this we may see plainly how the matter stands. A leader in a later edition makes things still clearer, and in it the declaration is plainly made that there is no valid argument against home rule. The Neronic maxim is openly employed, *Pro ratione sit voluntas*. "But the concession of Irish independence is an impossibility," says the *Times*, "not because Lord Hartington or any other politician says so, but because England is stronger than Ireland, and is resolved on this point, at any rate, to make her strength prevail. The question is entirely outside the sphere of Parliamentary tactics. The independence of Ireland is not to be obtained from Parliament, and cannot be extorted by force. It is, therefore,

an impossibility, if ever there was one, and no good can come of pretending that it is anything else." We can understand, how the speech of Vice-President Hendricks breaking in upon the state of mind thus expressed proved highly aggravating, and how the unwelcome evidence that lookers-on, whose opinion could not be passed over as a matter of indifference, were conscious of the true state of the case and deeply interested in its right issue gave rise to a very disagreeable state of consternation indeed. The matter, then, has come to wild, senseless, exaggeration, and undisguised bullying, and every veil of plausibility and decency has been cast aside. We shall see how all this will work in the end.

ONE of the chief accusations brought against English rule in Ireland is the destruction caused by it to the industries of the country. This is not denied. It is acknowledged on every hand, and it is generally assumed that, at least, that part of

the bad past is repented for, and its memory held in horror by every honest Englishman. And yet a plea, a chief plea that is urged against the concession of Home Rule, has a leaning in a similar direction, and is also aimed at the injury of Ireland through industrial pursuits. The legislation of the past destroyed industries that already existed, and, one after another, put an end to them all, with the exception of the linen-trade of Ulster. Legislation to-day aims at preventing the renewal of Irish industrial pursuits, and it is for this end that in many or most instances, perhaps, so strong an opposition is shown to the national party. The fear has arisen once more of Irish competition, and no effort will be left untried in order to thwart a measure that would lead to the revival of Irish trade. There is a fear that if Home Rule were granted one of its first measures would be the adoption of a tariff for the protection of Irish manufactures and against this the whole force on a formidable English party will be employed. Indeed, there is reason to believe that in this way the strongest opposition to the Irish cause may be secured, and probably the coming elections in England will be largely influenced by such an argument. The matter does not, however, lie altogether in the hands of those whose interests will lead them to deal with it in England. There is a certain way in which the Irish people, if they find their lawful aspirations so impeded, may make their weight felt by those people who for their selfish ends are seeking to injure them. It will be in the power of people in Ireland absolutely to refuse to take English goods, and there are now abundant rival markets from which they may derive a supply—as well as every prospect of the increase of such markets. Nor can it be doubted, seeing how steadfast they have been, and how long and fully they have now held together, but that, if the national leaders make the recommendation to them, they will act upon it. It may be a difficult thing to do, and many temptations may arise to withdraw them from carrying it out, but with the certain knowledge that the fate of their country depends upon their action, they are certainly equal to the task. It will, moreover, be in the power of Irishmen and their friends abroad to boycott English goods—a thing that has already been done in America by them, and, in our opinion not altogether justifiably so far, but which, with the knowledge that Ireland is being sacrificed to the interests of English trade will be done systematically, generally, and with all possible justification. English manufacturers and merchants, have no longer the whole matter in their own hands, and however faithfully they follow in the path of their predecessors, by appealing, according to the changed circumstances of the times, to the legislature to sacrifice the interests of Ireland once more to those of the Sister Kingdom, they can succeed only in inflicting an injury upon themselves. In this case the past may try to repeat itself, and we may be given a proof of the nature of that good will professed by many Englishmen towards Ireland and of the repentance for the past that obtains among them. But Ireland is no longer bound and helpless at a tyrant's feet. Her people both at home and abroad have now the power to help her, and they surely do not lack the will. It will not be safe to put them to the trial.

STUPID BOASTING. In turning over the leaves of evangelical publications as we occasionally do, nothing that we meet with gives us more amusement than the constant repetition that still goes on concerning the conversion to the saving truths of the Protestant Gospel of crowds of Catholic people. In every part of Europe it would seem, the good work is proceeding, as it has gone on since the beginning of the century, and the only wonder is how a Catholic church in any Continental or Irish parish still preserves its congregation. Experience, however, has taught us the value of such boasts, and we have long had a certain knowledge that the newly-formed Protestant communities consisted chiefly of thin air—a material that could by no means support the poor missionaries in anything like a comfortable or becoming manner. We, on the contrary, receive many proofs of the decay of the system which idle people foolishly represent as spreading among Catholic peoples, and it is certain that it is on the

decline, and that at a rapid rate, in Protestant countries themselves. We lately, for example, saw on reliable testimony, the degree in which Protestant worship is neglected, in London and in the American cities. And we now receive some particulars to a similar effect from the Swiss correspondent of the *London Times*. He gives us the details of the manner in which the Salvation Army has been dealt with by the authorities of Canton Zurich, and which show a degree of intolerance out of character with all Protestant professions. The Salvation Army, moreover, although it may seem fanatical, or even profane and scandalous to Catholic eyes, has nothing in it to which the Protestant has any right to object, or to which he would object most probably, if he were still sincere in the profession of his creed. It simply carries out its right of private interpretation to a logical conclusion, and bases all its doings on the teaching of the "Word." The movement against it, therefore, in any Protestant country is evidently that inspired by rationalistic leanings and it is evidently to such a course that the correspondent of the *Times* ascribes it in Switzerland:—"Acts of intolerance which have lately taken place elsewhere," he says, "than in Canton Zurich show that not the proceedings of the Salvationists alone, but any unusual display of religious zeal—it might almost be said of religious faith—is apt to rouse the ire of the authorities and render them oblivious to the communal rights of Swiss citizens." He gives us, besides, the case of a female teacher, a member of the National Protestant Church who, in Canton Neuchâtel, was dismissed from her situation by the Council of State on a complaint from the Board of Education because she had distributed copies of a certain religious publication in a railway carriage:—"Another significant illustration of the direction in which public opinion in Switzerland is drifting," he says, "is the fact that the Faculty of Theology of Zurich University does not possess at present a single orthodox professor. Little more than 40 years ago the appointment of Strauss, the author of 'Leben Jesu,' to a chair in the same Faculty roused so much popular opposition that the Government which appointed him were compelled to resign and Strauss himself had to leave the Canton. If he still lived and it were possible for him to return he would be hailed as a hero and receive the highest honours which it is in the power of the Government and the University to bestow." While Protestantism, therefore, is pursuing its natural course and reaching its due development in rationalism, it is folly, even if it were not untrue, to talk of numerous conversions to its ranks from those of the Catholic Church. It cannot hold its own at home, and what hope is there that it can successfully wage war outside of its particular realms?

DION BOUTICAULT. AFTER an interval of close upon twenty-five years we have this week renewed our acquaintance with Mr. Dion Boucicault, as he appears upon the stage. We have with wonder, and very much pleasure found him to all appearances as youthful as of yore, as full of life and spirit, as lithe and active, and as untouched in voice as in gesture or motion by the hand of time. It is not necessary for us to enter upon a panegyric of an actor, whose fame is world-wide and who for the last quarter of a century has delighted people of all classes and countries, and especially brought into prominence and favour the better features that abound in the Irish character, and are chief among those things that bind the Irishman to his native country, and make its memories so dear to him wherever he may be placed. To Mr. Boucicault many honours belong, but men of our race at least will easily admit that the principal one of them all is that of having been the first to claim justice before the world for the Irish character and by placing it as it actually exists upon the stage to make strong prevailing prejudices impossible. Men of every race will acknowledge that a debt is due to the author who vindicates the truth and teaches his fellow men to discern beauty and nobility where they had believed that nothing but what was perhaps amusing, though at best contemptible, could be found. And as to the stage Irishman as he existed before Mr. Boucicault planned and wrought out into perfection the true picture by whom he has been replaced, those who even found him amusing may themselves come in for no small share of blame as there certainly was need of some baser element in the spectator who could take pleasure in a display of blundering and drunkenness, and unfathomable vulgarity. It was a revelation to the English public to find such a wretch replaced by the characters drawn by the master-hand of Dion Boucicault; by Myles na Coppaleen with his brave endurance of his great sorrow, and his self-sacrificing devotion; by Conn the Shaughraun, the wild sportsman of the west, with his jocular view of life, his irrepressible lightness of heart and his courage and manliness; a rake, if you will, but the most lovable of rakes, and a friend faithful to the verge of the grave and beyond it; or again, by Shaun the Post, a milder, steadier, softer, but not less manly, Conn, bearing to him the resemblance that may well obtain between men of the same class and race, yet showing all the marks of difference that the highest talent in an author alone can bring out. Whether by author or actor the difficulty to be overcome in this respect is immense. The critics, for example, ascribe to Miss Austen as one of her chief merits the manner in which she depicts the variations of

character in men of similar kind and calling, the curates described by her, and Mr. Boucicault doubly deserves a like praise for the work done by him both in his study and on the stage. He has given us Nature's gentleman as we ourselves have known him in Ireland under many forms, and of various dispositions—but true and manly, and above all refined at heart, whatever might be the roughness or wildness of his outside. That the effect produced by Mr. Boucicault's work in England and the results that followed in creating a sympathy for Ireland have not been exaggerated we have seen quite enough during this past week to assure us. A large audience every night has been enthusiastic in applauding these scenes of Irish life, and incidents relating to Irish "sedition." We all of us were Jacobites when we read the Waverley Novels, and in like manner, Mr. Boucicault's audiences, whatever may be the manner of their composition, are for the time being Fenians or Irish rebels of the last century, and something of the impression undoubtedly remains behind. A generous and sterling people such as that of Great Britain, with all their faults, still are cannot give way to such feelings without retaining some remnant of them, and we can well believe that the pity and interest that remained could not fail to exercise an influence in favour of the political prisoners. That kind thoughts towards the Irish people generally arise from witnessing these plays, we ourselves heard a token the other night. It was during the play of Arrah na Pogue and a member of the audience speaking to a friend about Shaun remarked "He says such pretty things as I think that Irish people always do." In Mr. Boucicault, therefore, we have not only the writer of genius and the perfect actor, but a man who in a very useful way and one to be widely felt has been the benefactor of the Irish race. The support accorded to Mr. Boucicault by Mrs. Boucicault and the members of Messrs. McMahon and Leitch's company has been very effective. Mrs. Boucicault gives an admirable representation of the frank unaffected Irish girl, in trouble and perplexity for the most part, but sustained by a high spirit set off by a spice of mischief. Her Claire Ffolliott is exceptionally good. Miss Kate Douglas acts with great intelligence as the peasant girl, and does not over-do the brogue. Mr. W. Hubert makes a particularly detestable Harvey Duff, and Michael Feehey, and satisfies all our feelings as to the characters in question, and those they typify. Messrs. Appleton, Vernon, Gerald and Balfe also do ample justice to the parts committed to them, and all the other members of the company deserve a full meed of praise. The plays are admirably mounted and nothing has been left undone by the management to secure the enjoyment of the audience.

**CONFUSION.** POSITIVELY the philosophy of the times is full of confusion and disturbance. There is no trusting it, and if we must look altogether to it for guidance

the ditch in which we may eventually find ourselves will probably be both broad and deep. We have been expecting all kinds of fine things to arise from the march of knowledge. Philosophers among ourselves of all calibres, from the utmost Benemoth to the slim youth—mentally considered of course, who is among the pundits as Mr. Winkle was among sportsmen, or Mr. Tupman among beaux, have not ceased to promise that as enlightenment developed itself was or by them and their followers developed, more and more, all that was rusty and worthless in the past should be destroyed and everything that is supernal and belongs to the empyrean should become as common as blackberries, not that they are by any means common in New Zealand, but that is beside the question. It is embarrassing, therefore, of the leaders of the philosophic sect to contradict the promises that are so plentifully made by their followers among ourselves and to give us reason to doubt as to whether those followers are, indeed, as they are by no means backward in boasting, the pioneers of a better civilisation, and of a period of fulfilled hopes. If they are not so, in fact, we are driven upon an unpleasing doubt, for, unless those who talk like whales can show themselves to be in fact something more than mere little fishes, the place that is theirs by right is not one to be much admired. The colony, in short, has a right to call on our philosophers for reassurance, and for some proof that they have not all along been fooling us.—Nobody need ask them to render an account of their having made fools of themselves for were they not free agents and unaccountable, and the freaks of nature, moreover, are not to be called in question, and besides, as we shall see further on, the best of thoughts, and how could our philosophers have any others? are not to be accounted for. But here is one of the leading philosophers of the day, a very prince among the men who hold no creed, and who yet assures us that the acquisition of knowledge bids fair to play the mischief with the future of the world. And this prediction, indeed is even worse than that of Mr. Proctor's comet, which is exploded now but some years ago made us believe to our consternation that progress was about to be removed to a position in which all its efforts must be commenced anew. Surely it is something much worse to find that progress must go on but that it will bring with it deterioration and catastrophe. All our feelings, we say, are reversed, all the lights of our lyceums are mere dips, and darkness grows visible. Confusion and disturbance emanating from philosophy are the order of the day Will

Mr. Stout never again leave off trifling with politics, and, returning to his native depths, set all this right for us once more? Here is M. Renan, then, who says that with advancing knowledge all the good that is in the world must go clearly and cleverly out of it. "A race," he says, "gives its flower when it emerges from oblivion. The brilliant intellectual developments proceed from a vast foundation of unconsciousness, I would almost say from vast reservoirs of ignorance." And, again, he says, "I dread for humanity the day when knowledge shall have penetrated all its strata. Whence, then, would come the instinctive sentiments—bravery, which is so essentially hereditary, that noble love which has nothing to do with reflection, all those thoughts which are not to be accounted for, which are in us, yet independent of us, and form the best part of the appanage of a race and of a nation?" Knowledge, then, must prove the destruction of the nobler world, and the lie direct is given to all the promises that have been made to us. A cowardly, unloving, race must arise, all of whose thoughts shall be accounted for and measured out exactly. We must admit, meantime, that in philosophic circles especially the thoughts hitherto expressed have been wholly unaccounted for, unaccountable, and dependent on the Lord knows what. Our philosophic circles, moreover—the sun itself of intellectual developments—founded on unconsciousness—and, faith, we always thought they did not know what on earth they were talking about—have proceeded from vast reservoirs of ignorance. Are we not confirmed, indeed, in an oft-repeated judgment? But have we discovered in these foundations revealed by M. Renan the source of all the confusion and disturbance that trouble us? Or whence come these divisions, and who of all the sons of the philosophers, or even of their fathers—or grandmothers, for are they not all of a piece?—shall furnish us with a trusty guide? The philosophic ditch is wide and deep, and very muddy; who shall protect us against it?

### A FOOLHARDY FEAT.

A GENTLEMAN who came in on the Northern Pacific Railroad yesterday adds another to the list of startling "cowboy stories of the wild west." When the train stopped at Medora, the headquarters of the Marquis of Mores and Theodore Roosevelt, some ten or a dozen cowboys, mounted on their typical horses of the plains, were cutting all kinds of capers and giving a sort of free show for the edification and amusement of the citizens and passengers. The boys had just come in from a round up, and were flush with money and considerably flushed with Dakota tanglefoot. The railroad bridge which spans the Little Missouri river at this point is at least 100ft. above the surface of the water. To enable footmen to cross a narrow plank-walk—not more than two feet wide—is laid along on the ties, from shore to shore, in the centre of the bridge. It requires steady nerve for a man to make the trip successfully, without losing his balance and falling through between the ties into the river far below, which, of course, would mean certain death. Two of the cowboys, more reckless than their companions, rode their horses upon the track at a rapid gait, and then, in single file, dashed on the bridge and made for the other side, flying along the narrow plank walk just as if they were racing across the prairie after an obstreperous bovine.

The spectators were thrilled with horror, and expected to see the two daring men dashed to death at every jump the horses made. The riders yelled vociferously, and rode with the same easy confidence they always display when at home on the plains. One of them was somewhat in advance of the other, and the passengers were astonished and their suspense greatly relieved when he reached the other side safely and gave vent to a regular yell of triumph. But his companion was not so lucky. He was within thirty yards of the end of the bridge, going at full speed, when the horse stumbled. The rider was seen to sway to and fro for a few seconds and to make a desperate effort to pull the animal on its feet again, and then both went down in a heap. The crowd of lookers on, with one impulse, gave vent to a cry of terror, and a number of people started out on the bridge to render assistance to the seemingly unfortunate fellow. But almost immediately the fallen cowboy arose, helped the horse upon its feet in some miraculous way, mounted, and cleared the remaining space with a rush, yelled like a demon as he flew down the track on the other side, in hot pursuit of his companion, who was almost out of sight, and running as if he were trying to get out of the way of a cyclone. If horse or rider was injured neither showed signs of it from the distance that intervened. Evidently the horse fell over on its side on the board walk and managed to keep its legs free from the spaces between the ties, thus saving itself from serious injury. It was one of the most foolhardy feats on record.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Feeble ladies, aged persons, weakly children, persons of sedentary habits, all need American Col's Hop Bitters daily. Believe.

London *Truth*, discussing recent Irish agricultural statistics, says: "I give it as my deliberate opinion that the inhabitants of Arranmore ought, in justice, to pay no rent whatever. There is nothing in Arran of any value at all which is not been fished up out of the sea by the poor people. The island is as much theirs as if they had made it with their own hands. With their own hands they have, most truly and literally, made it, so far as it is a place capable of supporting human life. They ought to stand absolutely rent free. I declare, if I were an Arran fisherman, I would sooner throw my rent into the Atlantic Ocean than pay it to any landlord whatever. Arran is, no doubt, an extreme sample, but what is true of Arran to the fullest extent is true also, in a somewhat lesser degree, of all the islands, and of very many other parts of Ireland."

