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AT HOME AND ABROAD.

TERRIBLE EVENTS.

THE past few months have, indeed, been a time of catastrophe. One unhappy event has succeeded another, and caused sorrow and loss in many places among us. We hope that the culmination of the

sad occurrences alluded to has been now reached in the terrible outbreak at Rotomahana and Tarawera, and that the tragedies which have there taken place among such terrific surroundings may be the last to be recorded at least for many months. The eruptions, meantime, were events, perbaps, that might reasonably have been looked forward to. With the conditions of the country—the hot springs, the geysers, the many tokens of volcanic action before their eyes, the security apparently felt by the inhabitants of the districts doomed to so fearful a destruction may be considered as somewhat surprising, and, although we should hesitate in making use of the word foolhardy, in speaking of people who have suffered so cruelly, the thought must force itself upon every considerate man that any attempt at settlement within such clearly doubtful territory must needs be rash. It has happened before now that a volcano believed to be extinct, and in whose neighbourhood no such signs of activity were manifest, has suddently burst forth as Tarawera and Rotomahana have done, and been the cause of ruin to everything within its reach.

HARROWING DETAILS.

THAT the eruptions as described by those who looked on were alike magnificent and terrible belonged to their very nature. The same phenomena in a great degree seem to have been witnessed here

as those which accompanied the out-burst in Java some three or four years ago. There were the same terrific noises heard hundred; of miles away, and in the instance we especially allude to reaching to Blenbeim in the South Island, or even, as some will have it. to Dunedin. There were the same showers of ashes, the same thick darkness adding unspeakably to the horrors of the scene.—and spreading even to Tauranga some 30 miles away. There does not seem, however, to have been the same sinking in of the ground, nor was there an inrush of the sea-and the lives lost appear to have been principally those of people overwhelmed by the weight of the mud and lava that descended through the air. The numbers who perished, moreover were very much fewer, as was necessary, owing to the thinness of the population. But where shall we find a more piteous picture than that of the poor mother, Mrs. Hazard, pinned to her place so rigidly by the fallen beams of her house, that she could not even move to ease the head of the child she clasped in her arms, but was obliged to suffer her to be crushed and smothered to death there—while at the same time she heard the heart-breaking declaration of her boy perishing by her side,-" Mama I will die with you,"-and the complaints of the little girl, who was also killed. No torture could be devised more agonizing. That there were acts of heroism, and self devotion on the part of the Europeans present, as in the case, for instance, of Messrs. McRae and Lundings need not surprise us, but a feature of relief as well among so much that is harrowing and terrible is the generosity of the Maori guide Sophie, who gave all the clothing in her store to cover her Native friends, and the humanity of the old woman, also a Maori, by whose well-sustained efforts the younger Miss Hazard was saved from being smothered.

RESULTS.

THAT the picturesque aspect in the district has LAMENTABLE been hopelessly injured, even that the famous Terraces have been destroyed, if such finally prove to be the case, is a matter of comparatively little

importance. The loss to the colony of the visits of tourists attracted by the fame of these things may be lightly regarded. Or it may be believed that as many will be attracted to our shores by a desire to see a number of active volcanoes, as would have come had things remained as they were. It may even be that if the district recovers any appearance of safety, it will once more become peopled as before, and the work of settlement may be resumed within it. Take, for example, the hardihood with which settlers return to, or enter upon, the occupation of farms and townships that have been the scene of disastrous floods, and which there is nothing on earth to guarantee against a like visitation in the future. What we have to

fear is the damage that may be done to the name of the Colony among the outer world. Who, in Europe, for example, that hears of these eruptions will consider that they are confined to one narrow district in an extensive country? The intending emigrant, among the rest, will hear a rumour that may seem to him to affect the whole safety of the Colony, and the consideration of crossing the ocean to lodge his family and seek his fortune beneath the shadow of destructive burning mountains will be a very grave one with him.

UNWISE UTTERANCES,

INDEED we see with some astonishment that there is a tendency in certain quarters, whence more prudence might be expected, to enhance the evil of which we speak by pointing to every part of the

Colony in which extinct volcanoes are supposed to exist, as if it also was in danger of a like terrible experience.—The contrary task, nevertheless, is the necessary one.—It is not needful to excite the fears of nervous people among ourselves and to make them uncomfortable and uneasy. It is still more unwise to spread abroad reports and suggestions that may injure the reputation of the country generally, and raise up a very formidable prejudice against it in the eyes of people desirous to emigrate,-On the contrary a true and unexaggerated description of the occurrences in question, with all their scientific bearings and the peculiarities of the districts where they happened as distinguished from the rest of the Colony-should accompany the reports of them that goabroad-and every step should be taken to sustain the confidence of the world in the safety of life and property among us, and the immunity of the country generally from all danger of such convulsions of nature.-The disposition of the alarmist, in the present instance, if given rein to, may be the occasion of a great deal of mischief.

TIMES" ON HOME RULE.

AMONG the more hopeful signs of the times is the THE "DAILY tone of the Press of Dunedin towards Home Rule. -Our contemporaries without exception regret the failure of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and express a desire to see the country reverse the decision of the Par-

liamentary majority by which it was lost .- The Daily Times compares the question with that which obtained in 1774, when the people of England backed George III. in his attempt to coerce the American colonies-with what results we all know. The Times fears that a like fatal mistake may be now made by the English masses, but still hopes for better things, from the confidence they repose in Mr. Gladstone personally. "It is with deep regret," says our contemporary, that we find the Imperial Idea, in which there lies so much hope for the mother country and for ourselves, is likely to be made the engine of refusing to Ireland the liberties which the Colonies enjoy. Such use of it may lead to its premature realisation in an Imperial Parliament, but under such circumstances an Imperial Parliament would probably be more dangerous to the unity of the Empire than the present rough but sturdy "painter." The sympathies of the colonists with a mother country under the influence of an aristocratic reaction and coercing Ireland could not be as full as with a democracy acting under ideas similar to our own. That the voice of the colonies will have any practical influence upon the result is improb able, and we do not assert that it is of much real value; but the Colonies are more concerned with regard to this question of Home Rule for Ireland than about ordinary matters of British domestic legislation, and that their name will be used by both parties at the coming election is certain. What that voice really says will be widely disputed and can scarcely be ascertained by random public meetings; but of the opinion of New Zealand, the Press from one end of the Colony to the other, has left little doubt. As colonists who enjoy Home Rule ourselves, and yet are heartily loyal to the Empire, we wish to see similar liberties granted to our fellow-countrymen in Ireland, and if any of us recognise a greater distinction between our case and that of Ireland than was provided for in Mr. Gladstone's Bill, the large majority see no difference sufficient to deprive Ireland of the right to a Parliament of her own.

OUR contemporary the Evening Star believes the THE "EVENING true reason which influenced many Members was STAR" ON THE the desire to get rid of Mr. Gladstone. The Conservatives, although bound to oppose the Government had themselves offered more advanced

measures both with regard to autonomy and land tenure. The action of Mr. Chamberlain is not easy to understand, unless he be wickedly

trading on the anti-Irish and anti-Catholic prejudices of the lower middle classes. But the Whig aristocrats desire to uphold the priviliged classes "who alien in religion and blood have long ridden rough-shod." The result, Lowever, says our contemporary, is that " the best attempt made during the last two or three hundred years to make the Irish people happy and contented has been frustrated by political cabals and the i fluence of territorial magnates." "In purport and design" he adas, "the scheme was one for restoring to the Irish people, in harm ny with modern conditions, the self-govern ment they enjoyed under the English Crown for five hundred years. Ireland was to have the right to make its own domestic laws, and to direct its own domestic administration. The Bill even went so far as to provide that she should take no part in Imperial concerns, and no longer send representatives to Westminster. As to the nonsense which has been talked about handing over the whole legislation to the National League, this was effectively disposed of by the provision for the Legislature consisting of two Orders, who were to sit and deliberate in the same Chamber, but have the power of voting apart -each Order having a veto. As one Order was to be elected on a rather high property suffrage, the freeholder and leaseholder would have held the householder and small farmer in check, presuming these might have been disposed to unjust dealing with the landowning classes. So far, indeed, from handing Ireland over to the League, the scheme might, on the contrary, be charged with handing the National League over to the middle classes and the aristocracy. The Legislature thus constituted was to have full legislative and administrative control in Ireland, but not in regard to customs, excise, the army and navy, foreign and colonial relations. The Irish Parliament was, in fact, designed to be a subsidiary Parliament, not directly subject to the Imperial Parliament any more than the State Legislatures in America are to Congress ; but, like those Legislatures it would have authority over purely local concerns. The design was, in truth, worthy of the author-a great effort of constructive statesmanship."-Our contemporary regrets the rejection of the Bill-but trusts that justice and an honorable consideration for the Irish people may still produce a different effect.

WHAT THE 'SATURDAY ADVERTISER" THINES.

THE Saturday Advertiser refuses to accept the noisy demonstrations made in and around the House of Commons as representing the feelings of Great Britain as a whole, and pronounces it incredible that people who are the champions of constitutional liberty should refuse that privilege to Irishmen.—

"It must be apparent," he says, "to every thoughtful observer that it is not merely just, but also profitable, to end the quarrel of seven centuries, and have in Ireland an ally instead of an enemy. We have over and over again in these columns advocated the right of Ireland to make her own laws, subject, of course, to the endorsement of the Imperial Parliament. We have maintained, and still maintain, that such a concession would strengthen instead of weakening the Empue. We hold that the establishment of an Irish Parliament would be the means of stamping out Fenianism, Ribbonism, Orangeism, and all the other isms which have consed the country, and made Ireland the Cinderella of nations. And the view- which we hold are those maintained by many of the most profound thinkers of the day. The parrot cry raised by the Tories regarding the unity of the Empire has succeeded for the nonce in leading to the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's great measure of justice, but the time is not far distant when the eyes of the British people will be opened to the true state of the case,"

AN IMPORTANT cheering in the present aspect of affairs and are of EXPRESSION. no little importance to the interests of the question.

Mr. Gladstone's appeal through Lord de Vescito all sorts and conditions of men for their opinions, was no vain or merely complimentary address. It was really meant to bring forth such an expression as the great Statesman, himself confident in the justice of his cause, felt that men of clear and comprehensive minds in every part of the empire must make. The need, moreover, which then prevailed for such an expression is intensified now that the fate of the measure hangs in the balance, and when, we may be persuaded, frantic attempts will be made to blind the eyes and confuse the understandings of those on whom the momentous issue depends. At such a crisis the unbiassed and calm utterance of the Press of any important centre of population must carry great weight with it—and we may claim for Dunedin a consideration that no one will be disposed to deny. The promise of the Colony is no-where more apparent than it is in this city, and our Press speaks in advance with the voice of the nation that is to be. It is a noble voice that of a nation in its youth, just conscious of its growing strength and of the grand inheritance that lies before it, when it bids the "Niobe of nations" arise from the earth where her sorrows have bowed her down for centuries, and, returning to the freshness and health of the earlier age, join it on the path of peace and progress and contentment. That the Press of Dunedin. nevertheless, should take a just view of the

situation and give it generous and manly expression, is not astonishing to us. That it is in the hands of honourable men, honest in their convictions, and independent in their action, we are aware, and for such men to be fully informed is sufficient to insure their upholding the cause of justice in every case. The complete discussion received by the Irish question has had the effect necessarily of enabling it to be thoroughly understood, and hence true men, otherwise of all the different shades of opinion, are its sincere advocates.

DOUBTFUL REPORTS. APROPOS of the news brought us by cable relative to the rioting that has taken place in Ireland between Catholics and Protestants—we must no doubt receive it as proved that some disturbances of

a serious nature have occurred. With regard, nevertheless, to any Irish news conveyed here by the cable, we must be careful, and not over ready to draw conclusions without more exact information. The cable, however it may be accounted for, is in the hands of men who are opposed to Ireland and who do not scruple to publish abroad an adverse view of anything that occurs in connection with her, From the silence of the cablegrams, therefore, as to the party of aggression in the very serious riots that appear to have occurred in Belfast, we may probably decide that the conduct of the Orangemen alone was that which provoked them, and that this fact is too plain to admit of any doubt, or to suffer any misrepresentation without the certainty of exposure. Had there been the slightest room afforded for falsehood or equivocation the agents who direct the cable would have seized the opportunity, and we should have been told that the whole fault lay with the popular party. With respect to disturbances reported as of occurrence in Sligo, on the other hand, we are informed that the Catholics were the aggressors—and, although we by no means accept the tale as necessarily true, we may admit the possibility that some circumstance exists which can be made to give it plausible colouring. It is difficult at the same time to understand how serious rioting could take place between two parties of whom the one was so much less in numbers as were the Protestants in Slige, and the doubt is one that gives ussome reason to suspect that if pure invention has not been called into play at least there is gross exaggeration. Can it be that some rash Protestants by boasting of the deeds of their friends at Belfast and twitting their Catholic neighbours with them, had excited an attack upon themselves which if not justifiable was of easy explanation? We shall not be surprised to find that such is the true state of the case and such the grounds of the cable's accusation.

MEANTIME, we have no desire whatever to make the slighest excuse for the Catholic or popular party, if they in any way transgress the laws of peace, humanity or fair-play. By doing so they are not only acting

an un-Catholic and un-Christian part, and giving reason to those who are the enemies both of their religion and their country to blaspheme against the one, and deride and condemn the other, but they are doing their utmost to injure their just and noble cause, and placing fresh and heavy difficulties in the way of those who are endeavouring already in the face of great difficulties to serve it. We have no sympathy, no excuse, for the people who act in this manner, if any such there be, but are even more ready than those who, through the hatred of all that is Irish or all that is Catholic, are always anxious to find fault with them, to accuse and condemn them. We shall however, await more accurate and fuller information, and coming from a less suspicious source than the European cable, before we form any decisive judgment.

THE debate on Home Rule which took place on the THE DEBATE ON motion of Mr. Jago in the Dunedin Parliamentary HOME RULE. Union on Saturday evening, and the report of which we borrow in another place from our contemporary the

Evening Star, so far as it went, was highly interesting. The fact, more over, that the motion deals with the general question of Ireland's claim to Home Rule rather than with a mere matter of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone as a statesman is of importance, and gives to the debate a wider scope, as well as a deeper and broader interest, than it must otherwise possess. The speakers dealt with their subject in a very clear and able manuer, and the genuine conviction apparent in their utterances lent them an additional weight-that is, of course on the side favourable to the Irish cause. As to the opponents of the motion, any failure in their arguments must not be attributed to want of capacity in the speakers, but rather to the shallowness and insufficiency of the objections they had to urge. We do not see, for example, why it must needs prove fatal to the design of a statesman that it should be adopted by him at the close of a long career, and when he had the opportunity of bringing the whole experience and knowledge of a life-time, occupied with great questions of State, to bear upon it. Nor do we see why he should be accredited with weakness in yielding to fear, nor why his perception of danger should exclude his respect for justice. Surely there is a natural affinity between fear and injustice—the one resulting frequently from the other, so that a return to justice absolves from fear. It is, besides, the part of those who guide the State to provide for its safety, and

this, in fact, is one of the chief tasks that devolves upon them. Justice towards the State generally, as well as towards each of its constituent parts, requires so much of them. The argument, again, that because Ireland, like any other country under the foot of tyranny, has been the scene of crime and conspiracy, the removal of the oppressing hand would involve the continuance or increase of the evils in question, is a very empty one and could only be caught up by any sensible man for want of some-thing worthy of being urged. Nor are the cases of the union of Scotland and that of Ireland analogous. The one being brought sobut at the desire of the people for their benefit, and the other forced against a people's will upon them to their lasting injury. But if it be desirable that England herself should also enjoy a system of pure autonomy, at least the removal of the Irish Members from her legislature would be a step in that direction. It would at best be taking example by the dog-in-the-manger, meantime, to refuse antonomy to Ireland because England and Scotland must want it. Finally, the position of the Orangemen armed to resist an enactment of the Imperial Parliament is a spectacle, as an hon. Member in effect remarked, most convincing as to the nature of their loyalty, and what it deserves are at the hands of Government. The Orangemen, in truth, can be most kindly and considerately treated by being saved from themselves and their humiliating condition. They have simply been the cat's paw or, if that be too mean a comparison, the tiger's claw of a government hostile to the country, and all their use has been to do that government's dirty work. They will be more honourable as men, and more consistent as Christians, when such an office is no longer required of them. And, all their just prerogatives being duly respected, when the Government has no longer need for them they will be set aside and known no more as an important element in Irish affairs. All the privileges of the citizens of a free country will still be theirs and they will have nothing to complain of. And in any case is it not better that a minority should supply themselves with rifles to maintain their unjust claims, than that a majority should need to be restrained from obtaining arms for the purpose of demanding their just claims? The Orange ruck in itself causes us no uneasiness whatever, all its importance being in the attitude of the Government whose tool it is-or nothing. There was very little weight, then, in such arguments as the opposition were obliged to urge, and their chances of distinguishing themselves against the motion were but slender. That so many members, in conclusion, should urge the arguments in favour of Home Rule and show such a manly goodwill, and so much ability in doing so, is a matter for congratulation, and one most honourable to the intellect as well as to the sentiment of this city.

