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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IN relation to the disgraceful exhibition that has now been going on in the Colony for some weeks' **EVANGELICAL DIVERSION.** and which at present occupies the evangelical bullring or cock-pit at Wellington, it is hardly necessary for us to remind our readers that they see only the regularly recurring diversion of the Evangelical world. We allude to the tirades against the Catholic people made by the woman who calls herself O'Gorman or Auffray, and whose *nom de theatre*, on boxing-ring title, is the "Escaped Nun." Concerning the woman herself we do not consider it necessary to say much. The very nature of her occupation is sufficient to explain her character to all Catholics, and it is for Catholics that we write. Certain American papers, moreover, and notable among them the *New York Sun*, a secular newspaper, have given an account of her career which was reproduced in our columns a month or two ago, and this must have confirmed all that Catholics had previously concluded, if any confirmation were necessary to them. We are not, again, without some feeling of compassion for a poor creature earning her living in such a way. We think it very possible—and, more, almost probable, that she still retains some remnants of the Faith—and, believing with the belief of devils, finds herself in some degree in the position of those miserable beings who in the ancient world were represented as driven by the furies. Can our readers conceive the frame of mind of a human being looking forward with certain eyes to eternal torment and determined at least to bring a full score before the Judgment Seat where the terrible sentence will be passed. To carry such a mind must in itself be punishment beyond all imagination, and, however great the wickedness of the situation, it is not without the reach of pity. We would leave this woman, then, to her God Who will require an account of every word she speaks. Nor are we troubled about this matter on the part of the Catholic community. To suffer persecution is a note of the Catholic Church, and, in one shape or another, such suffering must pursue her members. The penal days are over, and, for the time at least, they cannot return. But the hatred still exists in which the penal days themselves originated, and it must have some form and method of expression. Is it not a full and bitter persecution that foul and ribald accusations should be publicly brought amid the applause of a mob against respectable and inoffensive people? Our holy religion, however, is worth the penalty we pay for adherence to it, and it would be so were that penalty fifty times, nay, fifty thousand times as great. Our fathers in by-gone days bore the imputation of all this infamy, and in addition they were fined or imprisoned or banished, or put to torture or death, and how shall we complain? Our God requires such sacrifices of us, and had warned us that He would require them. What, therefore, is there for us to show but patience and submission? And it is not now, moreover, as it was in earlier days; we do not now find the higher class of Protestants arrayed on the side of the vile defamer. The matter has gone down into the lower ranks, and is the particular privilege of coarse and vulgar people. Respectable men and prominent members of the Anglican Church, indeed, in years passed by were deceived by some foul apostates who came to them with their tale of lies and filth. They took up such men as Achilli or Ciocci—but they burned their fingers badly and their experience, as well as the advancement in refinement, and the return to more Catholic practices, of the Church of England made them wiser and of better minds. They will, indeed, still support apostates from the Church, but these people must now keep themselves within bounds, and there is no opening for prurience or abomination on their part. Loyson, for example, declaims no tale of infamy against Catholicism, nor does Savarese or Campello. But as to the effects of these brutal exhibitions on Catholicism we honestly believe—and we speak from some personal knowledge and experience, that they are wholesome,—and we believe, and we have particular reasons for our belief, that even towards the Protestant world itself they are beneficial. They excite the curiosity of minds that had never thought of the Church, and lead to inquiry that must tend towards conversion.—They

may even ultimately benefit the people whom they prejudice the most, when some chance or accident reveals to them the probability that they were misled, and a further acquaintance sought with Catholics, their habits and their religion, results in completely disabusing them.—Nothing materially or lastingly injurious to the Catholic cause, in fact, has ever followed from such exhibitions—and that is acknowledged by some of the chief opponents of the Church themselves.—Take, for example, this passage from the late Canon Kingsley.—“For the time we sink for calling Popery ill names is past: to abstain is certainly a sore restraint for English spirits. . . But Romanism has been exposed, and refuted triumphantly, every month for centuries, and yet the Romish nations are not converted; and too many English families of late have found, by sad experience, that such arguments as are in vogue are powerless to dissuade the young from rushing headlong into the very superstitions which they have been taught from infancy to deride. The truth is, Protestantism may well cry ‘Save me from my friends!’ We have attacked Rome too often on shallow grounds, and finding our arguments weak have found it necessary to overstate them. We have got angry and caught up the first weapon which came to hand, and have only cut our own fingers. We have very nearly burnt the Church of England over our heads, in our hurry to make a bonfire of the Pope. We have been too proud to make ourselves acquainted with the very tenets which we exposed, and have made a merit of reading no Popish books but such as we were sure would give us a handle for attack, and not even then without the precaution of getting into a safe passion beforehand. We have dealt in exaggerations, in special pleadings, in vile and reckless imputations of motive, in suppressions of all palliating facts. We have outraged the common feelings of humanity by remaining blind to the virtues of noble and holy men, because they were Papists, as if a good deed was not good in Italy, as well as in England. We have talked as if God had doomed to hopeless villainy in this world, and reprobation in the next, millions of Christian people, simply because they were born of Romish, and not of Protestant fathers. And we have our reward; we have fared like the old woman who would not tell the children what a well was, for fear they should fall into one. We see educated and pious Englishmen joining the Romish communion simply from ignorance of Rome, and have no talisman wherewith to disenchant them. Our medicines produce no effect on them, and all we can do is, like quacks to increase the dose. Of course if ten boxes of Morrison's pills have killed a man, it only proves that he ought to have taken twelve of them. We are jesting, but as an Ulster Orangeman would say, “It is in good Protestant earnest.”—(Miscellanies, Vol. I. p.p. 235-6) Canon Kingsley, as we all know, and as, indeed, he himself in this same review tells us, was a Protestant among Protestants—but he had recognised the falsehood and folly of such infamous onslaughts on the Catholic Church.—We venture to differ from him as to his confidence that legitimate controversy would be more effectual in hindering conversions, but it would at least be manly, and fair, and decent.—Kingsley's warning may possibly also have contributed to unveiling the more brutal method for Englishmen of the higher class, and aided in the revolt of the more cultured mind against it.—The lower Protestantism, however, runs itself in so coarse and ugly a groove that nothing need surprise us as to the associations in which we find it.—When we are told, as we are for instance, by a report in our contemporary, the *Evening Press*, that a band of Evangelical ministers were the patrons of this unhappy woman at Wellington, we perceive that they were quite in their proper place.—Even the Evangelicalism of the Church of England has been recognised by members of that Church as inconsistent with the character of the gentleman, and what are we to expect of those bodies in which evangelicalism reaches its extreme? What especially of the ministers who necessarily display an exaggeration of the general tone of their flocks? We have, however, no desire to be unjust, and, no matter what we may be obliged for truth's sake to withhold from our ministers, we are willing to concede to them all that is their due. We do not, then, see, according to our contemporary's report, that there was a disgusting affectation of kindly feeling, and their usual revolting hypocrisy, among them on the occasion to which we allude. They did not on this occasion make any pretence to serve their “dear brethren of the Romish Church,” as they are wont to call us, or, while spitting filth in our faces, affect to caress us. On the contrary, so far as we can judge, they were quite

openly brutal, and did not disguise their real intention of bounding us into the gutter, or starving us out if possible. One of these good fellows, the man named Isitt, for example, upbraided Messrs. Stout and Ballance because, said he, "they were purchasing their present positions by bidding for the Roman Catholic votes through the means of the appointment of Roman Catholics to places under Government to the exclusion of other denominations." There is the whole persecuting spirit expressed, and proof positive of the virulent and disgraceful hatred by which these men are actuated. Here is a man who declares himself, not the advocate of the spiritual interests of Catholics, but the opponent of their temporal interests; not the opponent of the Catholic system—but the determined personal enemy of those who practise it. This unfortunate woman is evidently run upon the platform not only to give an occasion for the indulgence of that grossness and prurience ever rampant among the lower sects—who, nevertheless, need some excuse sufficient in their own eyes for the public enjoyment of such a banquet—but for the purpose of making the position of Catholics in the Colony unendurable, and driving them out or injuring them in every way possible. We do not think any decent or fair-minded person, or any one who desires to preserve the order, peace, and tranquility of the Colony will blame us for stigmatising such conduct as ruffianism, pure and simple. We would recommend this poor woman, then, to the charitable consideration of our readers. Her conduct is very bad, very wicked, but it carries its own punishment with it. We do not, moreover, know her circumstances: a woman who has made a false step finds it often impossible to retract, and the more desperately she proceeds the greater reason we have to believe that she may not be under her own unrestricted control. It used to be the old song that a woman's fortune was in her face, but we now see, in more than one instance, that, reversing all our notions concerning the female world, it exists in her tongue—and run upon the termagant's platform, she becomes a profitable investment. We will only hope, and every Catholic must hope that the grace of repentance sooner or later lies before this poor woman—O'Gorman or Auffray. The gravity of such exhibitions, meantime, does not consist in the fall and perversion of any poor creature, although, God knows, there is cause enough for sorrow in that. It lies in the Evangelical demand for abomination that affords a temptation to the degraded to supply it. It lies in the demoralisation which it proves to exist, and which such indulgences increase among the lower Protestant and infidel people. It lies in the brutalising influence exercised over the community generally, and the proof given that all the boasted enlightenment, liberality, and civilisation of the times contain their hollow and most rotten parts, and that a great portion of religious-seeming mankind is still at heart devoured by rancour and uncleanness. In the present case, especially it lies, moreover, in the unblushing effrontery with which men pretending to be Christian ministers have come forward in the insulted name of religion to incite Protestants and Freethinkers against their Catholic fellow colonists temporarily, and to deprive these Catholics, if possible, of their means of living, and reduce them to want and misery—for this, we say again, is what the candid Isitt, with the consent of his colleagues, has done. This favourite and regularly recurring diversion of the Evangelical world, then, is not without its more tragic elements.

AN
EVANGELICAL
ALARM.

OUR Evangelical friends, it seems, have quite given up all their hopes of the conversion of Ireland. We sympathise deeply with them in their affliction because of the waste involved of soup, and tracts and "open Bibles," and all the other instruments wherewith the Evangelical missionary woos the adhesion of the ungodly. Catholics in Ireland, notwithstanding all that has been done, have continued to go to bed Catholics and to rise in the morning unconverted. Those among them who came down to breakfast with their faces shining as if they had been well scrubbed with soap, in proof of a Pauline change, have been wanting and all the other marks of an unction proceeding from a fervent imagination, or a hypocritical pretence, are absent as well. Is it to be wondered at that our Evangelical friends are vexed in their righteous souls? Immense sums of money obtained from the credulous for the purpose of bringing Irish Papists into the paths of light have been spent on the support of parsons, and scripture-readers, and teachers of one kind or another, but all in vain. Still these good people have been supported, and the labourer is worthy of his hire even if he be employed to make a fool or something worse of himself, and to try to do as much mischief as possible. Did he not preach, and read, and declaim, and verbally send the poor to perdition many times a day and every-day, not even omitting Sundays. And all this we know is hungry work, and requires for its maintenance that the hat sent round should be well filled. There is nothing, then, after all to regret in the matter.

great many very capacious stomachs have been satisfied and as to the souls of the Papists, they are probably none the worse. Evangelicalism exhibited in its true light is always a wholesome sight for them, and a very effectual warning. Some intelligent Briton, however, has been making a tour in Ireland, and he has communicated

the results of his observations in the shape of a letter to that religious newspaper the *Guardian*, and hence the lamentations of our Evangelical friends. They are thus informed, it seems, that Ireland is wholly taken up with politics and that religion no longer has a place there. The people are leaving Popery, but, alas, they display no desire whatever to enter the Evangelical field instead. An inattention to the admonitions of Father Pat, in fact, by no means involves a longing for edification at the hands of Stiggins or Chadband, and there are more ways than one that lead to the devil. The Irish people according to this correspondent have found one of those other ways. We would not, however, have our Evangelical friends made too uneasy as to the religious condition of Ireland. It does not follow that because Irishmen have not shown themselves ready to "discoorse" religion with every passing stranger, or because they may appear more careless in the eyes of superficial observers and those who have no right to their confidence, that they are in the least likely to prove wanting to their Faith. Politics no doubt engross at present almost all their minds that are given to worldly things, and that amongst any people is necessarily a very large portion. The proofs furnished, moreover, in contradiction of all the prejudices obtaining with regard to the bigotry of the Irish Catholics in their choice of national representatives, and in which they have shown themselves liberal-minded in the highest degree—Mr. Pyne for example, one of the chosen candidates, and now no doubt a member of Parliament, is an English Protestant, the son of a late rector of an English parish. Dr. Tanner is also a Protestant, and, so, not to speak of Parnell and Justin McCarthy and his son, are others of them, these proofs may have led people not acquainted with the character of Irish Catholics to conclude that some change had come over their minds with regard to religion. But the Irish people were never bigoted; they never disliked a man because of his religion and that only, and they were always ready to place their confidence in honest Protestants, and to prefer them to Catholics whom they knew that they could not trust. There is no reason, therefore, for alarm on the part of our Evangelical friends; their worthy missionaries will not be put to shame, and it will certainly be known all in good time that where Stiggins and Chadband made their failure infidelity did not succeed. We do not suppose our Evangelical friends know what they are talking about when they compare the irreligion which they assume to be setting in among Irishmen to that prevailing on the Continent of Europe, and which they attribute to disgust caused by the priests. We can hardly lay it to the charge of our Evangelical friends that they never open their mouth, as the old saying is, without putting their foot in it. If they kept their mouth shut, we should know nothing as to their condition.—Silence, although all sorts of people from the Catholic saint to the rationalist writer of fiction, from St. Francis of Sales to George Eliot, have warned us against taking it as a necessary mark of wisdom, is still a fair method of concealing ignorance. Our Evangelical friends, however, will by no means consent to make use of it; they will open their mouth, and they never do so without allowing us to see its complete emptiness. We do not suppose that they have even the remotest suspicion that the irreligion prevailing in Catholic countries on the Continent had its origin in English infidelity and atheism. Voltaire who introduced unbelief among the Latin races was the pupil of English infidelity, and he hardly improved upon what he had learned from his masters. The great Protestant country moreover of the Continent, that is Germany, is far more infidel than France herself, and the religious condition of Berlin is more deplorable than that of Paris. But of this our Evangelical friends most probably know nothing. What, then, becomes of their argument that infidelity is caused by disgust at the Catholic priests? The arguments of the know-nothings, however are scarcely worth repeating. It is something, nevertheless, to find that evangelicalism throws up the sponge where Ireland is concerned and acknowledges its long, violent, and unseemly, struggle in that country to have been entirely fruitless. Let us be thankful for small mercies, particularly when they come from small people, who naturally have nothing more than the widow's mite to give us.

ONE of the most remarkable articles which have DISTINGUISHED appeared for some time is that published by CAR- ENCOURAGEMENT. dinal Manning in the *Dublin Review* for October respecting the part to be taken by Catholics in the recent elections. His Eminence, who has always been known as a true friend to the Irish people, shows how fully he sympathises with them in their patriotic aspirations, and ascribes to the best feelings of human nature the origin of that disaffection entertained by them towards the English Government. He alludes to the important part that Irish settlers have had, and still have, in the Catholic affairs of England, and points out the consideration due to them. The Cardinal has seen with much satisfaction the extension of the franchise—which has been the great event of the times—and he recognises it as a step back in the right direction towards the days of the good King Edward and the Saxon times, when the people took so full a part in the government of the country. His Eminence approves of democratic institutions, but regulated and moderated by

the monarchical form of government, which he prefers to the republican, and he considers that the hereditary succession to the throne is the means of preventing much confusion and many abuses. It is, however, touching the religious and educational questions of the day that he is most concerned. He admits that England, although no longer Catholic, remains profoundly Christian—giving an admirable sketch of the religious vicissitudes of the Established Church from the time when, in the second half of the last century, indifference and unbelief had reached their climax among her people. We know, indeed, that at the time when Wesley began his reform the Church of England was hardly any longer more than Christian in name. The life of utter worldliness was that which, for the most part, prevailed even among her ministry, and open infidelity and profligacy were not unfrequent among them. Wesley's revival, although it had its extravagant features, and eventually separated from the Church and branched off into a number of sects, was still a genuine Christian revival for the Establishment itself, and religion in England undoubtedly owes no small debt to it. The Cardinal also alludes to the Oxford movement, and to the hopes that may be based upon the growth of a more Catholic knowledge among the community alluded to. He mentions as a proof of Christian life the immense sums expended during the last forty years on the restoration of churches, a great work by which the piety of the past has been brought before the eyes of the present and future, and he concludes that it is not for Catholics now to do that which had been done by Cranmer, Ridley, and Knox, and to take any part in the destruction of religion. The Cardinal, also, in proof of the Christian, though, alas, not the Catholic spirit of England alludes to the great sums spent on schools where a religious education has been given, and it is especially in defence of these schools that he addresses his readers. The test which he proposed for the trial of every candidate before the votes of Catholics were given to him was as to whether he would, or would not, oppose the secularisation of education. We are, moreover, particularly interested in this portion of his Eminence's argument because it coincides so exactly with the recommendations that we ourselves have so often given to the Catholics of this colony.—We see by a cablegram received this week that the Pope has written to Cardinal Manning approving of the voluntary Catholic schools as supported in these colonies. We do not, of course, know the particulars of the case, but if it turns out as it apparently may do, that his Holiness has pointed to the efforts made by Catholics here to give their children a Christian education as a model for the Catholics in England, who are now fearing that they also may be made the victims of secularism, we shall have something of which we may well be proud, and we shall have something more than even the sanction of the Holy Father to encourage our perseverance.—Cardinal Manning, then, approves of our educational policy and recommends its adoption by the Catholics of England and the Pope commends our efforts for the preservation of our children's faith.

A PROMISE OF VICTORY. THE return of Mr. Parnell to Parliament at the head of a compact and devoted body of 86 is a triumph of Irish union and determination. The great parties in the House of Commons are not, as

it seemed as if they would be at the beginning of the elections, evenly balanced. The Liberals have a large majority, and, strange to say, they owe their strength in great part to the country districts—their failure in the towns being probably due in a great measure to the opposition of the Irish voters. But to what their success in agricultural parts is due we cannot as yet tell. Has there been smouldering in the heart of Hodge an enmity against the squire and the parson? Does he desire the downfall of the Established Church, or has he a longing for a share in his landlord's acres? To all this as yet we receive no answer, but time will doubtless explain all as it really exists. The Liberal party, however, is very much divided, and the differences between its various sections may go far to weaken the majority which it commands numerically. At any rate, Mr. Parnell, who did so much in a hostile House with a small troop of followers, will surely be able to make the most of his vastly increased strength in a House that we believe will prove more friendly. The Irish question, meantime, is evidently gaining ground in many places, and even in quarters that were at one time noted for their opposition to the cause, a disposition is now shown to deal fairly with it. Nor need we look upon this as a mere patient acceptance of the inevitable, and a determination to make a virtue of necessity. The rights of the case have been forced upon the attention of the world, and they are too plain when once fairly considered to admit of any continued misunderstanding concerning them. Our contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Star*, for example, now admits that the concession of a system of self-government to Ireland, similar to those enjoyed by the greater colonies, is no more than a reasonable proposal, and such as all English statesmen should agree to. He qualifies his admission, indeed, by warning Mr. Parnell that all English parties would unite against an attempt to extort anything more. But as Mr. Parnell's demands would be fully satisfied by such a concession, the

warning is hardly necessary. A Parliament dealing with Irish matters as colonial Parliaments deal with colonial affairs is all that Ireland asks for, or could reasonably ask for. It is, moreover, all that she has a right to, for no country can claim the right to injure a great empire—involving also her own irreparable and fatal injury—and any attempt at secession might lawfully be met as the Northern States met that made by the Southern confederacy in the great civil war. No one can be more ready to recognise this than Irishmen themselves who took so large a part in repressing the rebellion. It would also be recognised by the inhabitants of the Southern States who for the most part now perceive the folly of their outbreak and are grateful for its want of success. That there are fanatics who would be satisfied with nothing but a total separation from England we do not deny—but these are men for whose opinions no one of common sense has any regard, and they would gain no more attention in an Irish Parliament than has been accorded by the House of Commons, for instance, to Mr. Bradlaugh. Granted justice, and there is no reason why Ireland should desire separation from the British Empire. Two reasons alone could be produced for such a step, and neither of them is worthy of consideration. The one is a sentimental reason with regard to the glories of ancient times—the other a reason of revenge for evil days gone by. Both, however, will be repudiated by all rational people, who take a practical view of things, and will not be permitted to influence the ordinary affairs of life. Mr. Parnell goes with 86 colleagues into the House of Commons to demand only what is rational and just, and worthy of a man as moderate as he is patient, persevering, and able. It is well that a disposition is shown to meet his demands in an accommodating and friendly way—and we have no doubt whatever as to the result.