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

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

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Well-ing-ton.	Leave New Ply-mouth.	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames	Leave Auck-land.	Arrive London.
Jan 3	Jan 4	Jan 5	Jan 3	Jan 5	Jan 6	Feb 13
Jan 31	Feb 1	Feb 2	Jan 31	Feb 2	Feb 3	Mar 13
Feb 28	Mar 1	Feb 28	Feb 28	Mar 2	Mar 3	April 10
Mar 28	Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 28	Mar 30	Mar 31	May 8
April 25	April 26	April 27	April 25	April 27	April 28	June 5
May 23	May 24	May 25	May 23	May 25	May 26	July 3
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 20	June 22	June 23	July 31
July 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).

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## THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

## CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued)

"THAT is true," said Paul dryly. "It is a view of the matter which I did not take before; but then—suppose I turn into a miser, and some bold kinsman comes forward and murders me? It might be wiser to take the thing into my own hands?"

"Nonsense!" said Katherine. "I forbid you to ruin yourself by anything so silly. Have a little patience, and don't believe in bogies. The old man will die, and you will get possession of all the wealth. You will leave this mouldy place and become a great man in England, where taste and money are appreciated. You are cultivated and accomplished. You can have your will of all the good things of the world. You may marry the handsomest woman of your time—but oh, I forgot! I beg your pardon!" and Katherine glanced at May, and laughed in make-believe confusion.

But May was bravely at her post, and out-laughed her. "Go on please," she said blithely. "Go on, and finish the story. We must let nothing interfere with the hero's grandeur. You must wed him to a princess—unless, indeed, you can find an unmarried queen. You are bound not to stop until you have placed him on a throne."

"I am bound to no such thing!" said Katherine pettishly. "And he shall not go on a throne, for kings are wretched creatures."

"Well," said May, "that does not prove that your hero may not be a king. You have not done anything for him yet to prevent his being a very wretched creature; but all I say is this, that I hope he will be allowed to look after his poor subjects in these parts. There is a long account due to them from the forefathers of his majesty. We will include the setting of this among the pleasures you have mentioned."

Katherine laughed a cynical laugh. "No, indeed!" she said, "no such thing! My hero shall send Tober-evil to the hammer. He shall fly from this land of beggars and of bogs. He shall revel in his inheritance, not squander it for nothing."

"We talk about 'my hero,' and 'my hero,'" said May, smilingly; "but the heir of Tober-evil must declare for himself. Let him speak and say if he will turn his back upon his people!"

Both bright pair of eyes were turned on Paul. May's with more eagerness and anxiety lurking in them than their owner cared that they should betray. Paul grew troubled and embarrassed under their gaze.

"I don't know," he said; "I am not prepared to declare; but I am not sure that the wisest plan for the future master of Tober-evil would not be to get rid of the whole thing, and leave the curse and the woods to rot or flourish as they please."

May grew pale; but she answered readily, before Katherine had time to speak.

"Well, there will be time enough to decide when the right moment comes. In the meantime, is it not time that this meeting should break up?"

And the meeting did break up. Katherine had achieved triumph enough to last her for one night, and went singing down the cloisters to her chamber. She sang her light song while she unbound her golden hair, and put off her jewels and her laces and her gown of glittering silk; and she fell asleep smiling, and dreamt that May was weeping at her door, but she would not let her in. Yet May was not weeping, only lying awake in pain, with wide-open eyes and fiercely throbbing heart; for tears could not save Paul, however strength and courage might.

All the courage was needed, and needed yet more urgently as days and weeks went on. The change in Paul became more marked, and Katherine's subtle power gathered closer round him, while her cunning boldness kept him farther out of the reach of May's wholesome influence. Her conversation ran upon money and power, upon the folly of a man's not enjoying whatever he could touch, upon the uselessness of so-called benevolent endeavours to do good to one's fellow-creatures; and every hour Paul showed a more restless impatience to possess the inheritance which the miser had promised should be his. His temper was altered; every flickering shadow had become a sombre cloud, every gleam of his good old humor appeared only under the guise of a feverish hilarity. Katherine amused him with stories of the gay world, where people did what they pleased without trouble about duty, and in perfect freedom from the thralldom of what stupid people call conscience. She showed him that life in such a dreary corner of the world as this, was no better than that of the mole in the earth; that gaiety and excitement and luxury were the only things that make existence worth having. And when Katherine talked she banished the devil of gloom that tormented his soul, but only that, when she had ceased, seven others might enter in and take possession of it; while May became like some pale spirit hovering on the threshold of this dwelling which had been her own, and kept aloof by the demons that had driven her out.

It had taken three strange months to bring things to this point, and one bleak day in March Katherine took a fancy to walk out by herself, away from Monasterlea, and towards the Woods of Tober-evil. It was a gray morning, with a cold and soot-thick wind; but Katherine was healthy and strong, and clad so as to defy the bitter weather. She was all wrapped up in furs, and carried a gay hat and feathers upon her head. As she walked along the road, people crowded to her, and looked after her; for her beauty shone dazzlingly in the chill of the colorless day.

It seemed to amuse her to be out thus alone, and on an errand of her own; for she laughed pleasantly to herself as she went along. She sometimes looked behind her, but she did not stop at all till she had come to the entrance of the Tober-evil Woods; then she stood still and gazed at them. Katherine Archbold had not the least share of superstition or of poetry in her nature; yet her mind, as she gazed at the trees, was filled with the recollection of the story of their

origin; but she had no shudder for the cruelty of the wholesale murder that had driven their roots into the soil. She was not troubled about freezing mothers and babes, and idly famished men. She thought only of the success of these strong woods which had so forced their roots into the salt, reluctant land, covering many a mile with their mighty limbs. She had a vast admiration for anything that had triumphed, and she gloried in the triumph of the trees.

Having gazed at them, she dived in among them, walking over the meek primroses, and never seeing the young violets. She plunged into the thickets, and amused herself by forcing her way through the underwood, fighting with stubborn branches that barred her way, delighted when she could break them and trample them under foot. The trees thrust her back; but she had her way in spite of them, conveying herself into certain of their fastnesses, where human footstep seldom made its way. She found a pillared chamber of gloom, where the sun could never shine, and by the gradual spread of whose impenetrable roof the faithful light of the stars had been one by one put out. Perpetual darkness reigned in this spot, and there was also a ceaseless sound of disturbance; for the roar of swaying miles of wood surged above and below in continual thunder. Even the mildest airs of heaven seemed to have secret stings, which goaded the Tober-evil Woods unceasingly into motion and sound. The darkness and confusion were very awful in this solitary dungeon, which the trees had made for themselves. It seemed like a meeting-place for evil spirits. Katherine approved of it, and, in order to enjoy herself, took her seat on a fallen trunk over which she had stumbled.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

## TWO CONGENIAL SOULS.

Katherine had not been long in this uncomfortable spot when she heard a sound which, fearless as she was, caused her a momentary shock. To hear a footstep in such a place was startling. Yet there was a cracking of the underwood to be detected through, or rather on the surface of, the roar of the woods. Her eyes being now used to the darkness, distinguished the outline of a woman's form which was groping its way among the bushes. Presently a scream from the new-comer announced fear at the glimmer of Miss Archbold's white furs. The figure fell and cowered on the ground; and Katherine amused herself for some minutes with the terrors of this unknown and silly wretch. Then she touched the prostrate body with the toe of her little boot.

"Get up quickly," she said, "whoever you may be!"

The creature, an old woman, revived at the human voice, and gathered herself grotesquely into a sitting position. They could see each other now, however dimly. Katherine looked like some beautiful fairy, who had chosen for no good end to pay a visit to this spot; the other like some witch in her familiar haunt; for the old woman was ugly, and she was weird. In short, she was Tibbie.

"I know ye now!" she cried; "I know ye now! Ye're Sir John Archbold's daughter from byant the mountain. Many a time I have heard o' the beauty o' yer face, an' the hardness o' yer heart. I know ye by yer hair; for though my eyes is not good, I can see the gine o't. I took ye for an angel, an' I'm not good company for angels—not till my son Con's some way settled to his property. When Simon gives him his rights, then I'll settle to goodness, but people can't get their wills and the grace o' God about them. An' I'm bound to get my will whosoever lends me a hand."

"Come," said Katherine, "this is interesting. My dear wise woman, I thank you for your compliments, and I am delighted to make your acquaintance. You thought you had something good, and you find you have something naughty; so you become quite friendly, and tell me your secrets. Nothing could please me more. It gives me intense pleasure to meet with people who intend to have their will. And who is your boy Con—and what is he to Simon?"

She knew the story well, but chose to hear it from Tibbie.

"He's my sister's own son, an' Simon's nephew," she said. "An' I've sworn an oath on my knees that he shall be master o' Tober-evil. There was a will that was nearly signed when Paul Finiston he cut in an' turned us out o' doors. I've been starvin' yonder with the black-beetles an' the rats; an' I'm bound to have my reward. I'll get back to his kitchen, an' I'll put my boy into Paul's shoes. I've been beggin' on the hills; but it's little I'll think o' that when I've got the money-bags in my clab-bags; an' I'm come this way through the woods in hopes o' meetin' somethin' wicked that'd help me. There do be devils an' bad spirits always livin' in the trees—I'm not afraid o' them if they'd give me a hand; but I'm mortal fearful o' the angels, for they might keep me from my will."

Katherine looked at the creature with admiration. Where in all the land could she meet with anything so congenial as this hag, who had thus avowed a purpose which had made them enemies at once? "For I," thought Katherine, "have determined that Paul Finiston shall be master of Tober-evil, and I am resolved to have my will. And this creature is also bent upon forcing fate, so that he Con shall take his place. Yet we shall be friends in spite of this little difference."

"My dear soul," said she, "sit down on this stump and tell me all about it. I am anxious to hear your plans. What do you mean to do in order to ruin Paul Finiston?"

"I would not tell you," said Tibbie, "only that I know you are hard-hearted. If I thought you soft an' good, I wouldn't open my lips to ye, not if ye prayed me on yer knees. For Paul Finiston's the sort that women likes."

"But he is a fool," said Katherine, "an' impotent, and a beggar, who must be turned by the shoulders out of the country."

Tibbie cowered, and clapped her hands with delight. "Oh murther!" she cried; "you have the party tongue in your head!"

"How do you mean to do it?" asked Katherine. "Don't be afraid to tell me, for there is no one within miles of us. Shall you give him a taste of nightshade, or a little hemlock tea?"

"No," said Tibbie, doubtfully, as if the idea had not startled her, but was familiar to her mind. "I have thought o' that, an' thought o't, an' I'll try another way. I'll do it by a charm. An

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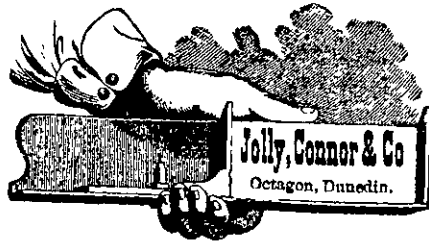
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that's what brought me here to-day. There's roots that does be growin in devil's places like this; an' if ye can catch them, an' keep them, ye may do anything ye like."

"Roots! said Katherine. And what do you do with them?"

"Some needs wan doin', and some another," said Tibbie. "The best of all is a mandrake, for that's a devil in itself. It looks like a little man, and ye hang it up in a corner where it can see ye walkin' about. So long as ye threat it well, it'll bring ye the luck o' the world. I go sarcbing through every bad place in the woods, and on mountains, turnin' up the stones, and glowerin' under the bushes, hopin' to find a mandrake that'll do my will. If I can find him, oh, honey! won't I make my own o' the miser! I'll make the keys dance out o' his pockets, and the money bags dance out o' the holes he has hid them in, an' the goold jump out o' the bags into Tibbie's pockets. I'll make him burn the will that has Paul in it, an' write out another that'll put Con in his place. I'll have all my own way; an' the ould villian may break his heart and die widout me needin' to lift a hand against him."

"Capital!" cried Katherine; but where will you find the mandrake? Are you sure that it grows in this country at all? And suppose it does, don't you know that to suit your purpose it must spring from a murderer's grave? Then, even when it is found, there is danger in getting possession of it. It screams when its root is torn from the earth, and its shriek kills the person who plucks it."

Tibbie's face fell as she listened. "You're larnder nor me," she said. "An' are ye tellin' me the truth?"

"Certainly, the truth," said Katherine.

Tibbie lifted up her voice, and howled with disappointment. "Everythin's agin me," she said, rocking herself dismally; "but I'm not goin' to be baffled. I'll cross the says if ye'll tell me the country where it'll be found. I'll get somebody to pluck it for me that'll not know the harm; for I tell ye that I am bound to get my will."

Katherine stood looking on, while the creature thus bemoaned herself.

"There, now," she said presently, "don't cry any more. I have a mandrake myself, and I will give it to you. It will be no loss to me, for I have everything I want. I like meeting with difficulties, for I have power within myself to break them down. If you like to have the mandrake, I will give it to you."

"Like it!" cried Tibbie. "Is it would I like it, she says? Oh, wirra, wirra! isn't her ladyship gone mad! Like to have the mandrake! Like to get my will! An' they said ye were hard-hearted. Then it's soft-hearted ye are, an' I was a fool to be talkin' to ye. Give away yer luck to wan like to me! If I had it I'd see ye die afore I'd give it to ye."

"Oh, very well!" said Katherine, turning away. "Of course, if you don't want it, I can give it to someone else."

Tibbie uttered a cry. She fell on the ground, and laid hold of Katherine's gown.

"Ladyship, ladyship!" she said, "I meant no harm. It's on'y amazed I was, an' I ax yer honour's pardon. Give me up the mandrake, an' ye may put yer foot on me, an' walk on me. I'll do anything in the world for ye when I have a devil to do my will. Ladyship, ladyship, give me the mandrake!"

"There, then," said Katherine, "I promise that you shall have it; and if ever I should want anything of you I expect you to be friendly. Stay, there is one thing I should like—to see the house of Tobereevil. Bring me there now, and you shall have the mandrake to-morrow. I don't want to see the miser, only his den."

"Well," said Tibbie, who had now got on her feet, and recovered her self-possession, "if ye can creep, an' hould yer tongue, an' if yer shoes don't squeak, I'll take yer through the place. There's little worth seein' for a lady like yerself, but come wid me if you like it. Only don't blame Tibbie if Simon finds ye out."

"Leave that to me," said Katherine; "I'm not afraid of Simon."

Tibbie clasped her hands, and rocked herself with delight. "That's the mandrake," she muttered. "There's nobody can gain-say her wid the mandrake undher her thumb; an' to-morrow it'll be Tibbie's."

So these new friends set to work to extricate themselves from the prison of trees in which they had taken pains to amuse themselves. They groped, and pushed, and fought, until they made their way out into the more open woods, where air and moisture were found plentiful enough, and where the young vegetation was varied and magnificent, the delicate and wholesome growing mingled with the rank and poisonous. Ivy trailed from high branches of trees, making beautiful traps for unwary feet. Grass was long and coarse, being nourished with the giant ferns by creeping sources of the evil well of the legend. Streaks of fiery scarlet shined out here and there from the gloom of greenery, and blackish atmosphere of rotten thickets, announced the brazen beauty of the nightshade. Upon this Katherine pounced, making herself a deathly and brilliant nosegay as she went along; a poisonous sheaf of burning berries for a centre, some stalks of hemlock, some little brown half-rotted nut leaves with blots of yellow and crimson, some black slender twigs, the whole surrounded by a lacework of skeleton oak-leaves. She would have nothing fresh, nothing of the spring; her whim being to make a nosegay out of deadliness and decay.

(To be Continued.)

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## THE LAST SLAVE AUCTION IN ST. LOUIS.

(“Moro” in the *Cleveland Leader*.)

THE last public sale of slaves in St. Louis, Mo., was in January, 1857 or 1858. A Cleveland gentleman who was present recently described the scene to me. The auctioneer was named Lynch, and the sale took place on the courthouse steps. A crowd of 50 or 75 men had collected to bid on the blacks they wanted, and to pick up bargains if any were offered. Well in front, clad in overalls and cowhide boots and ornamented with short black pipes were four Irishmen. They talked among themselves and giped the deep-mouthed auctioneer, Americans and Germans stood about in silence as if the sale of human beings was proper enough. The Irishmen, however, were in for fun as well as mischief. Directly a woman was brought out. She was old and thinly clad.

“How much do I hear for this woman?” screamed the auctioneer.

“Be jabers, he's sellin' his wife,” exclaimed one of the Irishmen loud enough to be heard in the next block.

“That's not his wife, Pat,” said the second Irishman. “She's his mother. Did ye ever see the like?” he continued, turning to his companions. “Just think of a man who'll offer his ould mother to the highest bidder. I suppose ye'll be fur sellin' yer father next,” he screamed to the auctioneer. The crowd yelled with delight and Lynch ordered the slave back to his pen. No one would bid a cent. The good-humoured sarcasm of the merry sons of Ireland was too much for the auctioneer. He coloured up, bit his lips, but wisely held his peace.

A mother and her child were brought out next. The child clung to its mother's neck and hid its innocent face in the folds of a faded red kerchief. The woman evidently was no stranger to the block, for she looked the crowd over with a defiant eye and smiled scornfully when she had taken in the scene.

“A healthy mother and her young one—who will start the bidding?” cried the auctioneer glancing suspiciously at the Irish contingent.

“Well, did ye ever?” said Pat, removing his pipe and drawing his wristband across a wide expanse of mouth. “The bloody thief wants to sell his own sister.”

“It's his wife, sure,” exclaimed a red-haired companion of Pat, “an' the young one she's got is his daughter. See the noses. If his nose isn't like the young one's may St. Peter shut the dure in me face.”

The crowd roared afresh. Lynch glared at the row of Irishmen and vainly asked for an offer. No one would respond, and Pat and his friends continued their jeers.