A COMICAL of volcanic eruptions is towards Lord Lytton's wellINCIDENT. known romance "The Last Days of Pomp in." The
events there are controlled by the first recorded

eruption of Vesuvius and a description of that occurrence is a chief feature of the book. It may be added, as we are now able to decide from the descriptions given by eye-witnesses of the phenomena at Tarawera and Rotamahana, that Lord Lytton's realisation of the scenes he dealt with was very perfect, and he seems to have left no circumstance in the great convulsion unnoticed. It is a little remarkable too that as Vesuvius in the days of Titus had its witch, at least according to the imagination of Lord Lytton, Te Wairoa, that has so ruinously bore the brunt of this outbreak, had its sorceror-whose weird reputation, indeed, would seem likely to lose nothing by the manner in which he has fared. The special correspondent of the Daily Times tells us that this old man named Tuhuoto, and said to be over 100 years of age, was found in the corner of a whare that had been crushed down under the weight of the falling lava. Here he had a safe refuge where he lay unburt and perfectly contented for 104 hours in complete darkness and without anything to eat or drink. "When found," says the correspondent, "he was talking to himself but was by no means anxious to come out. He wanted to be left alone, and did not see why anybody should go digging and pushing It is somewhat sad to learn that the people of his tribe are not rejoiced over much at Tuhvoto's escape, but are suspected of having looked upon his death, of which they were assured, as a fortunate accident ridding them of an occasion of much fear. tives, in fact, we are told, accreditithe sorceror's enchantments with whole disaster of the eruptions. That so potent and with all so malevolent and mischievous a being should live on such primitive and simple victuals as potatoes and water, as is reported to be the case, seems rather inconsistent, and may go to prove a point against the total abstainer and the vegetarian, The old man's fate however is one of the curious incidents of the terrible events, and once more goes to show us how nearly related are the sublime and the ridiculous.

AMONG the disturbing causes that may make SINISTER Russia at the present time more or less suspected COLONISTS, by other nations, the German colonisation of certain of her provinces has a part.—From time immemorial almost, it had been the custom for Germans to cross the

frontier and settle in the empire of the Czar either as operatives in the factories, or agricultural settlers attracted by the cheapness of the land. At the time, however, when the serfs were set free by Alexander II., much encouragement was held out to this immigration both by the landed proprietors, who were anxious to secure the immigrants as labourers on their estates, and the Government, which wiw in their arrival additional means of weakening the power of the Poles in their own country.—The immigrants bought farms at a low rate, and when they had improved them, sold them to other Germans who had followed later in their path, and themselves pushed further into the bosom of the country-continually repeating the process of buying, cultivating, and selling to renew their settlement at a more advanced position. And in this way it has come about that in the provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiev, there are settled to-day more than one hundred thousand men, many of whom have served in the German army, and are well versed in its discipline, while they still retain the arms in whose use they have been trained. Being foreigners, moreover, they have been exempted from disabilities and exactions imposed upon the less fortunate natives of the country, and they have sedulously preserved all the sentiments and habits of their own nation together with its tongue, which they are careful to have taught in schools under the care of teachers brought from Germany.

"In order that our readers may easily perceive the THE DANGER TO extreme gravity of the tituation," says the correspondent of the Civilta Cattolica, from whom we RUSSIA. take our information, "not so much for the Russians and the Germans as for the whole of Europe, I beg of them to consider that it is precisely the government of Volbynia that must be traversed by an Austrian army on the march to Kiev, which is the capital of southern Russia and the bulwark that defends the rich valley of the Dnieper. The possession of Klev would secure to the invading army all the country of the black soil, Russia's granary of abundance, and would intercept the principal lines of communication between St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa." The writer adds that the railways north of the Carpathians would afford facilities to Austria for the sudden occupation of the Russian territory, from which no natural obstacle divides her. In addition to all this, Kiev is the holy city of Russia, a pilgrimage thither being regarded as only less meritorious than one made to Jerusalem itself. "Certainly," says the correspondent, " the occupation of Kiev by means of a foreign army would not bring with it the ruin of Russia; but the loss of the most ancient sanctuary of the Russo-Greek faith would have an immense echo in the country, and would be looked upon as a national disaster.' -The correspondent goes on to accredit the diplomatists of central Europe with keeping all this in view while they planted German colonies along the line in question, and, further, explains the advantage to an invading army of marching through a country whose inhabitants are favourable to it. We can understand, then, how the Czar may show some irritation and alarm at the position in which he finds himself, particularly when he considers that Servia also inclines to favour Austrian designs, while Rouminia seems disposed to make a coalition with Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia against him.

THE difficulty, meantime, is to decide as to whether the situation promises a prolonged peace or threatens an immediate war. Russia can hardly be content to see the iron chain that menaces her with imprisonment strengthened or drawn tighter.—But yet she may not feel that she is prepared to burst it in its present weaker condition, though every day may make her chances fainter.—Undoubtedly there is a good deal in the outlook to make those who desire feace uneasy, even if there be also much to encourage them to

Said the Right Rev. Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe, Ireland, in the course of the sermon which he preached at the consecration of the new Bishop of Down and Connor, the Right Rev. Patrick McAlister, which took place recently in Belfast: "Among the demands on the sympathies and attention of an Irish bishop, which the circumstances of the country and the times rendered imperative, was one which seemed to draw him away from the sphere of his legitimate duty and involve him in secular conflicts; but those who asserted that a bishop forfeited his dignity and transgressed the bonds of his sacred calling when he descended into the arena of politics, supposed a state of things which never had, and probably never should, exist in Ireland. Could religious and political interests be separated there would be some ground for the assertion. In Ireland, however, political aspirations and religious interes a were closely indentified and bound up with each other, and their separation was impossible. If the Irish people had suffered, they owed their sufferings chiefly to the fact that they had lovingly clung to the birthright of their faith. These were the people whom their bishops and priests were expected to desert at a moment when the country was in the throcs of a momentous crisis. Such advice was opposed to public order and the public good. There had been mistakes and excesses in the past, no doubt, but these had been most pronounced where the people had, from some unfortunate circumstance, been withdrawn for a time from the leading of their spiritual guides. He rejoiced, therefore, that in Down and Connor they would have a prelate to advise them on matters concerning the public interests,"

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

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Ag fo this Journal in their respective districts :-HEDDON & WREY'S

Mr. James Flynn " M. O'BRIEN INVERCARGILL J. M'CORLEY
J. GABDINER
"T. HOBAN BALCLUTHA ... UATUATO ...

JAMES MURPHY

WINTON OBEPUKI "C. BABRY ... "B. KELIGHER " JOHN GILBOY NIGHTCAPS. ... ASHRURTOR.

LEESTON.

FALSE FREEDOM.

A TALE OF THE BEIGN OF TERROR.

(From the French by Mrs. Cashel Hoey.)

CHAPTER VIII.

LISE and Emilie, accompanied by Commandant La Raison, had left the house a little before two o'clock, directing their steps towards the Palais Nationale (the Tuileries), where the Convention was then one could venture to appear in the streets of Paris in a carriage or backney coach, without running the risk of being suspected, insulted, or arrested.

Emilie, with the imperiousness and impetuosity of a creole, and also of a spotled child, was not an enthusiastic admirer of the vulgar democracy of that epoch. No doubt she appreciated to the full the liberty of speech and conduct that the Revolution granted to women, and the importance which it gave in Parisian society to the daughters of the wealthy sans-culottes. Emilie was in a position analogous to that of the royal princesses under the old regime. Nevertheless, even for her, daughter of a Jacobin and a Montagnard as she was, what

for her, daughter of a Jacobin and a Montagnard as she was, what privations and precautions were necessary!

For the moment she had lost sight of all this, and was singing, in her heart, a hymn of praise to democracy, just because it had declared carriages to be "suspect" of aristocracy. For, as they had to walk, Emilie might lean on the arm of the Commandant. Lise fancied she leaned upon that arm a little more closely than was absolutely necessary; but the Little Nightingale was especially struck my the joyous light that shone in the ordinary moody eyes of her companion; she especially admired the charming tinge of pink that suffused the pale cheeks of her cousin, vanishing only to return again, as beautiful and as brief as before.

again, as beautiful and as brief as before.

And the Commandant, was he aware of Emilie's feelings? Did he see the transient recurrent blush? He was quietly attentive to his fair companion, but decidedly reserved, much to the surprise of Lise, who thought Emilie looked too beautiful for anyone in the world to be regardless of her grace and charm. Lise walked by the side of Emilie. La Bussière had left the group, with a parting whisper to Lise, that she must not be surprised if she did not see him whisper to Lise, that she must not be surprised if she did not see him again for some time. Requain, the galiant scavenger, seeing Lise without an escort, and observing, with a grin and a wink, that the Citizeness Crassus had taken the arm of the young follower of Mars, offered his own to the Citizeness Dubois-Joli. Warned by a sign from her father, Lise accepted this courtesy. Happily, however, the gallant scavenger was as avaricious as he was polite, and remembered when they were passing before the Section at the corner of the Croix-Rouge that he had to go and "put the seals" on the effects of a rich wine merchant, in the Rue de la Chaise, near the Hospice des Teigneux. Thereupon he explained, again with a grin and a wink, that, although obliged to neglect his own proper business in order to serve the country and the Section, still he was bound to live somehow, and everyone knew what putting the seals on meant, when a rich conspirator was in question. He then left Lise, but wanted to kiss her first. The girl shrank from him, and La Raison said roughly that they had no time to lose. Requain, furious that anyone should even seem to wish to oppose him, summoned Kenaud, the bailiff to the Committee, to arrest the insolent soldier. It was Piget who the Committee, to arrest the insolent soldier. It was Piget who

•ame,
"This scoundrel of a Fayettist," cried Requain, "has the insolence to insult the Committee in my person. Take him to the jail of the Section; to morrow he goes before Trinchard, at the popular Commission of the Museum; and the day after, vile Prætorian, you shall embrace Madame." [One of the many phrases in use to signify death by the guillotine.]

Lia Raison looked at the specific of the many phrases

between anger and contempt. Piget came close up to the scavenger,

and whispered to bim:

"It is you who will look out of the little window, you idiot!

"It is you who will look out of the little window, you idiot! If this citizen were a mere commandant, or even a general, it would not matter; and if he were a Conventional, or even a Montagnard, I might say to you—we will see about it. But he is the son of a member of the Comité de Sûreté Générale."

He went away sniggering, while Requain rushed to the officer and clasped him in his arms, as he said in a conciliatory tone:

"Come, come, let us have no more of this. You understand perfectly, Citizen Commandant, that, seeing you so well dressed, I could not believe in your civism. And then, you know, sold ers are the great danger of the Republic, and the natural enemies of the democracy. That's all about it. How was I to know that you wanted democracy. That's all about it. How was I to know that you wanted both these pretty citizenesses at the same time? But I won't tease you—have your fling! Commend me to your venerable author. Ha! ha!"

La Raison passed on, astonished to see that neither of his com-panions had blushed at the Commissary's words. He had not yet learned that the Revolution had abolished delicacy, and that indecent speech filled the air, just as indecent drawings covered the walls. The two walked on; Emilie broke the silence by saying in a low

one:
"I do not yet know your name?"

The Commandant answered, with some hesitation:

I am called La Raison.

"Ah, yes, but that name is for everyone, on every lip. What is the other—that which under the old regime, under the reign of prejudice and superstition, was your baptismal name!"

"Bernard-Emile."
"Emilie." she repeated, with a vivid blush, "you see!"

This time it was impossible for the Commandant to mistake the meaning of her tone, and the look that accompanied her words. Lise observed the two with innocent curiosity, in which there was ome uneasiness, and La Raison could not refrain from smiling at the startled glance of the Little Nightingale.

The three pedest and soon reached the Tuileries, and found The three pedes: ans soon reached the Tuileries, and found Domingo watting for they at the door of the Salle des Archives, on the right of the Pavillos l'Horloge; this door gave admittance to the Salle de Sp. atracle in whach the Convention held its sittings. The negro's countenance made nilie laugh.

"You have sen the sorcerer!" said she.

Domingo rolled his white eyeballs, as he made an affirmative sign then he said quadles.

sign, then he said, quickly:
"You late. Utizen (assus want talk at the sitting, and want

"You late. Citizen Cassus want talk at the sitting, and want you admire he and him eloquence. Come quick, diplomate gallery." This was, indeed, the only one of the galleries, which accommodated several thousand spectators, that was not invided by the public. As France had been placed under the ban of humanity by the Revolution, and the Corps Diplomatique accredited to the Government comprised only the Ministers from Geneva and the United States of America, the principal Montagnards and the Comités had this gallery at their disposal. Robsspierre, whose presidency of fifteen days ended on this occasion, had reserved three places for Elécore Duplay and her two friends.

Here the Commandant left Lise and Emilie. He had to take his

Here the Commandant left Liee and Emilie. He had to take his Here the Commandant left Lise and Emilie. He had to take his place in the wide passage that traversed the amphitheatre in which the deputies sat. At the end of this passage, in the hall itself, exactly facing the seat of the President and the tribune, from which the orators spoke, was a barner called "the bar," and behind this, petitioners, proposers of motions—in fact, all persons called before the Convention for whatever cause—had to remain until their turn to

speak had come.

From the bar every part of the hall was distinctly visible. The heart of the young and enthusiastic soldier b at quickly when be entered the venerable and sacred "Temple of the Genius of the Country," and stood in the midst of that illustrious Areopagus which represented Revolutionary supremacy, directed the destines of France and was the quintessence of the national sovereignty, infallible and divine. A senate was before him, more powerful, more noble, more illustrious, more holy in his eyes than that Roman senate which the University had been teaching the generations to revere for centuries.

When he had reached the bar, and cast an eager yet reverent glance around him, he turned pale. He was forced to lean against one of the benches; it seemed to him as though he were pierced. one of the benches; it seemed to find as though he were present through the heart, and his soul about to leave his body. Large tears welled up under his eyelids, and he hid himself for a few moments behind a big man in a gray blouse, who was, like himself, awaiting the "honors of the sitting."

(To be Continued.)

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, June 10, 1886.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, 8th June. The meeting was a thorough success, from whatever point of view one might be inclined to look at it. A beautiful evening and a numerous attendance contributed to make one of the most successful annual meetings since the commencement of the Society. Through the unavoidable absence of the Rev. President, Mr. J. C. Corr was voted to the chair.

The principal business of the evening was the election of officers to fill the place of those who retire by rotation. For the office of president, Mr. J. C. Corrand the Rev. Father Bowers were nominated, the result being that the Rev. Father Bowers was re-elected president for 1886-87. Notwithstanding an announcement that Mr. W. Hoban could not guarantee regular attendance, he was nominated to fill the office of vice-president, together with Mr. Corr. When the votes were counted, it was found that there was a tie between the two were counted, it was found that there was a tie between the two candidates, and after considerable discussion, the motion was put to the meeting again, with the result that Mr. J. C. Corr was elected vice-president for the ensuing year. In returning thanks for the honour conferred on him, Mr. Corr took occasion to refer in glowing terms to the incalculable good that must accrue to the Catholics of New Zealand through the instrumentality of Literary Societies. For the post of hon, secretary, Mr. W. O'shaughnessy and Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy were nominated, the result being that Mr. W. O'Shaughnessy was elected. In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the elections were concluded, the election of librarian and several councillors was postnoned till next meeting. and several councillors was postponed till next meeting.

Before concluding, allow me to bear testimony to the generosity of the Rev. Father Ginaty in granting us the use of the new Catholic school at the corner of Barbadoes and Tuam streets. The room is very spacious, lit throughout with gas, and centrally situated.

OLD MEMBER.

A. Dornwell solicits the custom of all who appreciate a joint of the best quality at the bowest remunerative price for cash, and who like their sausages made of such meat as is cut up before their eyes, and in a cleanly manner -[ADVT.]

The Upper Hou of the Prussian Landtag has accepted the Reclesiastical Bill with the amendments offered by Dr. Kopp, Bishop of Fulda. In the description of the Bismarck said he had already taken the full responsibility for the May laws as fighting laws. The Government had never intended that the laws should be permanent. No loss of dignity would result to Emperor William in attempting to meet the wishes of his (atholic subjects. He (Bismarck) thought that the time had arrived to abolish the fighting laws. He preferred to treat directly with the Pone, because he had found the Pone better to treat directly with the Pope, because he had found the Pope better disposed toward Germany than the majority in the Reichstag. He would not he add d enter into negotiations with the Centre party until be had effected a complete entente cordiale with the Pope. In conclusion, he askd the House to pass the Covernment measure, which, he said, would enable the Ministry to secure a wider basis for further negotiations.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

O N L \mathbf{A} U R \mathbf{E}

> (Late Manager of the New Zealand Clothing Factory's Retail Branch) Begs to notify the Public that he has OPENED those Premises formerly occupied by J. Wilkie and Co. opposite the Queen's Theatre), with a

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141 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN. (Opposite National Bank.)