Whatever else the results of the Irish elections **SIGNIFICANT** have proved, they have shown beyond all **RETURNS.** controversy the falsehood of the very last plea urged against the concession of Home Rule.—There is in some eyes a vision of the stalwart bands of a united province marching to attack the Parliament House in Dublin, and strewing all their way with the corpses or maimed bodies of vanquished Papists. No one sees any prisoners dragged along in the rear of the conquering army, for even their worst enemies will not dare to accuse the Ulster Orangemen of the possibility of giving quarter. They may have bowels of mercy; there may be some one towards whom they are capable of exercising forbearance, but Papists are without exception excluded, and nothing would remain for them but death either immediate or by lingering torture on the field of glory—for their conquerors. There may be a question, indeed, as to the wisdom with which the enemies of the Pope and the devoted admirers of the Orange heroes oppose the concession of Home Rule, for regarding it as certain, as they do, that in any conflict between Protestants and Papists the former must be sure to obtain the victory, they should more consistently advocate a step that must at once deliver over the objects of their hatred into the hands of the destroyer. An Orange march on Dublin attended by the unsparing and complete slaughter of Papists is the very thing that should command their hearty approval, and the concession of Home Rule contains the promise of it for them, and, in this manner, an easy settlement of the whole question. King Billy redoubtable would settle the whole concern, and what would be the good of his worshippers if they could not galvanise some successor to him? The picture of United Ulster sending forth nothing but Orangemen, and drawing the sword to avenge the insult offered and the injury threatened, vanishes now, once and for ever, into thin air. Ulster is not united; Ulster is not entirely Orange. It is divided in sentiment and divided a good deal towards the wrong side. The desire for Home Rule has obtained a very considerable holding there, and Mr. Parnell's authority is owned largely throughout the province. Fifteen Parnellites, at least, have been returned for Ulster constituencies, and that must be acknowledged to be a very respectable number, or a very disgraceful one, on the other hand, according as opinions differ. There are thirty-three constituencies in the province, and, since only eighteen Members have been returned for the whole country, who do not belong to the national party—if we assume that in no other part of Ireland was a seat gained by any one who was not a Parnellite—our conclusion is evident, and there are at least fifteen Ulster Parnellites in the new Parliament. But if any constituency outside of Ulster was false to the national cause, the case is still worse, or better, as it may be, and the Ulster contingent is necessarily larger. The threat of civil war then becomes in the face of all this a very feeble one—and an Orange riot or two would be about all that would be likely to occur in the way of hostilities.—As Orange riots, however, are certain to occur in any case, no one need allow his mind to be much troubled about that. People who want to fight and will fight may as well be permitted to fight from one cause as another. They will not handle their sticks or their revolvers one bit more deftly owing to the nature of the aggravation given them—although, no doubt, their anger will be greater in proportion

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

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

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Well-ing-ton.	Leave New Ply-mouth.	Leave Napier.	Leave Thameas.	Leave Auck-land.	Arrive London.
Jan 3	Jan 4	Jan 5	Jan 3	Jan 5	Jan 6	Feb 13
Jan 31	Feb 1	Feb 2	Jan 31	Feb 2	Feb 3	Mar 13
Feb 28	Mar 1	Mar 2	Feb 28	Mar 2	Mar 3	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
18	July 19	July 20	July 18	July 20	July 21	Aug 28
Aug 15	Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 15	Aug 17	Aug 18	Sept 25
Sept 12	Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 12	Sept 14	Sept 15	Oct 23
Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 10	Oct 12	Oct 13	Nov 20
Nov 7	Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 7	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 18



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Have much pleasure in announcing that the
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is now ready for the reception of the ensuing clip, and
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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.

as the benefit to the country which provokes them is greater. The significance, meantime, of the national victory in the North is very important, and we may even take it, perhaps, as a token that the Orangemen themselves are not unanimous in a determination to injure their own interests in those of their country, however, they may otherwise adhere to their senseless and disreputable commemorations, and outrageous principles. The Parnellite candidates returned had possibly many Orange supporters.

COMICAL FREEDOM. WHAT was the original creed of the Rev. Shirley Baker? Was he not himself a Methodist or something akin thereto and what has happened to him that he should grow free in his beliefs and become the patriarch of a new communion—a free Church, whose freedom, nevertheless, is of that particular kind not hitherto altogether unknown among the sects? The Rev. Shirley Baker, it seems, and his principal subject the King have established a Free Church at Tonga, whose particular freedom appears to be of that remarkable kind of which we have also a striking instance in the State Church of Russia. All good subjects are expected to partake of its freedom and, if they do not choose to do so, woe betide them. Let us acknowledge, nevertheless, that those who do not choose to be free deserve to be slaves and, therefore, that the Rev. Shirley Baker and his King are not wholly without reasons for their action. Persecution, it seems, is in full swing at Tonga, and all who refuse to embrace the freedom offered to them are incontinent visited with heavy penalties. Two young girls, for example, as we are told, who persisted in wearing the shackles of Wesleyanism were transported in a boat to a desert island, or to within a few hundred yards of such an island, and there they were desired to jump out into the surf and make their way as best they might on shore. The life of Robinson Crusoe, however, not to speak of a ducking, did not seem an attractive one to these distressed damsels, and they escaped the martyr's fate by embracing the heresy proposed to them. They are now existing in a state of freedom, and let us hope they may enjoy such happiness as the renegade can know. What, meantime, are the particular heresies proposed to all these people on pain of banishment to uninhabited parts—which in that part of the world probably mean rocks and reefs, and other impossible places of residence? Is Christianity compromised? Are any of the great truths, of those "essentials," whereof our Evangelical friends make so much repudiated? Is the infallibility of the "unaided Word" called in question, or every man's right to a share in that infallibility denied? Do the members of the Free Church claim, in contradiction of the Arminianism of the Wesleyans, that a man cannot possibly fall from grace, in which case, moreover, we see an additional reason as to why the new Church should be called free. What change of doctrine, in fact, was required of those two young ladies who determined on embracing anything rather than confide themselves to the tender mercies of the surf, and to what weight are their consciences now submitted? There are some curious points about this matter that we would gladly see explained. Persecution in this Nineteenth Century of one Evangelical sect by another—even a new one, seems contrary to all that we are accustomed to hear. And again we ask as to Mr. Shirley Baker, what was his former creed? Was he not a godly man, a missionary himself, a student of the "Open Bible," and a partaker in its infallibility? How then has he adopted the character of the persecutor, and arrived at inflicting penalties on all who will not become members of the new Church? Or, if he has so greatly fallen from grace, what assurance is there that the "unaided Word" will preserve other men, even missionaries, from an equal fall, or that it will not justify them to themselves in persecuting, banishing, and conducting to gymnastics in the surf, or elsewhere, all who refuse to follow their spiritual lead? This persecution at Tonga, then, is rather instructive, and we may possibly be excused, if apart from any real suffering on the part of the persecuted, we find it also somewhat ridiculous.

A timely use of Hop Bitters (American Co.'s) will keep a whole family in robust health a year with but a little cost. Read.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York from England by the Gallia was a young priest, the Rev. H. V. Arkell, whose name some years ago was prominent in the London newspapers. During service in the Italian Church, London, the congregation was suddenly disturbed by a man flourishing a loaded revolver and threatening to fire on the worshippers. The women and children fled screaming, and even the men seemed paralyzed with fear. It was in this emergency that Father Arkell distinguished himself. Though small and delicate, the young priest dashed at the man, disarmed him and held him till the police arrived. When the case came into court, the Judge who tried the prisoner spoke in high terms of the courage of Father Arkell. Father Arkell is in very poor health and has undertaken a few weeks' travel in America in the hope of strengthening himself for his work at home. Father Arkell is senior priest of the new Catholic Church in High street, Hastings, England. He is a singularly learned man, and by his controversial sermons has made many converts in Hastings. The Church of which he is in charge was built mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Coventry Patmore, "The Poet of the Household Affections."

THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

CHAPTER XXX

WHEN the old woman came to the end of her weary journey, and walked up the garden-path, she saw the blinds were still down in the cottage at Monasterlea, and she knew that May was no better than when she had left her. So Bid crept round to the back door as before, and stepped noiselessly into the kitchen. This time Bridget had no need to put her finger on her lip, for Bid's spirits were so crushed that she was as quiet as a ghost. Miss Martha came to her presently, and sent her into May's chamber.

Poor Bid had little art to break the terrible news. She told it out bluntly, in a burst of sympathetic sorrow.

"Oh, my dear!" she said, "there's little use in goin' to look for Paul. He's strayin' about yon hills like a lamb that's lost its mother. He doesn't know you nor me, nor e'er a wan belongin' till him. They say he's promised in marriage to you bould, cruel hussy, that took him away wid her out o' here; an' she walking about afther him like a cat afther a mouse. But a woman might as well marry herself till our poor Con at home. God sees it's the black word to come out o' my mouth to yer ear, but our cliver gintleman has no more sinse left nor a fool."

May sat in her bed devouring every word that fell from Bid. The old woman glanced at her as if she feared the news would kill her on the spot.

"I knew it," said May quietly. "I knew it was not his own will that did it. Now, Bid, I'll get well. Open that window wide, and bring me something to eat."

Bid stared at her vacantly.

"Oh, Bid, dear, don't loiter. Hurry, and do what I tell you, for I have no time to lose."

Bid did as she was told, putting her wonder aside to wait for another time. She opened the window wide, and the river and the flowers looked in at May. She trotted away to the kitchen, and came back with a basin of soup. Greatly amazed was Miss Martha to find May sitting up in her bed, and Bid holding a basin of soup to her mouth.

Miss Martha was very busy at this time. It was the hay-making season, and she had got to look after her laborers. So Bid stayed with May; she sat by her bedside during the long summer day, telling her stories of the pleasant summer world out of doors. She talked, just as if she had got a sick child to nurse, of how the river was laughing on the stones because the sun was trying to dry it up; but the source in the mountains was too plentiful for that. How the cock was scolding his wives because the chickens were long about walking, and the young ducks were going off in search of water to have a swim. Nothing sad did Bid tell to May; but every tale had life in it, and a sparkle of fun and joy.

The next evening Miss Martha found May up and dressed, and sitting at the open window.

"You see, I have got well, aunty," said the girl. "We have a great deal to do, and I can't afford to be sick."

"Thank God you are better, my darling; but what have we got to do?"

"In the first place, there are all these people who are to be driven out of their homes. We must try and do something for them. There will be sick people among them."

Miss Martha looked grave. "I am ready to do what I can," she said. "I cannot do very much."

"Bid has gone to the mountain," said May, "to see how things are going. She will be back here in the morning with the news. And, aunty, there is another thing—you and I have got to save Paul Finiston."

"Now, my love, forgive me; but I will not hear a word about that graceless young man. A person who behaves as he has done is never worth a thought. When your health is a little stronger, my darling, you will regain a proper spirit. Till then have patience, and do not mention the man's name."

May's face had become as white as the mountain snow. She caught the arms of her chair, and held them tightly. Some minutes passed before she spoke again.

"Aunt Martha," she then said, "you have not understood me. I will explain myself better, and you will not refuse to listen to me. Paul Finiston has lost his mind, and he is in the power of an enemy. I feel that he will never recover, never be the man God intended him to be, while he is here in this country, under the shadow of the curse which he has so feared. If he were away in some bright, new country the trouble would leave him; and he might there live his life as he ought to live it. Don't believe I wish him here that I may hear his voice and see his face, for I am a truer woman than you think me. What I ask is this—do you take Paul to France, or to Italy if you like better, and place him with good people, and leave him there to God. I will manage here during your absence, and will be happy, feeling we have tried to save him. Now you know what I mean, aunty. Will you do this thing for the sake of your little May?"

Miss Martha jerked a tear or two out of her eye. She was impatient with herself for not feeling sterner.

"That is all very fine," she said; "but how am I to take possession of an able-bodied young man? Am I to ride to Camlough, and carry him off in my pocket?"

May had no longer any smiles for her aunt's sfdgety little speeches. Her eyes gazed strangely out of the window, with that fixed bleak look which they had taken when Paul was expected and did not come—like eyes that had given up seeking for the thing that could give them joy.

"I do not know how that will be," she said; "I do not know yet."

She closed her eyes, and Miss Martha thought she slept; but she was pondering all the time over that difficult problem—how could Paul be carried out of the country and saved? She had no doubt at

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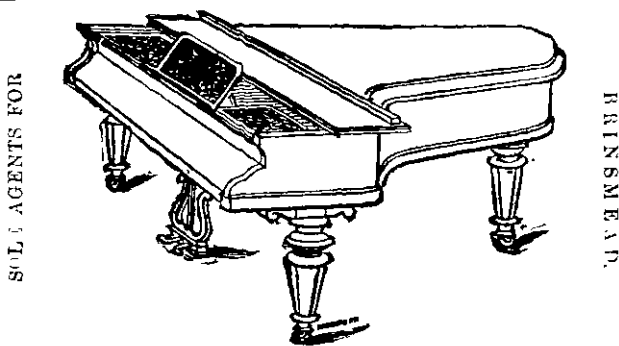
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all that his present state was directly owing to the influence of the curse. Anxiety must have caused that sudden and mysterious illness which has left his mind a wreck. She thought of him happy and light-hearted as she had first seen him. Had he stayed in that foreign country to which an honest impulse had driven him, he would not now stand blighted in his prime. It was she who had brought him into danger, she who had kept him under the cloud; and now she must send him away from her, so that his troubles might come to an end. It was only a poor comfort to her to know that it would cost him no pang if he were never to see her again. Of her own future she did not dare to think.

Miss Martha's thoughts on the subject were very different. The old lady did not quite believe in the story of Paul's loss of memory, and suspected that Katherine had bewitched him, and that he had chosen to stay at Camlough. She had not, however, the heart to thrust such opinion upon May. If the child believed him mad, why let her believe so?

Meanwhile Bid had arrived home on the eve of a day of affliction. People were passing from one cabin to another, saying sad farewells, and mourning together over the woe that was come among them. The Kearneys were carrying their small possessions into a cave under a cliff, where they intended to live till they could sell their pig and their little bits of furniture. With the few pounds that such sale would bring they must start by and by, a sad and timid band of wanderers, to seek their fortunes or misfortunes in some unknown and dreaded town. Some others were doing likewise, thanking God as they worked, that things were not worse with them.

"Sure it's the summer sky we have over our heads," said one.

"If a body must sleep on the grass, it's good to have it dhry."

"You say well," said another; "we're better off nor the old people—heavens be their bed! What debate could me an' the baby make if the snow was blindin' our eyes, and freezin' our hearts."

"The Lord wouldn't let that happen twicet," said a third.

But there were others who could not make an effort to be cheerful; the people who had their sick and their dying to provide for. What could Tim's old father and little Bride's crippled grandmother do but die on the side of the hill? There was patient Norah in the last stage of consumption, and there was a mother of many children who had been bedridden for years. The children clung to their mother, who could not move, and moaned over the horror which the morrow was to bring to them; and the woman with the sick daughter sat with her arms round her dying child, and prayed with frantic earnestness that God would take her home before the cruel hour should come. Sympathising sufferers passed in and out of the cabins, and wept a little with one and wept a little with another: while each would rebuke her neighbour for the despair which she felt herself.

Bundles were packed, and Sunday clothes put on. In most cases where there was a strong healthy father or brother, he had gone away already to look for work in the nearest town, or in some other part of the country. Those who were to begin their journey were all the weak, if not the helpless. People were dressed already for their travel; for there was no thought of sleeping on that last ever-to-be-remembered night before they left the homes that had sheltered them, never to see them more. They kept walking about visiting each other all the short summer night; sitting around the fires for the few dark chill hours talking over their past, or trying to predict the future. Con sat by the fire in the Kearney's cabin, his face dark with gloom, his hands clasping his knees under his chin, his eyes rolling from the red hearth to Nan, and from Nan back to the hearth. The girl was busy meanwhile, making jackets for the little brothers, and cloaks for the small half-naked sisters, out of every rag of stuff she could find, including the bed-clothes. The little ones sat around her, awed into unusual hush, and watching every stitch with the eyes of frightened rabbits.

"God help ye!" said a visiting neighbour, "but ye're the long wake family!"

Nan threw her head back, and stifled a groan.

"Misther Paul, Misther Paul!" she said, "thin why did you desave me?"

"Arrab whist!" said the neighbour. "could be carcumvint the devil?"

"Mick! the daylight's c'min'. Will you run and thry if you can see a sight o' Bid?"

The neighbour went out sighing.

"Well, well, well! but the obstinate hope is in that girl!"

"She ought to be ha' come back," said Nan; "she ought to ha' come back."

Here Bid and the house-mother entered the cabin together. The old woman had been detained, condoling and helping in many houses on her way.

"Well!" cried Nan, springing to her feet, and dropping her work.

"The curse is down on Paul," said Bid solemnly; "ye have ne'er a wan to look at but the Lord!"

Nan crouched on the floor, and buried her face in her gown.

"Get up girl, get up! There's worse off nor you. Ye've all got yer feet an' yer ye, an' young blood in yer veins."

"Young enough!" wailed Nan, as a toddling child tumbled into her lap.

"Ye'll make yer mother break down," said Bid. "I looked for better things from ye. Ye haven't the sick and the dyin' to take on yer shoulders. Get up now, and be a woman, Nan Kearney; an' I'll show ye Kate Daly, that can't stir, an' her seven little girlsreens all cryin' round her bed."

(To be Continued.)

A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body feels heavy and languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will wonderfully assist to a recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigour. The constipated should use them.

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR SCULLY.

(Napier Telegraph, November 27.)

IN the old Council Chambers at noon to-day, in the presence of Messrs. Colenso, Tiffen, Cornford, R. D. McLean, Twigg, J. Heslop, F. Sutton, J. A. Smith, Banner, Liddle, J. Sidey, Conroy, Cohen, Duncan, Begg, Sheath, Lee, Bowerman, St. Clair, Birch, Swan, Mayo, Turley, Gow, Knowles, Ormond, Caulton, the Rev. D. Sidey, and others, Major Scully was presented with a bag of over 300 sovereigns subscribed by the public of Hawke's Bay, as a mark of their appreciation of his valuable services when head of the police force of the district. Mr. Ormond was voted to the chair.