“Kiss the ould woman before she goes,” said one.

“Bring out yer grandfather and the rest of the family,” cried the second.

“The young one has hair like its lovin' father,” screamed the third.

“Hooray for free America,” screamed the fourth, waving a dilapidated hat above his head.

The spectators laughed immoderately, while Lynch became so furious that he declared the sale at an end, and immediately slunk out of sight, and there were no more auctions of that kind in St. Louis.

Old men, tottering round from rheumatism, kidney trouble, or any weakness, will be made almost new by using American Co.'s Hop Bitters freely. Read.

A late pamphlet published in Montreal and entitled “Biel Patriotism versus Loyalty” says:—“The Province of Quebec is ours. It is our property, and let us say to the English that we intend to keep it. No concession; absolute power for us, French rulers everywhere. No more English Mayors in Montreal, and the French flag must float over the city hall. No more English members of Parliament when our nationality is the most numerous. Let us speak French when we pay and English only when we receive money. Let us try have nothing to do with the English. Let us not lose an opportunity to show them that we are stronger than they are; that we will pay back to them their impertinence, their pomposity, their insults, their display of fanaticism. Let us show ourselves French in the fullest details. We will no longer have men in the city council who oppose the annexation of French municipalities, when the point is to assume forever the domination of our race in Montreal. We have had enough of that enforced loyalty and of those remembrances of a union between two nations, whom an abyss of blood separates. And let our leaders no longer misrepresent the public spirit by joining the English in singing ‘God Save the Queen,’ and protesting their unspeakable loyalty to a country they have never seen.”

Some of the English newspapers are still engaged in the effort to clear the wretched Errington of the disgrace brought upon him by the discovery and publication of his famous letter to Lord Granville. The latest story is that Cardinal Jacobini has stated to a diplomatist who is not named that Errington never spoke to him on the subject of the archbishopric of Dublin. We doubt very much whether the Cardinal ever stated anything of the kind; but, if he did and if the implication is true—viz., that Lord Granville's emissary had no communication with the authorities at the Vatican on the subject of the See of Dublin—the inference is that Errington, with a view of getting his baronetcy, has been fooling Lord Granville to his eyes—has, in plain words, been telling falsehoods about his doings in Rome, and has successfully led the old man to believe they were truths. He has either been playing with the Pope or with the British Government; that is what his letter already referred to establishes. If his friends will have it that the party he really imposed upon was the English Government, we, for our part, do not see how that fact mends his case. He has been a double-dealer and a playactor in any case; and that, apparently, for motives which no one can respect, much less admire. He has acquired a fame which will never die, but which no Irishman, no Catholic, no man of honour would ambition for all he was worth.—*Nation*.

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The Proprietor wishes to inform his friends  
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pared to supply first-class accommodation for  
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Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING  
RANGES.

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Iron Fretwork and General Castings.

Repairs effected.

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DENTISTRY.

H. R O B I N S O N  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No charge for advice.  
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous  
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Address—

Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

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MRS. DICK'S Registry Offices,  
Moray Place, next Criterion Hotel,  
are the oldest and most select offices in  
Dunedin. Governesses, Housekeepers, all  
classes of respectable servants supplied.  
Letters and telegrams receive prompt atten-  
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FURNITURE, BEDDING,  
FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, AND BUG  
WAREHOUSE,  
GENERAL UNDERTAKERS,

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Hearse of modern design, built by Messrs.  
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Charges in all cases will be strictly moderate.  
Orders by letter or telegram will be at-  
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FASHIONABLE AND ANATOMICAL  
BOOTMAKER,  
CORNER ALBANY AND LEITH STREETS,  
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Imported and Colonial Boots, Shoes, etc.,  
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able, durable, neat, and well-fitting, sewn,  
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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.

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PEACOCK HOTEL,  
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ALEXANDER DUNCAN, late of Wai-  
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Trams pass the doors every few minutes  
for the Ocean Beach and Gardens.

Wines, Beers, and Spirits of the best  
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This Hotel is situated in a most central  
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Passengers  
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One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.  
Terms liberal.

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WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,  
IRONMONGERS,

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

Goods charged through our books will be  
at usual prices, while cash buyers will receive  
a substantial reduction during April, May,  
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Inspection will convince that the reduc-  
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KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO  
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High Pressure and Compound Steam  
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Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice  
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Repairs to all kinds of Beaping, Thrashing,  
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 Hostelery offers first-class accommoda-  
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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  
the Best Quality.

Good Stabling attached.

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PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK  
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The Lowest possible Charge made for re-  
pairing. Best workmanship guaranteed.

N.B.—Work done for the trade at regular  
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J. SELBY  
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Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

TO STEAM-USERS.

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

STEAM JET PUMP,

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

WHO USES THEM?

Russian Government have adopted them in  
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Patent Feed Water-heater and Fuel-econo-  
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Special appliances for heating and venti-  
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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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## NEW ENGLAND—OR NEW IRELAND?

THE *New York Nation*, revising the statistics of school attendance in New England, is surprised at the disparity between the numbers of adults and of children, as shown by those figures. It finds that "the radical trouble is that there are not so many children as there used to be," even though the total population is larger. The active, vigorous class of native stock have gone West; the weak and unenterprising, as a rule, have remained home to be outnumbered by the more virile and prolific immigrants. Even of the so-called "native" stock it shows that a large number are grandchildren of people who came from Ireland during the exodus after the famine of 1847, and it forgets, in classifying the older stock as "original Puritans," the immense proportion of Irish settlers in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts who were of pure Irish blood wholly unmixed with Puritan or Pilgrim. Speaking of the present race proportions, it asks, with an amusing interrogative mark:

New England? New Ireland, rather, some Yankees are inclined to rename the region, when they see that the natives of Ireland, and the immediate descendants of immigrants from that island, already number a third of the population in more than one State, and that the chief magistrats of their metropolis is an Irishman. The comparative suddenness of the transformation renders it the more striking, for it has come about within the life-time of a generation. Forty years ago the foreign element in the population was utterly insignificant, and nothing seemed more improbable than that people would see that element constituting half of the inhabitants. The man would have been regarded as a lunatic who had predicted that in 1885 an Irishman would be the Mayor of Boston, while another of the race represented one of the city districts in Congress, and the third delivered the traditional Fourth of July oration under the auspices of the city government.

The amalgamation of this great body of aliens has been the crucial test alike of New England character and of popular government. They have stood the test. The sudden infusion of so much new blood has somewhat disturbed the circulation in the body politic, but it is already evident that the two strains will mingle harmoniously and profitably. A desire for liberal education is developing. From among the thrifty immigrants who have settled in the hill towns and are successfully tilling the lands which native emigrants have deserted in disgust, there are coming Irish students to the colleges of western Massachusetts. Candid Bostonians of the oldest families admit that the city has not in many years had a representative in Congress who showed more independence or displayed better judgment than Leopold Morse, a native of Bavaria. People who questioned the full comprehension of the American idea by the ruling element among the newcomers have been reassured upon reading the thoroughly patriotic oration by Thomas J. Gargan on the Fourth of July last. The Republican majority in the Legislature, controlled by the descendants of the original stock, recently demonstrated their faith in the new blood by conferring vastly increased powers upon the Mayor of Boston, though they knew that the first man to exercise these prerogatives would be a Democratic Irishman—and Hugh O'Brien is more than justifying their confidence. The newer immigrants are evidently going to turn out ultimately as good Americans as the old ones—for, though he is apt to forget it, the Yankee of the longest lineage is himself only the off-spring of an immigrant.

"Maxwell," the St. Louis murderer, turns out to be one Hugh Mr. Brook, son of a national schoolmaster at Hyde, England. His pretence of Irish descent and French birth, as well as of Catholic training, is whole-cloth falsehood. An enthusiastic countryman in St. Louis last week sent him 200dols. as a contribution to a defence fund, signing his letter "An Englishman."—*Pilot*.

What an argument for the separation of Church and State is furnished by the infidel Jules Ferry's desire for their continued union in France! M. Ferry advocates this union on the shameful plea that, so long as the State controls the purse, so long can it restrain the clergy. A Church, poor, dependent, despised, is the ally he covets. He does not fear to declare that he shrinks from seeing the Church win the freedom which is born of poverty, and declares that once released from the ties of the State and with her clergy thrown wholly upon the charity of their flocks, the Church would rise above her difficulties, and be more formidable than ever.—*Pilot*.

"J. P. L." writing upon another subject, says: "I had only returned from the Invalides, where I had been attending the funeral of Admiral Courbet, when I found an invitation sent to me from the archbishop's palace to go to the metropolitan church, Notre Dame, for the solemn service for the officers and soldiers of the army and navy who died in Tonkin. The grand old Gothic church, the first stone of which was laid in the twelfth century, when on the site of the Paris of to-day were woods and forests, evokes in the mind many memorable scenes—the baptism of the king of Rome, the return of the Bourbons, the deaths of the Archbishops, Mgr. de Quélau, Mgr. Affre, Mgr. Sibour, and Mgr. Darboy. It was decorated on this occasion as it was for the service for Pius IX., and looked very imposing. The Cardinal, Mgr. Gubert—whose health, though much improved, is not allowed to go through these long ceremonies—was represented by Mgr. Richard, Archbishop Coadjutor. High Mass was said by Abbe Petit, the "Sectaire-General," or Chancellor, of Cardinal Gubert, and a good friend of Ireland. There must have been about 4,000 people in the church, and among them men of all ranks and positions. While the service was going on, the remains of the admiral were being taken to the station to be forwarded to Abbeville, surrounded by a few of the brave soldiers, quite bronzed from the climate of Tonkin. On Tuesday the body, after coming from a distant country and receiving just homage everywhere, will rest beside those of M. Courbet's own relatives in the cemetery of the town, but will not be the less honoured than if he slept under the dome of the Pantheon or under that of the Invalides."—*Nation*, Sept. 5.

## News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

JUST as the *Arawa* was on the point of sailing from Auckland on Wednesday evening a curiosity dealer named James Glenny was disposing of curios to the firemen in the 'tween decks, when he was suddenly seized by a number of firemen in a dark corridor and held till he was robbed of a watch, greenstone, gold, and quartz of the value of £30. In the darkness he could not identify the assailants, and as the officers could not trace the property the vessel sailed.

Archie Macdonald, the prospector for the Wanganui Goldmining Company, returned yesterday from the King Country. He reports seeing likely country at Rangitoto, but could not wait to prospect thoroughly, as the survey party wanted to go on. He reports fully to the association on Monday. He found the Natives all through very friendly, and did not meet with any opposition.

One hundred thousand trout ova, a present from the Lake Acclimatisation Society to Wellington, have been successfully placed in the Masterton hatching-boxes. This is the largest shipment to the North Island ever attempted. They were brought by Mr. Mackin from Queenstown to Masterton in three days.

In consequence of the success of previous lectures throughout the Colony, Mr. G. A. Sala has relinquished his intention of seeing the Melbourne Cup race, and will again go North. From this he goes to the West Coast, afterwards visiting the chief towns in the North Island and Hot Lakes district.

M. Henri Rochefort demands that M. Jules Ferry be impeached in connection with the conduct of affairs in Tonquin during his administration.

Mr. Goschen, in his electioneering campaign, is vigorously combating the policy of the Radical party.

Troops for service in Burmah have received orders to embark with the least possible delay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, addressing a public meeting at York on Wednesday night, stated that he was hopeful of a peaceful settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty. He added that the European Powers would protect Constantinople from foreign aggression.

SATURDAY.

An unusually large brill was caught off New Brighton yesterday morning, and presented to Sir J. Vogel by the fisherman. In accepting the fish Sir Julius expressed an opinion that a society should be formed in New Zealand similar to the National Fisheries Association of England, to deal with the Government on one hand and the trade on the other, in order to place the fisheries on a thoroughly satisfactory basis. He also advocated the formation of aquariums in the principal towns of the Colony.

It is understood that the Government intend to promote Colonel Whitmore to the rank of brigadier or major-general. This has been considered only right, as commanders in other Colonies are generals, and have not, taken altogether, as many men under their command as Colonel Whitmore.

The majority of the Great Powers have agreed to the proposed conference on the Roumelian question, and the first sitting of the conference will take place on the 26th October.

Ten thousand troops have embarked for Burmah under the command of Major-general Prendergast, V.C.

The reply of the German Government to the representations of Spain on the subject of the former Power's occupation of the Caroline Islands has been officially published. The reply does not discuss the previous claims of Spain, but narrows the affair down to the question of priority of possession, dating from August last.

MONDAY.

A shocking shooting affair occurred at Blenheim on Saturday morning. A boy aged 14, son of a merchant's clerk named Winstanley, pointed a loaded carbine at his brother, a lad of 10, who was lying in bed. The elder boy was unaware that the piece was loaded, but it went off, and his brother's brains were blown out on the pillow, death being instantaneous. The affair was purely a misadventure, the boys were both cadets, and had been at skirmishing drill the previous day, and the elder one had inserted a piece of lead into his carbine for practice at shooting at a mark. He was handling the carbine in his bedroom showing his brother how to drop on one knee to resist cavalry, and the weapon was resting on the floor at half-cock, when it accidentally went off, with the fatal result already described. At the inquest, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

A little boy named James Adams, aged 11 years, was killed at Kilda on Saturday afternoon (says the *Otago Daily Times*) under circumstances which have not up to the present been explained. The lad lived with his parents in Cashel street, St. Kilda, and by his mother's statement left the house on Saturday afternoon to play about the place. No one was with him then, and there is nothing to show that anyone was near him at the time of his death. At about half-past 4 o'clock, within twenty minutes or half-an-hour of his leaving home, a child told Mrs. Adams that the deceased was lying in an open space near the house bleeding. He was discovered on an unfenced section nearly opposite his home, and a few feet off the main road leading from the Bay View Hotel to the St. Kilda Hotel. The lad only breathed a few times, and then died in his mother's arms. Dr. Coughtrey was summoned, and subsequently, at the request of the police, made a *post mortem* examination, the detailed result of which has not transpired. It is known, however, that the cause of death was a rifle bullet, which has entered the right temple, penetrating the skull and brain. The bullet has not passed entirely through the head, and must therefore have been considerably spent. Some rifle practice was going on at the Musselburgh range on Saturday afternoon, but people firing at the butts would aim in an opposite direction. The unfortunate lad was found at nearly 1000 yards from what would be the ordinary firing-stand, and nearly 2000 yards from the butts. It remains, of course, to be

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GIVE GOOD VALUE At such Prices as will DEFY COMPETITION.

A glance at the following few Prices quoted will convince:—Teas in Boxes ... from 12s. 6d. upwards Teas in Packets ... 1s. 6d. per lb. Sugars ... 3d. Sperm Candles ... 8d. Soap ... 6d. per bar Sardines, large size ... 10d. tin Assorted English Sauces, ½ pints ... 6d. bottle And other Groceries too numerous to mention at equally Low Prices. All Goods guaranteed to be of First-class Quality. R. C. PITT was 10 years with MR. S. NASHESKI, High Street, Christchurch; and F. J. MAGUIRE was 5 years with Mr. W. J. FISHER, High Street, Christchurch.

BEST VALUE

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

DUNEDIN

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 room to seat 60 persons, and GRAND BILLIARD ROOM with one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

The SAMPLE and SHOW ROOMS are admitted to be the best in New Zealand, and are kept for the use of Commercial Travellers, free of charge.

There are likewise six Parlors, including two large, well-furnished, Commercial Rooms, suites of rooms for private parties and families, bath-room, and 33 comfortable bed rooms, under the careful superintendence of the landlady.

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

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

Table d'hote at 6 p.m.

Coaches for Kumara and Ross leave the Hotel daily, and for Christchurch on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers certain to be called in time for all coaches and steamers.

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

NOONDAY OIL.

Now Landing, ex Rebecca Crowell, from Boston.

Insist on having NOONDAY OIL from your Grocer.

Get the best—brilliant, safe.

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

Every tin stamped to avoid counterfeits.

To be had from all first-class Grocers.

NOTICE.

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

- MR. JAMES FLYNN ... HEDDON & WREY'S BUSH
M. O'BRIEN ... INVERCARGILL
J. M'CORLEY ... BALCLUTHA
J. GABDINER ... OTAUTAU
T. HOBAN ... WINTON
C. BARRY ... OREPUKI
B. KELIGHER ... NIGHTCAPS.

ascertained whether any person returning from the range recklessly or accidentally discharged his weapon. An inquest is to be held at the St. Kilda Hotel this afternoon, when evidence on the point will no doubt be forthcoming.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, addressed a public meeting at Birmingham on Saturday night. In the course of his speech he stated that war between England and Burmah would probably result in the British annexation of that country, or at any rate in measures of a somewhat similar character.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received the delegations respecting the Roumelian question on Saturday. In his address to them he dwelt with emphasis upon the triple alliance and on the unanimity displayed by the European powers in their desire to restore the *status quo* in the Balkan Peninsula. It is currently reported that the Servian forces have already invaded Bulgarian territory, and that a hostile encounter is imminent.

#### TUESDAY.

At a meeting of the committee of the East and West Coast and Nelson Railway League, held at Christchurch yesterday, it was resolved that the league recommend co-operation between the people of Canterbury, Westland, and Nelson to secure the construction of the line by the Government simultaneously with the Northern Trunk and Otago Central, and advocate the extension of the membership of the league to all parts of the Colony, with a view of securing political support to those members who will advocate the completion of the trunk railway system and the subsequent cessation of further borrowing for public works until the whole railway system has become self-supporting.

Some prospectors on land beyond Kauria Point, near Wade, Auckland, have, it is said, discovered payable gold in the sandstone hills. The Bank of New Zealand's assay of a parcel showed 3oz of gold and 2oz of silver per ton. It has been decided to forward 20 loads to be treated by La Monte's process. The prospectors are confident the ground will pay, as there are millions of tons of sandstone in the hills in front 500 feet high.