DUNEDIN PARLIAMENTARY UNION.

(Evening Star, June 14.)

THE Union met as usual at the Lyceum Hall on Saturday evening, when the strangers' gallery was largely occupied.

IRISH HOME BULE.

Mr. Jago moved-"That this House congratulate the Right Mr. Jago moved—"That this House congratuate the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone on the recognition by him of the right of the Irish nation to a fair measure of self-government, and on the earnest endeavour made by him to meet the just demands of the people of Ireland, as expressed through their representatives in the House of Commons; and this House further express the hope that such measures will be speedily adopted as will give to Ireland a sufficient control over level of fairs, while at the same time maintaining intent control over local affairs, while at the same time maintaining intact the unity of the Empire." He said that the questions involved were so numerous, so important, and so far-reaching in their results that it was with a feeling of serious responsibility he brought the motion forward, and he would not have done so were he not sure that he had the sympathy and support of a large proportion of members. The motion did not ask members to commit themselves to an approval of the scheme which had been recently discussed in the House of Common. It did not ask them to endoise Mr. Gladstone's ideas specially, or to endorse any other scheme which had been submitted for the pacification of Ireland. All that was asked was that Mr. for the pacification of Ireland. All that was asked was that Mr. Gladstone should be congratulated on the recognition by him of the right of the Irish nation to a fair measure of self-government, and on the earnest endeavour made by him to meet the just demands of the people of Ireland as expressed through their representatives in the House of Commons. Surely, enjoying the rights and privileges we did ourselves, it would not be for us to deny that measure of local self-government which Ireland sought. He had thought of preparing himself with some statement as to the manifold Irish grievances which had led up to the present condition of things but he had found that they were so numerous, and that they had extended over so many ages and generations, that it would be altogether impossible to attempt to even glance at them. All that he insisted upon was that the demand which had come from the Irish people was a just and equitable oue, and that the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone was to be congratulated in that he had at least recognised its justness. He was to be congratulated on having had the courage, wisdom, and foresight to attempt to solve this question by the very Radical measure which he had submitted to the House of Commons; and they should congratulate the man who faced scorn and contumely, and stood up against treachery, and boldly declared that the Irish people had demanded a right ining, and that he was prepared to stake his reputation as a statesman upon the attempt which he had made to grant to the Irish people that measure of self-government which he helded they had a right to enjoy. Gladstone should be congratulated on the recognition by him of the attempt which he had made to grant to the Irish people that measure of self-government which he believed they had a right to enjoy. It might be said that the Irish people had as much self-government as any other part of the king tom or as they had a right to. He only relied upon the statement made by Mr. Gladstone that the Irish people had not. He would say in conclusion, that the right honorable resultance conclusion and the resultance of the resultance people use not. He would say in conclusion, that the right honorable gentleman, especially in the position in which he was now placed, deserved the sympathy and the support which night be drawn from all quarters of the British Empire; and he believed however insignificant a portion of the Empire this Colony night be, it was a question on which we had a right to express ourselves. The fact of the colonies giving expression to such sentiments as were to be found. the colonies giving expression to such sentiments as were to be found in the resolution would materially strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hands, and if he was enabled by the encouragement which he thus obtained and if he was enabled by the encouragement which he thus obtained to succeed in carrying his measure generations yet unborn would arise, and call him blessed; and it would be said of him as was said by Canon Farrar of Lloyd Garrison, who threw the chains of a hundred thousand slaves at the feet of Liberty: "No murble would be white enough wherewith to form a statue to adorn his tomb."—(Applause.) Mr. Barclay seconded the motion. He stated what it was proposed to grant to Ireland by Mr. Gladstone's scheme, and referred to the manner in which all objections had been met by that gentleman. The only serious objection which had been raised was that Home Ruie would lead to separation; but there were many answers to this. If Ireland wanted separation she was in as good a position to get it without Home Rule as with it. He strongly maintained,

get it without Home hule as with it. He strongly maintained, however, that there was not the slightest desire for separation in Ire-

land.

Mr. Callan said he need not tell the House that the matter under discussion was one he took a great interest in. But apart from that, and looking at the question from the point of view of a New Zealand colonist—living as he did under a constitution as free as any to be found on the earth, and knowing how conducive such a form of government as we had was to prosperity, peace, and happiness—he government as we had was to prosperity, peace, and happiness—he could not in justice refuse his consent to a proposal which had for its object the granting of a similar form of Government to the Irish people. When he believed also that by the granting of such a form of government, peace, prosperity, and kindly feeling would take the place of discontent, disturbances, poverty, and crime, he must give all the support he could to the motion. It simply asked the House to say that the Irish people should have what we ourselves enjoyed. Suppose we had no Parliament in New Zealand, and had to send our representatives to Melbourne; and further, that there was set up here a small court composed exclusively of Victorians, acting as an executive to carry out the decrees of the Victorian Parliament, what would be the feelings of New Zealanders? Even those who now said Ireland ought not to get Home Rule would never cease agitation until they were allowed to manage their own affairs. He believed that before many years elapsed the North and South Islands of New Zealand would have separate Houses of Legislature in order that the differences which were bound to arise should disappear. Home Rule differences which were bound to arise should disappear. Home Rule was no new thing, for it was enjoyed by no less than twenty-five of the English dependencies. When the Imperial Parliament had been so lavish and prodigal in giving Home Rule to other countries, why refuse it to Ireland? especially considering the moderate proposals of Mr. Gladstone. One of the objections which had been raised was

something to this effect: "Oh! those Irish fellows don't want Home Rule; they want separation." Now, as pointed out by the last speaker, if Home Rule was given would England be any the less able to prevent separation? Home Rule had existed in Ireland in the past, and it was only taken away in consequence of bribery and corruption unparalleled in the annuls of history.—(Hear.) The cry of disintegration and dismemberment of the Empire was no new one. The same cry was raised when O'Connell was struggling for Catholic emancipation. The act which perhaps beyond all others had brought home to the minds of all the wonderful nature of the British Empire was the act of a Catholic and a son of Ireland, Mr. Dalley, of Sydney, who sent the New South Wales Contingent to the Soudan. Sir Gavan Duffy, another Catholic and Irishman, was the first advocate when the Russian scare was on—Irishmen were not the last to come forward and enrol themselves, not to destroy, but to maintain the unity of the Empire.—(Applause.) Why was this? Because here and in the other contains they lived under a free Government. Here, if they were industrious, they enjoyed the fruits of their labour, and what was the more obvious less in to be learnt? Was it not that Was it not that if Irishmen have in their own country the liberal laws and the other privileges which they elsewhere enjoy the same happy results will follow? An Irishman was not a fool, as many hon, gentlemen may have found out for themselves. An Irishman knew on what side his have found out for themselves. An Irishman knew on what side his bread was buttered also as well as his Scotch brother; and if he were placed under the favourable circumstances which had been indicated in his own country, he would cause no trouble. He did not want dismemberment. If anything would have the effect of making Ireland seek separation from England it was the refusal to give Home Rule, and keeping the country in a constant state of discontent.—

(Appliance) (Applause.)

(Applause.)

Mr. Fitchett spoke against the motion, arguing that Ireland had been a plotting place in the past, and that for her own protection England should take all precautions against her secession. Ireland's troubles had been great, but England and Sociland had also suffered from bad statesmanship. Was Ireland to have Home Rule, and to be placed on a different footing to Scotland and England hers If f Mr. Gladetone's policy was one of fear, and not of justice. How came it that he only now sees justice in Indand's claims? (Mr. Cohen: Better late than never.) Were it not that eighty or ninety Parnellites came down to the House pledged to vote for Home Rule, Mr. Gladstone's sense of justice would not have been so conspicuously keen. The evils which Ireland suffered from yere not to be banished by the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin, and there was no the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin, and there was no halting-place between the present state of things and separation. Was it likely that these men who had unded their demands with dynamite, assassination, and crime would be moderate when they got a Parliament? Ireland, when it got Home Rule, would become a spawning ground for treason and plots.

Mr. Darling strongly supported the motion. He thought that the granting of Irel nd's claims was more likely to result in her becoming a source of strength to England than an alien. The treatment of Ireland by England was only equalled by Russia's domination over Poland.

Mr. Milne opposed the motion, and Mr. W. A. Stout supported it. Professor Brown did not consider that the Gladstone Bill was a recessor brown and not consider that the Gladstone Bill was a fair measure of Government to Ireland, and he had very grave doubts whether it would maintain intact the unit of the Empire. Mr. Gladstone's action was not prompted by a sense of justice, but inspired mainly by fear. His Bill was unsatisfactory on the following points:—No representation was given in the English House of Parliament and at the same time belond was taxed. It overof Parliament, and at the same time Ireland was taxed. It overlooked the claims of a most important portion of the Irish people
who had always remained loyal. Ulster was to be treated in such a
manner that she was laying in a store of rifles to protect herself. A
third objection was the dauger of separation resulting from a Parliathird objection was the danger of separation resulting from a Parlia-ment which was only one in name. Ireland must find out that she had got only the appearance of self-government, without the reality, and the result of the scheme would be to sow the seeds of discontent, and to provide the means whereby that discontent might be made dangerous.

Dr. Colquhoun, replying to the last speaker, said that it was a misrepresentation of Mr. Gladstone's Bill to say that no representation was given to Ireland, for the Prime Minister had distinctly stated that he left the details of his measure to the House. It must be acknowledged that the Irish members had agreed to this taxation be acknowledged that the Irish members had agreed to this taxalion without representation. Professor Brown had taken a curious method of convincing the House as to the loyalty of Ulster. It stood to reason that in every great national movement there must be two sides, and a compromise must be conceded by one. The separation so much feared was only one in name, and he believed it would lead to a closer unity. We in the colonies should hope that this concession to Ireland meant the first step in the federation of the Empire. There could be no federation without true and reliable local self-covernment; and the great obstacle to the federation of the British government; and the great obstacle to the federation of the British Empire was England herself. He hoped that if the resolution was passed the House would see their way to telegraph it Home.

Mr. A. L. Smith supported the motion. He said that anyone Mr. A. L. Smith supported the motion. He said that anyone conversant with the in quitous record of fearful crimes perpetrated in Ireland must attribute the cause to bad legislation. Mr. Gladstone had come forward simply to assert the principle of self-government to Ireland, and had left to the House the consideration of many matters of detail. He (the speaker) ventured to predict that Mr. Gladstone would be sent back to power with an overwhelming mandate from the people to carry out his beneficent proposal, and thus grown his great and glorious career. thus crown his great and glorious career.

Mr. Hodge opposed the motion. At ten o'clock, Mr. J. T. Norman moved the adjournment of the

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FRIDAY.

THE Secretary of the Post-office received the following telegram yesterday from Rotorna.:—"We have all passed a fearful night here, the earth being in a continual quake since midnight. At 2, 10 a m. there was a heavy quake, then a fearful roar, which made everyone run out of their houses. A grand yet terrible eight for those so near as we were presented itself. Mount Tarawera, close to Rotomahana, became suddenly an active volcano, belching out fire and lava to a great height. A dense mass of ashes came pouring down here at 4 a m., accompanied by a suffocating smell from the lower regions. An immense black cloud extended in a line from Taheka to Paeroa mountain. There was one continual mass of electricity all night. There was one continual mass of electricity all night, and it is still the same. Between the roar of thunder, the roaring of two or three different craters, and the stench and continual quaking and it is still the same. Detween the roar of thunder, the roaring of two or three different craters, and the stench and continual quaking of the earth, several families left their homes in their night-dresses, with whatever they could seize in their hurry, and made for Tauranga. Others, more lucky, got borses and left for Oxford. Judging from the quantity of ashes and dust here, I fear serious results to the people at Wairoa, and all the Natives round Tarawera Lake. The fearful aspect of affairs is just as bad now (8 a m.) as it has been all night. Hundreds of new boiling springs have broken out all round here, some in the middle of the road.—"The following telegram was received from Tauranga:—"At 2.15 a m. loud reports and heavy earthquakes began here and continued until 5 a.m. Tauranga is in darkness, and thick clouds of sulphurous matter, gypsum, etc., in the air." Flashes of fire were plainly visible from Auckland and suburbs, proving the gigantic nature of the eruptions.—The following telegram was received from Mr. H. Dunbar Johnston from the Thames:—"A buggy has just returned from Te Wairoa. There has been a terrible catastrophe. The Natives schoolhouse was struck by lightning, and while burning was overwhelmed with torrents of hot mud and stones. Mr. Hazard and family are all dead, excepting the two eldest girls, who were was overwhelmed with torrents of not mud and stones. Mr. mazard and family are all dead, excepting the two eldest girls, who were saved by Mr. Lunding pullings them through the window. M'Rae's Hotel is demolished, and one tourist staying there is missing. The Hotel is demolished, and one tourist staying there is missing. The servants and also Mrs Humphries have come in, and they state that the falling mud nearly knocked them down. M'Bae and Humphries are still out there. Buggies cannot get past Tikitapu Bush. Several Natives are known to be killed. I think there is no hope for those at Te Awiki and Morea."—The following telegrams have also been received:—"Just returned to Rotorus from Wairoa, having brought in Mrs. Hazard, who has had a miraculous escape from a falling beam which rested on the cheffonier. She was dug out by M'Bae and Blyth comparatively uninjured. The two children beside her were dead. Mr. Hazard and the other children are not yet dug out, but it is proposed to put men on to morrow to dig out the bodies and to clear the fallen trees on the Tikitapu road to enable vehicles to pass. We had to carry Mrs. Hazard on a stretcher about five miles as the buggy could not get through. The first outbreak of the cruption at Wairoa occurred at 2 o'clock, when a tremendous explosion broke out right in the middle of the town. The people all rushed out of their houses, and the guesta living in the hotels ran out into the roadway in their night-dresses. There was an immediate stampede for horses and every There was an immediate stampede for horses and every dresses. There was an immediate stampede for horses and every vehicle was put into requisition. The people made all haste to clear out to Tauranga and Cambridge. Great fears are felt for the people at Te Wairos, as they are right in the centre of the eruption. The whole country is covered with ashes. Mr. Benner, postmaster at Maketu, reports that the atmospheric disturbances caused a darkness there until 10 a.m. The earthquakes lasted from half-past 2 a.m. till a quarter-past 8, with very strong lightning and earth currents. The office has not suffered any damage. Thunder and lightning this a quarter-past 8, with very strong lightning and earth currents. The office has not suffered any damage. Thunder and lightning with a sharp earthquake occurred from half-past 3 to half-past 11 am yesterday. About 5 a fine dust fell, and at about 8 o'clock pumice of pearl barley size. It was pitch dark till a quarter to 10 a.m. There is fearful news of the loss of life at Wairoa. Roomahana is reported to have broken out into one active valence. The letter is

There is fearful news of the loss of life at Wairoa. Rotomahan is reported to have breken out into one active volcano. The latest is that the Terraces have all gone; 26 bodies have been recovered.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Sir R. Stout read a number of telegrams with reference to the earthquakes and eruptions at Rotorua. The latest telegram from Tauranga stated that there were no further eruptions, the atmosphere was clearing, and there was no distress. The people at Tauranga, he said, had asked the Government whether it was safe for them to remain there, and after consultation with Dr. Hector, who considered it was quite safe, he (Sir R. Stout) had dispatched a telegram to that effect. He had also sent instructions to the police inspectors to give any assistance that might be required to the people who might be in distress through the eruptions. It was further decided to dispatch the Hinemoa that afternoon to report upon the matter, and to render any assistance that might be required. that might be required.

The French Government, in reply to inquiries of the English Foreign Office, have announced officially that the object of dispatching a French man-of war to the New Hebrides, was to protect French subjects owing to the recent massacres by natives. The troops were to be landed at the point menaced with attack, if possible, and a temporary station might be established, but the movement had no political object.

Her Majesty the Queen has given her sanction for a dissolution of Parliament. The date of the new elections has not yet been

The disturbance between the Catholic and Protestant parties in Belfast proved of a very serious nature. The police who attempted to quell the disturbance were attacked with stones and obliged to fire on the mob, killing five of their number and wounding many others.