The chairman said he had much pleasure in taking the chair, when they had met to present their old friend, Major Scully, with a testimonial. The small gift was an evidence of the appreciation they had for his past services to them and to their district, during the many years which he had been in the responsible position he had occupied as chief of the police. It would be satisfactory to Major Scully, as it conveyed the knowledge that a large number of the settlers of all classes, and of all shades of opinion had joined in the testimonial. He would receive it, as it came to him, as an evidence that they desired to show their appreciation of the services rendered by him in the past. He (the chairman) was specially thankful of being put in position to present the testimonial, as in the past he was the superintendent of the province, the head of the executive, of which Major Scully was an official, and, therefore, he (the chairman) had as good, if not a better knowledge than anyone else could have, of the services rendered by Major Scully. As head of the police he never forgot that he was one of the settlers, and while doing his duty did it in the least unpleasant way possible, which of itself was a great qualification on the part of an officer holding such a position. He would refer to the times, which a great many of the settlers before him would remember, when they had not the quiet easy going times they now had, when Major Scully was at the head of the police force, and when a deal of danger attended the position. He referred to the days of native difficulties, and being head of the executive, he knew that at any time, night or day, Major Scully when called upon was ready, and the work was faithfully and satisfactorily done. On such an occasion it was reasonable for him to refer in such terms and call back to mind the services Major Scully had done for them in the past. He could not help saying that he—and he was quite sure his opinion was shared by a great majority of the people—regretted they were parting with the services of Major Scully. To his mind an officer like him, who had done faithful service in the past, should have received every possible consideration from the Government, and been retained as long as his services could have been useful to the community. He believed the bulk of the settlers of Hawke's Bay thought that he might have been continued in the position he had held with satisfaction to the settlers and credit to himself for many years to come. He therefore regretted it was thought proper by the Government that those duties required a younger man to perform them. He could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing that regret, which he knew was shared by the bulk of the settlers. It remained for him to make the presentation of the purse of three hundred and thirteen sovereigns, and to express most sincerely and heartily the hope that Major Scully's declining years would be spent in comfort, prosperity and peace.

Major Scully, in reply, said he felt that he was not able to say anything in consequence of the generous way in which the public had treated him that day, as well as all the time he had been amongst them. He could not find words, nor had he the ability to speak such words, as would convey to them the gratitude he felt, for what had been done for him. He hoped the community would prosper, would continue to prosper as it had done hitherto. He thanked the public for their generosity to him. Hitherto they had done more for him in their consideration, in their kindness, which to him had been far more than all the money in the world. The feeling that was displayed when the Government talked of moving him was five thousand times more than he expected. The public came forward in a manner that he never expected would have been shown to a person of greater abilities and more faithful services than he had ever given. He had only one thing to regret, that he could not impart his feelings to the public, which was unfortunate for him. He hoped they would excuse him; it was not a fault of his, it was the feeling of gratitude which prevented him saying all he ought. He wished them all every happiness in their families that the Almighty could prosper them with.

Cheers for Major Scully and a vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has just sent forty thousand francs to his Eminence Cardinal Cesia, Archbishop of Palermo, for distribution among the poor who are suffering from the ravages of cholera.

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

One curious revelation of the last American census was the growth of the female population of the large cities. It was shown that New York contains about 25,000 more women than men; Boston had a surplus of 18,000 women; in Baltimore there are 17,005 more women than men, and so on in several other of the large Eastern cities. Fifty years ago it was the men who came to the cities to pursue their careers, while the women stayed at home; but more recently women, both in this country and Europe, have been crowding to the business centres.—*True Witness.*

SOUTH DUNEDIN CASH DRAPERY.

J. D YATES, JUN.

All Goods Sold at Dunedin Prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

RAILWAY STATION
ADVERTISING AGENCY.

CHARLES COLOUGH - Lessee.

The Cheapest and Best Medium of
Publicity—

ADVERTISING AT THE RAILWAY
STATIONS.

FORTUNES ARE MADE

Publicity of Railway Stations Advertising.

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CROWN HOTEL
RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of
Rooms for families.

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

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

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

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

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

Iron Fretwork and General Castings.

Repairs effected.

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

DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST.

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous
oxide gas.

Address—

Dodd's Buildings,
Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

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

CRAIG AND GILLIES,
FURNITURE, BEDDING,
FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, AND RUG
WAREHOUSE,
GENERAL UNDERTAKERS.

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

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

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

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

Requests the attention of his Friends and
the Public to his large and Superior Stock of
Imported and Colonial Boots, Shoes, etc.,
also to the fact that he is making comfort-
able, durable, neat, and well-fitting, sewn,
pegged, or rivetted work. Sewn work a
speciality.

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

J. MACFIE,
COAL MERCHANT,
GT. KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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

FINDLAY & CO. (LIMITED),

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

DOOR AND SASH MANUFACTURERS,

AND

GENERAL IRONMONGERS,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle Streets,

DUNEDIN.

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,

DUNEDIN.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

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

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

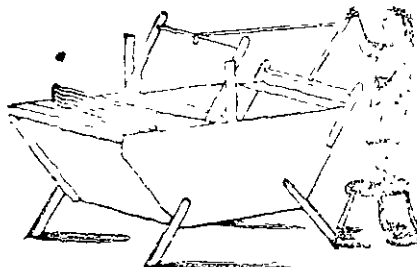
WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,
IRONMONGERS,

97 George street, Dunedin,

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reduc-
tions are genuine.



NEW PATENT WASHING
MACHINE,

Having purchased the SOLE RIGHT of
Fermor Willson's KING OF THE WASH-
TUBS, I now offer these Machines, with the
latest decided improvements and extras,
at considerably reduced prices.

Inspection invited, and free trial granted
prior to purchase. Catalogues and all infor-
mation on application.

JOSEPH SPARROW, Engineer,
Sole Licensee for Middle and Stewart Island,
Lower Rattray street and King street (corner
St. David street), Dunedin.

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

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

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

Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice
Plates.

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

CLUB HOTEL,
GORE.

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

This Hostelry offers first-class accommo-
dation for Travellers, Visitors, and the General
Public, whose comfort and convenience will
be studied with care and attention.

Passengers going by early trains can rely
upon be called in time.

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

Good Stabling attached.

EDWARD LEEN,
Proprietor.

JAMES SELBY
(Late J. Baker),

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK
MAKER,

128 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

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

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

J. SELBY
(Late J. Baker),

Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

TO STEAM-USERS.

ASBURY'S PATENT SAFETY
STEAM BOILERS,

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

STEAM JET PUMP,

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

WHO USES THEM?

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. H. ASBURY AND CO.,

CASTLE STREET, DUNEDIN.

MISSIONARIES IN BUENOS AYRES.

(From the Southern Cross.)

On the Sunday before the Very Rev. Superior of the Passionists took his temporary leave of Buenos Ayres, he, at the request of Rev. Father Gray, O.M., of Lujan recommended to the prayers of his congregation, at Holy Cross Church, that it might please God to increase the number of Irish chaplains in the camp. It was not without good reason that this pious request was made, for it is a notable fact, and one worthy of serious attention, that the number of our Irish missionary priests in this country is gradually diminishing, and if some provision is not speedily made to replace them it is to be feared that our people will be left once more without the spiritual aid of the clergymen of their own country. The little band of valiant soldiers of the cross that Father Fahy brought here for the spiritual direction of our people are fast disappearing. Some of them have died in the ranks while they were yet young, and others are broken in health and exposure to hardships and the inclemency of the weather in the sacred fulfillment of their duty. A few recruits have joined their ranks in these latter years, among whom we may mention the names of Father Grennan, Father Parcell, Father Foran, Father McNeerney, and Father Gray, of Lujan; and the Passionist Fathers have been supplementing the action of the Irish chaplains, but, in spite of this, the want of more clergy is urgently felt, and many districts are left for weeks, yea, even months without the succour and consolation of an Irish clergyman who would speak to the people in their own language, and feel for them that deep and undying sympathy which only he can feel who has a thorough knowledge of their character, customs and ways, who has grown up among them and shared in their griefs and their rejoicings. It does not detract from the merits of other clergymen to say that none knows how to touch the chords of an Irishman's heart, and to appeal to his better reason for all purposes of good, like his own Soggarth Aroon.

It is only the Irish priest that can understand thoroughly the Irishman's character, and so temper and restrain his natural qualities, often fiery and impulsive, as to make what might be in less intelligent hands an instrument of evil, the source of great benefit to himself and his fellow man. What have the Irish chaplains done for the Irish people of Buenos Ayres during the past fifteen or twenty years? Rather let us ask what have they not done that was in their power to do? Travel anywhere from Buenos Ayres to Nueve de Julio, and from Santa Fe to Bahia Blanca; enter the richest or poorest abode wherever the Irish or the English language is spoken. You will find everywhere traces of the Irish missionary priest. You will be pointed out the dangerous passes where he was thrown from his horse or carriage in the darkness of the night while in the act of bearing the Blessed Sacrament to the dying Christian, and where he was forced to remain perhaps up to his knees in mud until morning dawned on him. You will be told how he left his home amid storm and rain, and travelled ten, twenty, or thirty leagues on one day, that he might comfort and cheer the wayfarer whom his Creator had summoned to a better world. There is scarcely a family in the camp that has not some such touching reminiscences of the Irish chaplain, and it is not alone for their own people that they have thus sacrificed themselves. They are ready at the call of the children of God of whatever nationality, and many a time have they been roused out of bed of a winter's night in order to succour the native, the Spaniard, the Italian, or the Frenchman, and well and faithfully did they answer to the call without the hope of any earthly reward, or even a simple acknowledgment of their services. We need not refer to the good done by the Irish clergy in building churches and schools, and in promoting education and a friendly understanding and brotherly love among their people.

The influence of their action is felt, but the true value of their services will not be known, nor will their valour and abnegation be fully recognised until the Great Accounting Day. It is to them and to their heroic exertions it is owing that the twofold gift with which God has blessed us—the love of religion and the love of country—has not been entirely erased from our hearts. They have kept alive the sacred fire of faith, but they have also kept alive the smouldering embers of Irish nationality among us. Why? Because, in the first place, they are Irishmen, and they could not be true to their God if they were false to their country. In the next place, they know that the religion of the Irish and their nationality are inseparable. We are Irish because we are Catholics, and we are Catholics because we are Irish, and the moment we cease to be one or the other we cease to be both. We want the men who will preserve the link of our ancient and venerable traditions. We want the sacred minister to keep the fire burning in our hearts as the priest tended the lamp and replenished it in the Jewish temple of God. It is our duty, therefore, to see that such ministers shall not be wanting, and to make due provision for their comfort and maintenance. A few weeks ago, Father Foran wrote to us, stating that he had been invited by his former Bishop in England to return to that country, and that he was strongly inclined to accept the offer, because aged priests in England were fairly provided for, whereas in this country, no such provision is made, and the servant of God sees himself exposed to want and distress when his physical strength is exhausted. Whatever may occur among men of other nationalities, such neglect is entirely foreign to the nature of our people, and we have no doubt that it will be quite enough to suggest the matter for them to take it up practically. A fund should be permanently at hand to enable young Irish missionaries to come to this country, and to supply those who come among us with a respectable means of living. Without some such fund we may expect that in course of time we will be left without Irish chaplains, and then we shall learn, when too late, the real value of those who were always our friends and guides in spiritual and temporal affairs.

To produce real genuine sleep and childlike repose all night, take a little American Co.'s Hop Bitters on retiring. Look for.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

MR. WARD, an expert in the use of torpedoes, who was selected for New Zealand by the Agent-general, has arrived in the Colony, and reported himself to the Defence Minister. Mr. Ward, who is a pensioner of the Imperial Army, is said to be a specialist in the use of the White-head and fish torpedoes, and it is the intention of the Government to obtain a number of such torpedoes. Mr. Ward's duties will be particularly devoted to torpedo instruction.

The elections for England and Wales are now finished. The Liberals secured 331 seats, the Conservatives 250, and Parnellites 82. For South-east Durham the Liberal candidate (Sir H. Havelock Allan) defeated Sir George Elliott. Two labour candidates have been elected—viz., Mr. Joseph Arch, for North-west Norfolk, and Mr. Charles Fenwick for the Wansbeck division of Northumberland. The new Parliament meets on the 12th January next.

Sir Charles Dilke, addressing a meeting of his constituents at Chelsea last night, denied that the Radical party were anxious to eject the present Government from office and stated his belief that the Liberal party would assist any Government which was desirous of carrying liberal measures.

Advices from Adelaide state that the South Australian crop accounts are very unfavourable, and the quality generally much worse than last season. The Victorian crops are generally reported to be most favourable, though in some districts the accounts are unfavourable, owing to the shortness of the rain-fall.

The demand on the part of the Powers of an armistice does not appear to have been conclusive; and in spite of the dead-lock which has occurred, both Serbia and Bulgaria remain on the defensive.

SATURDAY.

The elections are now concluded, and the final returns are: England returns 244 Liberals, 220 Conservatives; and Wales 27 Liberals and 3 Conservatives. Scotland, 62 Liberals and 10 Conservatives. Ireland, 18 Conservatives and 86 Parnellites. The totals are 333 Liberals, 251 Conservatives, 86 Parnellites. There seems to be no prospect of an alliance between the Moderate Liberals and the Government. It is unlikely that the Liberals will attempt an early expulsion of the Ministry. It is believed in high quarters that the Conservatives have refused to accede to the demands of Mr. Parnell.

It is expected that war between Bulgaria and Serbia will be resumed.

Forty-seven Servians have been shot for having resorted to self-mutilation in order to prevent their taking part in engagements.

King Thebaw, with the Queen and members of his suite, are being conveyed as prisoners to Madras.

An outbreak of what appears to be Asiatic cholera has occurred on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's R.M.S. Dorunda, which arrived at Townsville in Queensland yesterday from London. Up to the present four deaths have occurred, one being an adult and three children. Sixteen persons are now seriously ill, four of whom are apparently dying. One man, who was quite well on Wednesday morning, died before the night. The serious outbreak has occurred since the vessel left Cooktown. It is believed the disease was carried abroad at Batavia.

MONDAY.

Some fine specimens of gold from the Merrivale diggings have been brought to Invercargill. The *Southland News* states that it comprised several good-looking nuggets, one weighing no less than 1oz 3dwt. In Reefton there has also been shown a few ounces of rough shotty-looking gold.

Another fatal accident has occurred in the Mackenzie country. Mr. G. Thomson brother of Mr. A. B. Thomson, of Glentanar station, Lake Pukaki, was drowned on Monday, 7th inst. He had gone across the Lake to Newlands for the mail in a patent canvas boat. His body has not been found, and as there was no wind to upset the boat it is supposed he jumped out when near the shore and sank in a quicksand. His hat and the boat were found floating near the shore. He was about 26 years of age and only recently from Home.

Mr Fox, Government gold prospector, has received instructions from the Mines Department to join a party of prospectors at Big Bay, on the West Coast. Big Bay is the first bay of consequence north of Milford Sound. Mr. Fox leaves Wellington by the *Stella* on Wednesday.

The *Daily News* has an article on the Irish difficulty, in which a suggestion is made that a conference of the Liberal and Conservative parties, together with representatives of Mr. Parnell's following, shall assemble to consider the subject of political autonomy for Ireland.

News from Townsville states that two more deaths from cholera have occurred on board the Dorunda. There are four additional cases, which are expected to assume serious developments, and the other patients seem now worse than they were on Saturday. The *Victorian Gazette* contains a notice to the effect that in view of the outbreak of cholera all vessels from Queensland ports will be subject to quarantine on arrival at Port Philip.

Owing to recent civilian attacks, a large party of the King's Royal Rifles broke out of Limerick Barracks on the night of November 10, and made an indiscriminate attack upon the people residing in the vicinity. Several were badly stabbed. The disturbance was with difficulty quelled, and the soldiers conveyed back to their barracks by the police.

A large crowd of factory girls mobbed Charles Edward Lewis, a Conservative member of Parliament, at Londonderry on the 12th. They treated him in a most shameful manner.

A London cablegram of November 8, says that a movement of great importance is being quietly organised among various societies



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SOME time ago the Indian Government devoted a sum of money to defray the expenses of a Grand Tea in Christchurch, for the purpose of showing the superiority of Indian Teas over China Teas. Since then the demand for Indian Tea has greatly increased, and to meet the increasing demand will be

OPENED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5,
THE INDIAN TEA DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF
PURE BLENDED TEAS.

Indian Tea is not agreeable to the palate alone, but when properly Blended with China Teas makes the Finest and most Economical Tea to be obtained.

All Teas will be Blended by a Professional Tea Tester and Blender.

DR. HASSALL, M.D., London, states that Cheap Teas are colored with:—"Rose pink, Dutch pink, catechu, chromate of lead, sulphate of iron, Venetian red, soap stone, or French chalk; carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of copper, arsenite of copper, the chromates of potash, Prussian blue, and indigo." Why shorten your own life and sow the seeds of disease in your family by using these Teas?

To Encourage the Sale of Pure Blended Teas,

THE INDIAN TEA DEPOT

will give away

A PRESENT WITH EVERY 1lb. OF TEA SOLD.

Presents will consist of Cups and Saucers, Plates, Jugs, Mugs, Teapots, Cutlery, Afternoon Tea Sets, Japanese Goods, Dolls, Toys, Etc., Etc. Each present will be valued, and a ticket given with every pound of Tea, so that purchasers can allow their tickets to accumulate till they have sufficient to get any article they wish, or take their present at the time.

CASH PRICES, 2s, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 2s 8d, and 3s, in 1lb packets, also, 5lb, 10lb, 12lb, and 22lb tins.

TINS EXTRA CHARGE.

A Handsome Tea Set will be given away to the first purchaser of 22lb Tin. You can therefore obtain your Teas at the usual Retail Prices, and keep your house furnished by buying your Teas only at

THE INDIAN TEA DEPOT,

47. PRINCES STREET, next the City Hotel, Dunedin.

PRESENTS. Now on View in the Window. PRESENTS.

SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the

RELIGIOUS OF "NOTRE DAME DES MISSIONS,"

BARBADOS STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Application for boarders and day pupils to be made, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

ROSS & McNEILL,

IRONMONGERS,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

HAVE IN STOCK:—

Harvest Tools, Guns, Powder, and all kinds of

SPORTING AMMUNITION,

Cheese Presses, Curd Mills, Chaff-Cutters,

Fencing Wire, Wire Netting, Barb Wire, and all kinds of

FURNISHING & GENERAL
IRONMONGERY.

PITT AND MAGUIRE,
Wholesale, Retail, and

FAMILY GROCERS,

LONDON HOUSE—149 COLOMBO STREET

(Three doors from Langdon and Judge),

Beg to notify having taken the above Premises, and intend carrying on business as

GENERAL GROCERS,

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

GIVE GOOD VALUE

At such Prices as will

DEFY COMPETITION.

A glance at the following few Prices quoted will convince:—

Teas in Boxes	...	from 12s. 6d.	upwards
Teas in Packets	...	1s. 6d. per lb.	"
Sugars	...	3d. "	"
Sperm Candles	...	8d. "	"
Soap	...	6d. per bar	"
Sardines, large size	...	10d. tin	"
Assorted English Sauces, ½ pints	...	6d. bottle	"

And other Groceries too numerous to mention at equally Low Prices.

All Goods guaranteed to be of First-class Quality.

R. C. PITT was 10 years with Mr. S. NASHLESKI, High Street, Christchurch; and F. J. MAGUIRE was 5 years with Mr. W. J. FISHER, High Street Christchurch.

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BROWN, EWING AND CO.

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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'hôte 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	USH
" M. O'BRIEN	...	INVERCARGILL	
" J. M'CORLEY	...	BALCLUTHA	
" J. GARDINER	...	OTAUTAU	
" T. HORAN	...	WINTON	
" C. BARRY	...	OBEPKEI	
" B. KELIGHER	...	NIGHTCAPS.	
" JOHN GILBOY	...	ASHBURTON.	

of Irishmen. It is proposed to form a vast federation, comprising representatives of all organised labour in Ireland, for the sole purpose of keeping out of the country all goods of British manufacture with the exception of such as Ireland is unable to produce. The movement is warmly approved by Michael Davitt, and a deputation waited on Mr. Parnell, to secure his approval and that of the Irish National League.

Both Bulgaria and Serbia have invoked the aid of the European Powers with a view to effecting a settlement of hostilities between the two countries, and the Powers have appointed commissioners to demarcate a zone dividing their territories, and to arrange for a four weeks' armistice. Despite this, however, King Milan reports officially to the Powers that Bulgarian troops made an attack on Servian outposts on Friday. The account of the engagement further states that after severe fighting the Servians dislodged, the Bulgarians from their position at Velikizvor, killing and wounding many of their number.