Gregan, one of the first Wanganui prospectors, has received a telegram from a Hauraki chief offering him permission to prospect Tuhua, and he has decided to accept the invitation.

The Bishop of Wellington has been requested to preach the sermon in connection with the opening of the Plenary Council, to be held in Sydney on the 13th of next month, under the presidency of Cardinal Moran.

News is to hand that Servian troops have occupied a Bulgarian customhouse situated on the frontier between the two countries.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in his speech at Birmingham, contended that a repetition of the New Guinea affair would cause Australia to secede from the Mother Country. Lord Harrington disputes the right of Australia to complain in the matter of New Guinea, and also protests against the statement that war between England and Burmah will probably result in the annexation of the latter country.

In the case of the boy Adams, supposed to have been shot at St. Kilda, near Dunedin, it transpired at the inquest that his death had been caused by a blow from an iron pin which another boy was swinging at the end of a rope. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Mr. G. A. Sala, writing in reply to a letter signed "Bohemian," which appeared in the Christchurch *Telegraph*, explained his action in connection with the Yorick Club, Melbourne, as follows:—"In the first place, strictly speaking, I have never written to 'one of the Home papers' calling the members of the Yorick Club, Melbourne, 'a set of cads.' I wrote a private note to Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., the editor and proprietor of *Truth*, in which I alluded to the incomprehensibly disgraceful conduct of certain 'cads' connected with the Yorick Club, Melbourne, in striving to injure me in my lecturing tour through the Colonies. Mr. Labouchere, by some strange inadvertence, seems to have treated my private note as a public communication, and I am very glad that he has done so, since I have now the opportunity of vindicating my action with regard to the Yorick Club. The statement that 'towards the small hours' I sent the club a note saying that I was ill and could not attend their dinner, is simply a cowardly and calumnious falsehood. Before eleven in the morning of the day in question I wrote to the secretary of the club to say that I was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, and would be unable to attend the dinner. Before 12 o'clock the secretary had an interview with me in my room at Menzies' Hotel, and heard from me in person the expression of my regret that I was unable to come to dinner. I may just add that for more than 15 years I have been a periodical sufferer from bronchitis and spasmodic asthma. There is not the slightest need for me to dwell in detail on the systematic calumny and misrepresentation to which, ever since the period of the abortive dinner, I have been exposed at the hands of certain 'cads' connected with the Yorick Club, Melbourne."

Information from Burmah states that the war against the Burmese will be commenced on November 11, unless King Theebaw makes submission before that date and agrees to the ultimatum of Mr. Bernard, the Commissioner of British Burmah.

Two hundred and fifty Japanese arrived by steamer at Cooktown. They have been engaged to work on the sugar plantations in Northern Queensland in lieu of Polynesian labourers, who are now unobtainable.

The town of Sennaar, on the Blue Nile, has been captured by the rebels, against whom the Egyptian garrison have held the town for a considerable time past.

The reported crossing of a body of Servian troops into Bulgarian territory is denied. The rumour is believed to be unfounded. The attitude of Greece is now less warlike.

#### THURSDAY.

It is currently reported that a revolution has taken place in Mandalay, and the Burmese King (Theebaw) has been murdered by his subjects. The report, so far, lacks official confirmation.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, announces that it is intended during the next two years to construct nine iron-clads, having a combined tonnage of 80,000 tons.

The French Government are in receipt of dispatches from General De Courcy, commanding the forces in Tonquin, announcing that his troops have succeeded in capturing the Black flag stronghold of Thau Mai, completely dispersing the enemy and occupying the position in force.

In regard to the Roumelian difficulty, King Milan, of Servia, has intimated that he will be content with the restoration of the *status quo ante*. Skirmishes have taken place along the frontier line between the Servian and Bulgarian troops. Diplomats anticipate very little good will result from the conference of the Great Powers on the Roumelian question.

### ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

October 25, 1885.

THE first official visit to St. Patrick's College by his Lordship Bishop Redwood was made on Thursday last, the 22nd inst. The gateway facing Cambridge Terrace was surmounted by an arch of evergreens, under which was written in large letters "Welcome."

His Lordship arrived at the College about noon, and was greeted with hearty cheers by the Fathers and boys, who were drawn up on each side of the avenue facing the building. His Lordship dined with the Fathers and afterwards inspected the College expressing himself surprised and gratified with the great change that had taken place during his absence in Europe.

In the evening, the boys entertained his Lordship with a vocal and instrumental concert, and advantage was taken by the Fathers and pupils to present him with addresses from the Fathers and the boys of the College.

The following are the addresses, the first of which was read by Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., Rector of the College, the other by Master Clement O. Lee:—

"Address to the Right, Rev. Francis Redwood, from the Rector and Fathers of St. Patrick's College.

"May it please your Lordship,—We, the Rector and Fathers of St. Patrick's College, beg to cordially welcome your Lordship on this your first visit, and to lay before you, with the heartiest feelings of joy at your return, the expression of our veneration, our affection and esteem. Knowing the deep and active interest you have taken in founding this College, we are all the more delighted in laying before you the results of our labours since we embarked on our responsible undertaking, and in asking a special blessing for ourselves and our charge. At your bidding, and by your direction, ably seconded by the united aid of a zealous clergy, and a faithful, generous people, this noble pile—the wonder and ornament of the Southern Seas—has, as by the stroke of the enchanter's wand, sprung into existence, clearly foreshadowing for the youth of this Colony a great and brilliant career. Small in numbers as in all beginnings, yet daily receiving accessions to our ranks—*mole parvus spero grandis*,—we have no misgivings as to our future, for God defends the right. The fresh young bud of St. Patrick's College fast bursting into bloom, gives fair and ample promise at no distant date of golden and lasting fruit. Though so recent our beginning, the busy hum of active life quickens our casual glances, mind meets mind in healthy rivalry, discipline, presiding over study and relaxation, exerts its sway over our students. In very truth the lofty ideal elaborated and toiled for by your Lordship, a great Catholic College, where the twin sisters, religion and science, are duly enthroned would seem *un fait accompli*. We rejoice, then, and with reason, as the co-founders of St. Patrick's College, to meet you here on your return from the land of our fathers—the cradle land of sanctity and science—to render an account of our feeble efforts in the responsible work entrusted to us, and to present you, in the person of our pupils, the germs of a great and lasting influence that none of us may measure. We may be allowed to give expression to our admiration of the unflinching stand your Lordship has consistently made against that godless system of so-called education which the highest authority has pronounced intrinsically dangerous to faith and morals, and to our undying adhesion to these principles of true education, of which your Lordship is the advocate. May we not hope that you will often find leisure from amid the many absorbing cares of your office, to come amongst us to cheer our students in their toils, to extend to ourselves your aid, light, and guidance—outcome of your vast acquirements and varied experience—that by your fatherly care, and under your fostering hand, the institute we represent may faithfully fulfil its high purpose, following in the brilliant wake of her elder sisters—those sanctuaries of learning which it is the peculiar glory of the Catholic Church to have planted in every land. It remains for us but to thank your Lordship for shedding in these halls to-day the light of your presence—a stimulus and a stay in our labours of love—and to pray that you may be spared *ad multos annos*, to sway the destinies of this diocese, and to extend to St. Patrick's College your fatherly patronage, the surest omen of success.

"Signed, on behalf of the Rector and Fathers, by

"F. J. WATTERS, S.M., D.D.,

"T. DEVOY, S.M.,

"N. T. CAROLAN, S.M.,

"W. D. GOGGAN, S.M.

"October 22, 1885."

"Address to the Right Rev. Francis Redwood, from the students of St. Patrick's College.—My Lord,—With the liveliest feelings of gladness and a deep sense of the honour you pay us, we, the students of St. Patrick's College, welcome your Lordship to the scene of our daily toil. Your presence here amongst us is an event we have all looked forward to with hope and joy. Now that the happy hour has come we hasten to lay before you, with deepest veneration for your august character, the tribute of our loyalty and love. To you we



**UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.**

The above Company will despatch steamers as under :—

**FOR OAMARU.—BEAUTIFUL STAR, s.s., on Tuesdays and Fridays.**

**FOR LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TABANAKI AND MANUKAU—HAWEA, s.s., on Monday, 2nd November. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.**

**FOR AUCKLAND VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, AND GISBORNE—WAIHORA, s.s., on Wednesday, 4th November. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.**

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**FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTELTON AND WELLINGTON.—HAUROTO s.s., on Tuesday, 3rd November.**

**FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, AND EAST COAST PORTS.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, 11th November. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.**

**FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND.—ARAWATA, s.s., about Monday, 16th November.**

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

Special Cargo and Passenger Service.  
Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

**FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTELTON.—TAIAROA, s.s., on Friday, 6th November. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 4 p.m.**

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

**FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA.—FAUPO, s.s., early.**

OFFICES : Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets.

**BARRETT'S HOTEL,**  
HIGH & MANCHESTER STREETS,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

This New and commodious Hotel occupies a most central position in the best business part of the City, and is in close proximity to the Post Office, Railway Station, etc.

The Rooms being lofty, well-ventilated, and superbly furnished, it offers unrivalled accommodation to Families, Tourists and Travellers.

Those visiting Christchurch will find it to their advantage to inquire for the above Hotel.

JOHN BARRETT, Proprietor.

**JAMES JONES,**  
MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Fountains, Vases, and all kinds of Ornamental Stonework.

J. J. being a Direct Importer of Marble and Granite Monuments, etc., from the cheapest Home Markets, is able to sell at the lowest rates. All kinds of Native Stones,—a large stock always on hand.

**WOOD AND IRON FENCES.**

Designs, with Prices, on Application.

**W. O'SHAUGHNESSY,**  
COAL & FIREWOOD MERCHANT,  
SOUTH BELT, SYDENHAM,  
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Best Newcastle, Westport, Grey & Native Coals.

Black Pine Firewood in Long and Short Lengths.

Bricks, Pipes and Tiles always on hand.

Orders by Post or otherwise punctually attended to.

**VALUABLE TRUTHS.**

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for American Co's.

**HOP BITTERS WILL CURE YOU.**

"If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, American Co's

**HOP BITTERS WILL REVIVE YOU.**

"If you are a Minister, and have over-taxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother worn out with care and work, American Co's

**HOP BITTERS WILL RESTORE YOU.**

"If you are a man of business, or labourer weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work.

**HOP BITTERS WILL STRENGTHEN YOU.**

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

**HOP BITTERS WILL RELIEVE YOU.**

"If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, American Co's

**HOP BITTERS IS WHAT YOU NEED.**

"If you are old and your blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning.

**HOP BITTERS WILL GIVE YOU NEW LIFE AND VIGOUR.**

"HOP BITTERS as made by the American Co., is an elegant, healthy, and refreshing flavouring for sick-room drinks, impure water, etc., rendering them harmless, and sweetening the mouth, and cleansing the stomach."

**CLEANSE, PURIFY AND ENRICH THE BLOOD WITH**

**HOP BITTERS,**

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

None genuine without a bunch of green hops, on white label and Dr. Soule's name blown in bottle, shun all others as vile poisonous stuff.

**G U A N O.**

**CHESTERFIELD ISLAND GUANO.**  
500 TONS.

To LAND about the 10th OCTOBER.

Orders now being booked.

This Guano is now so well and favourably known as the best and cheapest fertiliser obtained, that comment upon its superior qualities is needless.

Testimonials and prices (wholesale) will be forwarded upon applications to

**GEORGE BLYTH and CO.,**

21 Crawford Street,  
Sole Agents for Otago and Southland.



**ANDREW MARTINELLI,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All kinds of repairing done at Moderate Charges.

A. M. keeps the best and largest stock of material in the Southern Hemisphere.

Inspection Invited.

Please Note Address :—  
**FREDERICK STREET (2 doors off George Street).**

**REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY AN**

**AMERICAN WALTHAM**

**WATCH :**

Because they have hardened and tempered Hair Springs.

Because they have hardened and tempered Pinions.

Because they are made on the interchangeable principle, so that if one piece should break it can be replaced by a new one.

**BECAUSE ALL AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES** are warranted, by special certificate, to be made on the most approved principles, and of the best materials.

Agent for Dunedin :

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**PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,**

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D. D. being a thoroughly Practical Watch-maker, is enabled to execute all Repairs at

Moderate Prices :

Watches Cleaned for ...	...	5s
Main Springs ...	...	4s 6d

Jewellery Repaired at Shortest Notice.

N.B.—Particulars relating to **WALTHAM WATCHES** on Deferred Payment, by Post.

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**PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS AND**

**MATTRESS MAKERS,**

**VICTORIA HOUSE, GREAT KING ST.,**

**DUNEDIN.**

Mattresses Re-made equal to New at lowest prices.

**W. PATRICK,**

**MACLAGGAN AND PRINCES STREETS,**

Having purchased drafts of

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will be able to Supply the Public with the finest quality of

**BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, DAIRY-FED PORK, HAMS, and BEACON**

at very reasonable rates.

**SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,**  
ADDINGTON.

**THIS FAMILY HOTEL,** replete with every convenience for Travellers and Boarders, is situated on the important Addington Junction, in close proximity to the Canterbury Sale Yards, Canterbury Agricultural Society's new Show Grounds, and Government Workshops.

Good Stabling, including loose boxes and yards.

Trams pass every half-hour.

P. BURKE.

owe the inestimable boon we here enjoy—of Catholic education undiluted by those poisoned sources that taint the institutes where religion is given a secondary, if any, place, and to mark our deep sense of your fatherly care to share these blessings extending beyond the bourne "whence no traveller returns." From the busy Athens of the South, from the snowy slopes of Westland, from the golden gates of the North, New Zealand has sent its representatives as foundation stones of St. Patrick's College, to testify by our presence its adherence to that principle of Christian and Catholic education of which your Lordship is the determined and unflinching exponent. In the short time we have been within these walls we have learned to make them our home, and to love and revere the good fathers, whose sole aim is to advance our best interests. Our earnest efforts—we know your Lordship counts on them—shall be lovingly and loyally directed to benefit to the full by the advantages showered on us with no niggard hand, that when the battle of life begins we shall be found ready to take our place in the van and vindicate those principles of which this College is the embodiment. We shall always gratefully pray that your Lordship may for many years to come be frequently found amongst us to assist and encourage the students of St. Patrick's College. Signed on behalf of the pupils by

"J. A. McILROY,  
"F. W. REDWOOD.  
"B. M'MAHON.  
"CLEMENT LEE."

The programme of the concert was as follows:—Chorus, "Canadian Boat Song," College Choir; violin solo, "Selections from 'Norma,'" Master J. A. McIlroy; "The Pillar Towers of Ireland," Master J. Sheridan; song, "Silver Threads among the Gold," Master R. Kett; duet, "Osborne Quadrilles," Masters F. Redwood and E. Holley; song, "Take me back to Home and Mother," Master S. Mahoney; "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Master J. Bond Stead; violin solo, "The Old and New Love Waltz," Master J. A. McIlroy; cornet solo, "Cordelia," Master S. Mahoney; song, "Old Black Joe," Master C. Diamond; "The Rising of the Vendee," Master S. Mahoney; violin solo, "Marche aux Flambeaux," Master J. A. McIlroy; chorus, "Auld Lang Syne," College Choir.

His Lordship Dr. Redwood, addressing the company at the close of the entertainment, said that it was a matter of the liveliest consolation to him on his return, to see his hopes and his prayers so eminently realized. He had left home on the summons of the Sovereign Pontiff with no little anxiety, but, thank God, his absence in no way interfered with the successful opening of St. Patrick's College. He expected great things from the professors and students of St. Patrick's College, but the programme that had just been brought to a close, that had been gone through with such success, far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The dream of his life had been to erect a great Catholic College, from which, as from a centre, faith, and truth and virtue would issue; whose halls would offer with these safeguards for faith and morals—of which the present directorate was ample guarantee—the broadest field for intellectual culture, where every science could be taught, and every talent developed. The Holy Father took a deep interest in this College. On his table you would see a photograph of this building. To all concerned in its foundation, direction and support, he sends his congratulations and blessing. He, Dr. Redwood, was delighted, he might even say amazed, at the brilliant display, the more so as short notice was given for preparation. If amongst fifty boys such bright and diversified talent was shown, what may we not reasonably expect, when in due time the youth of the Colony fill these benches, and when this College would become, as he had no doubt it would become, a great educational centre, where the rising youth would receive education in the truest and highest sense of the word. *Sectare fidem* is the device of the college, let it also be the motive and guiding power of those who are privileged to study within these walls. He had heard with pleasure of the students' success in other fields where *physique* was more a factor in the contest than mental training or academical culture and he rejoiced to think that the laurels that crowned the first combats of St. Patrick's boys were an omen and an earnest of greater victories when the issue must be knit and conclusions fought out in lists that will test the metal of our students. He congratulated the Fathers on the signal success that so far attended their labours, and he hoped and prayed that God would still bless their efforts, for to Him we must with humility and confidence look for the crowning of the great work. He thanked the students for their enjoyable and creditable entertainment, and, as a return, proclaimed that the two following days would be devoted to amusement, an announcement that was the signal for an outburst of cheering from the boys of St. Patrick's College.

Besides the Fathers of the College there were also present:—The Very Rev. J. Macnamara, S.M., the Very Rev. F. Sauzeau, S.M., Rev. Charles Kirk, S.M., Rev. P. McKenna, Rev. John Lane, Rev. Peter Moore, Rev. P. Smyth, S.M., and Rev. P. Kerrigan. The music was conducted by the Rev. N. Carolan, S.M.

Next morning his Lordship celebrated Mass in the College Oratory for the students.