Mr. Chamberlain is forming a Radical Union to promote the establishment of uniform autonomy for England, Ireland, and

SATURDAY.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Bathgate gave notice to move on Tuesday—"That the issue of money, whether in the form of coin or paper currency, is a sovereign's prerogative, and the profit accruing therefrom belongs to the entire community; that for a number of years past the issue of paper currency in the Colony has been solely made by six private banking corporations over which the State has no control, and during this period the volume of money (coin and paper) within the Colony has decreased instead of expanding with the increase of trade and population, to the injury of the people and progress of the Colony; that it is inexpedient in the interests of the trade manufactures, mining, and agriculture of the Colony that its internal circulation should be wholly dependent on private institutions, mainly composed of foreign shareholders who Colony that its internal circulation should be wholly dependent on private institutions, mainly composed of foreign shareholders who withdraw their profits from the Colony and bear no part of its burdens; that the notes circulated by banks are not redeemable at burdens; that the notes circulated by banks are not redeemable at one place; that there is no mutual obligation among banks to accept each other's notes as cash; that there is no supply of gold or convertible securities left to redeem the notes issued; that in the event of a panic the whole of the coin would be swept away to depositors; that in order to remedy the evils described, it is imperatively required that the State should resume its inherent control and issue notes, such notes to be convertible on demand at the control and issue notes such notes to be convertible on demand at the Chief Post or Inland Bevenue Offices in the Colony; that this Council recommend the Government to introduce a Bill for the purpose of establishing a State Bank of Issue, or an issue department of the Colonial Treasury, thus affording to the people the full profit accruing from circulation." from circulation.

In the House of Representatives, Sir B. Stout said the Governor had received a telegram from Lord Carington, Governor of New South Wales, expressing sympathy with the Colony for the recent volcanic disturbances at Rotorua. He had also received a telegram from the Premier of New South Wales to the same effect. The Government had reason to believe that a large number of Natives had lost their lives owing to the eruptions, but it, was believed both Terraces were safe. Mr. Seddon resumed the debate on the Gold Export Duty Abolition Bill. Messrs. J. C. Brown, Rolleston, Cadman, Barron, and O'Conor also spoke. The motion for the second reading of the Bill was carried on a division by 36 to 13.

The following is a special telegram to the Auckland Herald. In the House of Representatives, Sir R. Stout said the Governor

The following is a special telegram to the Auckland Herald, dated Rotorus, Thursday, 7, 45 p.m.: "Ruswahio is still belching forth huge columns of steam and smoke. The whole mountain is hidden. One man who saw it for a moment says it has been raised forth huge columns of steam and smoke. The whole mountain is hidden. One man who saw it for a moment says it has been raised two or three hundred feet. Rotomahana Lake has become less, and is a mass of boiling water. It is estimated that fully 80 Maories have perished. The body of Mr. Bainbridge, tourist, has not yet been recovered, and so hope is entertained that he has survived. He was from Newcastle, England, and was a friend of Mr. William M'Arthur, of Auckland. Nobody has yet penetrated to the Terraces, and it is a matter of dispute as to what state they may be in. The Tikitapu bush is all destroyed, and the birds even did not get away. Animals are crawling about, but unable to get food and are dying. All the boats on Lake Tarawera were destroyed, and the springs in the township are very active."—The telegraphiet at Rotorna sent the following message yesterday:—"News just to hand that there is no hope for the Tapakero, Te Arika, and Moura, Native settlements, Seventy persons are known to be at the two latter places. I expect the deaths of the Natives will exceed 100. The craters on Ruawshio and its twin come are emitting volumns of dense smoke. Rotomahana Lake is a seething, roaring mass of water, the clouds of steam from which are several thousand feet high."—A telegram from Te Puke, 25 miles from Rotorua, says the country is desoiate. Feed is all covered up and cattle are starving. The Government have been asked to send pressed hay to Tauranga. Te Puke is one of Mr. Vesey Stewart's special settlements. Telegraphic communication with Rotorua now is stopped, the lines being down between there and Maketu. The latest news received was that four volcances were still to send pressed hay to lauranga. It rule is one of mil. veely Stewart's special settlements. Telegraphic communication with Rotorna now is stopped, the lines being down between there and Maketu. The latest news received was that four volcances were still. active, and that everything in the vicinity was totally wrecked. From Maketu information has been received that all was safe at 7 o'clock, but shocks were occurring at the time of the dispatch of the message. Business is entirely suspended at Tauranga, and the greatest consternation prevailed among the inhabitants.

Tarawera is throwing lava down on the Wairoa, six miles distant.

Rotorua Lake has risen considerably, and many springs have broken out. gives the loss of life among Europeans as 40. The latest report

The distubances at Belfast still continued on Thursday. At midnight the rioters were reported to be menacing the police barracks. The military were again called into requisition, and had to charge with fixed bayonets before the crowd could be dispersed.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Gladstone announced that the business requiring immediate attention would be wound up as soon as possible and he hand the dissolution of Parliament mould

that the business requiring immediate attention would be wound up as soon as possible, and he hoped the dissolution of Parliament would be possible by the 26th June. In the House of Lords, Earl Carnarvon, on being questioned, admitted that while Lord-lieutenant of Ireland in July, 1885, he had interviewed Mr. Parnell, but denied that upon the occasion he had entered into any compact or had made any offer on behalf of the Government for the establishment of an Irish Parliament.

The Free Chuch of Scotland has forwarded a protest to Mr. Gladstone against any French lodgement being permitted at the New Hebrides, and which they contend would have the effect of destroying the Presbyterian missions established there. Le Paris declares that if France establishes a permanent protection over the islands. Rugland

the Presbyterian missions established there. Le Paris declares that if France establishes a permanent protection over the islands, England can have no ground for complaint. The Pall Mall Gazette in an article on the New Hebrides question, considers that the views expressed by Victoria in the matter were calmer than the facts of the case warranted, and states that if a single French soldier lands without the permission of England the occupation of the islands will be ensured.

MONDAY.

The news to-day concerning the eruptions in the North Island runs thus:—The number of persons missing is 100. The excitement at Tauranga has almost ceased. Heavy showers of dust and pumice fell at Opotiki and Whakatane, covering the ground o a depth of several inches. Feed for the time being is completely destroyed and

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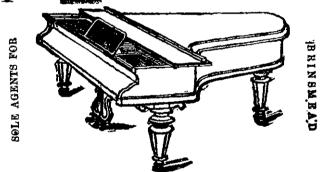
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it is not expected to recover for many months. Settlers are at their wits' end to know what to do. Cattle are reported as roaming about wite end to know what to do. Cattle are reported as roaming about bellowing in a state of starvation. Rangaroa and Te Puke settlers fared badly from the same cause. The fern and tutu in these places are completely gone. Many of the settlers are preparing to shift their stock faither down the coast.—The latest from Rooma states that Messrs. Blyth and Burt have arrived, and report seeing an immense volcanic crattr belching between the peak of the first eruption and Galatea. The whole country is still in a state of eruption, and mud continues to belch from Ohiuemutu. If the wind goes round to the east, there is no knowing what the consequences eruption, and mud continues to belch from Ohiuemutu. If the wind goes round to the east, there is no knowing what the consequences may be.—Mount Mangakakaritini is in violent action. The eruption is spreading.—Mr. Gray, Secretary of Telegraphs, has received the following from Makatu:—Mr. Gordon, postmaster, Whakatane, just reported following: A Native, who escaped from Ruawahia, on the Whakatane side of Lake Tarawera, states that from where he was he could see the settlement of Te Arika, between Rotomahana and Wairoa, destroyed, killing Samuel Brown and about forty Natives. Another Native warned Mr. M'Pherson, of Matata, and Mr. George Creek, Whakatane, that Lake Tarawera has risen about 30 or 40ft., and also that before the late eruption itrose.

The ship Lyttelton has been wrecked at Timaru. She was being towed out to sea by the Grafton when, owing to some accident not yet explained, she foundered at a spot about midway between the

towed out to sea by the Grafton when, owing to some accident not yet explained, she foundered at a spot about midway between the Ninety-mile Beach and the main wharf.

Mr. Chamberlain has issued an electoral manifesto to his Birmingham constituents. Referring in it to the Irish question he advocates a scheme whereby England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland would be endowed with similar powers of autonomy.

The new Parliament will probably meet in October. The Unionists hope to return 430 members, and the Conservatives expect to gain thirty. It is rumoured that Mr. Gladstone intends to offer free education as part of his future policy.

Sir Charles Dilke is of opinion that a large measure dealing with autonomy for Ireland is necessary.

The Belfast mob fought with desperate courage in the recent riots; women, girls, and boys taking part in it. Four persons having no connection with the riot were killed.

M. Waddington does not believe that troops will be landed at

M. Waddington does not believe that troops will be landed at New Hebrides, but that a station will be formed there. M. de Freycinet hope for the early return of the troops to New Caledonia. The French Socialist organ Le Cri du Peuple, declares that massacres will take place at New Hebrides, and that there will be a revival of the testics displaced by the Wangel troops in the fight with the the tactics displayed by the French troops in the fight with the Kromirs in Tunis in May, 1881.

TUESDAY.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Rotorua at 11.5 on Sunday morning, and shortly afterwards volumes of steam were seen rising from a new crater. The Natives think the cruption is at Owhaki, to the southward of the Paeora range. The disturbance appears to be spreading towards Taupo. There was less activity at Tarawera on Sunday, and a clearer view could be obtained. There are numerous craters in activity. The bodies of the Hazard family and Mr. Bainbridge were interred in the afternoon. Clouds of smoke over Tarawera were visible from the Napier hills.—Dr. Hector is of opinion that the dust that hes on the road will ultimately prove beneficial. The dust is heavy, and is just what the light soil of Tauranga requires.—It is reported that White Island shows unusual signs of activity.—The Northern Steamship Company at Auckland are putting on all available steamers to bring up cattle from the districts in the Bay of Plenty affected by the eruption. The benefit performance by the Rignold Dramatic Company at the Opera House, resulted in £88 being handed to the Mayor for the relief fund. The excitement in the city is quicting, but still great interest is shown as to whether the Terraces are gone or not. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Rotorua at 11.5 on

A mass meeting was held in Melbourne on Saturday evening to support Mr. Gladstone, Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, Bart., being in chair. The attendance numbered fully 5000, including several or the clergy, and resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Gladstone for his efforts to procure Home Rule for Ireland, and sympathising with him in the rejection of his measures.

The ex-King of Bavaria is now a raving maniac. Chloroform had to be resorted to to place him in a straight-jacket.

Serious rioting has taken place at Sligo between the Catholics and Protestants, the former being the aggressors. The dwellings of Protestants have been wrecked and shops sacked. The disturbance was of so serious a character that the military were called out to quell the outbreak. A further outbreak is feared, and reinforcements of troops have been dispatched to the scene,

Mr. Gladstone has issued a manifesto to the electors of Midlothian, in which he urges that the only policies to be pursued in regard to Ireland are in the direction of an autonomous government for that country, and measures of coercion for the repression of outrages. He argues that the former will strengthen the Union, tend outrages. He argues that the former will strengthen the Union, tende to extinguish feuds, develop the resources of Ireland, redeem the honour of Great Britain, and remove the reproach of the civilised world. He maintains a silence respecting Irish lands purchase, and laments the necessity for another general election, especially at the present time when the natural cry is for repose. He also deprecates the bigotry displayed by the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, and denounces what he terms the present paper-union of Ireland with Rusland. England.

Mr. Parnell and Mr. Justin M'Carthy have published damaging details of an interview with the Earl of Carnarvon, in which they insist that the Earl promised to grant a protective tariff and sketched out an Irish constitution on the model of a colonial constitution, and at the time expressed himself as being personally in favour of Home Rule being granted to Ireland. Lord Carnarvon has emphatically denied the above statements.

The Fenian brotherhood have issued a manifesto in which they declare the dynamite truce which has existed for some time past is

now at an end.

WEDNESDAY.

The special correspondent of the Lyttelton Times at Wellington The special correspondent of the Lyttetton Times at Wellington writes:—You remember that in the first accounts of the Tarawera disaster, the story was told of a phantom cance seen on Lake Tarawera by a party of tourists and Natives. I have seen some of the tourists who were present, and they have corroborated the story in most particulars. They were on their way from Wairoa by boat to Rotomahana. The day was very bright and clear, not a cloud in the sake or the least obscavity in the atmosphera. sky, or the least obscurity in the atmosphere. Presently they saw a canoe, with high ends, going along parallel to them, apparently racing, her crew standing up and paddling in the old Maori fashion. At first they counted eleven men in her, and afterwards not more than three. Their own rowers hailed the strangers several times, but there was no reply. The boats continued side by side until the tourists turned into the arm of the lake leading towards Botomahana. ists turned into the arm of the lake leading towards Rotomahana, when the stranger, keeping up Tarawera, was soon lost to view. This is slightly different from the "sudden disappearance" of the early account. My tourist friends thought nothing of the matter, except that they had an idea that the big canoe was part of the show; but observing the excitement of the Maori guides and rowers, and the effect the news of the canoe had on other Maoris, they made enquiries, and were informed that no such canoe as they described had ever been seen within the memory of the district. The oldest Maoris were very decidedly of that opinion, and Mr. M'Rae, of the hotel at Wairoa, who has been seventeen years in the district, declared positively that he had never heard of or seen such a canoe. According to the description of these witnesses, whose competence I can vouch for, as cription of these witnesses, whose competence I can vouch for as they are personal friends of my own, the cance was recognised by the Maoris and others as a war cance. The party was on its way back from the Lakes, and had just reached Auckland when the eruption took place. One of them mentioned the circumstances to the proviets of one of the mentioned the circumstances to the proviets. piace. One of them mentioned the circumstances to the proprietor of one of the newspapers there, and thus the story found its way into print. The story is that the tohungas (priests) kept a war cance stowed away in some creek, which was probably made tapu, in order to make portents on occasions of disturbance, such as took place not long before the great outburst, such as heavings of the waters of the

lakes, and the sudden rising and falling of springs, appearance of new holes, and so forth.

The Hon. Mr. Larnach received the following message from Dr. Hector yesterday afternoon:—Capt. Mair sends me the following from Wairoa:—We have just got back (9 p.m.) after a fearful climb up the hill. We found Mourea covered with only three feet of the up the hill. We found Mourea covered with only three feet of the soft coze which had run down from the heights above and swept the settlements and all the huts into deep water. We then went on Te Ariki, and found the bay there filled right out to the point on right-hand side, leaving only a slight curve in shore. The place once occupied by the Natives is covered with about twenty feet of white dust which has been shot out of a hugh rent in the south end of Tarawera mountain, which is still active. On top of the fine dust, which is too hot to bear the feet in places, lie two feet of wet mud apparently quite recent, over which it is quite impossible to walk. Rotomahana is full of large active steamers. The largest seems to be about the size of the White Terrace, and is throwing up enormous clouds of grit or dark dust. We found a party of nine Natives from Matata. The poor chaps had been floundering about in the dry ash two days looking for their lost relatives. We took them to near Tapahoro and gave them a good lot of tucker. We have been the meaus of saving them from a miserable night under Mount Tarawers. Continuous land or mud slips and avalanches of rocks keep

means of saving them from a miserable night under Mount Tarawera. Continuous land or mud slips and avalanches of rocks keep tumbling into the lake at a dozen places, making an awful row. Lake Tarawera still pulsates a good deal and is very high. All the points or promontories of rock are knocked about, and huge masses overturned. Our chaps could hardly get to the top of the chiff on our return, and all were pretty well pumped out.—Gilbert Mair.

Lake Taupo on Monday afternoon rose to an alarming height very suddenly, but subsided gradually, without doing any damage. Tongariro at the same time showed increased activity. Yesterday morning Tongariro was enveloped in thick smoke and loud explosions proceeded from it, a severe shock of earthquake being felt simultaneously. The Government have received a telegram from Mr. Dansey in which he states that it is quite a decided fact that the White and Pink Terraces at Lake Rotomahana no longer exist. Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Waimate yesterday morning

white and Pink Terraces at Lake Rotomanana no longer exist.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Waimate yesterday morning at 10.25, accompanied by a rumbling sound. The windows rattled and articles in houses were displaced, causing people to run out.

It is reported that a rich gold-bearing reef has been discovered in the Hunter ranges, at the back of Makikihi, Canterbury. The discoverer has shown some splendid specimens, but declines at present to state the locality. The report has caused some excitement.

The function of Archiberon Coold, who died one Melburger.

The funeral of Archbishop Goold, who died at Melbourne on Friday, took place yesterday. The obsequies were of a most imposing character. The cathedral was crowded with spectators.

posing character. The cathedral was crowded with spectators.
All this is to be taken on the authority of the cable and for what it is worth:—The newspapers declare Mr. Gladstone's manifesto to his constituents to be weak.—The Vatican has advised the Bishops to abstain from taking part in the approaching political strife.—Moonlighters in the South and West of Ireland have organized themselves into a body with a Cantral Council of Countral

strife.—Moonlighters in the South and West of Ireland have organised themselves into a body with a Central Council of Control.