After a reprieve of eight days, Louis David Riel, leader of the Canadian half-breed rebellion, was hanged at Regnan, North-western Territory, on November 16, at 8 a.m. Extraordinary precautions were taken against a demonstration of his partisans at the scaffold. He was accompanied to his death by Pierre Andre and Father M'Williams. At the request of the former, he made a speech to the few soldiers and civilians who were admitted to see the execution. He died completely self-possessed. His executioner was a man named Jack Henderson, who was captured by Riel in the rebellion of 1870. The body was temporarily interred at the foot of the scaffold. Some hesitation was felt by the Government in transferring it to Winnipeg, as Riel had asked, as a half-breed demonstration was feared at the funeral. When the news of the execution reached Quebec, the excitement was almost beyond restraint. Flags were draped with glaring emblems, and many men donned crape. At night a group of students and their friends paraded the streets shouting "Glory, Riel!" and cursing Orangism. Bills were distributed to all passers-by calling on them to assemble in mass meeting. The bills were headed: "Riel hanged! Triumph of Orangemen over Catholics!" The French Canadian City Council at Montreal adopted a resolution to adjourn as a protest against the violation of the laws of justice and humanity in the execution of Riel. About eight thousand citizens and a great many students burned the same night an effigy of Sir John M'Donald in front of Queen Victoria's statue. When the Premier's effigy had been partly burned, the party cut it down, with the remark, "There goes a cursed serpent." The Queen's statue was blackened and disfigured by the smoke. The news of Riel's fate was received quietly in Ottawa. Numbers waited on the Premier and the Minister of Customs congratulating them for carrying out the sentence of the Court. The former comrades of Riel in school at Montreal resolved to wear mourning for a month in respect to his memory. Madame Riel and family take up their residence there. A fund will be established for their support. Some French Canadian students, together with some quarrymen and others, numbering 800, paraded the streets. The quarrymen carried axe-handles, and clubs, and thigh-bones. They shoved people from the sidewalks, frightening horses, and committed aggressive acts. It was thought at one time they would attack the Salvation Army Hall. They threatened the office of *La Minerve*. The students of M'Gill University (English) intended to burn Riel in effigy in the Champs de Mar.

TUESDAY.

The cutter Kent, when crossing Foveaux Strait from Stewart Island to the Bluff on Saturday, was thrown on her beam ends, and narrowly escaped being capsized. The crew were at first puzzled to account for the occurrence, but the mystery was explained by the appearance of a large whale going astern of the vessel. It is surmised that the cutter sailed over the whale.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt throughout Wellington on Sunday morning at about 7 o'clock, the direction being north to south.

His Holiness the Pope has written a letter to Cardinal Manning, in which he strongly approves of the establishment of Catholic schools in the Colonies by voluntary subscription.

Constant fighting is taking place between the British troops at Khoshnay and the Soudanese and Arabs in the vicinity. Casualties are taking place almost daily.

Telegrams from Balkan Peninsula, referring to fighting which is alleged to have taken place at Velikizvor, are now stated to be devoid of truth. Latest advices report that at present hostilities have ceased.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Dorunda arrived at Brisbane yesterday from Townsville. Fifteen fresh cases of sickness have broken out, and five deaths occurred on board the vessel since she left Townsville. The medical officer affirms his belief that the disease is undoubtedly cholera, and that it was introduced on board at Batavia.

WEDNESDAY.

Te Kooti visited Kihikihi on Monday with a large cavalcade and purchased large supplies. He states that he is going with his followers to Poverty Bay, notwithstanding the warning given him.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Vernon Harcourt are inclined to support the amendment which Mr. Parnell intends to move to the Address-in-Reply demanding Home Rule for Ireland; but the moderate Liberals are opposed to this step.

It is announced in reassembling Parliament that Lord Salisbury's Government will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to ascertain whether or not they possess the confidence of the House.

Arrangements have been concluded by which King Theebaw and his Queen will be interned at Madras, a residence being provided for them, and though not kept close prisoners, they will be under surveillance.

The French Government have issued a circular note to the European Powers favouring the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia under Prince Alexander. The Porte has also sent a circular to the Powers inviting them to an *entente* on the question.

THURSDAY.

The Bishop of Wellington and Father Sauzeau returned from Sydney yesterday morning.

In connection with the indiscriminate killing of seals on our coast, the Hon. Mr. Ballance now proposes to deal with the matter by leasing lands along the coast-lines to responsible persons, and to make the months of October to May inclusive close season for seals. Draft regulations in connection with seal-fishing are now being drawn up, and will be submitted to experts for their opinion.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, declares it would be needless to appoint a commission in settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty, and declares that he is quite ready to comply with the demands of the Turkish Commissioner, provided that the latter country insists on the evacuation of Widdien by Servia.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Dec. 15, 1885.

LAST week, the festival of the 8th was honored in the Catholic way large congregations and many communicants at the Masses, and a good attendance at vespers. The turn out of the school children at their special Mass was as usual remarkably good. I say "as usual," because this is one of the sights of the place on highdays, holydays, and Sundays. A great many people like to look upon it, and they like to hear the remarks which our parish priest, who has a way of his own of talking to the little ones, addresses to the assembled children.

A section of our public opinion, how large I cannot say, but I hope it may be large, is exercised about some unhappy old men who have found a decent refuge in the Domain for some years. Are you aware that Christchurch possesses the handsomest, the most picturesque, and the most extensive park and public garden in New Zealand? Beautifully planted originally, it has grown up with a tract of sylvan beauty most refreshing to the eye, and the eye is not alone pleased: the song of birds is everywhere, and the perfume of flowers, of clover, of the resinous pine, and the aromatic eucalyptus. With flower beds to cultivate, vast plantations of seedling trees to attend to, miles of shady walks to keep in order, great stretches of trees of most sorts to be found in temperate climates to trim, prune, give air by thinning their branches, hedges upon hedges to keep from almost irrepressible exuberance;—between all these things there is much work. It is not hard work, just the work that one man can do. In the old Provincial days that work was allotted to old men seeking employment and past their best days. When the Provinces went the way of flesh, we all thought that a frost, a nipping frost, had fallen upon our Domain, which was left with a Board—that wonderful panacea for all political evils—and without any funds. The funds were a detail that somebody had forgotten. But we were agreeably surprised, like that good-hearted ecclesiastic will be when he meets a certain questioner who asked him if he expected to meet her in heaven. The Charitable Aid Department continued to provide the money to pay the old men, and the Domain flourished fairly. But we have now the nipping frost in real earnest. We have a Charitable Aid Board of our own, which, being a really charitable body, has cut off the wages of the poor old fellows at one fell swoop. Charity, you see, sir, when it forms part of a political table, means a dolc for which nothing must be given in return. Somebody has lately said amongst us that we scorn to relieve without pauperising. This is a little above me, sir, but I do pity these poor old chaps who have to leave the pleasant place of their ending old age, and go forth to starve. The probability is that they will be refused rations on the ground that they have been earning wages as able-bodied men, and can do so again. This is not one of the good things of this new Board's start.

Of the Ministerial policy shadowed forth by Sir Julius Vogel in that cheery spirit for which you have not been slow to give him credit, I cannot report anything definite; as to its reception here, I mean. Opinions are divided everywhere I go. After the public has had a little time to turn it over, it will be more easy to tell on which side the majority of opinion lies. The newspapers wage war *pro* and *con*, but their readers have as yet made little sign. Protection and Free Trade monopolise the correspondence columns of the journals at enormous length, and with the usual statistical merits and demerits—especially the latter. But while thrashing out this subject which will not be of vital importance just yet in our political world, the correspondents neglect the progressive policy which is shortly to divide parties very sharply. This is a sign that as yet there is not much that is definite in the public mind about the latter. One suggestion has been made which appears to commend itself generally. It is that if we are to complete the trunk lines there must be no monopoly of land as in the past. This, I am in a position to say, is the opinion of some of our most prominent representatives.

In the matter of Ministers, we are in that state which nature abhors—we have a Ministerial vacuum. Nearly all the week we enjoyed the presence of four Ministers—Sir Julius, recovering from his accident, the Premier, with Mines and Justice, being in attendance—and we made the most of our opportunities. By the aid of never failing rumour, we arranged Cabinet meetings by the dozen, in which we disposed of policies by the score. We did a great deal of most interesting work, and we wound up by issuing a new loan. Now, I don't say that we were at all wrong in all this. I only say that all that has transpired is that Ministers have completed arrangements to take over the Rakaia Railway, and arranged to support the prospecting party at Big Bay. What that speculation is you will see from the following, which I clip from the *Lyttelton Times*:—"A Prospecting Party.—A number of enterprising people in Christchurch and Dunedin have, we understand, made arrangements for prospecting some country lying inland from one of the bays of the West Coast—Big Bay, near Cascade Point—which is close to Jackson's Bay, of not too happy memory, and lies to the southward of it. A portion of the party is, we hear, already at the bay in question, and the rest are to start forthwith. The enterprise has grown out of a rather romantic



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 LYTTELTON, WELLING-
TON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI
AND MANUKAU—ROTORUA, s.s., on Mon-
day, Dec 21, Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTTEL-
TON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GIS-
BORNE AND AUCKLAND.—TE ANAU,
s.s., on Tuesday, 22nd December. Passen-
gers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF
ROTOHAKA, s.s., on Friday, 25th
December. Passengers by 5.15 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTTEL-
TON AND WELLINGTON.—HAU-
ROTO, s.s., about Saturday, 26th December.

FOR AUCKLAND VIA LYTTTEL-
TON, WELLINGTON, AND EAST
COAST PORTS.—TE ANAU s.s., on Tues-
day, 22nd December. Passengers by 2.30
p.m. train.

FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND.
ARAWATA, s.s., about 14th January,
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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, LYT-
TELTON, WELLINGTON AND NEL-
SON.—TAAROA, s.s., on Friday 25th
December. Passengers from Dunedin wharf
at 4 p.m.

FOR WESTPORT AND GREY-
MOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika)
via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wel-
lington.—KORANUI, s.s., early.

FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU,
TIMARU, LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON
NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA.
—TAUPO, s.s., early.

OFFICES: Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cum-
berland streets.

E. LOFT

WANTED KNOWN.

THE BUSINESS lately carried on
under the name of Loft and Co. Arcade,
and now in bankruptcy, was in no way con-
nected with me, as I disposed of the business
and name for a term of six years; and the
above bankruptcy having broken the agree-
ment, I am at liberty to commence business
as before, and on the same principle. I am,
therefore,

OPENING A SMALL SHOP IN THE
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Until suitable premises are ready.

Note the Address

E. LOFT,
PRACTICAL BOOT MANUFACTURER AND
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Late of 9, 10, and 11 Royal Arcade, Dunedin.
Established 1873.

RACECOURSE HOTEL, OCEAN BEACH, ST. KILDA.

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Desires to inform his Friends and the Pub-
lic 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 thorough renova-
tion, and now offers First-class Accommoda-
tion 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.

READ IT ALL.
IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

AMERICAN CO.'S HOP BITTERS

ARE THE PUREST AND BEST
Medicine ever made.

They are compounded from
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, AND
DANDELION.

"The Oldest, Best, most Renowned
'and Valuable Medicines in the World,
'and in addition, contain all the best
'and most effective curative properties
'of all other bitters, being the greatest
'Liver Regulator, BLOOD PURIFIER
'and life and health restoring agent on
'earth."

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST OR PHYSICIAN

"Do not suffer yourself or let your
'friends suffer, but use and urge them to
'use the American Co.'s Hop Bitters."

"Remember, these Hop Bitters are no
'vile drugged, drunken nostrum, but the
'purest and best Medicine ever made,
'and no person or family should be
'without it."

See that the name Dr. Soule is blown in
every bottle, none other genuine.

THEY GIVE NEW LIFE AND VIGOR
TO THE AGED AND INFIRM.

"To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary
'Men, Labourers, Ladies and all those
'whose sedentary employments cause
'irregularities of the Blood, Stomach,
'Bowels, or Kidneys, or who require an
'Appetiser, Tonic, and mild Stimulant,
'these Bitters are invaluable, being
'highly curative, tonic and stimulating,
'without intoxicating."

"No matter what your feelings or
'symptoms are, or what the disease or ail-
'ment is, use American Co.'s Hop Bitters.
'Don't wait until you are sick, but if you
'only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters
'at once. It may save your life. Hun-
'dreds have been saved by so doing, at
'a trifling cost."

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.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY.

D. DAWSON begs to announce to
the readers of this paper that having
made arrangements for a supply of English
Lever Watches, he will make a special Reduc-
tion during the next Six Weeks. He will
offer an English Silver Lever Watch, worth
£5, and an Aluminum Gold Chain and Seal,
worth 18s, for the reduced sum of £4 4s, post
free, to any address. With every Watch there
will be given a written guarantee for ten
years, and upheld free of expense for two
years; if the main spring should break dur-
ing that period a new one will be replaced
free of cost. The Aluminum Gold Chains
cannot be detected in appearance from 18
carat Gold.

In ordering the above, cut out this Coupon
and send it along with the order.

N.Z. TABLET COUPON.

I hereby bind myself to send an Eng-
lish Lever Watch and an Aluminum
Gold Chain on receipt of this and P.O.
Order for £4 4s, as advertised.

D. DAWSON,
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D. D. being a thoroughly Practical Watch-
maker, is enabled to execute all Repairs at
Moderate Prices. Waltham Watch Repairs
a speciality.

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

Jewellery Repaired at Shortest Notice.

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THE LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.

THE VICTORY OF ELECTRICITY!

SINCE Electricity has been applied
for lighting purposes, all efforts of in-
ventors have been directed to construct a
lamp for general domestic use. The reason
why this problem has till now not been
solved, is that none of the inventors could
rid themselves of the idea of gas lighting,
and that all have adhered to the system of
producing the Electricity in some central
place, or by large machinery, instead of first
laying down the principal that a Lamp
which should ever become generally useful
and popular, must be portable, like an Oil
Lamp, and contain the generator of Elec-
tricity in itself, i.e., in the foot of the
Lamp.

The Norman Electric Light Co. has at last
succeeded in completely realizing this ideal
of Electric Lighting, and there is no doubt
that this most important invention will bring
about a complete revolution in all branches
of lighting.

Our Electric Lamp needs neither Machin-
ery, Conductors, nor any expensive outlay,
and is neither complicated, nor disagreeable
in manipulation; all that is necessary is to
refill it every four or five days with acid.
The cost of lighting will be as cheap as gas
(3 cents per hour), and it has before the
latter the immense advantage of neither pro-
ducing heat, smoke nor carbonic acid, owing
to which the air is not impured, and remains
at the same degree of temperature. It is
further, absolutely innoxious, and does not
need to be kindled by match, or otherwise,
but simply by turning the key, thus avoiding
all danger of fire, explosion or suffocation,
as in the case of gas, if the key is left open
and it must be conceded that this advantage
alone is invaluable. It is further preferable
to any known kind of lighting for the follow-
ing reasons:

(1.) Its manipulation is so simple that any
child can keep it in order.

(2.) That the Lamp is portable, and can be
removed like any Oil Lamp, from one place
to another.

(3.) That it neither requires the disagree-
able fixing of the wick, or the cleaning
of the cylinder, as in the case of Oil Lamps.

(4.) That the light produced is a soft and
most steady one; that it never flickers,
and the flame, though being equal in power
of lighting to gas, can be regulated to any
degree.

(5.) That every danger of fire is absolu-
tely excluded, as the light will extinguish
immediately, if by any accident the glass
surrounding the burner should be broken.

(6.) That it will burn, even in the strongest
wind, completely unaffected, thus being in-
valuable for illumination, lighting of gardens,
corridors, etc.

This Lamp is constructed for the present in
three different sizes:—

A, small size. Height of complete Lamp, 14
inches; weight, about 5 pounds; for lighting
rooms, cellars, storage houses, powder maga-
zines (or similar places where explosives are
kept), coaches, illuminations, gardens, mines,
or any other industrial purpose. Price £1.

Per Lamp, delivered free to any part of
the world.

B, medium size. Serves all domestic pur-
poses for lighting rooms, houses, etc. This
Lamp, is elegantly decorated, and has remov-
able white ground Glass Globe.

Price, per Lamp (inclusive of Bronze Foot
and Globe, richly and elegantly constructed),
£2, delivered free to any part of the world.

C, Grand size for Parlor, Hall, Saloon, Pub-
lic Building, etc. The Lamp gives a most
brilliant and steady light, has large remov-
able white Globe, decorated most tastefully,
and the workmanship is both first-class and
elegant. Price £4 10s.

Our Electric Lamps are protected by
law and all imitations and infringements
will be prosecuted.

Agents, Salesmen on Commission, and
Consignees for our Lamps, wanted every-
where. No special knowledge or capital
required.

A fortune to be made by active persons.

Address:

THE NORMAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S. OF AMERICA.

story. Some thirty years ago, the story goes, a French vessel put into Nelson, and presently going to sea was never heard of more. During her stay no communication was allowed with the shore. But before she sailed, one of her people managed to evade the watch, and swam to land. There he told a wonderful tale, the gist of which was that the crew had been piloted to a certain place inland from Big Bay by some Maoris; that there they had found gold; that they had gathered a hundred thousand pounds worth of the precious metal, massacred their Maori guides, and set forth on their voyage home. After a time, the runaway dying, his papers were examined and found to contain descriptions of the scene of the murder and plunder. Several attempts have since been made, with the guidance of this information, to find the spot, but owing to heavy snowdrifts all have proved fruitless. The present search is, we understand, to be prosecuted in a determined manner."

This morning we learn that all the Ministers have flown—Sir Julius having returned, recovered (I am glad to say), to Wellington, and the others having taken the express to your city. The Minister of Justice and Mrs. Tole, who had not seen Christchurch before, were I understand, very much pleased with the city and picturesque suburbs. We do not get the credit for it, but they are picturesque, and what is more, they are clean and well laid out.

The sudden death of Mrs. Johnston, the judge's wife, cast a gloom over the community last week. The deceased lady was universally respected and beloved for her high character and many charities. A great number of people of different denominations attended her funeral at the pretty little churchyard cemetery of Riccarton.

DUBLIN IN AUTUMN.

THE wild tumult of Celtic enthusiasm which greeted the appointment of Archbishop Walsh to the metropolitan see, has subsided, and the heart of the old city seated by the Liffy beats tranquilly once more.

In the next month the elections will be upon us, and then fare you well, repose. In the meantime, though, neither the Irish leader nor his lieutenants are reclining upon beds of roses—or even sham-roses.

"From Cork's Sweet Cove," to "Derry Walls" a series of meetings took place during the last month, in county after county, and at each monster assembly the people were put in training for the use of the franchise pyke, at last put into their hands. Three members of the old parliamentary brigade are withdrawing from public life. They are ex-Lord Mayor Dawson, Alderman Meagher, and Mr. Lynch. Their loss is much regretted. It is expected that the result of the franchise will be Mr. Parnell's return to the House with all the representatives of Ireland under his banner, save a handful of ancient Tories from Ulster. It is now a standing joke how small will be the omnibus needed to transport these gentle fossils from the train to St. Stephen's. In point of intellect the Tory deadheads are productive of surprise and amusement. When T. M. Healy was elected for Monaghan, one of them presided at a special meeting convened to denounce and bewail the condition of the county. This president's speech upon the occasion might be called a *chef d'œuvre*, containing as it did many of the attributes of true oratory—that is, condensed force, nervous grips of his subject, and the soul of wit, brevity. His eye glowed, his cheek burned, the veins on his lofty brow swelled like gutta percha—"To hell with Healy," he said, and sat down, his blushing honours thick upon him.