Irishmen will smile in derision when they read that at a meeting near Bacup, in Lancashire, on Saturday last, Lord Hartington, as well as declaring that Ireland would never obtain an independent Parliament, laid the flattering unction to his soul that Mr. Parnell "over-estimates the power which he exercises in Ireland."—*Nation*, September 5.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* maliciously twits both the Tories and the Whigs of England on the want of a good "cry." Peripatetic politicians of each party are just now eagerly trying to find one. If they only wait for a little time until Ireland wins everything at the Polls and sends into Parliament a body of eighty or eighty-five national members our British friends will find themselves able to indulge in a "cry" that should be sufficiently passionate enough to satisfy them. A good fit of weeping at times softens disappointment and tones down the harshness of defeat.—*The Nation*, September 5.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 27, 1885.

We have the Colonial Treasurer staying with us, banqueting, addressing multitudes, visiting places of note (we have places of note here), and giving everybody good advice, from which you will conclude that our Colonial Treasurer is a very affable gentleman. You have, of course, heard that he is the best abused man in the Colony. Now, I have seen him during the last few days under many circumstances, eating and drinking, speaking publicly with great power and cheerfulness, driving in his little pony chaise (the gift of a firm supporter), looking contemplative and prosperous, with his attendant behind him, and the strongest member of the A. C. Force sitting beside him, charged with the special duty of lifting him up and down as occasion (in the shape of steps and abrupt alterations of level) requires—under all these circumstances have I seen him, and I am bound to say that had you seen him too, you would agree with me that there is no sign of the best abused man about him. Of course I do not mean that Sir Julius hits no return blows. As he said himself at the banquet on Wednesday, he is not of the lowly order who, when one cheek has been smitten, presents the other. Every now and then in his discourse there is a flash of vengeful fire, and we have not long to wait for the yell of pain which shows how the fire burns. His opponents have been making it clear by their behaviour that they think it very wrong of Sir Julius to interfere with their monopoly of mud-throwing. "Office is your principle" these gentlemen are never tired of saying about Sir Julius, and they invoke Heaven in support, as Mr. Ormond did once in his place in the House. Sir Julius occasionally declares, as he did last Wednesday, that more ravenous office-seekers than the Opposition the world has never known. This is really very unprincipled of Sir Julius. What ought to be very afflicting to the public of this country is that all the leaders twit one another with an appetite for the loaves and fishes. The public is, I suspect, not afflicted because this kind of thing has been going on from time immemorial in old countries, and in this ever since the first row occurred in the House of Representatives (seven minutes and a half let us say) after the successful launching of the principle of Ministerial responsibility.

The banquet was very successful from the point of view of attendance and speechifying. One rarely expects to get a two guinea dinner for seven and sixpence, and even more rarely does one get it. Last Wednesday was not one of those extremely rare occasions of agreeable disappointment. But the dinner was, nevertheless, good enough for anybody. If one never gets worse fare than cold saddles of prime mutton, cold roast chicken in abundance, and great variety, except the variety which is tough as to flesh and unprincipled as to muscular old age, cold beef in rounds and sirloins, salads crisp and succulent, a steaming rich mock-turtle soup to begin with, and array of puddings and tarts and custards, and the various sweet things that some men pretend they are too manly to care for, with a little good ripe fruit to finish up with; and if in addition one has a good bottle of beer to wash it all down with, and a glass of rare whisky just to keep down the thought of those speeches you are going either to make or listen to, then I say you are very well off. As for wines well, no man who looks for good wine, besides the above, at a seven and sixpenny banquet can have had much experience of men and cities, when he complains as some had the bad taste to do on Wednesday. He only deserves that honest people should laugh at him, just as very many had the good taste to do on the same occasion. As a political demonstration, I have heard the dinner described as a failure, on the ground that there were not more than 300 subscribers. The price they say ought to have produced a thousand. Now, two things occur to me here. Three half-crowns make a tidy sum in these times—and the caterer who could feed a thousand people, has not yet appeared, neither has the room to feed them in. The absence of most of the Canterbury members has been commented on rather unfavourably. Jealousy of Mr. Holmes as having been singled out to stand beside the great Panjandrum, is assigned as the cause. The cause I have ascertained is simply the same cause as invariably prevents your humble servant from appearing at the sparkling banquets for which Buckingham Palace is so famous—the want of an invitation. In my opinion, this was a blunder. I refer not so much to the Buckingham Palace as to the other episode. But the city had made up its mind to honour its members, and would not go beyond. Had the Canterbury contingent been entirely unanimous about the West Coast Railway, there would have been no difficulty. But Mr. Rolleston, Mr. Wakefield, and Captain Sutter were not with our members, and Mr. Reese was not always with them, and each of these gentlemen has friends here who would not like them left out. They could not with propriety have been omitted from a Canterbury demonstration, and they could not with propriety have been present as supporters of the late West Coast Railway policy. Therefore Christchurch confined herself to her own. From which, perhaps, you may feel tempted to conclude that the railway is not a cause which makes our people exactly burn with fanatical zeal. The banquet has undoubtedly given a fillip to the Treasurer's popularity here. This, no doubt, will be increased by his speech on Wednesday night, when possibly the Government policy will be announced with regard to Public Works and Protection. That was the scope of policy hinted at by Sir Julius at the banquet. All else was of the usual post-prandial order, and of the ordinary political character, and though very well said, requires no addition to the telegraphic reports your readers have already received. For the rest, the proceedings were enlivened by good speeches (for the most part), which kept the feast dragging on till nearly one o'clock.

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.

**S. T. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,**  
NELSON.

Established under "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882."

The Grandest Distribution of Works of Art, Colonial Manufactures,  
etc., etc., upon theART UNION PRINCIPLE,  
Ever attempted in New Zealand.

By permission of the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Under the express patronage and approval of their Lordships the  
BISHOPS OF WELLINGTON and DUNEDIN.Chairman of Committee :  
The Very Ven. ARCHPRIEST GARIN, S.M.  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer :  
The Rev. W. J. MAHONEY, S.M.IN AID OF THE FUND FOR ERECTING A  
HOME AT STOKE FOR DESTITUTE BOYS.Purchasers will be found (at a commission of ten per cent.) for  
all prizes over £10. The winners of such Prizes, who prefer selling,  
can therefore have the money immediately after the Drawing.

## THE FIRST PRIZE—

## A WATER COLOR PAINTING

by John Gully, Esq., value

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.

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

## SOME OTHER PRIZES,

Handsome PUTNAM CARRIAGE, with patent axles and Lamps  
complete (built to the order of the Committee by Mr. Balme,  
Nelson), value TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS.Dining-Room Marble CLOCK (specially imported), value TWELVE  
POUNDS.Electro-plated TEA and COFFEE SERVICE (really good), value  
TWELVE POUNDS.

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

Handsome EPERGNE, value TEN POUNDS.

Ladies' WARDROBE (Nelson made) value SIX POUNDS.

CHEST OF DRAWERS (Nelson made) SEVEN POUNDS.

An OIL PAINTING by Richmond Betham, Esq., value TWENTY-  
FIVE POUNDS.A WATER-COLOR PAINTING by John Gully, Esq., value  
TWENTY POUNDS. Subject—Southern Arm of Lake Wakatipu.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 GUINEASAnd 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., 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.**C**ANDIDATES, 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

**H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S, & C O.**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 Ginghams, Oatmeal Cloth Sateens, Galateas, and  
every possible description of Washing Fabrics in choice and elegant  
patterns and fast colours.Mush and Lace Curtains, Cretonnes, Tablecloths, Damasks,  
Sheetings, Towellings, etc., etc.The Largest and Most Valuable Stock of Carpets in New Zealand  
Linoleums, Floorcloths, Matting, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats.Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing (both imported and  
Colonial) made in the best style from the most durable materials at  
prices that defy competition.An efficient staff of Tailors, Mantle and Habitmakers, Dress-  
makers, and Milliners, always available for the execution of orders.  
Patterns and measurement charts, sent to any part of the Colony.

## MODERATE PRICES.

**H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S, A N D C O.**

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 Shipments 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  
incontestable 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  
SAUNDERS AND CO.

**PRINCESS THEATRE.**

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1885.

The BOYS of the  
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL,  
Assisted by the GIRLS of  
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOLS,  
Will give a

GRAND JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENT  
In Aid of the  
SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

The Performance will commence with a  
JUVENILE CONCERT  
And conclude with the delightful little Comedy entitled,  
"A SUDDEN ARRIVAL."

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Circle, 3s.; Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 1s.

This will be the last Entertainment of the Season, and as it is well known the best is always kept till the last, patrons may look forward to a really genuine treat for themselves and families.

Doors open at 7.15; performance to commence at 7.45. Carriages may be ordered for 10.15.

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

I HAVE on hand a large and varied assortment of Books suitable for Prizes at the forthcoming Christmas Examinations. Lists will be furnished on application and a large discount allowed off parcels of three pounds worth and upwards. If a certain sum is remitted, and the selection left to myself or any other resident in Dunedin, I guarantee satisfaction.

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

Note the Address:—

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

**"WHAT TRUE FREEMASONRY IS."**

Every friend of Religion and Order should get a copy of the First Number of

FATHER KEANE'S PAMPHLET ON FREEMASONRY.

PRICE ... ONE SHILLING.

To be had at Braithwaite's Book Arcade, Princes Street, Dunedin; and all Booksellers throughout the Colonies.

**FREEMASONRY UNMASKED**

By FATHER KEANE, in 65 pages of the most interesting and STARTLING READING Ever Offered to the Public of New Zealand, being the First of a Series.

Don't fail to send 1s 2d in Stamps to  
JOLLY, CONNOR AND CO.,  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

And get a copy of these Remarkable Revelations of the Secrets and Appalling Oaths of this Great Sect.

**CATHEDRAL FUND.**

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

Special offerings for Tower (including cards, £10 9s 6d)	£	s.	d.				
	20	0	0				
WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.							
Per Rev. P. Lynch	£	s.	d.	Per Mr. W. Hall	£	s.	d.
" Mr. Drumm	4	0	0	" Mrs. McEwen	1	16	6
" " Dillon	3	2	0		2	0	0
	0	10	0				

† P. MORAN.

**DEATHS.**

SULLIVAN.—At Napier, on the 24th October, 1885, James Stephen Ernest, second son of Michael Sullivan, of Gore, aged 16 years.—R.I.P.

MURPHY.—Of your charity pray for the soul of Ellen Gillan Murphy, daughter of Neil and Ellen Murphy, who died at Timaru, October 23, 1885; aged 17 years and 10 months. Fortified by the rites of the Church.—R.I.P. Belfast papers please copy.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

**PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.**

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

**THE WHITE CROSS SOCIETY.**



HIS society has been established in Dunedin, or, at all events, a public meeting having for its object the establishment of such a society has been held. Mr. E. B. CARGILL presided at this meeting and made an admirable speech, full of good sense and good feeling. There were also several other good speeches. The object of this society is to promote purity of life in word and deed by creating a healthy public opinion on the subject and bringing it to bear on individuals. The object is good, the means are good so far as they go, but the all important question is—Are they adequate? The power of religious faith and practice was at least ignored. We are not blaming the promoters of the meeting for this, and readily concede that the important omission arose from a desire to bring together men of all denominations. We wish the society every success amongst those whom it purposes to teach: and although we entertain little hopes of its being able to effect much good, we think it is capable of effecting some. It can, if energetically worked, produce a great change in the public mind in reference to filthy speech, which is simply only low ruffianism, and it can also bring about a great change as regards the sale of improper publications and pictures. It may also create such a general detestation of vice as may make men ashamed of that of which many of them do not now appear to be at all ashamed. But that it can do that which is of all the most important as being at the foundation of true purity, viz., purify the mind, the feelings, the imagination, we greatly doubt. It is only the teaching the practices, and the habits instilled by religion that can bring this about. On this subject we confess we are not free from a certain doubt, as to the sincerity of some. Will all these advocates of the White Cross Society absent themselves from the meetings of such men as Chiniquy; and such women as the escaped Nun, who has been brought out here by ultra-Protestants to throw dirt at Catholics, and to spit filthy calumnies in their face? The future will answer this question, and if we shall see some of these promoters of the White Cross on platforms adorned by such pure lights, we shall take leave to doubt the sincerity of such promoters. There never has existed in the world a society that has taken so much pains to teach and promote purity as the Catholic Church; and, nevertheless, no society has been so vilified, as if she were guilty of the opposite vice, as Catholics have been by their Protestant neighbours. Of course, Catholics fully appreciate all this, and are accordingly indifferent. We know that these calumnies are spread abroad, simply to cause us pain, because the propagators of them well know how intense is our love of purity, and how anxiously we labour for its possession. Hence, when our enemies wish to wound us they are at no loss as to where the blow can be most efficaciously struck. If they valued purity they would not act thus. We shall, therefore, await with some curiosity the

development of this delicate question. By their fruits we shall soon know how much value is to be placed on the zeal of the advocates of the White Cross Society, particularly on the advocates of the clerical profession. Will they be able to keep away from the "Escaped Nun" and her filthy charges and inuendos. If they can we shall say they are in earnest; if not then we shall not hesitate to call them that which our Blessed Lord called the Pharisees.

### SIR JULIUS AT CHRISTCHURCH.

PEOPLE, before this is published, will have read Sir JULIUS VOGEL's speech at Christchurch. It is not necessary, therefore, for us to give a resumé of it. This is an able speech, such as might be expected from one who really deserves the name of statesman. We always entertained the opinion that Sir JULIUS, if treated decently by Parliament, and free from charlatans in the shape of colleagues, has in him the stuff that would enable him to take the Colony out of the slough of despair and send her spinning along on the road of prosperity. And we entertain this opinion still; and are confirmed in it by this very statesmanlike speech. It appears to us that he is at present, if not the only one, at least the chief of those who, having sufficient knowledge of the political situation, has at the same time the courage and mental resources necessary at the present time. And we should regard it as little less than a calamity were anything to occur to withdraw him from the Ministry. Indeed, we think he should be Premier, and that to a great extent the whole policy of government should, in the present crisis, be shaped on his advice. Once before his policy raised up the country from very low depths indeed, and gave it such a stimulus that we now stand where fifty years of ordinary legislation and government would not have placed us. Were Parliament wise enough to give him more of its confidence, he would again, we feel convinced, by his wise measures, inaugurate another series of prosperous years. We say all this because we think it; not, however, without some misgiving that we may rather injure than serve Sir JULIUS. For such is the benighted ignorance and rabid bigotry of not a few of our fellow-citizens that our favourable appreciation of any public man is the red rag that provokes to hostility against him. For this reason we have often abstained from giving expression to our approval of many public men whose career, nevertheless, recommended itself highly to us. But we have now come to the conclusion that it is best for us, as well as for the public, to have no further reticence as to our opinion on public matters. Experience has taught us that no prudence on our part can disarm unjust suspicions or induce certain men to think that we have not always some sinister purpose to serve. In this case, however, it ought to be apparent that we can have nothing to expect from a Ministry presided over by the genius of dullness, embodied in the assumption of philosophy.

THE Irish papers give us the following details concerning the religious prayers for the repose of whose soul were offered at the Misses in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, last Sunday:—On August 18, the remains of Mother Mary Vincent, Ennistymon, were laid in their last quiet home within the Convent grounds. Mother Mary Vincent was a nun whose strength of character made itself felt far and near for the good of the many, and in the higher interests of religion, during the last thirty years. She took the vows so far back as 1846, but her active life commenced when she founded the Convent of Mercy, the first of that order in Clare, at Ennis, in 1854. Beginning with very little, like the mustard seed, the good work progressed under her energetic, yet quiet management, till she lived to see it spread literally to the very ends of the earth. She was the foundress, not only of the parent house, and this flourishing offshoot at Ennistymon, but of not less than eight others in America, ten in New South Wales, and seven in distant New Zealand. God alone knows the good wrought in the lives of thousands through the agency of this one devout soul. She passed away to her reward on August 15, fortified by all the rites of that Church of which she was so devout a daughter.—R. I. P.

WE clip the following from the Westport Times of the 9th inst.—The usual monthly meeting of St. Canice's School Committee was held at the school-house on Tuesday evening. Present; Father Walshe (in the chair). Messrs. Moynihan (Hon. Sec.), T. M. Easton, Kelly, James, O'Shea, and Robert Carr. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and several accounts were passed for payment. It was unanimously resolved to increase Mr. Regan's (the Master) salary by £20 per annum. The Master's report showed an average daily attendance of 100 pupils. An offer from

the Dramatic Club, through Mr. Stanton, to give an entertainment in aid of the Prizes Fund, was thankfully accepted.

WE are indebted to our contemporary the Dunedin Evening Star for this paragraph:—"An inquiry is taking place with reference to a rumor of certain irregularities arising out of the intimate association of boys and girls during school hours in the Timaru school. The Herald fears that the 'disclosures will more than bear out the worst apprehensions of alarmists in respect to this matter.' Our contemporary says:—"From information in our own possession we are justified in speaking with some degree of confidence on the question, and we have no hesitation in affirming that very serious irregularities, arising from the indiscriminate mixing of the sexes, do occur in our public schools. Within the last week three cases of a character we are unable to discuss in public, but sufficiently offensive to alarm every parent interested in our local schools, have been reported to us."—And these are the schools into which so determined an effort is continued to force the children of Catholic parents. Verily, Mother Jefferies has her followers in high and influential places, and under most respectable appearances. Meantime, social purity meetings are held, and a great fuss is being made about beginning at the wrong end. The children are first let go to the devil, and then an attempt is made to reform the men and women. We may remark, again, that such cases as those referred to, not entering into the statistics of colonial vice, must not be taken as in any degree affecting the character of the population among whom they occur. The thunderers and penny pipers of our lyceums would never consent to consider them in their calculations, and these are the great authorities on all such matters.—Figures, published figures, and those alone are what they rely upon—and without them the patriarch of the sect, Mr. Stout himself would almost reach his natural level and be nowhere at all. Catholic parents will once more see the wisdom of those who have warned them against the godless schools, and will feel that they are repaid for all the sacrifices made by them in maintaining Catholic schools.