Ex-King Louis of Bavaria, who recently became insane and was deposed, has committed sucide by throwing himself into the lake at Stamberg, a suburb of Munich, where he has been under restraint. One of the Court physicians, in attempting to rescue him, was also drowned, a violent struggle taking place between his majesty and the doctor before the Kung succeeded in drowning himself. Prince Otto, brother of the late Louis II., has been proclaimed King, but as his Majesty's mind is also deranged, Prince Luitpold (uncle of King Otto) has been appointed Regent. Otto) has been appointed Regent.

Thursday,

A large meeting of settlers at Thornbury has passed resolutions emphatically protesting against the importation of stoats and weasels as a means of suppressing the rabbit pest.

News has been received that the German, British, and United States Consuls in Samoa, have issued a joint proclamation declaring the authority of King Melicine over the Samoan group.

the authority of King Malietoa over the Samoan group.

REMEMBER THIS

J F SICK. $\mathbf{v} \circ \mathbf{v}$ ARE

If you are sick, HOP BITTERS will surely aid Nature in making you well again when all else fails.

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of American Co.'s

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If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of stomach or bowels, it is your own rault if you remain ill, for Am. Co.'s

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And you will have no sickness or suffering or doctors' bills to pay.
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PEADY-MONEY Prices. — Black Velveteens, from 1s 2½d; new Dress Tweeds, 7¾d upwards; Black Satius, from 1s 6d.

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NEVER has a season been more detrimental to the interests of both Manufacturers and Merchants, Depression has been universal both at Home and Abroad. The result is, that all classes of Goods can be bought at prices far below even the cost of production, and fully one-third less than at the same period last year.

HALLY AND CO., Notwithstanding the bad times, have done double the trade during the past year. Having been so successful in clearing out our former purchases, we were enabled to enter the markets boldly, and buy freely at the reduced prices.

THE BENEFITS SO LARGELY Secured by us are now offered to our patrons, and we feel assured that never were such advantages placed before the Public of this

MARVELLOUS BARGAINS.

A Large Case of Night-Gown FLANNELS, A large Case of Night-Gown FLANNELS, all shades, Fast Colours, slightly soiled, to be given away at 9d per yard. This is a rare lot, and Mothers who have large families should take advantage of this lot of beautiful material. It makes capital Night-gowns for Children, and is largely used for all kinds of Inderelothing. Underclothing

One Case MEN'S OVERCOATS and PILOT

One Case MEN'S OVERCOATS and PILOT JACKETS (Traveller's Samples bought at Half-Price), and will be cleared at—Men's Overcoats, 27s 6d; Pilot Jackets, 10s 6d.
One Bale Heavy All-Wool, Scotch-made TWEED, for Ladies Dresses. 30in. wide. To be sold at 1s 3d per yard—Ragular Price is 11d. In this line Customers should make a point to call and see the Goods. We announce them made of the Very Best Wool, and will make a really Warm Dress, and are warranted to wear well.

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OHN GILLIES Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Unde taker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation of the late firm is now closed.

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John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity to thank his numerous friends and the public generally for their patronage in the past, and respectfully solicits their future favors, when his long practical experience in the trade will be made use of for the benefit of his customers. The present large stock on hand and to arrive

The present large stock on hand and to arrive will be offered at sweeping reductions.

The public are beartily invited to call and inspect the stock of AFURNITURE, CARPETS. LINOLEUMS, FLOORCLOTHS, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING

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Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m.

day, 21th June. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, AND AUCKLAND — MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, 23rd June.
Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR AUCK LAND VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER AND

TON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER AND GISBORNE. — MANAPOURI, s.s., on 23rd June. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

POR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF.

—WAIHORA. SR. 24th June. Passengers.

-WAIHORA, ss., 24th June. Passengers

by 2,30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA OAMARU,
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About 29th June. -HAUROTO, s.s., about 29th June.

FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND. ARAWATA, 8.8., about 27th June 1886.

 $\mathbf{F}^{\mathrm{o}_{\mathrm{R}}}$ FOR TONGA, SAMOA AND TAHITI-JANET NICOLL, s.s., leaves Auckland about July 1. gers booked through. Freight and passengers booked through. application.

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for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington-KORANUI, 88.,

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M. de Freycinet has given a definite reply re the New Hebrides question—that the French Government do not intend to depart from the terms of the Pacific Convention.

The Marquis of Salisbury states that his party will not oppose the re-election of any Unionists.

Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z, TABLET.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIB.—We have much pleasure in forwarding yeu bank draft for the sum of (one hundred and seventy-five punds) £175, £100 being for the Payment of Members' Fund, and £75 for the general purposes of the Irish National League. We have to request you to transmit above amounts direct to the Treasurer of the Irish National League in Dublin, in accordance with a resolution passed at the annual conference of the Irish National League Branches in the Grey Valley held in Greymouth last December. Subjoined you will find a statement of the different branches contributing, as also a list of subscribers to the Payment of Members' Fund, which please publish in the Tablet. TABLET,

It is gratifying to see the warm support and assistance now extended to the Irish National Party, by all creeds and countries, in their great effort to wrest a national constitution from the English their great effort to wrest a national constitution from the English Government. The United States of America are, as usual, whenever Ireland wants their assistance, nobly coming forward with moral and material support. So are the Australian colonies, and though we in New Zealand are not doing much, still we will not admit but that our hearty sympathies are with Parnell and his party. Now, indeed, our hearts beat high with expectation when England's greatest statesman—W. E. Gladstone—has brought his giant intellect to bear upon the framing of a national constitution for Ireland, and is occupied for the last two months in forcing it through the English House of Commons with all his might. The eyes of all the civilised world are upon him, and intense interest is manifested in the present struggle. Its success or otherwise will be known in a few days, but struggle. Its success or otherwise will be known in a few days, but we are certain that if he fails at first he will try again, and never stop until he accomplishes that which he has so nobly and forcibly urged in the British Parliament.—We are, etc.,

THOS. P. O'DONNELL, President. MICHAEL PHILLIPS, Treasurer. JAMES CREAGH, Hon. Sec.

Greymouth, June 6, 1886.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—In a letter of mine appearing in your issue of last week, wherein reference is made to collections for Home National purpose, got up in most parishes of New Zealand, the following error occurs, which I will ask you to do me the justice of correcting.

In that sentence of your paper (at least, the copy of it which I have read) in which are to be seen the words—"But little is due to the worthy pries s who preside over such districts," I find in the copy of my manuscript which I hold in my possession, the words—"Not a little is due, etc." I submit, si, that this mistake entirely alters the sense, and this latter wording is what, certainly, I intended. -I am, etc, BREFFNICUS.

A "FATHER HUBBARD."

THE other day, when old Major Solman announced his readiness to proceed in the direction of the church, his wife appeared wearing a "Mother Hubbard" dress. The old man intently regarded her for a few moments and asked: "Mary, what sort of a coat do you call that?

"It's a 'Mother Hubbard,' Jeems."

"Air you going to wear it to church?"
"Why, certainly, Jeems. The 'Mother Hubbard' is all the fashion now."

"Well, I'm glad to hear it," the old man replied; "just wait until I get ready and we'll go." The old min went out into the kitchen, took a couple of meal sacks, cut the bottoms out, sewed the tops together, and put them on in imitation of pantaloons. When he returned his wife uttered a loud ery of astonishment and exclaimed: "Great goodness, Jeems, what's that?" "Father Hubbard," the old man replied. "You're not a'goin' to wear them sacks, are you?" "I've got to be fashionable to keep up with you. I've got inst as much right to wear these meal hars as you have to go in got just as much right to wear these meal bags as you have to go in that bran sack." "I'll take it off." "All right; off goes Father Hubbard," and turning away he added to himself: "Only one way to beat a woman, and that's by agreein' with her. If it hadn't been for the Daddy Hubbard I'd have been in a mighty bad fix."—American page.

Glasgow, April 24.—A collision between Orangemen and Catbolics occurred after the holding of a loyalist meeting yesterday. Four arrests were made at a late hour. The Orange mob attacked a Catholic chapel crowded with worshippers, and smashed all the windows. The few police present were powerless to prevent the mob's work of destruction. The priest conducting the services in the chapel ordered the doors to be locked, and this prevented the mob from making further mischief,

MAY CHILDREN GO BAREFOOT?

THIS question is every now and again proposed for discussion; and, when it is so, we are compelled to give the sam answer. On physiclogical grounds, it is manifestly a sound practice to accustom children to develop the circulatory and muscular systems of the lower to develop the circulatory and muscular systems of the lower extremities, precisely as those of the haud are developed, by free use of exposure. It is not supposed to be either necessary or desirable that children should wear gloves for hygienic purpose. When the hands of little folk are thus decorated, the parental idea is confessedly to give them what is conventionally regarded as a genteel appearance. No one thinks a child ought to be protected from the weather so far as its hands are concerned. On the contrary, it is recognized that the upper extremities should be kept warm by exercise and habitual exposure. and habitual exposure.

and habitual exposure.

Precisely the same view holds good with regard to the lower extremities. Contact with bodies that abstract heat, even more than the earth abstracts it, is an almost constant condition of child life. In short, it is entirely in deference to fashion and the usages of society that children wear foot coverings. There is much to be said in favour of a more natural practice. The foot is an organ of wondrous complexity, regarded as a bony and muscular apparatus. It is, moreover, provided with nerves and blood vessels of especial intricacy. The softest and most flexible shoe, to a very great extent, and a boot almost entirely, reduces this organ to the character of a jointed block with little self-movement. Obviously this reduction must detract not only from the efficiency of the foot, but of the organism as a whole. If the blood vessels of the foot and leg are fully developed, as they can only be when the foot is habitually exposed, the quantity of blood which the lower extremities can be made to receive and, if need be, attract for a time, is very considerable.

able.

We can only say that children who are allowed to go barefooted enjoy almost perfect immunity from the danger of "cold" by accidental chilling of the feet, and they are altogether healthier and happier than those who, in obedience to the usuages of social life, have their lower extremities permanently invalided, and, so to say, carefully swatued and put away in rigid cases. As regards the poorer classes of children, there can be no sort of doubt in the mind of anyone that it is incomparably better that they should go bare-footed than wear boots that let in the wet and stockings that are nearly always damp and foul — London Lancet.

ANOTHER ENGLISH CATHOLIC.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT, who is travelling in this country by desire of the British Home Rule Association, is doing immense service by his able and outspoken exposure of the way in which the tenantry in the able and outspoken exposure of the way in which the tenantry in the various destricts which he has visited are ground down by landlords and landlord-made laws. His impressions, gained by actual experience, are something very different from those which he had received from English newspapers. He says: "I thought the peasantry were, as they are generally described by English writers to be, idle and unthrifty, lighthearted and pleasant in their talk, but not industrious. I have found them all the contrary. I am quite sure now from what I have seen of them that Ireland possesses in her Celtic peasantry an agricultural capital beyond all value—laborious, suder, intelligent, and passionately attached to the land. The Celtic teoant farmer is only poor because he has been compelled to weate cellic peasatry an agricultural capital beyond all value—laborious, soder, intelligent, and passionately atta hed to the land. The Celtic tenant farmer is only poor because he has been compelled to waste his energy in barren instead of fertile places, and at the same time to pay away by extravagant rents the whole fruits of his labour. Free him from the landlord, and set him back on the good lands from which his fathers were driven, and you solve without more difficulty the problem of Ireland's prosperity." Mr. Blunt has completed his Irish education by attending at a series of evictions. On Tuesday he was present at the Kilronan evictions on the estate of the Countess of Kingston. There was a force of 250 police protecting the sheriff and his myrmidons. After some four or five families had been dispossessed, however, the evicting par y relinquished that design of throwing out the whole townland—probably because there was such a "good looker-on" around. The people requested Mr. Blunt to address them. He expressed his deepest sympathies with their misfortunes and his horror at the scenes he had just witnessed, and declared they had revealed to him a depth of injustice which he did not believe existed in the British Islands, or indeed in the Pall Mall Gazette for the past few weeks have thrown a flood of light on the English mind in respect to the unbearable relations of landlord and English mind in respect to the unbearable relations of landlord and tenantin Ireland—Nation, April 24.

Berlin, April 27.—Emperor William has sent the Pope a costly gold cross, mounted with jewels, as a souvenir of German gratitude for friendly offices rendered by his Holiness in arbitrating the dispute between Germany and Spain over their respective claims to the Caroline islands.

Galway, April 23.—The trustees of the extensive Symes estates near Westport, have offered to turn over the lands in full to the tenants at sums equaling, in case of each holding, twelve years' rent. This offer has created a sensation in Ireland.

Madrid, April 23.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the church of San Luis in this city. An explosive was placed inside one of the enormous hollow candles which stand on either side of the The explosion, instead of taking place while the church was crowded, as was probably intended, occurred before the people began to arrive. The edifice was badly wrecked. Two sextons who were in the building were badly burned. The outrage has produced profound and widespread excitement and indignation in the city. No clue to the identity of the persons engaged in the conspiracy has yet

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NOTICE.

Mr. E. O'Connor Christchurch.

" P. Duggan (Catholic Teacher) Hokitika.

" B. Hamil , Kumara.

" E. A. Burk Greymouth.

" F. McGuigan Westport.

" J. O'Sullivan (Tailor) ... Blenheim.

" J. Crowley Ross.

Messrs, Whitaker Bros. ... Wellington.

TO CATHOLICS AND OTHERS.

THE Public are hereby Cautioned against Purchasing
Photographs of His Eminence Cardinal Moran, a group con
taining portraits of the Catholic Bishops, and the Opening Ceremony
of the Catholic Cathedral, Dunedin, unless bearing the printed
name the Undersigned,

TYREE AND CO.

ANTED—Female Assistant Teacher for Catholic School, Wesport. Duties include playing barmonium in Church. Salary, £60 a year. Further particulars on application, with references, till 20th June, to

REV. T. WALSHE, Westport.

WANTED qualified MALE TEACHER for the Boys'

Catholic School, Reefton. Salary, £150 with free house.

Applications, with testimonials, to be received till June 30 by

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Reefton, N.Z.

NOTICE.

OUR Subscribers are notified that Mr. J. D. POPE, of Wellington, has been appointed canvasser and collector in the country districts for the N.Z. TABLET Company (Limited). Mr. POPE has been for many years, in one way or another, connected with the TABLET, and srom our acquaintance with him we have no doubt that our subfcribers will find their dealings with him in every way satisfactory.

CATHE DRAL FUND.

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

Mr. Fottrell ... £1 0 0

School children (Convent) WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. P. Lynch & s. d. & s. d. 3 0 0 | Mr. W. Hall 1 0 0

NOTICE.

THE position of teacher of the Catholic school at Arrowtown has been filled.

NOTICE.

THE Share List of the "New Zealand Tablet" Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, will close on Thursday, July 15th proximo.

Intending Shareholders will please make application before the date named.

JOHN MURRAY,

Manager.

OF your charity pray for the soul of the Most Rev.

JAMES ALIPIUS GOOLD, Archbishop of Melbourne, who died at the archiepiscopal palace in that city on Friday last, the 11th inst.—Requiescat in pace.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1886.

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.

CAN IT BE?

H

HE universal opinion appears to be that the land is not sufficiently settled, and that the urban population bears an undue proportion to the members engaged in grazing and agricultural pursuits. It appears to be evident that it is so. Anyone who travels much through this country is forced by the testimony of his eyes to come to

the conclusion that the settlement of the land has been greatly neglected. This, it would seem, is also the opinion of our Legislature, as may be gathered from the incessant tinkering of the land laws and the multiplicity of the Acts passed with the view of putting people on the land. Nevertheless, the complaint still continues, the land is not settled. May it not be that this very multiplicity of laws is one, and the chief cause of non-settlement? In the old days of Provincialism, free selection at a fixed price, and that a rather high one, prevailed in Canterbury,

and there was more settlement there than elsewhere. Might it not be well to try simplicity once more? At present the law sanctions various modes of obtaining possession of land, siill settlement is not advancing. Rather, we should say, the contrary is the fact. If what is stated publicly in the newspapers and otherwise be true, it would appear that a Minister with a fad is able, when willing, to hinder qualified men with means from obtaining land for settlement, although they only ask what the law authorises. If this be the fact, it is very sad and very sickening. The laws allows men to acquire freeholds; it also enables men to take public land on lease, but it is said the Minister of Land refuses to allow men, willing and able, to acquire freeholds, a thing perfectly legal, and insists on their taking leases under the penalty of not being permitted to settle on land at all. To the lay mind, to the unphilosophical mind, this appears a strange and rather absurd proceeding. Men of common sense cannot understand why a Minister with a fad, and more solicitous for what fancy suggests as best for some generation perhaps a thousand years hence, should be permitted to refuse the present generation the means of living, simply because men desire a tenure which prevails and has prevailed in nearly all civilised coun-And, indeed, we must say we sympathise with these unphilosophical men, these men of mere common sense. does, indeed, appear strange that any Legislature should authorise a Minister with a fad to so pick and choose amidst a mass of Acts of Parliaments, which are not very creditable to its intelligence, in such wise as to render one portion a a dead letter for the purpose of enforcing another which neither the practice of our ancestors nor the wisdom of the nations at present flourishing in the world recommends. this confirms us in a conviction long entertained by us that, notwithstanding great show of zeal and great pretence of settling the land, there never has been an honest attempt really made to settle the people on the land. allow syndicates or companies to purchase enormous tracts of country in order to dispose of the land to small farmers? Could not the Government do this itself, without the intervention of these middlemen? And what does this practice prove if not a desire either to introduce landlordism or to put large profits into the pockets of capitalists? In either case there is absent a real desire for genuine and profitable settlement. Great fear is felt, or pretended, of the creation of large estates, but we cannot think many will be deceived by this. Means have been taken to enable capitalists to become possessed of as much land as they care to have, whereas nothing would be easier than to prevent the accumulation of large estates, if such were really desired. This is done in France, Belgium, Holland, throughout the continent of Europe. It could be done here too, even though every man in the country were a freeholder. Why is it not done? And why are not efficacious means taken to settle people on the The reason is because the people chiefly interested will not study and think for themselves, but allow themselves to be hoodwinked by astute politicians, or captured by the fads and baseless theories of a favourite with an air and pretence of political philosophy. This is a question which it is vain to expect can be satisfactorily met until the people themselves take it in hand, withdrawing it from the region of party politics, and insisting on their representatives in Parliament treating the question in the light of experience, and not in the spirit of wild theorists.