What with the bad markets, the bad harvest weather, and the deep decline of farming prospects, the November rents stand a poor chance of being paid. A universal movement for rent reductions is beginning all over the country, but with the incredible stupidity which has left them, as Mr. Davitt puts it, "between the devil and the deep sea," the landlords refuse to see their own interests and insist upon every ounce of their pound of flesh. As before, it may be that no bread will be the experience of those who refuse the honest half loaf. Ejectment decrees are falling thick as hail on the people; one upright individual named Autrell in the County Monaghan, has 1,500 tenants processed for the most atrocious rackrents, while his own little liabilities mount up to the modest lot of £80,000. But the tenants are not evicted yet—there will be news ere that. The land question and landlord question, and aggression are growing lively with our Gaelic neighbours in Scotland. The contagion has spread from Ireland, the Caledonian lords and lairds say. Anyhow it is announced from Portree, Isle of Skye, that a number of crofters who had their potato crops ruined by the landlords' droves of deer, collected and chased the animals—which were supposed to be as sacred as Jove's tribute long ago—into the sea. Some fishermen who were there in their boats, killed the beasts, and then the crofters and fishermen lit fires, cooked the venison, and partook thereof. The powers that be were aghast at such banqueting.

Already the county conventions are in full swing, and the harmony and public spirited generosity which prevails in the adoption of candidates is a matter for both admiration and hope. In places where the national element is weakest, the picked men of the Irish party will run. Thus it is already decided that some doubtful constituencies in the north will have the benefit of Dillon, Sexton, Harrington, W. Redmond, and T. P. O'Connor's services.

The next meeting of the Britannic Parliament is a bone of contention already, for we of this old green land believe that the time to restore our rights stolen in 1800 has arrived, whilst the English politicians are registering vows high in heaven, and hot below, that parting is impossible. Neither angels nor men will be allowed to separate us. They are too fond of us for that. The bear's hug must continue: probably it is the affectionate one's secret belief that given unlimited time and leisure to devote to the work, the last gasp of life might even yet be squeezed out of Ireland. At all events her population is disappearing fast enough, yet I heard an Irish scholar and statism say the other night that if there were only a dozen true men left among the hills, they could rattle in the flank of the great British nation like a spear. At present Ireland is not waiting to attack the flank or rear,—she is like a pike-head

buried up to the hilt in England's vaunted vein. Some of the London radicals, notably Chamberlain and Dilke, who used to posture as the apostles of progress, are loudest in denying us fair play. Sir Charles Dilke has been a good deal before the public of late in other aspects than that of a reformer boiling over with philanthropy. His latest sensation was marriage to the widow of Mark Pattison, the eccentric dean of Lincoln. This lady is said to be the original of George Eliot's heroine in "Middlemarch," "Dorothea Brooke," Professor Pattison being the prototype of Dr. Casaubon.

Right, left, and centre, the spirit of boycotting flits through Ireland defying capture or even pursuit. The Prime Minister Salisbury, says it is a condition of society which the law can never reach, and cited as an example the land grabber whose entrance into the Church on Sunday was the signal for the congregation to rise *en masse* and leave him alone though not in his glory. The clergyman remarked that it was hardly worth his while to officiate for this solitary individual, and so advised his retreat home. Still worse was the Barbaraville informer who could not get any of his cattle sold in Ireland; he shipped them across to Liverpool, but his fame had preceded him—no bids. He put up at a certain hotel, but before dinner was served the landlord discovered who he was, and saying that he dared not shelter an informer, turned him out of doors. An obscure lodging house received him at last—after various vain halts at other places—but some time near midnight the woman of the house, an Irishwoman, heard that she was entertaining a "stag," unawares; he was hurried out of bed, and bundled out to the street again. At length he had to dispose of his cattle at little more than half price to a canny Scotch butcher. Another curious use, or abuse, of boycotting is the persecution which certain young ladies are undergoing in their social and domestic circles because they have undertaken the study of the Gaelic language. In one sense, however, it is a hopeful augury of the times, for some of these brave girls bear the oldest and most distinguished names in our island.

The absentee landlords and resident magistrates of Co. Cork, met in solemn conclave last week to implore the Government for a further dose of coercion for their country. Their patriotic request was instantly rejected, for it is a notorious fact that agrarian crime ceased, when the Crimes Act ceased; however, the incident of the petition afforded a peg for some of the pious London newspapers to hang out a sermon to us. Our vices in the way of sneezing at a land grabber, or saying black is the eye in the head of "his honour the agent," are bruising the sensitive morality of our neighbours across the silver streak. Yet the correspondent of the Dublin Castle organ, *Daily Express*, says: "What may in moderate language be designated a perfect avalanche of crime, has swept down on England within the past few days. Just now there is a complete block in the old Bailey. Judges can't try the criminals fast enough." In Ireland people can be tried and hanged too, fast enough. No wonder the *Times*, and the *Standard*, and *News* weep for our iniquity. No wonder that godly vessel of election, the British nation, runs the risk of being cracked with the thunder of our depraved ways!

The will of the people concerning the re-naming of Sackville street is becoming supreme. The great bulk of letters passing to that locality are directed O'Connell, not Sackville street, and nearly all the inhabitants, including the large publishing firm of Gill and Co., have abolished Sackville for ever. The Vice Chancellor's injunction was a dead failure.

Quite a sensation arose in the Gaiety Theatre the other night over Miss Mary Anderson in the dagger scene of *Romeo and Juliet*. In the enthusiasm of her part, the fair actress inflicted a real wound on herself while playing Juliet's despair. Fortunately, however, the injury is not serious, and it is to be hoped that this popular favorite will play with less keenly edged tools in future.

R. K.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, DECEMBER 16, 1885.

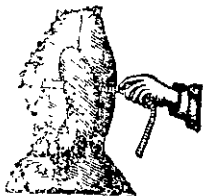
J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: The market is quiet, but any good lots of milling are saleable at late quotations—viz., 3s 3d to 3s 4d for white velvet and Tuscan, and 3s to 3s 2d for red straw. Fowl feed and inferior milling are in active demand at 2s 8d to 2s 11d.—Oats: Good shipping parcels are in demand at 1s 9d to 1s 9½d for bright sh. rt feed, and 1s 10d to 1s 10½d for milling. Ordinary feed for local requirements sells at 1s 8d to 1s 8½d.—Barley: Market inactive at 3s for malting, and 2s to 2s 3d for feed and milling.—Chaff: The market is rather bare of really good quality, which would fetch £3 5s. Inferior to medium sells at £2 15s to £3.—Potatoes: Derwents are in very limited demand at £2 for picked lots, and £1 for lots that have been stored.—Butter: Fresh, 7d to 7½ per lb., and 6d for medium; salt, 8½d to 9d for prime, kegs extra.—Cheese: 5½d for best quality—Eggs: The price to-day is 1s 2d per dozen, and supplies rather short.

MR. F. MENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices including bags: Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 4d, fowls' feed 2s to 3s; barley, malting 2s 9d to 3s (dull sale), milling 2s 6d to 2s 6d, feeding 2s; oatmeal, bay, £3; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 15s to £3 5s; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £4 10s; polani, £5; flour, £7 10s to £8; oatmeal, £10 5s to £10 10s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 6d to 9d; good salt butter, in demand, 8½d; eggs, 1s 2d; cheese, 5½d to 6d; bacon, 6½d in rolls, hams 9d; potatoes, Derwents, old, £2, new £8 for local kidneys.

Messrs. Charles Begg and Co., Princes street, have adopted the three years' hire system for the sale of their pianofortes and other musical instruments. Their invincible organs deserve a trial—and they offer a large selection of music at extremely reduced rates.

Wm. Leedom, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, who accompanied the Holman Indian committee says: The Indians at the (reservation) schools are remarkably bright. It is not a popular thing to say, but it is true that we have found Indians that have been under the control of Catholics are much further advanced than any others. This is especially the case with the Indian girls.

£5 REWARD.



£5 REWARD.

MRS. DREAVAR, being Sole Agent in Otago for the **SCIENTIFIC DRESS-CUTTING ASSOCIATION**, is bound by her agreement, and had particular instructions from the Company when in London, to prosecute any person teaching or in any other way infringing their Patent Rights.

The above reward will be given for information that will lead to a conviction.

Ladies wishing to learn above system should apply early, as Mrs DREAVAR is now forming classes. This is the only perfect system of Dress-cutting yet known, and can be learned in from 6 to 12 days. Price of system, £1 10s.

MRS. DREAVAR will take Ladies' Measures, and cut them patterns, or cut and tack any garment ready for sewing at reasonable rates.

MRS. DREAVAR receives regular shipments of the latest styles and novelties in Millinery and children's clothing by all the Direct Steamboats.

Ladies, take notice! You will save money by purchasing at Mrs. DREAVAR'S, as, by importing direct, she is able to sell at less than Dunedin Wholesale Prices.

See and judge.

50 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF NEW ZEALAND.

WE have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of Large Shipments of **NEW BOOKS** and **RELIGIOUS GOODS**, catalogues of which are now ready, and will be forwarded at once on application.

The Rev. Father Muller's Devotion to the Holy Rosary, 5s
Do Parental, Ecclesiastical, and Civil Authority, 7s
Do Grace and the Sacraments, 7s
Do Prayer, the Key of Salvation, 5s
Do The Apostles' Creed, 7s
Do The Church and her Enemies, 7s
Do The Greatest and First Commandment, 8s
Do The Explanation of the Commandments Continued, 7s
Do Sacramental Prayer, etc., 7s
Do The Prodigal Son, or the Sinner's Return to God, 7s
Do Public School Education, 6s
The Complete Works of Archbishop Hughes (2 vols. in 1), 14s, net
We Catholics (6th edition). I., Critical Catholics; II., Concerning the Clergy; III., Concerning the Laity; IV., Pull Together, 1s 3d
The New Parish Priest's Manual, by the Rev. J. Frassentti, 6s, net
The Decay of Faith, by the Rev. M. Gavin, S.J., 1s 3d
Catholic Christianity and Modern Unbelief, by Bishop Ricards, 5s, net
Catholic Belief, by the Very Rev. J. F. Di Bruno, 9d
Crown of Jesus (music, 4 parts in 1 vol., half-calf), 16s
Miraculous Episodes of Lourdes (Lasserre), 5s 6d
Literary and Biographical History, or Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics from the breach with Rome in 1534 to the present time, by Joseph Gillow, vol. I, 15s, net
A Protestant Converted by her Bible and Prayer Book alone, 1s 3d
The Only Reliable Evidence of Martin Luther, by Father O'Connor, S.J., 9d
Ancient Religion and Modern Thought, by W. S. Lilly, 13s
Reasons why we should Believe in God, Love God, and Obey God, by P. M. Burnett, 9s 6d
Seventy-Three Catholic Tracts in 1 Volume, 2s
Five Minute Sermons, by the Paulist Fathers, 3s 6d
Just received, a large stock of Father Lambert's Notes on Ingersoll, 9d, post free, 10d

For **SCHOOL PRIZES** see **OUR NEW CATALOGUE**.

One Very Handsome, Massive, Six-light, Embossed Gilt Bronze Sanctuary Lamp, with crown and artistically-designed chains, £12 10s
One Very Handsome and Richly-designed Sanctuary Lamp, in Gilt Bronze and Blue Enamel, with Ornamental Embossed Dish and Chains, £8 10s
A very fine assortment of Crucifixes, Rosaries, Lace and Coloured Pictures for Prayer Books, Fonts: Pictures of the Sacred Heart, Immaculate Heart of Mary, Crucifixion, etc., etc., for framing.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have now completed arrangements whereby we are enabled to supply all Books and Religious Goods cheaper than any other Catholic house in the Australasian colonies.

We offer Very **LIBERAL DISCOUNTS** to the Clergy, Religious School Committees, and Libraries.

W H I T A K E R B R O T H E R S,
CATHOLIC DEPOT (P.O. 91)
183 LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

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 unequalled in the Colony for extent of Choice and Sterling Value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing (both impoited 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.

A FEMALE TEACHER Wanted for a Catholic School.

Salary, £20 per annum, with board and residence. Apply, with references, to the **REV. FATHER O'DONNELL**, Ahaura.

C A L L A N A N D G A L L A W A Y,

SOLICITORS,

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

C A L E D O N I A N S O C I E T Y O F O T A G O.

ANNUAL GATHERING,
1st and 2nd January, 1886,

SOCIETY'S GROUNDS, KENSINGTON.

£500 GIVEN IN PRIZES.

Great increase in prize money for Running and Wrestling.

Bagpipe Music and Dancing, £76 10s.

Wrestling, £80

Running and Walking, £245.

Quoiting, £14.

Hammer, Caber, and Ball, £28.

Vaulting, Hop-Step-and-Leap, and Running High Leap, £15.

Bicycle and Sack Races, £12.

For Details see Handbills.

Entries for all events close at the Society's Office, Victoria Chambers, Maase street, not later than 1 p.m. on **SATURDAY**, 26th December. Under no pretence will entries be received after said date.

Entry money for the Caledonian Grand Handicap, 10s, which includes acceptance; Walking, Wrestling Steeplechase, One Mile, Five Miles, and Bicycle Handicaps, 5s each; all other events, 2s 6d; Youths' Running and Walking, 1s each.

Programmes may be had on application to any of the Directors or at the Society's Office.

A. SLIGO,
Treasurer;

JAS. DAWSON,
Secretary.

H I B E R N I A N S O C I E T Y ' S

T W E L F T H A N N U A L F E T E ,

To be held at
TAHUNA PARK, MUSSELBURGH,
ON
BOXING DAY, DECEMBER, 1885.

Sports to Commence at Half-past Twelve o'clock sharp.

President, Mr. E. Carroll; Vice-President, Mr. D. O'Driscoll; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Carr. Judges: Messrs M. Fagan, C. O'Driscoll, J. Brennan, M. Connellan, S. Whitty, E. Carroll, W. Carr, W. Cunningham, and D. O'Driscoll. Stewards: Messrs. A. Toal, J. Dillon, W. J. McConnell, J. Kehoe, J. Bourke, J. Fottrell, M. Fenton, and H. Mollony. Starter: Mr. P. Fagan. Handicapper: Mr. W. J. Burke.

PROGRAMME:

	1st. Prize.	2nd. do.	3rd. do.
1.—Handicap Foot Race, 120 yards (heats), entrance 2s. ...	£2 0	£1 0	£0 10
2.—Youth's Handicap Foot Race, 352 yards (heats), entrance 1s. ...	1 0	0 10	0 0
3.—Hibernian Handicap, 300 yards (heats), entrance 2s 6d. ...	3 0	1 10	0 15
4.—Youth's Handicap Walking Match, 1 mile, entrance 1s. ...	1 0	0 10	0 0
5.—Maiden Wrestling, Collar and Elbow; open to all who never won a prize in any style, entrance 2s. ...	2 0	1 0	0 15
6.—Handicap Walking Match, 1 mile, entrance 2s. ...	2 0	1 0	0 15
7.—Young Girls' Race, 100 yards. 1st. Prize, Handsome Sealskin Jacket; 2nd. do., Beautiful Work-box. ...	3 0	2 0	1 0
8.—Wrestling, Cumberland Style, entrance 2s 6d.; open to all comers. ...	3 0	1 0	0 0
9.—Amateurs' Handicap, 1 mile, entrance 2s 6d. Trophies, value ...	1 0	0 10	0 0
10.—Irish Jig, entrance 1s. ...	3 0 (trophy or money)		
11.—Tug-of-War, 10 men aside, entrance 1s per man ...	Trophy	Trophy	
12.—Members' Handicap, 150 yards; for Members of H.A.C.B. Society only ...			
13.—Consolation Handicap (to be arranged on the ground)			

Entries for all events will be received at Fagan's Rainbow Hotel, George Street, on or before Saturday, December 19, between 8 and 10 o'clock p.m.

The above sports will be under the supervision of the Stewards. The judges' decision to be in all cases final.

A Correct Card of the sports, containing Names, Handicaps, and Colours of all Competitors, will be published by order of the Society, and sold on the Ground.

CONDITIONS—Three Competitors in each event, or no Second Prize; Four Competitors, or no Third Prize.

A First-class Band will be in attendance, and play a Choice Selection of National and Popular Music.

Refreshments of all Descriptions provided on the Ground.

Admission to Grounds, ONE SHILLING; Children, Sixpence.
C. O'DRISCOLL, Hon. Secretary.

S T. J O S E P H ' S C A T H E D R A L.

T O W E R S F U N D .

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Miss Mayn	1	0	0	A Friend	1	0	0
" Leary	1	0	0	Mr. John Cahill	1	0	0
Mr. D. McCrawley	1	0	0	" Jas. Flannigan	1	0	0
Mrs. O'Neill	1	0	0	" P. Henley	1	0	0
Mr. F. Meenan	3	3	0	" Miller	1	0	0
" Connellan	1	1	0	Miss M. Kelly	1	0	0
" T. Murray	2	0	0	" N. Carolin	1	0	0
" P. Daily	2	2	0	Mr. P. Keligher	1	0	0
" J. B. Callan	3	0	0	" T. Power	1	0	0
Mrs. Dr. Fergusson	3	10	0	Miss A. Hogan	1	0	0
Mr. P. Casey	1	0	0	Mr. M. Meenan	3	0	0
" J. O'Neill	1	0	0	Miss Mackay	1	0	0
Mrs. Mulrooney	1	0	0	Mr. P. Farrell	1	0	0
Mr. O'Toole	1	0	0	" C. O'Driscoll, jun.	1	0	0
" Angus Wilson	1	0	0	Miss N. K. Moloney	1	0	0
" D. W. Woods	5	0	0	" M. Docey	1	0	0
" M. Fagan	1	0	0	Mr. W. Mulrooney	1	0	0
" C. Shephard	1	0	0	" Murphy	1	0	0
" Coughlin	1	0	0	" Liston	1	10	0
Frenchman	1	0	0	" P. Bowman	1	0	0
Mr. E. O'Donnell	1	0	0	A Friend	1	0	0
" T. B. Conway	1	0	0	Miss Ellen Hogan	1	0	0
" J. MacNamara	1	0	0	" M. McNally	1	0	0
" D'Arcy	1	1	0	Mrs. M. Hesford, sen.	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Haydon (2d sub.)	1	0	0	Miss E. Meschant	1	0	0
Miss B. MacMahon (2d sub.)	1	0	0	Mr. J. Smith	1	0	0
Mrs. M. McMullin (2d sub.)	1	0	0	" J. Drumm	1	0	0
				Miss E. Buckley	1	0	0
				Mrs. Kelly	1	0	0

(To be Continued.)

WANTED INFORMATION.

JAMES CASEY, native of County Limerick, arrived in Melbourne, 1860, by the Blue Jacket, and came to New Zealand in 1863. He worked in Dunedin in 1864. Please communicate with your brother Edmund, Evelyn st., Brunswick, Victoria, or with Mr. Nolan, Clyde.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.
Special offerings to Towers' Fund ...	78	11	6
Children N.E. Valley Sunday School, per Miss Potter ...	1	0	0
School Children (Convent) ...	7	0	0
Mrs. Galvin ...	2	0	0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	4	0	0	Per Mrs. Black	1	10	0
" Mr. Carroll				" Miss Mahony	0	15	0
(Mornington)	2	6	0	" Mr. Conway	2	8	0

† P. MORAN.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"HOKITIKA."—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was arrested, in '48, and brought to trial three times. The Government were most anxious to secure his conviction, as they considered him the intellectual head of the movement, but the late Isaac Butt defended him with such ability that in each instance the prosecution broke down, and finally the proceedings were abandoned.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 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 SITUATION.