THE *Illustrated New Zealand News* for October contains a very pretty view of Akaroa, from a photograph by Burton Brothers, the amusing Experiences of a Boundary Rider, and other interesting illustrations.

ANOTHER illustration of the devotion to the rights of the individual felt by our Minister of Education is furnished by the circular lately issued to the Boards of Education, and in which they are told that school districts must ere long pay a special tax for repairing or erecting such school buildings as they may need. In addition, then, to the general taxation for education, which must still grow heavier every year, the Catholics of any given district may be called upon at any time to contribute handsomely towards providing accommodation for their neighbours' children, and which their own children cannot possibly make use of. Fortunately for them they do not live among a very generous or open-handed people who would be likely to desire extravagant outlays in which they themselves must take a part—and in the meanness which has always characterised our neighbours in educational matters, we may find some hope. We see, nevertheless, what we have to expect from the liberal principles encountered by our Minister in the course of his studies, and the manner in which he puts them into practice.

AN entertainment will be given at the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, in aid of the Christian Brothers school building fund, on Wednesday next, November 4th. The performers will consist of pupils of the Brothers' school assisted by girls of St. Joseph's convent schools, and the performances given by them will include Irish national music and recitations, together with the amusing farce of the "Sudden Arrival." The occasion will be the more interesting since it is the first time that the boys have undertaken to produce a play, and it is to be hoped that the friends of the school will give them all the encouragement that their enterprise deserves.—They on their part will do their very best to entertain and amuse their supporters.—We need not allude to the nature of the object for which the entertainment is to be given. It is admitted to be most deserving, and all will be anxious to aid in its promotion.

The compilation made by the Boston Pilot in great part from the *New York Sun* and other non-Catholic sources respecting the career of a miserable woman who calls herself "the Escaped Nun" has now been issued in pamphlet form, and should be in the possession of every Catholic, so that an exposure may be made of the character of those unfortunate people prostituted to the vile tastes of the lower world of Evangelicalism and Freethought. We do not suppose that any exposure will do anything towards robbing these lecturers of their audience or discrediting them in the eyes of their supporters. The pious world of prudence at Dundee, for example, were hardly driven from beneath the platform of Widows, the false monk, when it was published to the world that he had been just released from imprisonment as a foul unnatural criminal in San Francisco. And even with such a knowledge they rejected his valued testimony reluctantly. The world of prudence and dirt, in spite of everything, must persevere in the gratification of its obscene propensities, and it will continue to, outrage decency in the name of religion, and call down



the blessing of the God of purity on the slough in which it wallows and swelters. Such lecturers as we said before, are the creation of Evangelicalism, and of that portion of the Freethinking world which, like those sections that abound in these colonies, are merely Evangelical communities grown profane and coarser in all their ways. The ranting preacher stripped of his piety but preserving all his hypocrisy and vulgarity is now the type of the Freethought lecturer as we commonly see him. We must not expect, then, that any effect will be produced on the prurient world by such revelations as that we refer to, and whose contents will of course be indignantly denied by the subject of them, to whom a lying tongue must make every falsehood easy or even preferable to the truth. The truth should, nevertheless, be published, and the pamphlet to which we refer deserves a wide circulation. Catholic booksellers and others desiring to obtain a supply of the pamphlets will have their orders attended to by forwarding them to this office.

THE usual meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was held on the 22nd inst., when Mr. E. O'Neil read a paper on "Decision of Character," which was criticised by Messrs. Dunne, Columb, Hayes, and Carolin; and recitations were given by Messrs. Pearson, Drum, and Hayes. A debate on the "Republican and Monarchical Systems of Government" was opened by Mr. Gilfedder, on behalf of the republics, and by Mr. Dunne, on the side of the monarchies, and was then adjourned to November 6, when Messrs. Hall and Carolin will take up the discussion. It was resolved to hold the social meeting of members and friends on the 30th. Consequently it will come off this evening in the Christian Brothers schoolroom. Several ladies will assist in the musical portion of the entertainment, and among the items by the members of the Society will be the reading of an original story by Mr. Haughton, and a reading by Mr. Callan.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* who gives a frightful description of the cholera hospital in Madrid is another who bears testimony to the angelical devotion of the nursing Sisters. "In this ward," he says, "I had a chat with one of the Sisters, a bright, bonny, woman, whose very presence must have been of—one would think—as much efficacy as the physic. She told me that the Sisters, come from Navarre, Cataluna, and Valencia. They are ladies by birth and give their services. In an ordinary hospital the duties which fall to a Sister's lot are unpleasant enough, but here one shudders to think what a lady must go through with the always dirty ignorant peasants who form the patients of a cholera hospital. All honour to these noble women who every moment place their lives in jeopardy for the benefit of their fellow-creatures! No reward could be too great for them."—Still we see how in some instances they are rewarded, at least by the world of dirt, prurience, and rancour.

THE first concert of the Dunedin Choral Society took place on Wednesday evening, and proved most successful. The music given was Barnett's "Paradise and the Peri," and Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night"—the solo parts in the first being taken as follows:—Sopranos, Miss Mollison, Mrs. Israel, Mrs. Hislop, and Miss Norman; contraltos, Mrs. Klingefeldt and Miss Marchbanks; tenor, Mr. Stockwell; basses, Mr. Forbes and Mr. H. Smith. In the second piece the solos were sung effectively by Miss Coventry and Messrs. Fraser and Jago. The chorus and orchestra also performed their parts in a very praiseworthy manner, and on the whole Mr. A. J. Barth the conductor may be congratulated on the results of his labours.

THE great event of the week so far as Dunedin is concerned will be the Cavalry Sports to take place at Tahuna Park on Saturday. Present appearances seem to bespeak a continuance of fine weather which is the only thing required to ensure the perfection of the day.

THE Rev. Father Keane's able pamphlet on Freemasonry is now published and should be read by every one who desires to understand the subject with which it deals. We shall give a review of the publication in an early issue.

Messrs. Simon Brothers' great clearing sale of boots and shoes is now being held at their establishment, George street, Dunedin.

Mr P. Burke's Southern Cross Hotel, Addington, Christchurch, is very conveniently situated on the Junction and in close proximity to the Canterbury sale yards, the Agricultural Society's new grounds, and the Government workshops. There is first-class stabling attached to the hotel, and the accommodation generally cannot be surpassed.

Mr. James Jones, High street, Timaru, has special facilities for supplying monuments, tomb-stones, and ornamental stone work of all descriptions at extremely low rates.

Mr. W. O'Shaughnessy, South Belt, Sydenham, Christchurch, is prepared to execute in a most satisfactory manner all orders given to him for coal and firewood of every description. Mr. O'Shaughnessy also supplies bricks, pipes, and tiles at the shortest notice.

Barrett's Hotel, High and Manchester streets, Christchurch, will be found in every respect a most desirable house by visitors and residents—occupying, as it does, a most convenient and healthy situation and affording every convenience. Persons intending to visit the approaching races especially, will do well to secure accommodation there, as they will find it ample and comfortable.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD SLEMONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended October 28 as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—184 head were yarded to-day for the week's supply. Two-thirds of these were good to prime quality, the balance being not much more than half fat and light. Competition was active throughout the sale; prime quality realising 2s 6d per 100lb over last week's prices. Best bullocks brought £9 15s to £11 17s 6d; others, £5 15s to £9 10s; cows, £5 5s to £8 12s 6d. We quote ordinary 22s 6d to 25s, and prime beef 27s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—The supply to hand to-day was a small one, comprising 836 cross-breeds and 175 merinos. A good proportion of the whole was shorn, and mainly all good to prime quality. The trade being well supplied from last week's full market, to-day's requirements were easily satisfied; and although this number was much below the average generally to hand, prices obtained would only show about 1s per head advance on last week's rates. Cross-bred wethers in the wool brought 13s to 15s; medium weights, do. do. shorn, 11s 3d to 13s 9d, merino do. in the wool 9s 3d to 9s 9d; do. do. shorn, 8s 9d to 13s 6d. We sold on account of Mr. Daniel Clarke, Wapahi, and others, cross-bred wethers, in the wool, to 14s 6d, and quote mutton, in the wool, 2½d to 2¾d; shorn do, 2d to 2½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—There was a smaller number to hand to-day, viz., 191. Competition in consequence was brisker and prices slightly higher, the range being 7s 9d to 14s 3d.

Pigs.—133 were penned. Fully half of these were suckers and sold at 3s 6d to 10s, the balance (porkers and bacon pigs) ranging from 21s to 46s. We sold 37 at quotations.

Store Sheep.—There is no business of any importance transpiring in the meantime, but as shearing is drawing closer no doubt inquirers will be turning up.

Sheepskins.—We disposed of a large catalogue at our usual Monday's sale. Competition was brisk and last week's values well maintained. Country dry cross-bred, low to medium, brought 1s to 3s 6d; do do merino, 10d to 3s 3d; dry pelts, 2d to 5d; butchers' green cross-breeds, 2s 10d, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 2d, 4s 3d; do do merino, 3s, 3s 4d, 3s 7d, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 1d; green pelts, 2d to 3½d; lambskins, 4d to 6d.

Rabbit-skins.—On Monday we offered a moderate catalogue to a good attendance of the trade. Biddings were spirited, and prices realised were quite up to last week's, which we give as follows:—NZL over G, 1 bag, 5¼d; NZL over V, 1 do, 5d; C, 2 do, 10¼d to 12¼d; M'D, 2 do, 10d to 13d; CD over CD, 2 do, 14¼d; M, 2 do, 12¼d to 14¼d; RY, 2 bales 4¼d to 6¼d; POH, 2 do, 4¼d to 8¼d; JC, 4 bags, 16d; Triangle, 3 do, 13d per lb.

Hides.—A good demand continues for all offered at late rates—viz., 2d to 2½d for bulis' and slippy, 3d for light, 3½d to 3¾d for medium, 3¾d to 4¼d for good to prime heavy weight free from offal and cuts.

Tallow.—There is no improvement to report in the market for this production. We disposed of a few lots country-rendered at last week's quotations. Rough fat is saleable at from 8s to 12s, according to condition and quality.

Grain.—Wheat continues in fair demand, but prices though firm at 3s to 3s 3d for ordinary and 3s 4d to 3s 5d for choice milling, show no indication of advance, stocks of flour being heavy. Fowl wheat is also in good demand at from 2s 8d to 2s 11d.—Oats: These are in full supply, and prices for feed and medium milling a shade easier. Last advices from both Sydney and Melbourne quote the market dull. We quote stout bright milling, 2s; best bright feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; musty and stained, 1s 3d to 1s 8d.—Barley: The market is quiet; there is no demand of any significance. Prices are nominal; prime milling, 3s to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 8d to 3s; feed and milling, 2s to 2s 6d.—Rye-grass seed is in fair demand at from 3s to 4s 9d for undressed lots, according to quality; machine-dressed old pasture, 5s to 5s 6d.—Cocksfoot is only in moderate request, at from 3d to 4¼d per lb.

### DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, OCTOBER 28, 1885.

MR. J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: There continues a fair demand for all descriptions, but prices have not advanced, there being no demand for export, and millers hold supplies to keep them going for a considerable time. I quote 3s 4d to 3s 5d for best milling sorts, and 3s to 3s 2d for ordinary; inferior and fowl feed are still scarce, and worth 2s 8d to 2s 10d.—Oats: The market continues quiet, there being no margin to admit of shipping at prices ruling here—viz., 2s for best milling, and 1s 11d for bright, short feed. Ordinary feed sorts sell at 1s 8d to 1s 9d.—Barley: 3s to 3s 3d for milling, and 2s to 2s 6d for feed and milling, with very slow sale for any description.—Chaff: The market continues bare, and recent quotations are well maintained—viz., £3 5s for good quality, well cut, and £3 for ordinary.—Potatoes: Supplies are still in excess of requirements; the price for Derwents is nominally £3 5s, but sales at that figure are slow.—Butter: Fresh is exceedingly difficult to quit, and prices very irregular; salt, 9d per lb., and demand quiet.—Cheese: 5d per lb. for best quality.—Eggs: Sales for the week have been at 9d down to 8d per dozen.—Grass Seed: Ryegrass is still wanted at up to 5s per bushel; cocksfoot, 3½d to 4¼d per lb.

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

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July 1st, 1885.

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## CLIFFORD LLOYD ON THE POLITICAL NECESSITIES IN IRELAND.

THE following is the Dublin *Freeman's* summarised version of the paper contributed by Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., to the London *Times* :—

The time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary to take into serious consideration the present political situation in Ireland; and to come to some decision in devising means whereby the peace and order to be secured in that country may give hope for a tranquillity more lasting than periodical Coercion Acts afford, and for a prosperity, which with the maintenance of the law, can only be secured by the co-operation and good will of the people. The Irish of to-day are not the Irish of even five years ago, and any attempt at legislation or at government that does not realise this fact is certain to produce much disappointment. If remedial legislation has failed to realise the hopes entertained, the cause is likely to be found in the determination of the people to keep the country in an unsettled condition until some serious effort is made to satisfy their political aspirations. Throughout the length and breadth of Ireland a great democratic wave of thought has passed over the people, and it has left results which are not only likely to be lasting, but which must be fully and immediately realised if any clear and just conception is to be arrived at concerning the solution of the important—I may say vital—questions now ripening with reference to the future of the Irish people and the continued unity of the kingdom. If the hastily-created and rough-and-ready organisation of the Land League in its earlier days was powerful in its grasp upon the people, the present organisation of the National League is infinitely more so. In every town and almost every village in Ireland a branch exists. Experience has consolidated and familiarity with danger emboldened it. Originally the Land League assumed jurisdiction only in matters relating to the soil, but the National League of to-day puts no limit to its attributions. It censures the Viceroy one day and a village constable the next. It reviews the decisions of the highest courts, dictates to the municipal bodies, practically elects every representative of the people, whether to the boards of guardians or to the Imperial Parliament, and its last display of assumed power was a direction to the Irish people as to how they were to conduct themselves on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the country. When three or four millions of people are willing to submit themselves to the irresponsible dominion of such a rule as this, placing themselves at the same time in open defiance to every constituted authority in the land—when, notwithstanding diminished local trade, absence of peace and lack of security, taxation for extra police, blood moneys levied, and the score of funds to which they are cabled upon to subscribe, they continue with the secrecy of the ballot, to elect as their Parliamentary representatives those who are pledged to continue an agitation which has now been rending the country for nearly five years, with the full knowledge that the present conduct of affairs may very possibly end in a bloody revolution, it is at least time, in my opinion, to consider calmly and fully whether there is any just ground for the bitter complaints raised as to the government of the country being throughout its machinery entirely out of harmony with the feelings and reasonable aspirations of a free people, and, if so, whether it is possible to introduce changes likely to lead to future unity, concord, and prosperity. It is quite unnecessary to touch upon the political problems that would spring into existence with an Irish Republic. Though there may be in Ireland persons wild enough to dream of the possibility of an independent Ireland, there are few in England of any shade of political feeling who will be found prepared to enter into the consideration even of such a generally recognised impossibility. There is, however, another form of government suggested as a panacea for the sufferings of the Irish people, and this is known by the name of Home Rule. It has many advocates in both England and Ireland, but the Home Rule movement has always suffered from the great disadvantage of never having been defined with any attempt at precision. To all it, at least, conveys the idea of a Parliament sitting in Dublin. That is unquestionably the base of the proposition, and an accepted starting point in the mind of every advocate of the Home Rule cause, however moderate or extreme may be his political opinions. Without a Parliament in Dublin there could be no Home Rule, and yet it is this very fact that renders *Home Rule an absolute impossibility*. There may be Munster Home Rule or Connaught Home Rule, but there can never be Irish Home Rule so long as there is an Ulster peopled as at present. The Northerners are essentially characterised by their unqualified loyalty to the Crown, unwavering resolution to link their destiny with Great Britain, by their self-reliance, energy, prosperity, and a deep-rooted intolerance of the teaching of the Roman Church. It is generally admitted by those conversant with the feeling of the north that the Protestant artisans of Belfast and farmers of Down, Antrim, Armagh, and other loyal counties would under no circumstances submit to be ruled from Dublin by a Home Rule Government and Parliament. Home Rule would mean a civil war, and it is well that future legislators should understand this. But because an Irish Parliament in Collegegreen is considered the dream of a few imaginative and sanguine Irishmen, is any reason established for allowing the fire of revolution to smoulder 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? A young generation is growing up bred in the very air of sedition and treason, which would not be possible but for the want of foresight in governing, the dissensions of party, and the unfortunate habit of waiting for events in affairs connected with Ireland. It will be indeed strange if the rising generation of Irishmen in the middle and lower classes do not turn out to be rebels of the most approved type. The teaching is all one way, and it will be difficult to be aught else. It will be found that those who claim to speak with authority assign two great causes for the discontent still prevalent in Ireland, notwithstanding the immense concessions made to the people upon the land question. The first is the exclusion of the people from any share in the management of their own affairs. The second is the existence in Dublin of a centralised Government alleged to be out of

touch with the Imperial Parliament, with the British Cabinet, and with the Irish people. I cannot too strongly put forward my matured opinion, formed after years of residence and of official life in both the north and the south, that a fierce and bloody contest would be the result of instituting a Parliament in Dublin. But there is a means of meeting practically the just demands of the Irish people, which would not only preserve the unity of the kingdom, but, when wounds had time to heal, would give it a strength and reality hitherto unknown by bringing peace and contentment, and therefore security and prosperity, to Ireland. I allude to the creation of elective county boards, with power to administer the local funds and all matters relating to the public works, the asylums, hospitals, roads, poor-law rates, etc. On this base there is room to build. There is here unlimited scope for the growth of politic life. Short of the administration of justice, the preservation of order, and the imposition of taxation, these being imperial attributes, every power of initiative and of general local control should be conferred upon such a body. At the present moment, whether in town or country, the Irish of the south and west are hostile critics of proceedings in which they have much interest but play no part. Such a field as I have indicated would supply subjects for consideration and discussion among themselves; it would divert the thoughts of the people out of a hitherto endless vein of conspiracy and sedition, and it would make the Irish at least feel that they were the component part of a great political system, and a living useful portion of a free people. These institutions would create political life and provide a field for its rapid expansion. I see no reason why delegates from those county assemblies interested should not meet in committee, as required, to discuss questions relating to proposed railways, harbours, means of navigation, and other matters in which more than one county might be interested. In considering how to invigorate and popularise the government of Ireland let us beware of accepting, as a foundation on which to work, the theories or the fancies of enthusiasts. Above all, let us be practical. Let us not make an exception as regards Ireland to the principles upon which the United Kingdom in general is governed. These consist in the administration of the country at large by the great departments of State, with one Imperial National Parliament, to which all are responsible and where laws are made, modified, and repealed according to the requirements of the community. Once we go outside these broad lines we know not whither it may be led. County government already exists, and what is proposed is only to make it representative. Putting aside all questions of a peronal nature, let us consider whether maintaining the office of Lord Lieutenant in Ireland provides a form of executive suitable to the people and to the day in which we live. I confess to the opinion that it does not. The office of Lord Lieutenant in its Sovereign representation is an indication of personal power no longer existing, while as suggesting the administration in Ireland it is the emblem of a centralised bureaucratic system condemned by experience in every country, even under the most Imperial of Governments. An administration into the workings of which the public eye cannot penetrate, which owing to surrounding circumstances is, to a great extent, free from Parliamentary control, and that rarely feels the invigorating effect of the introduction of new blood, has a natural tendency to deteriorate into a state of centralised stagnation. Stagnation in any form and in any country is always painful to witness, but to the intelligent observer stagnation, in whatever form, in Ireland presents an aspect peculiarly unhealthy, distressing to witness, and seemingly hopeless.