THE intelligence of the death of the Archbishop of Melbourne which reached Dunedin on Saturday, took us somewhat by surprise -as although we were aware that his Grace had been for some time in delicate health we had not heard that any immediate danger was apprehended. The life thus closed has been one whose record is filled with useful works and which has left behind noble monu. ments of a career well and faithfully run. Thirty-eight years ago, on August 6th, 1848-his Grace was conscerated Bishop of a diocese almost wholly wanting in the requisites necessary for the maintenance of the Catholic religion, and the means necessary to increase its growth, and promote its interests. The self-devotion, activity, and wisdom, however, needful for the task before him were in his possession, and the effects of his exertions soon became apparent .-To-day, we need hardly say, the arch-diocese of Melbourne is rich in churches, schools, convents, and charitable institutions, and bears eloquent testimony to the virtues of the prelate to whose labours so happy a state of things is chiefly owing -and whose memory will be held in veneration as a pioneer priest and bishop who had a large part in establishing and building up the Catholic Church in this hemisphere. - Requiescat in Pace.

On Sunday, the Feast of Pentecost, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, at 11 a.m., by his Lordship the Bishop, with the Rev. Fathers Lynch and Vereker as deacon and subdeacon respectively. The Rev. Father Lynch preaches on the festival of the day. The prayers of the congregation were requested for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop of Melbourne, and the Dead March in Saul was played by Herr Scherekthe organist, at the offertory, in commemoration of his Grace's death.

WE have received during the course of the week the handsome sum of £175 odd collected at Greymouth towards the purposes of the Irish National League. This enabled us to send away by last week's mail to the secretary of the League in Dublin, £330, which will furnish a practical proof to our friends in Ireland that they are not forgotten by their brethren in New Zealand. Mr. John O'Leary, Otakaia, has handed us £1 towards the same object.

The account of the expedition under Captain Mair to ascertain the fate of the Maori settlements at Mourea and Arika reads more like a page from Jules Verne's plausible impossibilities than anything really undertaken, and seems hardly more credible to the hearer at a distance than the report of the phantom war-cinoe said to have been seen a few dissprevious to the catastrophe on Lake Tarawera—not only by the Maories, but by a number of tourists. The expedition nevertheless, set out, in full uncertainty of ever being able to return, and made their examinations in the very teeth of the volcanic action, which was going on around them in its principal source. The settlements, we need harlly say, were found to have been destroyed with all their inhabitants. The brave tellows who took part in this adventure—and whose names are well worthy of being recorded—were, besides Captain Mair, Messrs. Edwards, Alfred and Arthur Warbrick, Ainsley, Black, Gannell, Hurrell, and Sergeant Cahill.

A CONCERT given by Mr. Leech's violin school at the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on Wednesday evening, proved a striking success, and reflected infinite credit on the system pursued by Mr. Leech in developing the talents of his pupils. The overtures to "Zampa," "William Tell," "Oberon," and "Il Flauto Magico" were performed in a very brilliant manner, and the solo playing was also remarkably good. Master C. Barrett particularly distinguished bimself, and gave evidence of a steady progress towards the excellence to which he has all along promised to attain. Master A. Boldini also displayed abilities of a creditable kind. The little ladies, Misses Marion Tudehope and Nina Schlotel, delighted and astonished the audience, and Miss Rehberg's pianoforte solo, Meudelsschn's "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso," was also a very fine performance. The principal vocalists were Signor and Madame Morley, who acquitted themselves in their usual arti-tic style. Miss E. Leech likewise sung her solos in a very pleasing manner. In the course of the evening Mr. Thomas Bracken, whose "Islands of the Free" set by Mr. Leech, and sung by Signor Morley with orchestral accompaniment, was one of the chief features of the evening, presented the conductor on behalf of his pupils with a handsome gold mounted

As we go to press the excitement concerning the eruptions in the North Ireland seems to have subsided.—Full opportunity has now been given us to conclude that the outbreak has only been a change in the condition of the districts already affected by volcanic agency, and that all the action to take place in future will still be confined within the same boundaries.—There is even abundant reason to believe that it will be perfectly safe in a few weeks for visitors to repair to the districts in question, which if they want the unique beauty of the Terraces will present phenomena that may justly be regarded as making up for the loss. Under present circumstances to look for volcanic eruptions in other parts of the Colony would be about as reasonable as up to this time it would have been for a rheumatic patient to expect the outburst of a hot spring in his garden. Nervous people, therefore, have nothing to fear.

The friends of the New Zealand tablet will be pleased to hear that the shares in the new company are being freely applied for. The success of the project has been so great that the share ist will close on an early date, as may be seen from a notice in another column.

The promise of success, in connection with the concert to be given in aid of the building fund of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, still increases.—It was a wise measure that placed the interests of the matter in the hands of the ladies of the congregation, and there is no doubt that the result will be a striking proof of what such fair advocates can do, when they undertake to act.

Messrs. J. Wilkie and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, are selling off their large and excellent stock of books at greatly reduced prices.

Avoid by all means the use of calomel for bilious complaints, Ayer's Cathartic Palls compounded entirely of vegetable ingredients have been tested for forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever devised for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and all derangements of the digestive apparatus.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports for the week ended

June 16, as follows:

Fat Cattle.—156 head were yarded at Burnside to-uay, of fair age onall v. one or two pens being prime heavy weights. Owing average quality, one or two pens being prime heavy weights. Owing to this number being under the usual number forward, competition for best quality was somewhat keener, and an advance of about 10s per head over last week's prices for these was obtained, while ordinary to medium showed but very little difference. brought £7 15s to £9 12s 6d; one pen extra heavy weights, £10 2s 6d; inferior to medium, £3 5s 6d to £7; cows, from £3 to £8. We sold drafts for Mr. John Duncan, Cherry Farm, and others, at motations.

iotations.

Fat Calves.—Ten were penned, and were 'all passed in unsold, prices not reaching vendors' ideas of values.

Fat Sheep.—4108 were penned. Of these about 700 were merinos, medium to good, useful mutton; the balance were crossbreds, nearly all ewes; only a very few pens of wethers. This excessively large number, following a previously full market, was a long way beyond actual requirements, and to-day's market has been the dullest we have experienced for a considerable time. While the few pens of wethers brought, on an average, about equal to last week's prices, ewes could only be placed at a reduction of 2s to 2s 6d per head on last quotations. The whole were disposed of, but we would venture the remark that very few will be required next week. Best crossbred wethers brought 10s to 11s 3d; inferior to medium, 3s to 7s 6d; merino wethers, 3s 6d to 5s. We sold for Mr. William Telford, Otanomomo, crossbred ewes at 6s 3d; for other vendors, drafts of mixed at quotations.

Fat Lambs.—445 were penned, ranging from inferior to good and prime quality. Best brought from 5s to 7s; others, 3s 9d to 4s 6d.

Piers—319 were penned chiefly porkers and becomes for which

We sold one pen at 4s 6d.

Pigs.—319 were penned, chiefly porkers and baconers, for which there was fair competition, prices realised being about equal to last week's. A few suckers and stores were also disposed with difficulty; prices realised for these would scarcely pay railage, ranging from 1s 6d to 7s; porkers, 15s to 25s; baconers, 28s to 47s; a few heavy weights brought from 50s to 75s.

Store Cattle.-There are only a very few changing hands, and

the demand limited.

Store Sheep.—There are but few offering of the class that there is any inquiry at all for now, such as young crossbred wethers for

fattening. Sheepskins,--Our usual weekly auction sale was held on Monday, when we submitted a large catalogue of dry and butchers' green skins. There was about the usual number of buyers in attendance, who comnere was about the usual number of buyers in attendance, who competed with fair activity; but as the majority find a difficulty in drying their wool just at present, bidding was not so keen, and they were evidently less desirous of increasing previous purchases, except at lower prices. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 9d to 2s 91; do do merino, 8d to 2s 8d; dry pelts, 1\frac{1}{2}\text{d to } 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d}; g een crossbreds, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 2d, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 2s 8d, 2s 9d, 3s 1d; do merino, 1s 8d, 1s 9d, 1s 10d; lambskins, 2s 21 to 2s 3d.

Publishing The number company furround is extravely limited.

Rabbitskins.—The number coming forward is extremely limited, but the few that are offered from week to week are spiritedly competed for, except suckers, which are almost valueless, and vendors near unnecessary expense by sending them to market; while summer skins would realise 2½d to 4d; mixed lots, 5d to 8d; winter black and fawn, 6d to 7d; prime winter greys, 1s. We offered a few lots of mixed and summer skins on Monday, which realised from 5½d to 12d near the 83d per lb. Hides.-

-The market remains unchanged, and all parcels coming forward, especially heavy weights, are easily placed. A number of those sent to market show a gross amount of carelessness in the saving, hides that should and would bring highest market price being sold at about half, because of scaut attention paid to the flaying and the keeping clean and tidy for market. We quote bulls and inferior, 2d to $2\frac{1}{4}d$; light, 3d to $3\frac{1}{4}d$; medium, $3\frac{1}{2}d$ to $3\frac{3}{4}d$; heavy, in prime condition, 4d to $4\frac{1}{4}d$ per lb.

Tallow.—The improved tone of the London market is gradually hardening prices locally, and a corresponding advance to that lately reported in the Home market is asked by sellers here. Local manufacturers being almost able to consume all officred in this market, parcels for shipment could not be readily picked up. We quote inferior, 13s to 16s; medium, 17s to 19s; prime mutton, 20s to 21s; and rough fat, 8s to 12s 6d per cwt.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports - Wholesale prices including bags: Oats, 2s to 2s 4d; wheat, 4s to 4s 6d, market firm; fowls'wheat 3s; barley, malting, best 3s to 3s 3d, milling 2s 6d; feeding, 2s to 2s 3d; chaff, £3 5s to £3 10s; straw, 35s; bran, £5 10s; pollard, £6; hay, £35s; rye-grass, £35s; potatoes, kidneys, £3 10s; derwent. £3 per ton; butter, fresh, 1s to 1s 3d, salt (prime in kegs) 9d to 10d; ham, 9d; bacon 7d, rolls 64d; eggs, 2s per dozen; our, £10 to £10 10s; roller flour, £11 10s to £12 5s; catmeal, £11 10s.

CANTERBURY MARKETS.

MESSRS, H. MATSON AND Co. report:—Canterbury Hoise.

At Tattersall's on Saturday last 80 horses only were catalogued to the day's sale, and these mostly of a second-class description—i.e., medium hack and light harness horses, as also a few light plough teams. In striking contrast, however, to the two or three preceding sales, there was not only a large attendance, but a better trade noticeable, fully two-thirds of the lots offered changing owners. We hesitate, however, to hold out too sanguine a hope that this improvement can be considered permanent in assume a sit in no way arose ment can be considered permanent, inasmuch as it in no way arose from the operations of the Sydney shippers, who are still "out of the

market," as far as draught stock is concerned. What really helped to give a better tone to the sale was the fact that a good few horses were bought up by intending explorers of the Kimberley goldfields, and we are sure that our readers will join with us in wishing them and we are sure that our readers will join with us in wishing them success in their enterprise. In addition to this outside demand, numerous purchases were made in medium stamp horses by farmers for ploughing operations, and this, together with the ordinary buyers who are open to do business in any class of stock provided a small margin of profit can be anticipated, combined to bring about, as regards numbers, a very satisfactory clearance. As announced in advertisement, we submitted the entire horse Young Clyde, which, unfortunately, at this particular time, had to change hands at whatever price could be obtained. Owing to the absence of any desire to speculate in stock of this class just now, Young Clyde was sold at a nominal figure, and one which will no doubt give the purchaser a nomical figure, and one which will no doubt give the purchaser a handsome return on his outlay. In addition to the horse sale, we offered, on account of Mr. John Grigg, who is relinquishing the Wilderness Farm, the implements and plant lately used thereon. A Winderness Farm, the implements and plant lately deed detection.

Clearance was made of pretty well every lot at moderate prices.—

Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Rough Fat and Tallow: At our Canterbury

Wool Stores, on Thursday, we held our usual weekly sale of the above,
when our catalogue consisted of 2376 sheepskins, 97 ox hides and calfskins, 132 bags and packages rough fat, also several casks of tallow. In sheepskins prices ruled about the same as last week, except for lines of large and well-woolled skins for which an advance of from 1d to 3d was noticeable. The following are prices obtained:

—Butchers' crossbreds from 2s, 2s 1d, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 10d, 3s, 3s 2d, 2s 1d, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 10d, 3s, 3s 2d, 3d, 2s 3d, 2s 3d, 2s 3d, 3s 3s 4d, 3s 6d to 3s 7d each, the latter price being obtained for splendid lines sent forward by Messrs. William Rossiter and James Forrester respectively. Butchers' merinos from 1s 5d, 1s 7d, 2s to 2s 4d each; respectively. Butchers' merinos from 1s 5d, 1s 7d, 2s to 2s 4d each; lambskins, from 2s, 2s 2d, to 2s 4d each—Factory Skins: Some good lines to hand, which elicited keen competition, realising, for cross-breds, 2s 9d, 2s 11d, 3s 1d to 3s 3d each; first cross, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; merinos, 2s to 2s 3d each. Country skins sold well, some lines of full wool merinos reaching 3s 9d.—Rough Fat: All sold at rates about equal to last week, from \(\frac{1}{2} \)d, \(\frac{1}{2} \)d, to \(\frac{1}{2} \)d per lb; inferior tallow at 10s per cwt.—Hides sold at late rates.—Grain and Produce: On Saturday last we held an auction of the above, submitting a fair entry. We noticed a better enquiry for grain of all descriptions. and could have placed a large quantity of wheat at satisfactory prices, had the same been catalogued. We disposed of the bulk of our entry of oats, quitting some 1000 sacks at prices ranging from 2s, 2s 1d to 2s 2d per bushel; about 150 sacks of good feed barley at from 2s 3d to 2s 5d per bushel; a small entry of beans at 3s \(\frac{3}{2} \)d per bushel, and peas at 3s 9d per bushel. We herald with great satisfaction the increasing demand for our grain and produce from the Australian Colonies, and we look forward to the day when this market will absorb the whole of our surplus.

District Sales.—At the Tinwald Saleyards, on Tuesday, 6,000

District Sales.—At the Tinwald Saleyards, on Tuesday, 6,000 sheep, and moderate entries of cattle and pigs were yarded. The attendance was fair, but the tone of the sale quiet. No fat sheep came to band. Forward crossbred wethers, 7s 6d to 8s 1d; merinos do, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; 4-tooth crossbred wethers, in fair condition, 5s 6d to 6s 1d; fair mouth merino ewes, in lamb, 1s 11d; medium cross-bred lambs, 2s 10d, 3s 2d, 3s 4d; mixed ages crossbred ewes, 2s 10d. Pigs.—Demand weak, and prices low. Stores, 5s; porkers, 19s. Little enquiry for cattle. Fat cows, £4 to £5 15s; forward grown bullocks, £5 10s; 2-year-old do, £3 5s.

Private Sales.—We have placed 250 and 120 good crossbred wethers for freezing at current values. We report a fair enquiry for sheep of this class suitable for export, and have several important transactions of this nature to detail in our next.