JUDGING from the letter of the Hon. the Treasurer to the people of Lawrence and the speech of the Premier at Balclutha, we think the Government is disposed to inaugurate a spirited policy calculated to lead on to a new era of prosperity. And there can be little doubt that Sir JULIUS VOGEL would, if public opinion permitted him, soon develop a scheme which would lay the foundation of another period of progress. He is an able politician, and a statesman of immense intellectual resources, financially, politically, and socially. A great deal, to be sure, has been said of late about the indebtedness of the Colony. But everyone who is dispassionate, and capable of forming a sound judgment on the question, knows that the present depression does not arise from indebtedness, but from the low prices of produce, and the impossibility of finding a good market for our wheat, oats, wool and meat. And were it not for the policy recommended by Sir JULIUS VOGEL in 1870, the depression of which everyone is now complaining would be deeper and more harassing. In fact, if this policy had not been adopted, our position would now be a poor one indeed. But it is objected that, to carry out Sir JULIUS' policy as shadowed forth in his letter to the Lawrence people, additional taxation will be necessary. This is a gratuitous assertion. No additional taxation is necessary. At the present moment, notwithstanding the depression, multitudes of people are making money. The deposits in our various banks prove this

Is it fair to the community that these people's children should be receiving their education, at the public expense? It is right, indeed, that children whose parents have no work, or no present means of paying school fees should have free education. But the State is not called upon to provide free schools for the children of well-to-do people. If, then, well-to-do people would only pay as they should, for the education of their children, at least one half of the money now annually spent on education could be saved to the State, and thus £250,000 per annum could be set free for the realization of Sir Julius Vogel's policy. In this event six millions sterling could be borrowed for public works without the imposition of a single shilling of additional taxation. And would not this do much for the welfare and progress of the Colony. The only answer that can be given to this is that education would suffer; this, however, is not a valid answer. For if well-to-do people will not discharge their duty to their children, they should be compelled to do it, and taught that they must not any longer look to their fellow citizens, many of whom are in a worse position than themselves, to pay largely towards the free education of their children. Throughout the English-speaking world, Catholics, the poorest portion of the community, provide excellent schools for their own children, and notwithstanding the persistent assertions to the contrary, their schools are more efficient than the schools supported and even pampered by the Government. The results of competitive examinations everywhere prove this. In Ireland, for example, boys and girls from the unendowed Catholic schools and colleges carry off sixty per cent. of all prizes, and this shows the absurdity of the system which expends the entire education resources of the Government on its own pampered schools. Again, the other day in New South Wales, schools of all sorts and denominations sent up children to be examined for the civil service; of these only eight passed, and of these eight, six were the pupils of St. Mary's schools, Sydney, conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Here purely denominational schools, not only unaided by Government, but actually discouraged by Government, have beaten in open competition, all the schools endowed and subsidised by Government. What, then, is the meaning of squandering such vast sums of public money to no purpose on schools for the children of well-to-do people, and at the same time allowing people to perish for want of employment?—employment which this wasted money could so easily provide. We sincerely hope that our fellow citizens will cast away the veil of prejudice, and open their eyes to a common-sense view of the situation.

APROPOS of St. Mary's Industrial Schools at Nelson, we may reasonably complain that the Government resolutely refuse to sanction the reception there of orphan children from other parts of the Colony, the reply being that they are intended for the Province of Nelson alone. Application has been made to them several times—at least from Dunedin, as we are in a position to know—and, although the passages of the children would have been paid, the refusal was peremptory. The unfairness of such a method of proceeding is manifest, and all the more so as Ministers have rejected proposals for the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere. Were any encouragement held out that the Government grant would be given, there is no doubt but that advantage would be taken of it to make provision for the Catholic orphans in other parts of the Colony also. It would certainly be done in the diocese of Dunedin.

PRESSURE on our space obliges us to hold over correspondence and other matters.

MESSRS. MILLS, DICK AND CO.'s Almanac and Directory for 1886 is now issued, and is as usual a most useful and comprehensive work. It will be found to contain all the information—given by works of the kind—which can possibly be required.

THE gentleman who is engaged in disposing of tickets for the art-union, in connection with St. Mary's Industrial Schools, Nelson, will collect the blocks of tickets sold on Monday. He leaves for Oamaru at the beginning of next week.

THE last meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was held on the 4th inst., Mr. Charles Columb occupying the chair. Mr. E. Eager gave a recitation; and Mr. Carolin a paper on "The Life of Father Mathew." The paper was a very good and interesting one, and a marked improvement on Mr. Carolin's former efforts. It was written in a racy style, and was replete with information and well told anecdotes about the great apostle of temperance, and was warmly praised by the critics. The next meeting will be held this evening.

THE addresses presented to the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, on Tuesday, were very prettily got up. That of the laity was printed in blue ink on white satin, backed with red silk and trimmed with silver fringe. That of the Christian Brothers' boys was printed on a handsomely illuminated card and contained in a gilt frame, and that of the girls of the Dominican Convent Schools had been illuminated with great taste and skill by one of the nuns. We give these particulars as they were inadvertently omitted from our report.

The annual exhibition of needle work will take place at the Dominican Convent High School, Dunedin, on Tuesday at 3 p.m. The attendance of visitors is invited.

The annual fete of the H.A.C.B.S., will be held at Tahuna Park Musselburgh, on Boxing day. A liberal programme has been provided, and everything will be done to secure the amusement and comfort of people visiting the sports.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE large study of St. Patrick's College was filled to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the first distribution of prizes to the students of this scholastic institution who had been successful in carrying off the honours for the past half-year. The proceedings attendant on the breaking up for the Christmas vacation were highly interesting. The holidays commenced thus early this term in consequence of the work having gone on uninterruptedly since June last, and therefore it will be conceded that both the masters as well as the boys have thoroughly earned their relaxation. The attendance must have proved highly gratifying to Dr. Watters, the rector of the College, and the various professors who are associated with him. There must have been upwards of 200 ladies and gentlemen present, all of whom were evidently interested in the proceedings, and who expressed their appreciation of the efforts of the pupils to entertain them. The hall had been tastefully decorated with ferns and flowers, and in front of the stage was the word "Welcome" in large letters. The chair was taken by the Very Rev. Father McNamara, administrator of the diocese, and on his right and left were seated the following clergymen:—Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., Rector of St. Patrick's College, Rev. P. Kerrigan, S.M., Rev. T. Devoy, S.M., Rev. E. McKenna, Rev. J.J. Moore, Rev. N. Carolan, S.M., Rev. A. Braxmeier S.M., Rev. Wm. Goggan S.M.

Most of the leading members of the Catholic community residing in Wellington were present, including the Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C., Dr. Cahill, and Mr. J. C. Johnson, M.H.R. The proceedings commenced with an entertainment given by the boys, consisting of songs, glees, instrumental solos, and duets. The following is the programme of the several items performed:—Glee, "Canadian Boat Song," College Choir; recitation, "The Battle of the League," Master Stanislaus Mahony; violin solo, with piano accompaniment, "Home, Sweet Home," Master John McIlroy; song, "The Powder Monkey," Master Stanislaus Mahony; solo (piano), Rondo alla Turca (sonata in A), Master Joseph Kearsley; recitation, "Pillar Towers of Ireland," Master John Sheridan; duet (cornet), "Music and her Sister Song," Masters Stanislaus Mahony and William Wixey; glee, "See our Oars with Feathered Spray," College Choir; duet (piano), "Birthday March," Masters James Kennedy and Joseph Kearsley; recitation, "Charge of the six Hundred," Master James B. Stead; solo (cornet), "Va pensiero sull' ar dorate," Master Stanislaus Mahony; violin solo, with piano accompaniment, "Hope told a Flattering Tale," Master John McIlroy; song, "Dear Little Shamrock," Master Roger Kett; duet (piano), "Marche aux Flambeaux," Masters Francis Redwood and Francis Holley; recitation, "The Fall of Poland," Master John Sheridan; song, "The Old Brigade," Master Charles Diamond; quartet, "Students' Parting Song," Masters Roger Kett, Clement Lee, Francis Holley, and Stanislaus Mahony. The programme was gone through with precision and vigour that augur well for future efforts in music and declamation, and round after round of applause greeted each piece. The effect of the entertainment was considerably heightened by the graceful ferns and rich festoons of flowers and evergreens that fell in rich clusters from every vantage point.

At the conclusion of the students' parting song, the Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., Rector of St. Patrick's College, rose and addressed the boys. He said as the evening in every sense belonged to the lads, it would be ungracious and unfair for him to impose a long oration. He could not refrain, however, from congratulating them and their friends on their having arrived at the termination of the academical year. They were now present at the end of their first term to receive their well-earned laurels for the past half-year. He used the term "well-earned laurels" out of no idle flattery, for both himself and his colleagues had found that the youth of the colony possessed a healthy and wholesome rivalry, and a determination to succeed in their studies. (Cheers.) He bore willing tribute to the zeal, industry and energy, that so far in the main distinguished the students. (Cheers.) Prizes in four of the subjects in the curriculum had been presented, the first by the Rev. Father McNamara for good conduct, the second by Father Kerrigan, who had given prizes for proficiency in Christian doctrine, the third by Father McKenna for mathematics, and the fourth by Father Moore for science. To the first prizes they attached especial importance, because they desired above all things to turn out Christians and Christian gentlemen from St. Patrick's College. (Cheers.) Their first duty was to know God and to serve Him. How could the rising generation perform their duty towards God unless they learned, how could they learn unless they were taught? On occasions like the present, there was invariably a little shade to mar the pleasure, and so it was that evening, the absence of the Bishop being a source of regret to them all. However, he trusted ere long the Right Reverend Prelate would return to

his diocese. There was one other source of regret in their otherwise pleasant gathering, and that was that they had so soon to separate, though speaking for himself and the professors, he was glad to say it was but for a time; still, this much he must say: though the holidays promised a well-earned rest to professors and students, as he and his reverend colleagues had watched at the birth of this college, as they had, so to say, rocked it into consciousness, as they had honestly striven to shape its life and mould its destiny, now that it had shaken off the garb of infancy, and burst at a stride into the healthy glow of active, vigorous youth, they would be pardoned if on seeing the first elements of this institute disperse, they confessed to a pang of regret. (Applause.) But he took comfort in the thought that, please God, after recess they would return in goodly health and goodlier numbers to pursue these studies, to implant these lessons and principles that in the not distant future are to make a name and a great name for St. Patrick's College. (Applause.)

The prize list was then read:—

Good Conduct.—Intern. students—Prize, Thomas E. Duffy; next in merit, Thomas O'Shea, Bernard M'Mahon. Charles Diamond. Extern. students—Prize, Joseph B. M'Donald; next in merit, Joseph Kearsley.

Christian Doctrine.—First Class—Prize, Thomas E. Duffy; next in merit, Charles Diamond, Bernard M'Mahon, William Wixcey, Stanislaus Mahony. Second Class—Prize, Thomas O'Shea; next in merit, James Kennedy, George Redwood, Wilfred Redwood, Joseph Kearsley. Third Class—Prize, John O'Connor; next in merit, John Casley, John Scully, Joseph Fitzgibbon, Roger Kett.

English.—Senior Division—First Class: Composition—Prize, John A. M'Iroy; next in merit, Bernard M'Mahon, Stanislaus Mahony, John Sheridan. Junior Division—Prize, Thomas E. Duffy; next in merit, Charles Diamond, Sydney Saunders. English Authors—Prize, Bernard M'Mahon; next in merit, Thomas E. Duffy, Charles Diamond, William Wixcey. Grammar and Analysis—Prize, Bernard M'Mahon; next in merit, Thomas E. Duffy, Charles Diamond, Francis Saunders, Clement Lee. History and Geography—Prize, Bernard M'Mahon; next in merit, Thomas E. Duffy, Francis Saunders, John Sheridan, Francis Redwood. Second Class: Composition—Prize, Thomas O'Shea; next in merit, George Redwood, Francis M'Lean, Joseph Burke, James Kennedy. History and Geography—Prize, Thomas O'Shea; next in merit, Francis M'Lean, Joseph Burke, James Kennedy, Huntley Saunders. Grammar and Parsing—Prize, Thomas O'Shea; next in merit, Joseph Burke, Wilfred Redwood, Joseph Kearsley, Joseph M'Donald. Reading and Recitation—Prize, Thomas O'Shea; next in merit, James Kennedy, Wilfred Redwood, Joseph Burke, Joseph Kearsley. Third Class: Composition—Prize, John O'Connor; next in merit, Alick M'Pherson, John Casey, William Paul, Joseph Fitzgibbon. Grammar and Parsing—Prize, John Casey; next in merit, John O'Connor, John Scully, Alick M'Pherson, Patrick Garvey. Geography—Prize, Roger Kett; next in merit, John Casey, John O'Connor, Joseph Fitzgibbon, Charles Narbey. Spelling—Prize, Patrick Garvey; next in merit, John O'Connor, John Casey, John Scully, Alick M'Pherson. Reading and Recitation—Prize, *ex æquo*, John Casey, John O'Connor; next in merit, John Scully, Roger Kett, Alick M'Pherson, Joseph Fitzgibbon. Writing—upper division—Prize, Joseph Burke; next in merit, Huntley Saunders, Michael Coogan, Joseph B. M'Donald; lower division—Prize, Alick M'Pherson; next in merit, John Casey, Roger Kett, John O'Connor.

Latin.—First Class—Composition—Prize, Bernard M'Mahon; next in merit, Thomas O'Shea, Francis Saunders, Clement Lee, Thomas E. Duffy. Translation—Prize, Bernard M'Mahon; next in merit, Clement Lee, Thomas O'Shea, Thomas Duffy, William Wixcey. Second Class—Exercises—Prize, *ex æquo*, Wilfred Redwood, Charles Kennedy; next in merit, Charles Diamond, John Sheridan, James Kennedy. Grammar—Prize, Jas. Kennedy; next in merit, George Redwood, Joseph Burke, Joseph Kearsley, Wilfred Redwood. Third Class—Grammar—Prize, James Bond Stead; next in merit, Huntley Saunders, Donald Reid, Joseph M'Donald, Joseph Fitzgibbon.

Greek.—Grammar—Prize, Bernard M'Mahon; next in merit, Clement Lee, Stanislaus Mahony.

French.—First Class: Composition—Prize, Stanislaus Mahony; next in merit, Bernard M'Mahon, Jno. Sheridan, Clement Lee. Grammar—Prize, Bernard M'Mahon; next in merit, Stanislaus Mahony, Clement Lee, John Sheridan, Thomas O'Shea. Second Class: Exercises—Prize, William Wixcey; next in merit, James Kennedy, Wilfred Redwood, Joseph Burke, Francis M'Lean. Grammar—Prize, George Redwood; next in merit, James Kennedy, Joseph Kearsley, Joseph Burke, Wilfred Redwood. (N.B.—Honourable mention due to F. Holley and C. Diamond.)

Mathematics.—First Class: Senior Division—Arithmetic—Prize, Stanislaus Mahony; next in merit, Bernard M'Mahon, Clement Lee, Richard Hodgins, John Sheridan. Junior Division—Prize, Francis Saunders; next in merit, Thomas Duffy, William Wixcey, Chas. Diamond, Sydney Saunders. Geometry: Senior Division—Prize, Stanislaus Mahony; next in merit, Clement Lee, John Sheridan, Bernard M'Mahon. Junior Division—Prize, William Wixcey; next in merit, Thomas Duffy, Francis Holly, Charles Diamond, Sydney Saunders. Mensuration—Prize, Francis Redwood; next in merit, Francis Saunders, Bernard M'Mahon, John Sheridan, Stanislaus Mahony. Second Class: Arithmetic—First Division—Prize, Thos. O'Shea; next in merit, Joseph Burke, James Kennedy, George Redwood. Second Division—Prize, Joseph Kearsley; next in merit, Francis M'Lean, James B. Stead, Joseph M'Donald. Geometry—Prize, Thomas O'Shea; next in merit, Joseph Burke, George Redwood. Third Class: Arithmetic—Prize, Alfred M'Donald; next in merit, John O'Connor, Michael Coogan, Patrick Garvey, Reginald Vincent.

Sciences.—Hydrostatics and Heat: Senior Division—Prize, Thomas O'Shea; next in merit *ex æquo*, Thomas Duffy, Bernard M'Mahon, Stanislaus Mahony, John Sheridan. Physics: Junior Division—Prize, George Redwood; next in merit, Francis M'Lean, James Bond Stead, Chas. Diamond, Joseph Kearsley.

Music.—Piano—Prize, Joseph Kearsley; next in merit, Francis Holley, James Kennedy, Charles Diamond. N.B.—Honourable

mention is awarded to Francis Redwood, who began too late to compete for the prize. Vocal Music—Prize, Roger Kett; next in merit, Stanislaus Mahony, Charles Diamond. Cornet-a-piston—Prize, William Wixcey; next in merit, Roger Kett. Violin—Prize, John M'Iroy; next in merit, Francis Redwood.

N.B.—A prize is awarded to those who, not having otherwise a prize, have secured three second places.

Prizes obtained by securing three second places, Charles Diamond, Clement Lee, Francis M'Lean.

Dr. Watters, before the company separated, desired to express his thanks to the large assembly for having attended the College that evening, and he hoped the present occasion was only the first of many similar reunions.

The choir brought the musical part of the proceedings to a conclusion by singing in a capital manner "The Men of Harlech."

The Chairman addressed a few parting words to the boys. He desired to congratulate them on the great success which had attended their entertainment that evening. He had been much surprised at the very marked improvement which had taken place since they had been within the walls of St. Patrick's College. With regard to the prizes that had been distributed, he heartily congratulated those who had been victorious, and at the same time he trusted that defeat would not have the effect of discouraging those who had not been successful on that occasion. He reminded them that only one could win in a race. He regretted that the Bishop had not been present to distribute the prizes that evening, and he was convinced Dr. Redwood would have been delighted to have been with them. He hoped the lads on going home would not forget the instruction they had received at the College during the past six months, more particularly their religious instructions. He wished them all a pleasant vacation, and hoped they would return in good health.

Three hearty cheers were given for the Chairman, and three more for the rector and the professors. The musical portion of the entertainment was under the management of Mr. Raymond, whilst Master Clement Lee officiated most ably as master of the ceremonies. Dr. Watters was very warmly congratulated by several gentlemen present on the success which had attended the distribution of prizes for the year 1885.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended December 16 as follows:—

Store Cattle.—Owing no doubt to the dry, cold, bleak season prevailing, the demand for these is not improving; still there are buyers for all offering at fair prices.

Store Sheep.—The market continues very quiet. As yet we are not aware of any important transactions having taken place, but when sellers are in a position to give particulars of what they have to dispose of, and buyers make up their minds as to what they require, we anticipate that a considerable amount of business in this class of stock, especially young cross-breds and merinos, will transpire.

Wool.—We held our opening sale of the season on Thurs. 18th inst., at our wool stores, Rattray street. There was a good attendance of local and foreign buyers and others interested. Competition was fairly active for all descriptions, and especially for greasy cross-bred, which throughout fetched prices which should not fall, considering the prices lately obtained in the Home market, to give satisfaction to growers. The most of the merino offered was heavy in grease and earthy, and therefore was comparatively easier. Our catalogue was not a representative one, consisting chiefly of farmers' lots, and comprised 325 bales, of which 273 were sold fully up to our expectations, as will be seen by marks and prices previously published. Greasy cross-bred brought 5½d per lb; greasy merino, heavy and earthy, 4½d to 5½d. We purpose holding our next sale on the 30th inst.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue at our weekly sale on Monday, which was well attended, and competition was fairly animated; but prices realised were not quite up to last week. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 10d to 3s 3d; do. do. merino, 9d to 3s 1d; dry pelts, 1d to 6d; green crossbred, 3s 4d to 4s 3d; do. merino, 3s 2d to 4s 1d; green pelts, 3d to 4d; lambskins, 6d to 8d.

Rabbitskins.—The demand continues good. All offered are readily taken up at late quotations.

Hides.—There is no change in values, which we quote as follows:—Bulls and slippy, 2d to 2½d; light, 3d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; heavy, clear, and free from cuts, 3½ to 4d per lb.

Tallow.—There is but little demands for shipments; but local manufacturers are buying freely at prices about equal to late quotations, viz., for inferior, 12s to 13s; medium, 15s to 17s; good to prime, 18s to 19s; rough fat, 7s to 11s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The market for all descriptions of milling continues inactive, and very little if any business has been done during the week. Holders of any good lines hold out for higher prices, while millers, on the other hand, are fairly well supplied, and there being no remunerative outlet for flour, decline to give prices asked. Inferior and fowls' wheat, is in good demand at about last week's quotations. We quote prime milling, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; medium 3s 1d to 3s 2d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s, ex store, bags weighed in.—Oats: There has been a steady demand for all sound good-coloured parcels coming to hand and now the market is again bare of good bright feed or milling, and should increased demand arise prices for such must harden. Discoloured and musty kinds are difficult to place except at very low prices. We quote prime milling at 1s 10d; best bright feed, 1s 9d; medium, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d. We sold at auction on Tuesday 700 bags inferior and musty at from 1s 3d to 1s 6d (bags in).—Barley: There are no sales of any prime lots being made, the few lots sold being chiefly feed and milling, at from 1s 9d to 2s 6d.