It seems to me, however, that there is no room in Ireland for a Viceroy under a constitutional Government. In Canada there is a Viceroy representing the Sovereign as a part of the local constitution. In India there is a Viceroy representing the Sovereign ruling the Empire. The Sovereign at the present day does not rule Ireland personally, and there is no local constitution. In India there is a Viceroy representing the local constitution. The position is an anomaly. The Sovereign is not supposed to display any leaning to this or to that party in the state, but in Ireland the representative of the Crown is not only the chosen representative of the political party in power, but is also, as a rule, one of its most distinguished supporters in the House of Lords.

The people of Ireland say that they detested the late Government, but are not disloyal to the Crown. It is the privilege of a loyal people to show their dissatisfaction with a Government or with any particular Minister, but in Ireland if this is done the people are said to be disloyal and to be insulting the Sovereign. The Viceroyalty in Ireland seems also to perpetuate the idea of a separate kingdom, inferior to that over which the Sovereign rules in person. Now Ireland is part of one kingdom, and it would be as unsound in principle to have a Viceroy of England as a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Is it desirable to perpetuate an idea which since the Union has been a fiction, which confounds the Sovereign with politics, and which strains the Constitution of the country to an extent alarming to every sober-minded person?

Presuming that such a form of county government as I have described should come into operation and that the office of Lord Lieutenant should be abolished, the question arises, who is to do the work now performed by the Viceroy and in what manner is the Imperial Government generally to be carried on? The answer to this is that my scheme does not seek to destroy, but to construct. The Sovereign it is hoped, would come in person, or by a Royal representative, to frequently perform these social duties which are so conducive to the well-being of the people, but it would be necessary to vest in a Secretary of State those executive functions now pertaining to the Lord Lieutenant.

It will, in my opinion, be a mistake to have a Secretary of State, especially for Ireland, for the affairs of which I believe at present the Home Secretary is constitutionally responsible. If there are no cogent reasons for his becoming so in fact as well as in theory, there are forcible arguments in favour of my suggestion. In the first place all that goes to blend the government of the two countries is good as strengthening the unity of the kingdom, while the tendency of having a distinct Secretary of State for Ireland would be to per-

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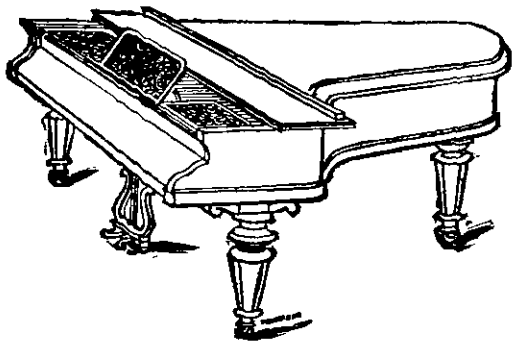
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Dunedin, 1st September, 1885.

MESSES. REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON,—

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

GAVIN ALLAN

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

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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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petuate the notion of divided interests. Again, the Home Secretary is one of the most important members of the British Cabinet, and I feel satisfied that if he were responsible for the good government and well-being of Ireland, more ready and timely attention would be paid to its affairs by the Cabinet, as a whole, than has in practice hitherto been the case, or than they could command under other dispositions. It is difficult to conceive a more popular system of Government than this would be. In counties local affairs of every description would be managed by elected representatives of the people; while in Imperial matters pertaining to the great State departments one hundred representatives of the people, knowing their minds, should be able to exercise sufficient power and influence to insure the redress of every grievance and the conduct of the general administration being in accordance with their own desires.

There is no reason why every function of Royalty should not be performed in Ireland, as in England, by one of the Royal family. The Irish are by nature monarchical. Where the English are respectful they are enthusiastic. They are imaginative and impulsive, and must have something on which to vent their feelings of enthusiasm. In all countries pomp and splendour, grace and refinement, munificence and benevolence, dignity, mercy, and power are idealistic of a Sovereign, and exercise a special influence over the minds of the masses. Had the generous and natural feelings of a peculiarly susceptible people, such as the Irish, been appealed to more, even in the face of shortsighted party government, the nation might not be to-day abject at the feet of "an uncrowned king."

CLIFFORD LLOYD.

The following letter has been addressed to the public Press:—  
The Castle, Dublin, 24th August.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that the article signed by Mr. Clifford Lloyd on "Political Necessities in Ireland," which appeared in the *Times* of the 21st instant, was published without the consent or knowledge of the Irish Government, who had received no communication from Mr. Lloyd on the subject.

His Excellency, whilst always ready to receive from any officer of administrative experience any suggestions that he may deem it desirable to offer, considers it as inconvenient to the public service as it is unusual that a communication raising questions of fundamental and constitutional importance should, without his sanction or concurrence, be mooted by one who holds a permanent office under the Government.

If such a course were allowed to pass unnoticed, other officers in the public service might claim to express other and extreme views involving the most delicate questions of policy and administration, whilst the head of the Government would be obviously precluded from taking part in the unseemly controversy.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,  
R. G. C. HAMILTON.

### A GALLANT SPEECH—EXPRESSING THE TRUE AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

(New York *Freeman's Journal*.)

THERE was a great gathering of men of Irish blood, and supporters of Mr. Parnell, at Indianapolis on the 8th September. The signal feature of the meeting was a ringing speech from Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States. It is reported as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens,—Always, whatever may be her condition, Ireland will find devoted and steadfast friends in the United States. This is no contest between navies or between armies for the establishment of good government in Ireland, and very especially do I enjoy participating and joining with you Irish men and Irish women in announcing the sentiments you express on this occasion. What shall be the government of Ireland? For many years it has not been a controverted question that Ireland has been dealt hardly by. It is known the world over that Ireland, from the days of Henry II. until this hour, has not had fair play from Great Britain. On the contrary, she has been denied the rights of equal citizenship, and has been despoiled of her nationality. Every Irishman here to-night, every Irishman in America, is, personally, a protest against the bad government of England toward Ireland. How is it that you are here, having left almost the most beautiful land in the world? Perhaps no part of this globe is more attractive than Ireland; and yet you left Ireland. You are here because you could not get good government in Ireland. Forty-five years ago the population of the "Green Isle" was 9,000,000 of people—a large population for a region of country only the size of Indiana. To-day, after a lapse of forty-five years, that population is only 5,000,000, a loss in less than half a century of 4,000,000—almost an entire half of the population gone from Ireland. I know that the famine of 1846 had much to do with this; but bad government and cruelties by landlords have done more than famine and pestilence to depopulate the beautiful isle. I would say it is a serious matter when a man or woman chooses to leave the place that has been the home of her or her ancestors for many centuries. And when, on account of bad government, unjust laws, and a cruel system of land tenure, there has been driven away almost half of the population, the question "What is to be done?" comes up. It cannot remain always this way. The landlord who draws the rent cannot always enjoy it in Paris and London. He must have a part in the fortunes of the people of the country or quit. It cannot always be that the people of Ireland are to be oppressed. I think the era of tyranny in every form is about to pass away, and that the day is soon to come when all men will be blest with good government and just laws. It is well enough for you and me to understand just what the political contest in Ireland means. I chanced to pay a visit to the House of Commons a few years ago, and heard this cause pleaded. Mr. Parnell, then, as now, was the leader, and held that, in respect to her domestic affairs, Ireland should have the right to make her own laws. There are this fall a hundred members of Parliament to be

elected from Ireland, and Mr. Parnell expects that of this number his cause will carry eighty or eighty-five; so that, when Parliament meets, there will be of true, tried, and reliable friends of Ireland about eighty members, who will go to Parliament for the purpose of asserting the right of local self-government for Ireland. What a beautiful system that will be. They get it from you Irishmen in America. There, as I said, is Indiana, about the same size as Ireland—differing not more in extent than Marion County—with a population not more than half as large as that of Ireland. We, here, would allow no man to speak of taking from us the right and power of local self-government. We recognise the right and power of the General Government; but what affects you and me, and the people of Indiana with us, is that Indiana makes her own laws. The mission of the men to be sent from Ireland to Parliament is to have for Ireland what we Indians enjoy;—to claim the right to make our own laws, simply because we can regulate our own affairs better than any one else can regulate them for us. So, Irishmen, on their own soil, for that simple reason, must be the legislators for Ireland. That was the great argument first asserted in this country. One hundred years has established the fact that local self-government with respect to local affairs is the true system of government in this world.

The great trouble in Ireland to-day is the land. Where there is trouble with the land in any country, the trouble is exceedingly great. Much has been done in Ireland to make better the condition of the tenant; but the land trouble still exists, and it must be regulated. It must be regulated as we regulate such matters in Indiana, by legislators from the soil. No question can arise between the landlord and tenant in Indiana that is not regulated by our Legislature. So, Ireland must have local self-government. Who in Indiana would trust to any other State the legislation for her schools, or the building up of her industries? So, according to Mr. Parnell, not only the agricultural classes, but the mechanics, the people of the cities and towns must live; and when Ireland becomes clothed with the right and power of local self-government these matters will be cared for. That is a great doctrine so plainly expressed, and so powerful in its application to human interests, that it will never stop. It will go on. It is not reasonable that in London the relation of the landlord and the tenant in Ireland should be fixed. It is against reason and justice that such a practice should permanently prevail. When the men to be elected by the friends of Ireland come to Parliament it will be to say as one man: "Local self-government in Ireland." You are asked to help in this election. There is to be no mistake made at this election. There will be no shams, no frauds. Ireland is tremendously in earnest. Before any man is nominated he is to give a written pledge to sit and vote and act with the members representing Ireland favourable to Ireland's cause. Mr. Parnell is a very great leader, and I believe he is going to lead his countrymen to triumphant success. It is proper that I should say to you that the friends of your country in Ireland rely upon the differences between the great English parties, whether Whig or Tory, Radical or Liberal. Not greatly different are they in numbers and force, and Mr. Parnell relies upon this; and if Ireland is thoroughly united in the struggle between the English parties, Ireland will be placed where she ought to be in her political relations with the world. Each party seeking strength from the Irish vote will help to place Ireland where she has the right to stand. I think this cause will go further than has been yet mentioned. It will result in just what we have in Indiana—a written Constitution. That is what I hope to see—Ireland to be governed by a written Constitution by which Parliament will be restricted as our Legislature is by the Constitution of the United States. Will it not be a grand sight, when in the city of Dublin there will meet a Constitutional Convention to formulate a Constitution for Ireland? I observe Mr. Parnell favours a legislature consisting of one branch—one Parliamentary body. He is afraid of a House of Lords, perhaps; but he could have, as we have here, a Senate in its stead, and thus be saved from errors and faults of legislation. I do not know of anything that could give me greater pleasure than to attend that Convention in Dublin. I want to live until that time. Let us come back to the great question which lies at the foundation of all government, the question of the right of the people to make their own laws and that no other power has a right to make laws for them. You remember where we stood one hundred years back. You remember that, in the declaration of Independence, we asserted the right of men to govern themselves. That is the great foundational idea of America; and it is now being applied, in Ireland, to a cause to which you are asked to give your sympathy and support—the right of man to govern himself and to abolish laws that are inimical to his welfare. In hope that principle was asserted at Bunker Hill, and in glorious triumph it was proclaimed at Yorktown.

After the address of Vice-President Hendricks, resolutions cordially endorsing the programme of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party were unanimously adopted; and after speeches by other prominent citizens, the following dispatch was forwarded by cable telegraph to Mr. Parnell at the close of the meeting:

"Charles Stewart Parnell, Dublin, Ireland:—

"At an immense mass meeting, held here to-night, addressed by Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, resolutions were adopted endorsing your address of August 22, and promising you aid, moral and financial.

"JOHN E. LAMB, Chairman."

A correspondent of the Boston *Pilot* gives us further particulars as follows:—

The Committee on Resolution, reported the following, which were unanimously passed, and the meeting adjourned:—

"Resolved, that we, the citizens of Indianapolis, in mass meeting assembled, believing that Ireland has plainly proven her ability to govern herself, and that in the unrestrained enjoyment of those incentives to industry and progress, and the opportunities for development which are the rights of all peoples, she has within herself all the elements of true greatness. Not that greatness alone which springs from war or conquest, but that which follows the pursuits of

**F R A N C I S M E E N A N,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
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PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT  
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN  
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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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All Kinds of Fittings and Jobbing Work done.

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Established - 1865.

**H. P A L M E R,**  
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,  
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

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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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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**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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SPRING GOODS,

Viz., West of England Broadcloths English, Scotch, and Mosgiel Tweeds, Diagonal Cloths, &c.,

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

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**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.

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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!!

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TO BE OBTAINED AT

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50 PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN.

Beware of German and other Imitations

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

the arts of peace, the promotion of the people's happiness, and the elevation and ennobling of the whole human family. Believing that, instead of the crippled dependency she has been unwillingly made by unjust vicious legislation, the stunted dwarf of English prejudice and hatred, she possesses all the essentials, the brain and the brawn, wealth of soil and wealth of soul, that go to build up proud and prosperous nations; believing that the world has grown too broad and grand in its aims and possibilities to countenance the senseless and bigoted cry of "impossible," which we now hear echoed from England's Press, in answer to the demand of a united people for those rights of which they have been robbed, and which they are bravely battling to reclaim; and beholding all these facts, we cheerfully pledge her our most earnest sympathy and support in this hour so fraught with hope for her future. We have watched her during the long, dark years, and sorrowed at her helpless misery, and now, when the foggy night seems brightening into dawn, it is not for us to relax our efforts. We have shown our solicitude for the feeble infant in its years of nerveless dependency, and fostered and encouraged its growth; and now that it has assumed proportions of grand and vigorous maturity, and meets with bold, unflinching front the power that has hampered it for ages it is our highest pride and privilege to assist, by every means in our power, to carry out the promises so patiently and anxiously hoped for. It is, therefore, further

**"Resolved,**—That the cause of Ireland, under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, is entitled to the hearty sympathy and support of all friends of right and freedom; and using the words of the Irish Tribune himself, we feel that 'there is something solemn and dazzling in the thought that we belong to a generation about to witness the finish of a struggle lasting 700 years.' And we pledge ourselves to render practical aid in accomplishing its final triumph, in whatever effective way such aid can be honourably rendered."

Altogether the meeting was a thorough business one—not a moment lost, nor a word wasted—and, therefore, like Parnell himself, it was a thorough success.

### HOW JAMES STEPHENS ESCAPED.

JOHN DEVOY (says the *Nation*) in the *New York Sun* tells the story of Stephen's escape from Richmond Prison in 1865. As Devoy was one of the chief men engaged in carrying out the rescue, his account of it may be looked upon as a trustworthy one. Devoy says that the principal actors in the affair are all now in New York. Five of those who took part in it are dead. Another one is in Australia, and two only are now living in Ireland. The narrative opens by saying:—

"Among the officers of the prison were John J. Breslin, hospital steward, and Daniel Byrne, one of the two night watchmen. Both are now residents of New York, Byrne being on the police force and Breslin in Commissioner Coleman's department. Byrne was a member of the Fenian organisation, having been sworn in by Captain John Kerwan, the ex-Papal zouave, now also of New York, but Breslin, although a man of strong Nationalist opinions, did not belong to any organisation."