Clearing Sales.—To-day we conduct a large sale of far m properties, stock, implements, etc., on behalf of the Rev. Charles Fraser, at the Homestead, West Melton.

RANGIORA MARKETS.

There was a fair attendance and entry at the above market came to hand. Forward crossbred wethers, 7s 6d to 8s 1d; merinos

RANGIORA MARKETS.

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There was a fair attendance and entry at the above market yesterday. In the absence of Mr. Buss through illness, Mr. C. Matson wielded the hammer at the stockyards. The following were the prices realised:—Fat sheep, 6s to 8s 2d; stores, 5s to 6s; lambs, 2s to 4s; merino ewes, 1s to 3s; fat cattle, £6 to £6 10s; two-year-old steers. £3 10s to £4 10s; yearlings, £1 to £1 5s; calves. 12s to 15s; pigs, baconers, 12s to 15s; porkers, 10s; weaners, 3s 9d to 5s; suckers, 1s to 1s 6d. In the produce yards the prices were:—Farmers' crossbred sheepskins, 1s to 2s; butchers' do, 2s to 2s 5d; merino skins, 10d to 1s 6d; hides, 3d to 3½d per 1b; calfskins, 1s to 3s 3d; fat, ¾d per 1b; sandy merino wool, 3½d per 1b; do. pieces, 2½d; do locks, 1d; fowls, 1s 6d to 2s 9d per pair; ducks, 2s 6d; geese, 4s 6d; seconds wheat, 2s 8d to 3s 4d per bushel; oats, 2s to 2s 6d; barley, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; peas (Prussian), 4s 3d; potatoes, 4s to 6s per bag; carrots, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; onions, ½d to ½d per 1b; cheese, 6d; pig meal. 8s to 9s per bag; bacon, 3d to 4½d per 1b; cheese, 6d; pig meal. 8s to 9s per bag; bacon, 3d to 4½d per 1b; carcase pork, 2½d to 2¾d; timber, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per 100ft. There was next to nothing done in the grain business, there being plenty of buyers but no sellers. Prime Tuscan wheat was quoted as high as 3s 9d per bushel delivered at country stations.

ASHBURTON.

Mr. E. G. STAVELEY (for the New Zealand Loan and Mercan-tile Account Country stations.

Mr. E. G. Staveler (for the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports on the Tinwald live stock market on June 8:—6000 sheep and moderate entries of cattle and market on June 8:—6000 sheep and moderate entries of cattle and pigs yarded. Fair attendance, but saie quiet. No fat sheep yarded. Forward crossbred wethers, 7s 6d and 8s 1d; merino do, 2s 6d and 2s 9.1; 4-.ooth crossbred wethers, in fair condition, 5s 6d and 6s 1d; full-mouthed merino ewes, in good order in lamb, 1s 11d; medium crossbred lambs, 2s 10d, 3s 2d, 3s 4d; mixed ages, crossbred cwes, 3s 10d. Pigs and stores, 5s; good porkers, 19s. Not much demand for cattle. Fat cows, £4 to £5 15s; forward glown bullocks, £5 10s; two-year-old do. £3 5s. two-year-old do, £3 5s.

Prof. Huxley, who is bitterly opposed to Home Rule, has this to say of Mr. Parnell: "Our poor Right Honourable rhetoricians are no match for this man, who understands realities. I believe that he will specced and that manager will declare him. will succeed, and that success will destroy him, and I am very sorry for him. I respect him."

PROSPECTUS

Mem Sealand Tablet Printing and Publishing Co.

CTAGON, DUNEDIN.

To be incorporated under "The Companies Act 1882," and the Acts amending the same.

Capital

£4000

Divided into 4000 shares of £1 each, which it is proposed to raise as follows:—5s per share on application, 5s per share on allotment, and the balance in sums not greater than 2s 6d per share at any one time, and at intervals of not less than three months, the first of such calls of 2s 6d per share not to be made until the expiration of 3 months from the date of such allotment.

Provisional Directors:

THE MOST REV. DR. MORAN, DUNEDIN. VEN. ARCHDEACON COLEMAN, OAMARU. REV. FATHER O'LEARY, LAWRENCE.

" " NEWPORT, GORE.
" " O'NEILL, MILTON.
" " SHEEHAN, BLACKS.
" " BURKE, PORT CHALMERS.
" " LYNCH, DUNEDIN.
" " O'DONNELL, AHAURA.
" " WALSH. KUMARA. WALSH, KUMARA B. CALLAN, Esa., J. B. CALLAN, Esa., FRANCIS MEENAN, Esa., THOMAS REYNOLDS, Esa., PATRICK KELIGHER, Esa., DUNEDIN. ,, THOMAS MURRAY, Esc., ,,

PATRICK CASEY, Esa., DUNEDIN.
MICHAEL FAGAN, Esa., "
JAMES LISTON, Esa., "
PATRICK COTTER, Esa., "
FRANCIS McGRATH, Esa., "
D. W. WOODS, Esa., "
EDWARD SHEEDY, Esa., "
MARTIN KENNEDY, Esa., GREYMOUTH.
FELIX CAMPBELL, Esa., "
T. O'DRISCOLL, Esa., " T. O'DRISCOLL, Esa., TIMARU.
MICHAEL QUINN, Esa., TEMUKA.
T. McLAUGHLIN, Esa., REEFTON. P. BUTLER, Esq., J. M. LONARGAN, Esq., CHRISTCHURCH. JAMES B. SCANLAN, Esq., MILTON.

MICHAEL TYNAN, Esa., OUTRAM. (With power to add to their number.)

Bankers:

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, DUNEDIN.

Solicitors:

MESSES. CALLAN & GALLAWAY.

LTHOUGH the "TABLET" Newspaper has been in existence now 15 years and has been in every respect a great success, it has not yet acquired (what is an essential to every newspaper) its own Printing Press. An opportunity now presents itself of supplying this want. One of the two partners of the Firm of Jolly, Old Country, the Firm have offered their property on such advantageous terms that it is thought the opportunity of purchasing the same should not be less. purchasing the same should not be lost.

An agreement, therefore, dated the 26th May, 1886, has been entered into with David Smith Jolly and Connor (the members of the said Firm) for the purchase of the said property.

This Company is formed to adopt the said agreement and carry on and extend the business of the present "New Zealand Tablet" Company, Limited, and the above-mentioned printing business of Jolly, Connor & Co.

When it is mentioned that the present "Tablet" Company has been paying regularly, for the last 10 years, a dividend of Lio per cent, per annum, pathing further need be said of its success.

When it is mentioned that the present "TABLET" COMPANY has been paying regularly, or the last of fro per cent. per annum, nothing further need be said of its success.

JOLLY, CONNOR & Co. have been equally successful in their business, having commenced with a capital of £500 in 1878. Their capital now amounts to about £2000, and an examination of their books has shown that their drawings out of the business during the last three years have averaged £700 per annum—£7 per week each.

The said Firm's property consists of valuable leasehold premises in the Octagon, Dunedin, Printing Machinery, Type, Plant, Stock and Goodwill of the said Firm.

The leasehold comprises large handsome and substantially-built premises occupying a commanding and

The leasehold comprises large, handsome, and substantially-built premises occupying a commanding and

central position in the Octagon.

The lease is drawn on the lines of the Dunedin Corporation leases, and provides for either renewal or full valuation at end of term. Portions of the building are let for shops and other purposes. It is taken over for the sum of £1450, but £1150 of this amount is held on mortgage and will not be payable by the Company for years. Allowing interest at £8 per cent. per annum on this amount of £1450, with ground rent and other outgoings, the building is bringing in at present a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about £60 per annum.

The remainder of the said property of the said Firm (excepting the goodwill, for which only a nomina sum is paid) is taken over at valuation

sum is paid) is taken over at valuation.

One of the said Firm, Mr. J. J. Connor, will act as Manager of the said Printing business, on terms to be agreed upon, and Mr. John Murray will continue to act as Manager of the commercial part of the "Tablet" Newspaper.

MR. CONNOR has also agreed to take the whole of his share of the purchase money in shares in the Company, thus testifying to his belief in its future success.

The other member, MR. D. S. Jolly, binds himself not to start business as a Printer in Dunedin or

Suburbs for a term of seven years.

Every application for Shares will be duly considered, but if no allotment be made the deposit will be reduction of the amount of the amount to a less number be alloted than applied for the surplus portion of the deposit will go in reduction of the amount to be paid on allotment.

The capital of the present "New Zealand Tablet" Company, Limited, is £735, divided into 735 shares of £1 each. The holder of each of these shares will be alloted two shares in this Company, thus making 1470 shares to be alloted to the shareholders in the present "New Zealand Tablet" Company, Limited, for which there will be paid in cash to this Company out of the proceeds of the assets of the present Company the sum of £1470; and the balance of the said proceeds will be divided pro rata amongst the said 735 shareholders, thus placing the shareholders of the present Company and the new shareholders on the same footing. Company and the new shareholders on the same footing.

BE NOT ASHAMED OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, OR OF IRRLAND.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal, May 1.)

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, in reply to an address presented to him as Archbishop of Sydney, on Sunday last, by the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, delivered a speech remarkable for power, pathos, and patriotism. The Cardinal evidently attached more than ordinary importance to the ceremony, and in his reply his Eminence spoke at unusual length, and with an eloquence and force which moved the large assemblage to intense enthusiasm. It is generally admitted that no finer or abler speech of the kind has ever been delivered in Sydney, and by many his Eminence's deliverance on this occasion is regarded as unquestionably his best and most popular effort. Nothing could be more hearty or more enthusiastically demonstrative than the reception of the speech on Sunday. The applause commenced after the very first sentence, and yelgrees it increased in warmth and vigour till the hall rang and echoed with cheers and plaudits. The concluding portions of the address, in which his Eminence spoke so beautifully and so touchingly of Ireland, elicited loud and thrilling cheers, which were again and again repeated.

and again repeated.

His Eminence, after acknowledging the enthusiastic applause with which his rising to address the assemblage was greeted, said:— Gentlemen of the Ribernian Society,-I rejoice to be amongst you this afternoon, devoted as you are to works of beneficence and religion, and it affords me sincerest pleasure to receive from you this beautiful address expressive of filial affection and replete with sentiments every way worthy of your society. (Applause.) At the present day an immense energy is displayed throughout the world in working out schemes of pleasure or industry or commerce by thousands of associations and societies and syndicates, with every variety of means and every variety of purpose. The Church rejoices when she, too, sees her sons variety of purpose. The Church rejoices when she, too, sees her sons linked together in hallowed associations, not wasting their energies in mere trifles of the passing hour, nor restricting them to purposes which cannot rise above this earth, but in a spirit of Christian philanthropy directing them to the highest aims, purified, elevated, ennobled and sanctified by religion. (Applause.) Such is your Catholic Hibernian Society, and by continuing loyal to the spirit of its rules you will very soon find by experience that it will have contributed not a little to bring manifold blessings to your families and to make yourelf such as the Church wishes you to be, thoroughly religious, honest, intelligent, earnest and practical Christian men. (Applause.) Your society is Catholic. Be not ashamed of the Catholic Church, (Applause.) She is the depository of Christian truth. She it is who for 18 centuries has enlightened the world's darkness and purified the world's corruption. She alone has preserved to man the blessings world's corruption. She alone has preserved to man the blessings and consolations and strengthening graces of the Christian religion, and she has covered the earth with the fruits of civilisation, learning, and holiness. (Applause,) Be not ashamed of the Catholic Church. She is the watchful guardian of the inspired writings. Every inquiring mind to-day must repeat what St. Augustine said of old, "If I receive the Gospel of Christ it is through the authoritative teaching of the Catholic Church." (Great applause.) She a one fulfils the prophet's words: "From the rising of the sun to the going my name is great among the nations, and in every place there is excrifice, and there is offered to my name a clean oblation, for my name is great among the nations saith the Lord of Hosts." (Applause.) Amid the shifting scenes of Empires and nations which the history Amid the shifting scenes of Empires and nations which the history of this world presents, she stands resplendent by her faith and works. (Applause.) Her devoted sons have never ceased to rank among the foremost in every ennobling pursuit of charity or science. In her pure atmosphere the truths of philosophy and the discoveries of the human mind have been preserved incorruptible and unshaken. (Applause,) If science and letters and the fine arts adorn the world to-day, the world is indebted for it to the Catholic Charch. All the to-day, the world is indebted for it to the Catholic Charch. All the great languages of civilised nations have been matured under her fostering care; the French with its grace and delicacy, the Italian with its soffness and sweetness, the Spanish with its stern dignity, the English and German with their strength and richness. (Applause.) The Catholic Church is "the city of the great King." (Psalms 47.) Around her divinely strengthened belwarks the powers and the passions of this world have ever surged in vain. Wicked men with words of blasphemy upon their lips, and with the hatred begotten of anostacy in their hearts, have never ceased to devise vain gotten of apostacy in their hearts, have never ceased to devise vain things against her, but He who sitteth in the heavens hath mocked them, the Lord hath derided them, and the promise made by God them, the Lord hash derided them, and the promise made by God has been fulfilled in her. (Great applause.) "No weapon forged against Thee shall prosper; and every tongue that resisteth Thee in judgment Thou shalt condemn." (Isaiah 54.) It was of old that nothing greater, nothing wiser, nothing more glorious than Imperial Bome had ever arisen upon earth, and yet, like all other human things, Rome with the accumulated glories of ancient civilisation was swept away; and so complete was its destruction that for a time the very ruins of the capital of the Pagan world were absolutely deserted: deserted :-

Quenched is the golden statue's ray;
The breath of Heaven hath swept away
What toiling earth had piled;
Scattering wise heart and crafty hand
As breezes strew on ocean's strand
The fabrics of a child,"

Amid the universal shipwreck the Catholic Church remained unharmed. She continued to be an ark of salvation, not for the conquered only, but also for the conquerors. (Enthusiastic applause.) Every human society contains within itself the seed of corruption and the germ of ultimate decay. The Catholic Church alone has the seal of immorality upon her brow. (Cheers). A special Providence ever guides her in her course. She has come from God, and it is her destiny to lead men to God. She is not identified with any form of human government. She witnessess the growth and decay of empires and kingdoms and republics, and amid all their changes