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PREPARATIONS for November in the**G**EORGE STREET Warehouse.**T**HE Citizens, Country Visitors, and the Public generally will find all they require in**G**ENERAL Drapery and Clothing, and**A**T Prices that are in keeping with the times.**R**EALLY Splendid Bargains for November in every Department.**R**EAD! Read!! Read!!!—Large purchase of Cream, White, and all the new shades in Laces, from 8d per dozen— all grand values, and bought at large discounts. These should be seen at once. Also a new lot of Lace Flouncings in Black, Cream, and Beige.**T**HE Lace Curtain Bargains for November will eclipse anything ever yet offered in the trade. See our curtains at 2s 11d 3s 9d, 4s 3d, up to 25s per pair; extensive variety.**D**RESSES.—November Bargains. Dresses.**T**HE George Street Warehouse this month for Bargains; see our Dress Materials, from 5½d up to 2s 3d—best value in the City; Washing Silks, 11½d up to 2s 3d; Tennis Cloths, 11d; Prints, from 3½d up; Galateas, 6½d up; Stripe Ginghams, 5½d.**B**ARGAINS in Mantles and Jackets; extraordinary value in Jackets, at less than London prices. Do not buy your Mantles or Capes of any kind without seeing the wonderful value we offer**H**OSIERY.—Three pairs for 1s.**B**ARGAINS for November in all Departments.**M**OLLISON, DUTHIE, AND CO., George street.**T**O BLACKSMITHS, FARMERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

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Bay City Chronicle (secular).

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THE MARCH OF THE NATION.

(The Nation, October 17.)

At the invitation of the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, P.P., Mr. Parnell met the Archbishop of Dublin and the Archbishop of Cashel in Kildare on Sunday. In the course of the day a large public demonstration was held in the town, at which Mr. Parnell attended and spoke. The following is a full report of what he said on the occasion:—

People of Kildare,—It is just four years ago to-day that I had an engagement to visit a neighbouring town in this county, where a very different scene was subsequently enacted to that which I now see before me. Just four years ago to-day, as I was commencing my journey from Dublin to Naas, I was arrested and taken to Kilmaham gaoil (continued groaning), and at Naas, where the representatives of the people had assembled constitutionally in convention, and where I was to have gone, the representatives of a brutal and unconstitutional power had lined the streets with soldiers to obstruct and prevent the free expression of the people's will (cheers). These four years have made a great change, and I think the pictures presented by that scene at Naas and by the scene to-day illustrate well the difference (hear, hear). Where are the soldiers and where are the police? (Loud cheers, and cries of "Not one.") Where is all the rest of the infamous panoply by which British misrule in Ireland seeks to preserve its power? All gone (cheers). Anyhow they are nowhere to be seen to-day (cheers, and a voice, "We may thank you for it"). But there are other lessons to be learned from the meeting of to-day. I think the events of the past day or two in Kildare present an unprecedented spectacle for the consideration of statesmen in regard to their doings in Ireland (hear, hear). For the first time, I believe, in history it has fallen to the lot of a town in Kildare to be honoured with the presence of two archbishops (cheers), and two such archbishops (renewed cheers, and cries of "Long may they live"). The four able and patriotic members of the hierarchy who are now your guests, the numerous array of the clergy of your county whom I see around me, afford indubitable tokens that the union of priests and people has been cemented (cheers), has been cemented afresh in Kildare, never to be broken (cheers). I could dwell for long upon the illustrious character, the illustrious position, of the dignitaries who are now present in your town (hear, hear). I could remind you of the thrill of joy with which the appointment of his Grace of Dublin was received by Irishmen all the world over (cheers). I could allude to his great learning and to the profound ability with which he has dealt with the political and religious questions of the day. I welcome him (loud cheers) as one of the strongest supporters that Providence has ever vouchsafed to your cause (cheers). I could remind you of the long voyages to Ireland, undertaken in times of great risk and peril—and especially of grave risk and peril to so high an ecclesiastic—by his Grace the great Archbishop of the South, the Archbishop of Cashel (cheers). In him the Land League always had its strongest and most stalwart defender (cheers). And when, after the suppression of the Land League, we formed the National League to take up its work, and more than its work (cries of "Bravo"), that great man was the first to come forward and give his adhesion to the movement, to defend its constitutional character from its detractors, and to prove that the people of Ireland, banded together in this great organisation, were banded together peaceably and constitutionally, and not for the purpose of crime, outrage, and disrespect of the law.

A Voice—Three cheers for Parnell, and success to Davitt (cheers).

Mr. Parnell—These four years have achieved many things. You triumphed over and broke down coercion (cheers). You have snuffed landlordism (cheers). We will put the curb in their mouths by-and-by (cheers). The labourers, in the labourers enactment, have received the first earnest of the intention of the legislature, to recognise some portion of their birthright in the soil.

A Voice—It is time.

Mr. Parnell—Your Parliamentary representatives have turned what had been before our time a mockery and a dishonest delusion into a reality, and by good and honest services they have attracted to themselves the confidence, the sympathy, and the respect of every Irishman from the highest to the lowest—from the archbishop to the humblest peasant in his cabin (cheers). I am entitled to say, then, that never within the same short period has any nation, by constitutional action only—by peaceable means—made such enormous and gigantic strides (cheers). You have achieved as much in that time as many other nations have only gained after a long and bloodthirsty struggle. But it is rather concerning the future that I have come to speak to you to-day (cheers). The great and all absorbing topic in Ireland, agricultural country as she is, and depending on the soil for her very existence, is the land question. The land question is at the root of all other questions (hear, hear). The land is the only dependence of the people. And what is the present position of the land question? In my judgment the landlords are standing on the brink of a precipice, and they are doing their best to get themselves pushed over it. They are engaged at present in their congenial and accustomed operation of endeavouring to draw blood out of a stone (laughter and groans). The land during the last year or two has not earned any rent. I doubt very much whether during the last year it has earned anything at all. It certainly has not earned the judicial rents. So far as we can see, the Irish landlords are about to enter into a conspiracy to extract the present rents out of the tenants whether they can pay them or not. We saw the other day that the Cork landlords had met and come to a resolution that they regarded the judicial rents as the rents which they were going to exact if they could. Well, I do not regard judicial rents as being any more sacred than any other rent (cheers).—We never compromised our position by accepting either the Land Act of 1881 (cheers) or the judicial rents (cheers); and we are in this position, that we are able to say that nobody can point to any word of ours which gave away the right of the Irish people to turn upon the judicial rents if these rents proved to be such that they

were unable to pay them in the future. That is one portion of the landlord conspiracy to exact rents which have not been made; and there is another conspiracy, or rather another portion of the same conspiracy—they are using the Land Purchase Act in many cases through the country to intimidate their tenants who are in arrears to buy their farms at a price which it will be impossible for them to maintain hereafter—that is to say, they are endeavouring to make a dishonest bargain with the tenants to give them (the landlords) more than the land is worth, in order that they may get out of their position and substitute the State and the English taxpayer as the landlord, and leave the new landlord to bear the loss which otherwise should fall to the lot of the old one. I said a while ago that the landlords were standing at the brink of the precipice. There can be no shadow of doubt that the Land Act will be amended in the very near future, either by an English or an Irish Parliament (cheers), so as to bring about a further reduction of the judicial rents of at least 30 or 40 per cent (cheers). There can be no shadow of doubt about that. The English Parliament would do it, let alone an Irish Parliament. The new Democratic Parliament won't be at all so tender of the rights of landlords as the last one was, even supposing the settlement of the question is to be left to them—which I don't think it will be (cheers). And I don't suppose the new Democratic Parliament, elected by household suffrage in England, will continue to go on paying twelve thousand policeman—Irish policemen. For what? Not to preserve the peace, not to arrest stray donkeys that may be trespassing on the roadside (laughter), not even to bring an odd young man who may have taken perhaps a sup too much after a fair—not even to bring an odd young man to the barracks. No. They are paying all these men for the purpose of extracting rackrents for Irish landlords. But it is not that alone. They have to keep thirty thousand soldiers in the country as well, and at the time of the Land League they had to keep forty thousand (cheers). So that, practically speaking, you have an expenditure of five or six millions of pounds sterling a year nearly all of it paid by English taxpayers, and all for the purpose of screwing rackrents out of the Irish tenants. I am very sure that that sort of thing will not be allowed to go on. Would not it be a very wise thing for the Irish landlords to recognise the situation in time—to see that if they don't be reasonable they will be chucked overboard altogether? (Cheers.) The best advice that I could give to them would be this. I would say to them—Use this Irish Land Purchase Act that has been passed in a just and equitable spirit towards your tenants. Sell to them as far as the six millions of money will go at a fair value. Don't be standing out for a high price, because you won't get it, and perhaps the day will come when you will get nothing at all (laughter). Refrain from using this Act as an engine of intimidation. Take it as it was offered to you, as we offered it to you when we helped in its passage. Take it as a golden bridge to escape from an untenable position (hear, hear, and cheers), and be thankful to the tenants. I would say, on the other hand, that where a fair offer is made to them by a landlord to sell there is nothing to be got either for themselves or for the country by refusing or holding out against it. We have had some definitions of what is or what would be a fair price for the tenants to give. There have been different opinions given as to the number of years' purchase which a tenant ought to give and which he ought not to exceed. I should not like, owing to the very varying circumstances affecting land in Ireland, to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the number of years' purchase to be given by a tenant at the present judicial rents, but I would say this to you, that where an estate is for sale the tenants of that estate should meet together and make up their minds what rent they can afford to pay for the future from year to year—what rent they would be able to pay their landlords if their present landlords continued in this position—what rent they would be able to pay while fulfilling their obligations to their family and the community at large, and I would say that in my judgment the judicial rent very much exceeds that rent. When you have decided upon this you should deduct from that fair rent the various charges—annual charges—which the landlord has to pay now, and which you will have to pay if you become your own landlord. For instance, you should deduct half the poor-rate; you should deduct half the county cess in those cases where the landlord at present allows half the county cess; you should deduct the income tax, which the landlord now has to pay, and which you would have to pay if you took his place; you should deduct the tithe rent charge; you should deduct the agent's fees and costs of collection (laughter); you should deduct an allowance for bad debts, for even Irish landlords very seldom in these years get the whole of the rackrent; and you should further deduct an allowance for the additional taxation which will certainly in the near future be placed on the land for the purpose of developing the education of the country (cheers). You should add these deductions together and deduct the total of that from the fair rent, and when you have made these deductions you will arrive at the nett amount which the landlord is in habit of getting, and probably very much more than the nett amount which he will be in the habit of getting if he continues to be a landlord. You will then be able to give him a liberal number of years' purchase. I would give him a liberal number of years' purchase on the nett amount that he is likely to get. I wish to say a few words with regard to the position of the present Government. The present Government are, at all events, entitled to this consideration from you—that they have resolved during the interval between the old Parliament and the new to rely on the capacity for self-government of the Irish people to restrain the minority amongst them from the commission of offences against the law, from crime or outrage of any description. They deliberately refrain from renewing the Coercion Act, and the fact that they have taken up this position—I don't say that they could have done anything else (laughter)—the fact that they have taken up this position is being used as an engine against them—I consider most meanly—by the English Radical and Liberal party (cries of "Chamberlain"). I think, men of Kildare, you should bear that in mind, and you should resolve that, as far as in you lies, nothing that you do or advise should be such as to make the present Government regret the position they have taken (cheers). I was pleased to see that

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agrarian crime, agrarian offences in Ireland, in the month after the lapse of the Crimes Act, showed a considerable diminution upon the month prior to the lapse of the Crimes Act. Is not that a token of the power in the Irish people when they resolve that there shall be no crime in their midst? (Cheers.) And I hope that next month will show a still further diminution. There was a great conspiracy—another conspiracy—raised amongst the English newspapers to exaggerate the amount of crime in this country. They failed in proving that there was any increase in outrages, agrarian offences, although they unblushingly asserted that there was. Their assertion that there is has been nailed as a lie by Lord Salisbury in his recent speech (cheers), and they now fall back upon talk about boycotting. They say there is a boycotting conspiracy in this country, and that it is impossible for any honest man to live there. By the honest man they mean the rack-renting landlord (laughter). Now, in former times I remember the late Chief Secretary (cries of "Bucksbot"), my late lamented friend, Mr. Forster, used, when he was talking about boycotting, to say that he would not mind the boycotting, but that it was the sanction of the boycotting that he objected to—that without the sanction of the boycotting the boycotting itself would fail in its effect. And the sanctions of the boycotting, according to him, were the outrages, very lamentable and very deplorable outrages, which I am glad to say have disappeared from our midst—Moonlighting and maiming of cattle in some instances, and the shooting of obnoxious individuals in others. I hope they will never return to us (cries of "never"). According to Mr. Forster it was these deplorable occurrences that made the sanction of boycotting. But in the present case I call the world to witness that the public opinion of the people among whom wrongdoers exist, the public opinion of the honest people of every locality, has asserted itself. That it has on the one hand kept down outrages, and on the other hand it has kept down that worst form of felony, the stealing of one man's land by his neighbours (cheers), so that they are obliged to admit that public opinion has been sufficient to deter the evildoer on the one hand and on the other. And now I wish to say Kildare claims this much from the present Government, and I claim no more. I claim that where a combination—and I have not advised such a combination—I have in no case during the last few years advised any combination amongst tenants against even rackrents—any combination that may exist in the country is a combination of an isolated character—it is confined to the tenants of individual estates, who of their own accord, without any incitement from us—on the contrary, kept back by us—without any urging on our part, without any advice on our part, but stung by necessity and the terrible realities of their position, may have formed some combination amongst themselves to secure such a reduction of rent as will enable them to live in their own home (cheers)—now I claim from the Government that if such a combination exists they should treat it as they would treat a combination in England amongst workmen against an unjust employer of labour, or an unjust capitalist; and if they put their weight into the scales against the Irish people, if they unjustly come to the assistance of the oppressors, then all I can say is that I believe that the strength of determination of our people will survive this further unjust conspiracy between the Government of England and the rack-renting landlords of Ireland, and that at the close of our struggle our people will not be the defeated (loud and prolonged cheering).

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF DUNEDIN.

HIS Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin returned from Sydney on Tuesday, by the s.s. Ringarooma, which reached the Rattray street Wharf at a few minutes after 9 a.m. In compliance with a resolution passed at a meeting held on Sunday, Mr. F. Meenan in the chair, a number of gentlemen belonging to the Catholic congregation were present to receive the Bishop, who was also met by the Venerable Archdeacon Coleman, and the Rev. Fathers Walsh, Lynch, Burke, O'Neill, and Purton, O.S.B. His Lordship was driven by Mr. Fitzgerald in a carriage and pair to St. Joseph's Church where the ceremonies directed by the rubric for the return of a bishop to his diocese were carried out.—A procession was formed consisting of cross-bearer, acolytes, the clergy, and the Bishop wearing the cappa Magna, and which entered the church by the front door and proceeded to the sanctuary, a choir especially formed by the Dominican Nuns for the occasion, singing meantime Webbe's "Ecce Sacerdos magnus," after which they sang a very beautiful "Te Deum," which is the particular property of the nuns, and which was also given with exquisite sweetness and finish. The Bishop meantime had assumed the vestments of the Mass, and begun to offer the Holy Sacrifice assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Coleman, the Rev. Fathers Walsh, O'Neill, Lynch, and Purton, O.S.B., being also present in the sanctuary. On the conclusion of the Mass the Blessed Sacrament was removed from the tabernacle, and Mr. J. B. Callan read the following address:—

"Lord Bishop,—Although we understand it to be your Lordship's desire that the capabilities of the Catholic congregation should be reserved for the reception to be given to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, and the other prelates who have promised to attend the opening of your new cathedral, as well as for the ceremonies themselves, we still think it right that we should make some recognition not only of your Lordship's claims to our gratitude and confidence, but also of the importance of the business that called you hence, and of the submission and fidelity due by us to the decisions of the Plenary Council. Therefore, we have come to greet you, and to assure you that your return to your diocese is the occasion of unfeigned joy to your people, and of their thankfulness to Providence Who has prospered your journey.

"We saw with particular pleasure that the illustrious President of the Council, recognising your Lordship's standing as a notable champion of the cause of Catholic education, requested you to define and explain that chief part of Catholic duty before the assembled prelates, and in presence of a crowded gathering of the laity. We

have read with much profit the comprehensive, exhaustive, and solid argument in which the matter was set forth by you with such lucidity and strength, and we are persuaded that the opponents of the cause have nothing to advance that can in any degree invalidate your admirable reasoning. Were the question to be decided on the grounds of justice, your Lordship's plea could not fail to secure an immediate victory.

"We wish to congratulate you, as a Catholic Bishop, on the evidence of the Church's growth and importance in this part of the world, so strikingly given by the sitting of the Plenary Council. No greater proof could be produced of the high position to which Catholicism has attained in these colonies, and we are convinced that not only has an eloquent testimony been borne to the past, as well as to the present, but that an assurance has also been afforded regarding the prospects of the future.

"The wisdom of the Council has certainly provided for a still more vigorous Catholic life, and given a fresh impetus to the progress of the Church in these colonies.

"Not only, then, Lord Bishop, do we welcome your return, and assure you of our undying affection and esteem, but we also desire to express our confidence in the decisions of the Plenary Council, and our gratitude to the Sovereign Pontiff, by whom, in his paternal solicitude for our spiritual welfare and that of our fellow-Catholics in this hemisphere, the Council was appointed to be held.

"Signed on behalf of the Catholic congregation.

"JOHN B. CALLAN."

On Mr. Callan's concluding, five pupils of the Christian Brothers—Masters Lynch, Columb, Falkner, McIlroy, and Pavletich—presented an address on behalf of their fellow pupils, which was read by Master Lynch as follows:—

"May it please your Lordship. We, the Pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Dunedin, desire to join in testifying our joy for your safe arrival.

"We congratulate your Lordship on your having been chosen Chairman of the Committee of Education at the great Plenary Council of Australasia; and we congratulate ourselves on having such a champion for our Bishop and our Father.

"Our Examinations for the Scholarships lasted nearly a fortnight. We hope you shall be pleased with our efforts, when looking over our papers.

"The Examinations being concluded, the thought occurred to us that you would not be here for the Distribution of Prizes on Friday next. This thought made us sad. Had you not arrived in time, we should have been deprived of your paternal advice and blessing on our vacation. Thank God, however, our hopes are realised.

"We have observed daily the progress the Cathedral was making—calculating how much would be done,—knowing how glad your Lordship would be to see it far advanced on your return.

"In conclusion, we humbly beg your Lordship's blessing for ourselves, our parents, and our teachers,—and wishing yourself and your good priests all the blessings of the holy, happy season which is approaching, we remain your Lordship's devoted children in Christ.

"(Signed on behalf of the pupils)

"CHARLES J. COLUMB, ALEXANDER J. MCILROY,
"DANIEL J. FALKNER, LEONARD J. PAVLETICH,
"THOMAS J. LYNCH."