John Breslin, having determined to set Stephens at liberty, entered into communication with Colonel Thomas J. Kelly now of New York Custom House, whose rescue subsequently from the prison van in Manchester led to the Manchester martyrdom. Breslin and Kelly, arranged the details between them, and these were personally communicated to Stephens by Breslin. Mr. Devoy proceeds:—

"The plan was very simple and effective, and was Breslin's in every detail. Stephens was placed in one of the hospital cells in a small corridor on the third floor. The only other occupants of the corridor were his colleague; Charles J. Kickham, the popular poet and novelist, who recently died in Dublin, and a regular jail-bird named M'Leod. The governor, to provide against all possibility of escape, had a police sentinel placed on the other side of the door leading to that portion of the prison where O'Leary, Luby, Mulcahy, Roantree, and the other Fenian prisoners were quartered, while the other entrance to the corridor was secured by two doors, one of wood and the other of iron. M'Leod was in a cell between the cells of Stephens and Kickham, and had orders from the governor to ring his cell gong on the first sound of anything unusual in the neighbouring cells. This would have at once given the alarm and have effectually prevented escape. The police officer could not unlock the door between him and the corridor, and the iron door at the other end could only be opened by the pass key, which was locked in the governor's safe. The governor's office, where all the keys were deposited at a certain hour every evening, was effectually protected from all attempts from the inside by a heavy iron gate, locked on the side facing the main entrance. Breslin had a latch-key which opened the door of the hospital where he slept, and that leading to the portion of the prison where Stephens was confined. To enable him to enter the corridor he must have a pass key, and to open the cell door another key. He took impressions in beeswax of the regular keys in use in the daytime, and new ones were filed down to fit the impressions by an optician still resident in Dublin. Even at this early stage of the affair a hitch occurred which showed the lack of precision and promptness characterising the whole Fenian movement. The beeswax was not forthcoming at the time appointed. After waiting several days Breslin was obliged to go out and buy it himself, thus running the risk of giving a clue to the police that might be the means of convicting him if brought to trial. The keys were finally in Breslin's hands, but even at the last moment he was obliged to do some filing on one of them, and to run some extra risk by fitting it to the lock of a door, that Byrne, his colleague in the enterprise, could not open.

The keys having been fitted, Colonel Kelly was notified and arrangements were made to receive Stephens on the outside of the prison walls. Byrne was on watch every second night. The 21st was chosen because that was one of his nights on duty, and for a most singular reason, Breslin had a superstition that the 21st was a

lucky day for him, because nearly all his strokes of good fortune had befallen him on that day of the month."

Turning to his own share in the work, Mr. Devoy says:—

"At the inception of the plot Colonel Kelly sent for me and told me the duty I was to perform. For two months the police held a warrant for my arrest, and my description was in the *Hue and Cry*. Like many others who were wanted by the police, I remained in Dublin waiting for the fight which we all confidently expected, and I could attend to no regular business. I had been placed in charge of the organisation in the British army. We numbered about 15,000 men, fully 8,000 of whom were then stationed in Ireland. For that and other reasons I happened to be better acquainted with the local officers and rank and file of the Dublin organisation than any man then within Kelly's reach. He told me he wanted me to pick out from 10 to 20 of the very best men I knew in Dublin for a special work requiring courage, coolness, and self-control."

The following were the men selected by Devoy:—

"In accordance with these instructions Devoy selected eight men whom he considered best fitted for the duty, the nature of which he knew instinctively. Colonel Kelly himself selected two men—John Ryan son of a Liverpool merchant, and another not named. Most of the men selected by Devoy had been some kind of military service and they were all determined, cool, and brave. Their names were Paddy Kearney, a Dublin blacksmith; Michael Cody, a friend of Kearney; John Harrison, a corn-porter; Dennis Duggan, a young coachbuilder; John Mullen, the son of a Dublin storekeeper; Matthew O'Neill, a Dublin stonecutter; John Lawler, and William Brophy, a carpenter. 'These,' says Devoy, 'with Kelly, the two men chosen by him, and myself were the only persons outside the walls of Richmond prison that night.'"

The position of the rescuing party is thus described:—

"At length the day fixed for the escape arrived. Toward midnight the little squad of men told off for a body-guard dropped one by one into Lynch's public-house in Campden-street, a short distance from the prison, and quietly awaited the word to move. But the promised revolvers were not forthcoming, and much disgust was expressed. But the men were all provided in time. Two revolvers were brought to the spot where Colonel Kelly and a few of the men were stationed in a field opposite the prison, about an hour before the escape, by Nicholas Walsh, a well-known Dublin artist, who has since then died in Florence. The men fully expected a fight before morning. The night was dark. The men arrived on the ground by different routes in small groups, and quietly took up the position previously assigned them. Kelly, Ryan, the optician, and Brophy were at a point opposite the prison wall, in a field on the other side of the Circular-road, keeping in the shadow of a high wall running diagonally inward from the road. Kearney, Cody, Mullen and Lawler were placed under the shadow of a hedge at the gate of the field directly opposite the prison gate. Harrison, Duggan, and O'Neill were in a little dark nook at the Love-lane end of the prison wall, between the latter and the wall of the cabbage garden that lay between the Circular-road and the canal. My instructions were to move from post to post, reporting at intervals to Colonel Kelly till the time fixed for the escape, when I was to take my place with him. A low mud wall separated the field from the road, and in a hole on the inside of this wall John Ryan had earlier in the evening deposited a coil of stout rope with knots arranged at about every two feet of its length, so as to make it easier to climb when flung over the wall. Here the men waited in the drizzling rain for hours for the signal which was to tell them that Stephens had been let out of the prison and was waiting inside the outer wall for the rope to be thrown over. He was to throw a stone over the wall as a signal that the rope was wanted, and the 'Quack, quack,' of a duck, repeated by Ryan, was to announce that the moment was at hand. There was a genuine duck in the neighbouring garden that raised a false alarm once. The C O I R was an hour behind time."

Mr. Devoy then relates the story of Stephen's release from his cell as is generally known. The specially prepared keys did their work well, and no alarm interfered with the escape. Having reached the outer wall of the prison, the rope which Ryan had secreted earlier in the evening was thrown over, and Stephens gained the top:—

"After he had vainly tried to hitch the rope between two stones on the top of the wall, John Ryan told him to drop down with his back to the wall, and we would catch him. He did so, and Ryan caught his feet on his breast, the sand on the soles leaving the imprint of the shoes on his buttoned coat. It staggered Ryan, and as he was coming down I caught Stephens about the knees and let him slide to the ground. Stephens and Kelly at once crossed the road and turned into Love-lane, a long, winding street running through market gardens and having few houses. From Love-lane they turned into Brown street. In this street was the house where the C O I R was to be concealed. Mrs. Boland and a sister of Mr. James O'Connor, of *United Ireland*, and now a resident at Brooklyn, had undertaken to shelter him, and a bright boy of 15, who had acted as messenger between Stephens and Kelly before his arrest, was on the look-out. Stephens remained many months in Ireland directing the Fenian movement, stopping a great portion of the time in the house of Mrs. Butler, a fashionable dressmaker, almost in the face of the Kildare street Club, the head-quarters of Irish loyalty, and finally escaped in a fishing-smack to France, whence he came to this country. Mrs. Butler's patrons, being mostly loyalists, on hearing of her harbouring a Fenian chief, withdrew their custom, and she was ruined and died in poverty."

A Wisconsin woman accuses her husband of trying to persuade her to commit suicide in a manner that would enable him to collect for their children the amount of an insurance policy on her life. He argued the propriety of the project, since she was feeble and likely to require much doctoring during the rest of her natural life, thus using up money needlessly, whereas by dying at once she could leave the family in good circumstances.

## MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

CORNER WALKER AND PRINCES  
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  
BEERS.  
P. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

ADMITTED TO BE THE GRANDEST  
SCENERY IN THE WORLD.

**T**ELEGRAPH Line of Royal Mail  
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 first train from Christchurch, returning to Christchurch on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Special to Tourists.—Dunedin to Hokitika in 3 days.

Passengers, parcels, and luggage, to be booked at Cobb and Co.'s office, Christchurch, not later than 7 p.m. on Monday and Thursday Nights.

Luggage at reduced rates.  
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO.,  
Proprietors.  
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**J**OHN HISLOP  
(LATE A. BEVERLY),  
CHRONOMETR, WATCHMAKER AND  
JEWELLER,  
Exactly opposite the Bank of N.S. Wales,  
PRINCES STREET.

Every description of Jewellery made to order.  
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated  
by Transit Observations.

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

**R. A. BORROWS,**  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

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

The Dispensing Department will be con-  
ducted solely by the Proprietor.

Medicines may be obtained at any hour.

**C**OMMERCIAL HOTEL,  
WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.  
T. FLAHERTY PROPRIETOR.  
(Late of Shamrock Hotel, Timaru.)

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

Every accommodation and convenience.  
Table d'hôte Daily at 1 p.m.: Luncheon  
from 12 to 2.

Night Watchman. Porter to attend all  
steamers

**A**LEXANDER SLIGO

Has just received "Boy's and Girl's Own  
Annuals," "Every Boy's and Girl's," "Chat-  
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Account Bookmaking on the Premises,  
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Has resumed Business as  
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In Temporary Premises,  
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Factory :

BATHGATE ROAD,  
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**D**OUGLAS HOTEL,  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,  
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

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**J. HENDRY AND SONS,**  
FIRST-CLASS TAILORS,  
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well's), beg to notify that we have opened  
with a varied stock of ENGLISH, SCOTCH,  
and COLONIAL TWEEDS, COATINGS,  
TROUSERINGS, and VESTINGS, second to  
none of its kind in New Zealand, and really  
the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS TAILORING  
ESTABLISHMENT in the city.

Nine and a half years principal Cutter at  
Messrs. Herbert, Haynes and Co.

J. HENDRY AND SONS.

**L O F T A N D C O.,**

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**G**IRLS in Laced Buttons and E.S.;  
splendid assortment.

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

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

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

L O F T A N D C O.

a visit at

9, 10, and 11. ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

BRAIDVALE NURSERY.

**G**ORDON BROTHERS  
Invite intending Planters and others  
to visit the Nurseries, and inspect their large  
and varied stock of  
FOREST AND FRUIT TREES,  
EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL, AND  
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N.B.—Stock must be cleared, as lease of  
Nursery in the Valley expires this season.

**M**ESSRS. P. & D. RANKIN,  
WORKING MEN'S TAILORS,  
3 MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN.

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

Ladies' Riding Habits, Ulsters, etc.; also,  
Gentlemen's Light Tweed Waterproof Over-  
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materials. Mourning suits on the shortest  
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First-class Accommodation for Travellers  
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All Wines and Spirits of the best known  
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One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard  
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Good Stabling.

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Good Paddock Accommodation.

**H**AM AND BACON CURING  
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**E. S H E E D Y**  
Would draw special attention to  
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SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND  
BACON,

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt  
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Barrister and Solicitor,

HAS REMOVED TO NEW CHAMBERS

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The "Eclipse" and "New Flag," Christmas  
Cards, (great Novelties for sending to the  
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ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,  
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PROPERTIES FOR SALE:—  
A NUMBER OF HIGHLY IMPROVED  
FARMS,

IN THE  
Waipawa and Hawke's Bay Counties,  
Ranging 100 ACRES to 900 ACRES  
from Each  
Several close to Town, and all near the  
Railway,

With and Without Stock.  
1870 ACRES FREEHOLD, a magnificent  
prop. with substantial improve-  
ments.

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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-  
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numerous creeks, is capable of easy  
improvement by burning and surface  
sowing, and will, by proper manage-  
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of either sheep or cattle.

To Capitalists there is not a better or safer  
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affords at the price demanded, and the oppor-  
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GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF  
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WE BEG RESPECTFULLY to  
inform the Public that having made  
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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-  
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WALTON PARK COAL.  
The public may rely on getting the genuine  
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Coals in stock. A guarantee ticket goes with  
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Shag Point and West Coast Coals at equally  
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Description of Worn E.P. Ware Re-  
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Shirts at 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d.

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selected with great care, and our prices on  
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other houses in town.

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in the City.

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and on comparison patrons will find we are  
selling these much under so-called clearing  
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95 George Street.—For newest styles  
and large assortment in Gents' Silk  
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Hats, which we sell at wholesale  
prices. Try Hally's.

**HALLY AND CO.,** the popular  
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PRACTICAL  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
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Ladies' Boots a Specialty.

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

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS;  
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Steam Mills throughout the Colony in full  
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"LUSTRAL" KEROSENE.  
Just Landed ex "Irene" a large consign-  
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Kerosene Lamps in Endless Variety.  
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White and Red Lead, Paints, Oils, and  
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**COLONIAL AND ENGLISH-MADE  
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made of steel-plated wire  
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**KAITANGATA COAL.**

**T**HE COMPANY have much plea-  
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solely mined from the new workings, and is  
of a quality much superior to anything  
previously delivered, and beg to solicit a  
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The Company have arranged with the Coal  
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well screened and free from small, and  
any omissions in this respect if communi-  
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allowed for.

Crawford street,  
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Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),  
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**G. THORNICROFT**  
Begs to inform his Customers and the  
Public generally that, having removed his  
store-room to more Commodious premises at  
the back, he will thus be enabled to keep a  
larger stock of Goods on hand, comprising  
such as Ranges, Register Grates, Colonial  
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Verandah Castings, Iron Railings, Drain  
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Odd Castings for Ranges, Grates, Stoves,  
etc., Portable Coppers, Colonial Ovens, Chim-  
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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.

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**COSSENS AND BLACK,**  
ENGINEERS, MILL-WRIGHTS, AND  
IRONFOUNDERS,  
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Wind Mills made of any size, suitable  
for draining or irrigation, pumping water  
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made geared for driving chaff-cutters or  
where small power is required. Chaff-cut-  
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or iron.

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**HOWARD'S TWINE BINDERS:**

**THE NEW ZEA-  
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COMPANY,**  
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Parcels, Packages, &c. delivered to any  
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Despatches by Rail daily to Coastal Ports  
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And at proportionately low rates in all  
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Complete Tariffs and particulars on appli-  
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**W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.**  
**HAVE ON SALE,**  
 BY 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, 150 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 Leaf Cube, Granulated and Mauritius Sugar.

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

High street, 28th May, 1885.

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**JAMES A. PARK AND COMPANY,**  
 GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,  
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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  
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## HARP OF ERIN HOTEL

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

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**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,

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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,  
 4 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.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
 PRODUCE MERCHANT,  
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cash Buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SUSSEX HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. FAGAN

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

Parties called for early trains. Hot and Cold Baths.

Billiards, Skittles, Bowling, and Rifle Galleries on the premises.

M. FAGAN,  
 Proprietor.

## JAMES Couston,

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

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

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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.

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**SARGOOD SON & EWEN,**

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Effects Insurances on very description of Property at  
**LOWEST CURRENT RATES**  
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Office: LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

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**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,  
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THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at  
 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., L<sup>TD</sup>.**

(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.,

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**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 desroying the nerves and at once arrest decay. It at once deodorises bad breath, whether from smoking, decayed teeth or otherwise. That it has done so is now borne out by the numbers of testimonials received for it by the sole manufacturer and inventor,

A. M. LOASBY

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

CONSULTING AND DISPENSING CHEMIST, PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

What the premier Dentist of Wellington says:—

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

(Signed) HERBERT RAWSON, Dentist, Wellington Terrace."

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

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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,  
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**RACECOURSE HOTEL,**  
OCEAN BEACH, ST. KILDA.

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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.

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**CANONGATE HOTEL,**  
CANONGATE AND BROWN STREETS,  
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(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

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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.

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

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

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.  
Billiard Room, and Bath Room.

**VENETIAN BLINDS**

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,  
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

**KENSINGTON HOTEL**

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PETER CASEY has much pleasure to announce to his Friends and the General Public that he has taken the above well-known and old-established Hostelry, which he intends to conduct on the Most Approved Style.

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

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

P. CASEY - - Proprietor.

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

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

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Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

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TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

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(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 Repairs 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  
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## A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and, not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliance of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

### Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Flatonio, Texas*, was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

is not a dye, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

### Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.*, had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

### Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It cured HERBERT BOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, of intolerable itching of the scalp; J. N. CARTER, JR., *Occoquan, Va.*, of Scald Head; MRS. D. V. S. LOVELACE, *Lovellsville, Ky.*, of Tetter Sores; MISS BESSIE H. BEDLOE, *Burlington, Vt.*, of Scalp Disease and Dandruff. Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

### A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

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

LAW, SOMNER & Co.

GENUINE SEEDS.



GENUINE SEEDS.

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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

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A GOOD Serviceable VIOLIN, and BOX, BOW, and INSTRUCTOR will be sent (carriage paid) to any Railway-station in Otago for the sum of ONE POUND (£1). Please cut out the Coupon, and send, together with One-pound Note, also Name and Address, and receive in return the above.

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

(Signed)  
OAKDEN & HOWELL,  
Dunedin.

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

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### COALS FOR CASH.

	Per Ton.	½-Ton.	¼-Ton
Walton Park Coal	17s	8s 6d	4s 6d
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Of every description.

Telephone No. 396.  
J. HANCOCK & CO.,  
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PATERSON AND CONWAY  
Have much pleasure in informing their friends and the Public that they have commenced Business as Practical

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

AT

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN (next M. and J. Meenan's).

Style and Fit guaranteed

## NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1859.  
(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £400,000.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders  
Offices of Otago Branch:  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,  
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES  
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

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Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
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Naseby ...	Robert Glenn
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
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Clinton ...	Jas. Garden
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This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions

JAMES EDGAR,  
Manager for Otago.

## LONDON HOTEL,

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DENIS BARRY ... PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation and is now fit for the reception of Boarders, to whom it offers First-Class Accommodation.

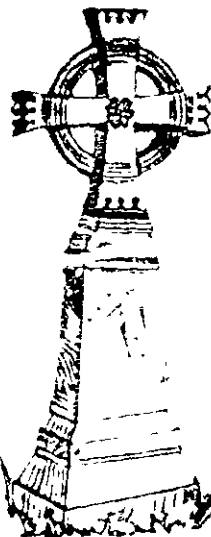
Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

## W. STOCKS,

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



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

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