Eight pupils of the Dominican Nuns' schools—namely two from St. Dominic's Boarding school; two from St. Catherine's day-school; two from St. Joseph's school; and two from St. Patrick's, South Dunedin—then presented the address of the Girl's schools. It was the following:—

"My Lord,—Though you have not broken your fast after your long and weary journey, we think you will not be displeased with us for delaying you for a moment while we welcome you home, and tell you we are very proud to hear that our dear bishop was chosen by the great Australian Cardinal and the other prelates to be in Australia what he has been for 15 years in New Zealand—the champion of the religious education of youth. We have been told that to your Lordship was entrusted this office of preaching at the synod on this subject so dear to your heart, and that yours was the honour of presiding over the committee appointed for the purpose of drawing up the decrees regarding primary education. We thought the bishops were all very wise in their selection, and we gratefully recognise the distinction conferred on our beloved father. Begging your blessing for us all, for our parents, for our kind teachers, and thanking your Lordship for all your unwearied efforts in the promotion of our true interests,—We are your Lordship's very grateful and devoted children, Mary Hanning, Kate Cameron, Maggie Martin, Hannah Dennehy, Helen Columb, Mary Drumm, Ellen Tresider, Bridget Heffernan."

The Bishop replied as follows:—He said that he was sorry he had not received copies of the addresses, as in that case he would have written a reply to them. The demonstration made was quite unexpected by him. It was true, as they said, that he had wished the strength of the Catholic congregation to be reserved for the reception to be given to the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney and the other prelates who had promised to come to the opening of the cathedral, and to whom they would give a right royal reception. No proof was needed by him as to the estimation in which he was held by his people; they had given him too many proofs already of their affection for him to require anything more. He was glad to see the demonstration made, not for his own sake, but because it spoke highly of the disposition of his people towards their religion, and of their fidelity to the Church. They must not expect him to say much concerning the Plenary Council. Its decrees had no force whatever until they received the sanction of Rome, and until then none of them would be published. They would in a few days, however, have the joint pastoral of the bishops of Australasia, which would give them a little information as to what had been done, but a very little. The Council had given the Church in Australasia a certain standing. It consisted of sixteen Bishops, a Vicar Apostolic, and the representative of another prelate who was absent, with their theologians, and other members—

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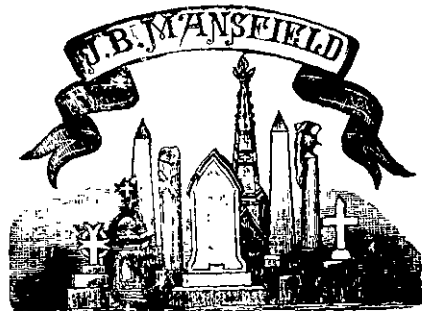
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amounting in all to 70—70 able men, who had come together to discuss matters for the good of the Catholic people and the advancement of religion. These ecclesiastics represented Catholics to the number of 600,000. It was only fifty years since the first Vicar Apostolic landed on the shores of Australia and at that time there were only in the country some three or four priests who existed there rather on sufferance than otherwise. Now there were great cathedrals—vast buildings at Sydney and Melbourne, churches covered the land, and there were hundreds of priests and thousands of religious, and many Catholic schools. He had no doubt but that the progress of the Church during the next half century would, even relatively, be greater than it had been during the last fifty years. The Pope by elevating the Archbishop of Sydney to the Cardinalate had raised the position of the Church in these colonies. He had done so not only in recognition of Cardinal Moran's deserts but also as a reward for the faith, and fidelity to the Church, shown by the Catholics of Australasia and it was their duty to prove themselves grateful to his Holiness. When the Prince of the Church who was the Pope's representative came here, they would have an opportunity of thanking him for what had been done, they would give him a royal reception. He was worthy of all that could be done in his honour because of his abilities and his great services to the Church. He would be here, with other prelates, at the opening of the cathedral which was now definitely settled to take place on the second Sunday in February. With regard to what had been said concerning his (the Bishop's) own merits he could say nothing. It was for his people to judge as to that, and they had frequently proved their affection towards him, he would now in accordance with their wishes impart his benediction to them.

The Bishop afterwards addressed a few words especially to the school children in reply to the remarks concerning education contained in their addresses. He said, it gave him much pleasure to find that young as they were they had still learned to value a Catholic education. The legislators of the colonies treated Catholics fairly with respect to everything else, but in this matter they treated them unjustly. The effects, however, were not all evil. The efforts made by Catholics to fulfil their duty in educating their children were meritorious and calculated to keep their faith alive and to strengthen it. The children, moreover, would learn to take example by the sacrifices which their parents made, and when they were themselves called upon hereafter to act in like manner they would be prepared to do so.

The ceremonies then terminated, and the congregation, which had crowded the church, dispersed.

THE DOMINICAN CONVENT SCHOOLS, OAMARU.

(Oamaru Mail, December 5.)

DURING the past week the Catholic schools in Oamaru have been examined by the Rev. Mother Prioress of the Dominican Priory, Dunedin. On Friday the certificates and prizes were distributed in St. Joseph's by the Ven. Archdeacon Coleman. In the class subjects in which the children had been examined, they generally had gained high percentages. According to the customs of the nuns, prizes were awarded only for special subjects, as they consider that the handsomely illuminated certificates are more likely to stimulate the children to work than books which are often thrown aside unread, whereas the certificates serve as a lasting record of the industry of the pupils in each branch of their education. The following received certificates of merit:—

Standard I.—M. Mullin, K. McGee, K. Ford, M. Flaherty, A. Mahoney, K. Wright, M. O'Grady, M. Collins, M. Leahy, W. McGee, A. Costelloe, P. O'Grady, J. Page, J. Leahy, D. O'Brien.

Standard II.—K. Andrews, E. Barry, B. Brown, C. King, J. Nolan, L. Vale, E. Browne, E. Connelly, M. Morrissey, A. Shine.

Standard III.—M. Nynes, N. Martin, B. Mullin, K. Breen, B. Heffernan, M. Costelloe, N. Canty, A. Simmons, M. Donovan, W. Ah Tong, H. Kane, E. Morrissey, J. Haggie, E. Barry, J. Hanley.

Standard IV.—M. Maxwell, S. Costelloe, A. Power, E. Donovan, E. McElhenney, L. Byrne, A. Toohy, M. Toohy, K. Kane, P. Mullin, O'Grady, P. Gilligan, and J. Toohy.

Standard V.—J. Costelloe.

Standard VI.—M. Power.

Special prizes.—1st prize in Christian Doctrine and Bible—M. Maxwell, S. Costelloe, A. Power, E. Donovan, E. McElhenney, L. Byrne, A. Toohy, M. Power, J. O'Grady, and P. Mullin. 2nd prize—N. Martin, B. Mullin, M. Costelloe, A. Simmons, K. Breen, K. Andrews, and E. Barry. 3rd prize—K. McGee, M. Mullin, A. Shine, E. Morrissey, W. McGee, and P. Connelly.

Mapping—M. Maxwell, A. Toohy, S. Costelloe, A. Power, E. Donovan, L. Byrne, E. McElhenney, and M. Toohy.

Book-keeping—M. Maxwell, T. Costelloe, L. Byrne, A. Power, E. Donovan, M. Power, J. Costelloe, and P. Mullin.

Attendance—S. Costelloe, E. Donovan, A. Power, A. Shine, and A. Costelloe.

Good Conduct—S. Costelloe and J. O'Grady.

The distribution of honours was interspersed by choruses, pianoforte pieces, and recitations, which were remarkably well rendered. At the close of the proceedings,

The Archdeacon said that he was pleased with the result of the examinations; that, from the fact of his being in the schools daily, he was able to affirm that the children that had worked had received the reward of their industry in being awarded the certificates granted by the examiner. He stated that the schools are very successfully taught by the nuns who have charge of the Oamaru Catholic children, and added that it was a pleasure to him to be able to assure the Catholic parents that the zeal, devotion, and solicitude of the nuns are worthy of much praise and gratitude, and that no labour is spared either in striving to teach their children or in promoting their moral as well as their intellectual well-being. Secular knowledge is imparted, but, with it, the children learn the sacred truths

of religion, and are taught to do all their work for the glory and honour of God. The Rev. Father urged that parents should co-operate with the teachers by giving good example to the children at home, by seeing that they learn their lessons, by keeping them off the streets at night, and by guarding them from the evil influences of bad example; that unless the parents co-operate in the right direction, and are models of goodness to their little ones, the good instruction received in the schools could not produce lasting impressions on the children's minds, and the result would not be satisfactory. The Archdeacon called attention to the unjust treatment of Catholics at the hands of the Government. He said this colony has a system of education established by the Government; that it is secular, i.e., without any religious instruction connected with it; that for each child taught in the Government schools the sum of £4 was granted by the Government; that close upon £500,000 are given yearly for this State education; that Catholics are compelled to pay a share of the taxes to provide that money; that for the sake of the faith and morals of their children the Catholics have to make an effort to maintain schools for themselves; and that the Government does not give one penny towards the maintenance of these Catholic schools; that if the Government acted justly the Oamaru Catholic schools would be in receipt of £800 per annum for children taught in them. He further said, "Could the Government help these schools and yet be consistent?" He replied, "Certainly. The Government need only say 'If you Catholics cannot send your children to the common schools place your schools under the control of our inspectors, and for every child that passes inspection with them, in secular knowledge, according to the standard laid down for the common schools, we will grant you an amount equal to that granted for each child in the Government schools.'" Such a course would be just, and would promote peace and good-will, whereas now, the Catholics are writhing under the treatment received from an unjust Government. Let us hope, he said, that some honest man will arise who will deal fairly with all members of the community, and who will free us Catholics from this galling yoke. Though, the rev. Father added, we are at present only 70,000 in the colony, the majority have no right, ought not to continue to perpetrate a grievous injustice that may produce evil fruit when not expected. Perhaps, the Ministers by their present line of action may be trying to crush out the Catholic schools; if so, he begged to assure them that such a hope was a vain one; that self-sacrifice and co-operation of the Catholics of the colony, under the influence of faith and of the justice of their action, would make them persevere bravely in the fulfilment of their duties to teach their children and in their efforts to secure to them the faith of their fathers. Moreover, the religious societies will, in the interest of religion, make every sacrifice rather than abandon the little ones of the Catholic Church to the guidance of the enemies of their faith. If the Government of New Zealand would only give the Catholics here their rights, as the Government of Canada give to the Catholics of that country, in no other land would the Catholic body feel more at home and more attached to the land of their adoption.

This morning at 10 o'clock the pupils of the High School assembled in the school-room to receive their prizes, and the presentation of prizes was interspersed with an entertainment of which the following was the programme:—Juvenile performance by the younger pupils; pianoforte duet, "Marche aux Flambeaux," Misses Dansey and Dooley; chorus, "Canadian Boat Song"; pianoforte solo, "Birthday Party," Miss Dooley; chorus, "Our Jack's Come Home," singing class; pianoforte duet, Grand Marche, "Le Prophete" (Meyerbeer), Misses Hanning and Richmond; recitation, J. Martin and M. Hanning; pianoforte solo, "The Gipsy Countess," Miss Richmond; chorus, "Home, Sweet Home"; pianoforte solo, "Kathleen Mavourneen," L. Hanning; vocal duet, "Ob, Seer my Bark to Erin's Isle," E. and M. Hanning; pianoforte duet, "The Holidays," L. and M. Hanning.

The prizes were distributed as follows:—

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Miss Rowland, grammar and geography; Miss Cagney, catechism, arithmetic, reading, grammar, and geography; Miss Hannon, catechism, arithmetic, reading, grammar, and geography; Miss Collins, catechism, arithmetic, reading, grammar, and geography; Miss Boyle, catechism, arithmetic, reading, and geography; Master Hannon, catechism, arithmetic, reading, grammar, and geography; Master Collins, catechism, arithmetic, reading, grammar, and geography; Master Hill, catechism, arithmetic, reading, grammar and geography; Master Boyle, catechism, arithmetic, reading, and geography.

SENIOR SCHOOL.

English—J. Martin, 1; E. Hanning, 2; S. Martin, 3. Arithmetic—J. Martin. French—L. Hanning, J. Martin. Writing—L. Hanning, J. Martin. Drawing—Misses Dansey and Richmond. Painting—Misses Dansey and Richmond. Music—Misses Richmond and L. Hanning. Prize for Politeness—Miss M. Richmond. Prizes for Order—Misses L. Richmond, L. Hanning, and N. Edwards. Plain Needlework—Miss L. Hanning. Fancy Needlework—1st prize, Misses Richmond, Dooley, Edwards and Casey. Prizes in Scripture History and Christian Doctrine—J. Martin, M. Hanning, L. Hanning, S. Martin, and K. Dooley. Attendance—J. Martin, M. Hanning, E. Hanning, B. Martin, T. Casey, and C. Dooley. Good Conduct—L. Hanning. Miss Lizzie Hanning was crowned for good conduct by the votes of her companions.

There is a Catholic college for the training of school mistresses in Ireland. It is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, at their Mother House, Baginbun, Dublin.

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.

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Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, and Ross, leave Springfield for the above places every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the 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.

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Proprietors.

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Cobb and Co.'s Booking office, Christchurch

JOHN HISLOP

(LATE A. BEVERLY),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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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 conducted solely by the Proprietor.

Medicines may be obtained at any hour.

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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 from 12 to 1 p.m.: Luncheon

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Night to attend all

steamer

A. E. RSLIGO

Has an Boy's and Girl's Own
"Chatter-anion" "Prize," "Child-Friend," etc.

NG, PAPER-RULING.

making on the Premises,

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ale and Retail.

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

S. L I S T E R
Has resumed Business as
GENERAL PRINTER, ETC.,
In Temporary Premises,
70 PRINCES STREET.

Factory :
BATHGATE ROAD,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

DOUGLAS HOTEL,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

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FIRST-CLASS TAILORS,

89 GEORGE STREET (next Mr. Dornwell'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.

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CHARLES WADIE

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

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ROYAL ARCADE and HIGH STREET.

Superior assortment of Prize Books and New Novels just opened.

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S. MYERS AND CO.,

DENTAL SURGEONS,

SPECIALISTS IN ARTIFICIAL DENTISTRY,

Guarantee Success in the most difficult cases.



COMFORTABLE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH adapted to the mouth upon a perfectly painless system, and by the most modern improvements in surgical and mechanical dentistry.

Dentition is rendered impossible.

SINGLE TOOTH ... 10s.

Sets equally moderate.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.

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Invite intending Planters and others to visit the Nurseries, and inspect their large and varied stock of
FOREST AND FRUIT TREES,
EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL, AND
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS,
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Catalogues free by Post on application.

NURSERIES:

NORTH-EAST VALLEY and at
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** Tramcars pass the North-East Valley Nursery every few minutes.

Address—

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

MESSRS. P. & D. RANKIN,

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

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

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

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First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Boarders.

All Wines and Spirits of the best known brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling.

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MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. S H E E D Y
Would draw special attention to his stock of
SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND BACON,
Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

W. H. MCKEAY,

Barrister and Solicitor,

HAS REMOVED TO NEW CHAMBERS

86 Princes Street

(Opposite Bank New South Wales).

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LANDSCAPE AND COMMERCIAL

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

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

IN THE

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

With and Without Stock.

1870 ACRES FREEHOLD, a magnificent
property, with substantial improve-
ments.

4600 ACRES County of Wairoa, superior
homestead, with every convenience for
working the station. Sheep at valua-
tion.

Also,

THE MAUNGATANIWAH BLOCK,
36,140 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND

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

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

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

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
COALS.

WE BEG RESPECTFULLY to
inform the Public that having made
satisfactory arrangements for a constant sup-
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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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The public may rely on getting the genuine
article, as we keep no other Green Island
Coals in stock. A guarantee ticket goes with
all coal delivered—18s per ton, 9s per half-
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Shag Point and West Coast Coals at equally
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Sole Agents for the famous Scotch Coal
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Kindling Wood—8 bundles for one shilling.

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Refreshments at all Hours.
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ELECTRO-PLATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
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Unshrinkable Shirt can only be had at
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95 George Street.—See the value we
offer this week in Union and all-wool
Shirts at 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d.

95 George Street.—Our Stock of wool
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selected with great care, and our prices on
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other houses in town.

95 George Street.—We have just to
hand the pick of a Leicester manufac-
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range from 3s 6d to 20s: and we assert with
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in the City.

95 George Street.—We hold at present
a large stock of Waterproof Coats,
and on comparison patrons will find we are
selling these much under so-called clearing
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95 George Street.—For newest styles
and large assortment in Gents' Silk
Scarves—Try Hally's.

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Hats, which we sell at wholesale
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HALLY AND CO., the popular
City Hatters, 95 George Street.

W. O'SHAUGHNESSY,

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Best Newcastle, Westport, Grey & Native
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Black Pine Firewood in Long and Short
Lengths.

Bricks, Pipes and Tiles always on hand.

Orders by Post or otherwise punctually
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THE DUNEDIN IRON

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IRON, TIMBER, AND FURNITURE
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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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Water White Oil. Price very Low.

Kerosene Lamps in Endless Variety.

Grates, Ranges, and Mantel-pieces.

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

Largest and best assorted Stock of

COLONIAL AND ENGLISH-MADE
FURNITURE IN THE COLONY.

WIRE-WOVEN SPRING MATTRESSES,

made of steel-plated wire

NOT AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

Single 42s

Double 55s

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KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL
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KAITANGATA COAL.

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

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

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

Crawford street,
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CITY FOUNDRY,
Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),
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G. THORNICROFT
Begg to inform his Customers and the
Public generally that, having removed his
store-room to more commodious premises at
the back, he will thus be enabled to keep a
larger stock of Goods on hand, comprising
such as Ranges, Register Grates, Colonial
Grates, Furnace Work, Bakers' Oven Fittings,
Verandah Castings, Iron Railings, Drain
Grates, Bell Traps, Air Grates, etc.

Odd Castings for Ranges, Grates, Stoves,
etc., Portable Coppers, Colonial Ovens, Chim-
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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.

GEORGE THORNICROFT,
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COSSENS AND BLACK,
ENGINEERS, MILL-WRIGHTS, AND
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Wind Mills made of any size, suitable
for draining or irrigation, pumping water
for stock or house use. These Mills are also
made geared for driving chaff-cutters or
where small power is required. Chaff-cut-
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Agents for
HOWARD'S TWINE BINDERS.

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Parcels, Packages, &c. delivered to any
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HAVE ON SALE,
 EX RECENT ARRIVALS.
READ'S DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING
 i ALE AND STOUT
 Bn Quarts and Pints (Champagne
 bottles), specially brewed by Bass
 and G. Finness for Read Brothers,
 matured and bottled in perfect con-
 dition.

The winter supplies of Stout now
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Silverlight Kerosene, 150 test, finest imported.
 white, pure, and brilliant.
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 Paraffine Candles, plain, fluted, and coloured.
 Considering weight and quality,
 cheapest in market.

Sago and Tapioca.
 Crushed Loaf Cube, Granulated and Mauritius
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Mill Stones, Silk, and Mill Bills.
 Teas, Coconas, Orange and Lemon Peel, Wines,
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 Syrup, St. Mungo Soap, Powder, Roof-
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 Of every description.

Liberal Cash Advances made on goods sent
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ACCOUNT SALES PROMPTLY RENDERED.
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 MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

The above commodious and comfortable
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 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 for-
 merly 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, com-
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 makes. Being direct buyers from the manu-
 facturers, 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
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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 Seas
 Millinery, less than Sale Prices
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SPLENDID Value in White Blan-
 kets, 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
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M'BEATH for Best Value in Black
 and Coloured Cashmeres. All Wool
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SPLENDID Value in Men's Hats,
 Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing of every
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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 resi-
 dence. Charges Moderate.

Parties called for early trains. Hot and
 Cold Baths.

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

M. FAGAN,
 Proprietor.

JAMES COUSTON,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

THE OTAGO LABOUR

EXCHANGE
 Is still under the management of
 JAMES WHYTE.

Runholders and farmers may depend on
 getting good classes of servants at this Office.

Country Orders at once attended to.

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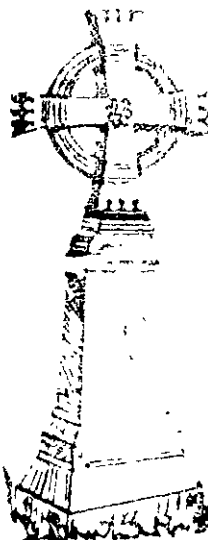
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