and vicissitudes the remains unchanged. With all the boasted and vicisaiteds the remains unchanged. With all the boards progress of science in modern times and the advancement of learning and the deifying of material power, is the Church broken down or weakened, or decaying? No! Never did she stand before the world arrayed in greater moral dignity than at the present time—(checry)—and never was it more manifest that every discovery in the pursult of truth can only serve to add radiance to her earthly crown, vigour of truth can only serve to add radiance to her earthly crown, vigour to her strength, beauty to her comeliness. (Renewed cheering.) Be not ashamed of the Catholic Church. (Cheers.) She alone displays to the world that peerless unity with which Christ endowed His Church. Her children are not tossed about by every wind of false doctrine. They hold the same doctrines of Divine faith, and false doctrine. They hold the same doctrines of Divine faith, and obey the same spiritual authority on the Rocky Mountains and in Vienna, in London and in Rome, in the depths of China and in Sydney. (Applause.) Like the sun in the firmament, she diffuses thoughout the world the same rays of Divine truth, and imparta the blessings of heaven to all who are gathered within her saving fold. She alone has been clothed with holiness, as with the golden garment of her betrothal by her Divine spouse. All the saints have been her children. Within her wide domain the heavenly resters of charity and mercy have never ceased to flow. (Applause.) have been her children. Within her wide domain the heavenly waters of charity and mercy have never ceased to flow. (Applause.) Those who are outside her fold dig for themselves cisterns, but they are broken cisterns that cannot contain the life-giving waters of redemption. She alone leads us back to the apostolic age, and unites the faithful of to-day with the Bock of Peter, upon which our Blessed Lord built His Church. (Applause.) For more than 1800 years her Pontiffs, have succeeded to Pontiffs, teaching with an authority derived not from earth but from heaven, fearlessly rebuking a sinful world and inheriting the spiritual power and privileges authority derived not from earth but from heaven, fearlessly rebuking a sinful world and inheriting the spiritual power and privileges of the first Vicar of Christ. (Cheers.) She saw the commencement of all the governments and sects that now exist in the world. She shall see the end of them all. (cheers.) She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot in Britain. She will be found flourishing in undiminished vigour when She will be found flourishing in indiminished vigour when the sun shall have set on this greatest of the world's empires. (Renewed cheers.) She alone is truly Catholic, Armed with a divine commission, she teaches all nations. She goes forth "into the whole world and teaches the Gospel" to every tribe and every tongue, The sun never sets on her widespread spiritual dominion. She is literally everywhere. (Applause.) At the present day she numbers more than 200,000,000, who receive the the present day she numbers more than 200,000,000, who receive the lessons of divine truth from her lips. (Cheers.) You will meet with her, not only in every civilized land, but at the remotest sources of the Amazon, the Mississippi, and the St. Laurence, among the most savage tribes of South America, on the borders of the Caspian Sea, in the forests of India on the burning sands of Africa, in Siberna and China and Japan, everywhere you will meet with her, everywhere leading souls to God, everywhere bearing, imprinted upon her hallowed brow, the seal of neaven as the bride of the Lamb. (Prolonged cheering.) Your society is Catholic, and I have told you not to be ashamed of the Catholic Church. (Applause.) But again, your cheering.) ashamed of cheering.) Your society is Catholic, and I have told you not to be ashamed of the Catholic Church. (Applause.) But again, your society is Hibernian, and I must add, he not ashamed of Ireland. (Great cheering.) That land of the West is fair indeed among the nations. Nature, spreading out her richest gifts with no stinted hand, has given to her noble harbours, majestic rivers, a genial soil. Erin's hills are green, her fields luxuriant, her climate mild. Her people are wise, her daughters are her pride, her sons are brave. Her provide a great breather a melody reculiarly in own people are wise, her daughters are her pride, her sons are brave. Her music, so sad and yet so sweet, breathes a melody peculiarly its own. Love of country is the birthright of her children, a patriotism which time cannot child and which seems only to gain strength by distance from the land which they love. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Be not ashamed of Ireland. (Cheers.) In the history of the Church there is perhaps no picture more beautiful than that which Ireland's early ages present. Her schools, her sanctuaries, her monasteries were the pride of Europe, the joy of Christendom. Pure as the refreshing waters of her holy wells was the faith and the Christian life of her children. (Applause.) The prophetic words of Isaias were fulfilled in her—"The land that was desolate and impassable was glad, and the wilderness rejoiced and flourished like the lily; then did it bud forth and blossom and rejoice with joy and praise." (Cheers.) Her sons went forth with a heroism which has never been surpassed to renew in the fairest countries of Europe that Christian civilisation which in the fairest countries of Europe that Christian civilisation which had been swept away by the barbarian invasions as by the tempests of a raging sea. (Applause.) If the ruthless parbarian was chapted into a Christian man, if the foundations were laid of that grand civilisation which for centuries diffused over the fairest regions of Europe the blooders of the regions of Europe the blooders of the regions of the region of the regions of the regions of the regions of the regions of civilisation which for centuries diffused over the fairest regions of Europe the blessings of peace and piety, of true charity and religion, it was mainly the work of Irishmen. (Applause.) Their names are to this day cherished in Germany and France, throughout Belgium and Switzerland. (Applause.) Churches enshrined their relics on the banks of the Danube and the Rhine. Pitgrims flocked to their sanctuaries in the depths of the Black Forest and in the silent recesses of the Alps. Even the slopes of the Apennines and to olive groves of Toronto, and the vine-clad hills of Florence resound to the praises of the sainted missionaries from Brin. (Cheera.) Nor was the praises of the sainted missionaries from Brin. (Cheers.) Nor was the sister island less indebted to her heroic sons. When the natives of Caledonia were as yet unenlightened by the rays of divine faith it of Caledonia were as yet unenlightened by the rays of divine faith it was St. Columba and his brother missionaries that gave them the rudiments of Christian civilisation and religion. (Hear, hear.) When the Saxons fell away from the teaching of St. Augustine of Canterbury, it was Adan and his associates from the island of saints that renewed amongst them the light and life of the Divine truth and grace. (Applause.) Centuries rolled on. Lawless bands of seafaring mailciad marauders overran England and a great part of Northern Europe. They failed to conquer Ireland, for her sons have ever proved themselves as brave in the battle-field as they were heroic in their piety. (Great applause.) Again, for three centuries heroic in their piety. (Great applause.) Again, for three centuries heresy left nothing undone to crush out the religious belief of her people. This was indeed a season of dreary winter, a blighting and withering winter, a winter of ruins, a winter of tempests, a winter of tears. And yet the Faith did not die out. Other nations more favoured with the wealth and power of this world bent before the storm. But in Ireland it was not so. (Applause.) The same heroism

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that guarded her shores against the Danes gnarded the hearts of her children against the assaults of heresy. The more violently the 1 impests raged, the deeper did the sacred tree of divine faith strike impests raged, the deeper did the sacred tree of divine faith strike its roots in the affections of her sons, and Erin won from Christendom a peerless anreola as the martyr nation of holy Church. (Applause.) Be not ashamed of Ireland. (Cheers.) The winter is already passed, the springtime is come—(immense cheering)—the sunshine and the smile of summer 's already upon the green fields of Erin. (Renewed cheering.) Ad bressing you on this great Easter festival, may I not recall to mind that our Divine Lord lay three day's entembed in the sepulches and green again glarious and immertal? may I not recan to mind that our Divine Lord lay three days entombed in the sepulchre and arose again glorious and immortal? So does the Church of Christ, after being hidden in the recesses of the bogs and mountains of Ireland for three centuries, come forth in the bogs and mountains of Ireland for three centuries, come forth in our days renewed in life and vigour and arrayed in the comeliness of ber early years to partake of the glory and triumph of the resurrection. (Cheers.) This glorious victory is given to Ireland to reward the fidelity of her people. Look through the annals of her Church. You will find no other people more truly Christian, more truly Catholic. Amid every trial their fidelity to religion has been inviolate and unstained. Her inheritance of sorrow only serves to enhance the merit of her spiritual triumphs. But if bright and peerless is this aureola of Ireland's faith to-day, we must never forget that we are indebted for it to the heroism with which our fathers sustained the unparalleled sorrows and sufferings of a prolonged martyrdom. (Cheers.) But it is not the Church alone in Ireland that has arisen from the tomb. Her national spirit, too, has been revived—(cheers)—and Ireland stands before the nations of Christendom to-day arrayed in a moral force against which the enemies of justice struggle in vain, and asserting her national enemies of justice struggle in vain, and asserting her national rights in the calm dispassionate accents of freedom, and demanding constitutional independence as her inalienable birthright. (Great cheering.) At no distant day the great statesman who now holds cheering.) At no distant day the great statesman who now notes the helm of Empire will, by granting this legislative independence, add another to the unfading laurels which he has already won in dealing justice to the Irish people—(cheers)—and this legislative dealing justice to the Irish people—(cheers)—and this legislative freedom will be the crowning triumph of the peaceful struggle for justice which Ireland's sons, through good report and evil report, have carried on for centuries. (Prolonged cheering.) We hail with joy the rising sun of this new era of prosperity and peace; its rays shall soon bathe with glory the emerald gem of the western world—(cheers)—and reflected upon many distant lands shall bring consolation and gladness to the sea-divided sons of Ireland. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) And here I may be permitted to adopt the words with which the immortal leader of the Irish people (O'Connell) congratulated his countrymen on their first great victory of emancipation: "The men of Erin know that the only hasis of liberty is religion. They have triumphed because the voice they raised on behalf of their country had raised itself in prayer to God. Songs of liberty may now make themselves heard throughout our country, whose sounds will travel through hill and valley with voice of thunder, and be wafted along the courses of the rivers and streams proclaiming far and wide that Ireland at length is free." (Great cheering.) Go on their country with search with the structure with the course of the course with the rivers and streams proclaiming far and wide that Ireland at length is free." (Great cheering.) Go on, then, gentlemen; pursue with courage and perseverance, and earnestness the course of beneficence on which you have entered. Let religion and virtue guide your steps. (Applause.) Fear not those enemies who, here as in the Home countries, persistently heap obloquy on everything that is just and honourable and good. Combat them only by the weapons of forbearance and charity—(applause)—for the golden words of St. John Dearance and charity—(approve)—for the golden words of St. John Chrysostom should never be forgotten, "Christians are not to overthrow error by the use of violence or constant, but by persuasion, instruction, love and charity." (Enthusiastic and long-continued

THE REV. FATHER CAREW, S.M., ON IRELAND.

(From our Greymouth correspondent.)

June 3, 1886. Following is a verbatim report of the appeal made by the Rev. Father Carew, on behalf of the Greymouth branch of the Irish National League, to which I briefly alluded in my communication of

I am asked by the members of the Irish National League to recommend their cause to you for greater assistance, and I feel a very great pleasure in doing so. I need not tell you that their cause is a good one. It has the approval of all the Irish bishops and priests, and of Irishmen all over the world, and in fact of all liberal-minded men. or frienden an over the world, and in fact of an inceral minded men. It meets with disapproval only from Ireland's enemies. The unpatriotic man may say, "I have long since left my native land, and I fail to see what claims she can have on me now. I expect no benefit from her, and why am I to be importuned to assist a cause that is not only profitless to me, but when the fact of my doing so may deprive me of the confidence and esteem of my neighbours—men of other nation dities." The Irishman who speaks so betrays a men of other nation intres. In a frishman who speaks so betrays a considerable amount of selfishnes, and a great ignorance of Christian considerable amount of selfishnes, and a great ignorance of Unristian et ile. There are certain obligations that a man can never shake off no matter to what country he emigrates. These are threefold, namely that he is, firstly, to love God above all things; secondly, his parents; and, thirdly, his native land. And these obligations follow him, it justiers not to what country he emigrates. He may go to the extremes of the earth, but God has still the same dominion over him, and his travelling havened the suce does not emancinate him from fremes of the earth, but God has still the same dominion over him, and his travelling beyond the seas does not emancipate him from the obedience to God. In like manner, our parents after God, the authors of our being, have always a claim on is. The immense oceans between them and is do not sever the bonds of that claim, and when the parent is oppressed by supreme indigence, God's laws demired of the child that he should assist his parents in preference to the fulfilment of any other eartily collection. God demands that the love of country should hold the third place in the Christian heart. We are bound to love our native land not merely from self-ment, but because it is the will of God, not negatively only, but in ment, but because it is tue will of God, not negatively only, but in

deed and in truth. And thus is our natural love of country perfected deed and in truth. And thus is our natural love of country percented by religion. Hence he is a hero in the eyes of God and man who lays down his life in the honourable defence of his country. If so much is not asked of us, less will have its meed of reward. When he had a state of six not asked by the Irishman, then can refuse the trifle of sixpence per month asked by the National League to assist his country through her present difficulties?
"If such there be, go mark him well." He has no love for his native "If such there be, go mark him well." He has no love for his native land. Our poor country is now in the sad condition of the man mentioned in the Scriptures who went from Jerusalem to Jericho, and on his way, fell amongst thieves and robbers. They not only robbed him of his money, but used their daggers freely on him, and left him insensible on the road side, giving out his heart's blood. The cruel-hearted an i uncharitable passed him by. The good Samaritan came at length to his assistance. He poured oil and wine into his wounds to staunch and heal them. He conveyed him to the nearest inn, where he paid his expenses till recovery. Our native land has for centuries been in the sad condition of this poor man. She fell amongst thieves and robbers. They have outraged her in land has for centuries been in the sad condition of this poor man. She fell amongst thieves and robbers. They have outraged her in every sense and inflicted wrongs on her that are unequalled for atrocity in the annals of the world. Long has she lain on the road-side of neglect. Not, indeed, that good Samaritans were wanting to render assistance, but because the robbers who ruined her slaughtered them also. But a new day is dayning on up the time of Godda monor them also. But a new day is dawning on us, the time of God's mercy is coming round; our best friends seem to be in the majority in the British Parliament. But it is because the good Samaritan of divine appointment has passed down the road. And he is Mr. Parnell and his noble band Seeing our afflicted country pouring out its heart's blood through its many gaping wounds, of famine, of misgovernment of all sorts, of evictions, of emigration, and of thousands of others, his great heart is touched, and he is pouring into her wounds the balsam of healing o'ntment. His cause is truly a noble one; all good men approve of it. Let, us then, the children of Erin in this far-off land, not forget the place that gave us birth—"The Emerald Gem of the western world." Let us love her indeed and in truth, and let us bear a hand with the good Samaritan in redressing her wrongs and in healing her wounds. them also. But a new day is dawning on us, the time of God's mercy and in healing her wounds.

PROFESSION AT ST. MARY'S, HOKITIKA.

(West Coast Times, May 19.)

(West Coast Times, May 19.)

AT eight o'clock yesterday morning a numerous congregation assembled at St. Mary's chapel to witness a most solemn ceremony in the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, at which four of the sisters of the convent.—Sisters Mary Ignatius, Mary Xavier, Mary Gertrude, and Mary Ita, who had already been received, exchanged the white veil for the black, in token that they had renounced the world and given up the remainder of their lives to the white veil for the black, in token that they had renounced the vanities of the world and given up the remainder of their lives to perfect self-sacrifice and never-ending charity. On entering the church it was impossible to avoid becoming impressed with the air of church it was impossible to avoid becoming impressed with the air of solemnity which seemed to permeate the very atmosphere. The flowers on the glittering altars, the burning candles, the four suggestive prie-dieus ranged in front of the altar, the black veils visible in a basket on a side table, and a hundred and one preparations for a great event—all these objects upon which the eye, turn what way it would, was continually falling only served to increase and intensify this feature. The to the strake of a gast this feature, was permitted to would, was continually falling only served to increase and intensify this feeling. Up to the strike of eight this feeling was permitted to hold fall sway, as beyond the sundued noise occasioned by the entrance of some of the members of the congregation the silence was nubroken. But when the hour struck the doors of the church were flung open, the organ pealed out the 12ni Creator, and a procession of little girls in blue and white, the colours of the Virgin, headed by the Rev. Mother, and followed by the cross-bearer of the Sister-hood, the novices in white veils and the sisters attendant most them hood, the novices in white veils and the sisters attendant upon them bearing lighted candles, filed slowly up the nave of the church, until, arrived at the altar rails, it divided into two, one part going to the right and the other to the left,—the four immediately concerned in the ceremony, kneeling reverently in their places before the high altar. Simultaneous with this movement, a side door opened and his Lordship, Bishop Redwood, in cope and mitre, praceded by an acolyte bearing the crozier and followed by five of his clergy, amongst whom were Revs. Father Martin, Walshe, and Ahearn, came forward and took his stand in front of the altar, the Ahearn, came forward and took his stand in front of the altar, the clergy grouping themselves round about him. At this moment the sun, which had been struggling with the morning mists, shone out and added a wonderful charm to the scene. Right over the altar, the stained glass representation of the crucifixion assumed a reality which was absolutely startling and in wonderful harmony with the time, the place, and the occasion. After some time spent in prayer, his Lordship taking up his stand on the step of the altar, addressed a special sermon to the Sisters about to take the vow.—He took for his text the 19th chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew. took for his text the 19th chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, beginning at the 27th verse In glowing language he depicted the special advantages held out to those who were prepared, in the words of the text, to forsake 'houses or brettren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands," for the sake of Christ. He reminded the congregation that those who were now about to yield feminded the congregation that those who were now about to yield themselves wholly up to God were sacred to God henceforth, and for any one to harm them or for themselves to commit any grave acts contrary to the rules of their Order, would be an act of sacrilege. He showed how fitting it was that the reward should be in proportion to the completeness of the sacrifice. Henceforth it would be their duty to yield complete obedience to the will of God,—visit the sick the destines and shondard. Go forth into places and their duty to yield complete obedience to the will of God,—visit the sick, the destitute and abandoned; go forth into places and commune with and even love, people most abhorient to their natures. "The sacrifice," concluded the Bishop, "must be complete," and he brought an eloquent and powerful address to a close by congratulating the novices upon having, after a long and severe trial of themselves, absent to busy the sources of Christ.

selves, elected to become the spouser of Christ.

After the sermon Holy Communion was received by the four novi s, each of whom was escorted to and from her place by two

Sisters who walked one on either side of her.

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T. KEARNEY, Proprietor.

LD CLUB LIVERY & BAIT STABLES,

> MACLAGGAN STREET, (Opposite the Arcade), DUNEDIN.

THOMAS POWER ... Proprietor.

Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for Hire.

IMON BROTHERS.

SEE New Goods

BY latest direct steamers.

ARGEST choice in the city.

UR " Beehive " Boots still excel all others.

DETERMINED to retain Reputafor best value in the city.

SIMON BROTHERS.

GEORGE Street (near Octagon.)

Then came the eventful moment of the morning (at least to four, a morning which will never present itself again,) The Bishop now sat on a chair in front of the altar ready to perform the last act. Rising from the pric-dicus, each novice, again supported on either side by her Sisters, moved slowly up the alter steps and knelt before the Bishop to declare her vow in a tone of voice which sounded resolute and clear. The act of changing the veils was done very simply and quietly; the black veil was thrown over the white, and the fastenings of the latter having been undone it was withdrawn under cover ings of the latter having been undone it was withdrawn under cover of the former. It seemed singularly appropriate that upon the completion of the vow, the organ and choir should burst out into a passionate chorus of triumph, being intended to graphically represent the heralding by the angels of a life won to heaven. This was the turning point in the ceremony, the music from this moment assumed a jubilant triumphant tone, and amongst the congregation a feeling of relief, if not of exultation, seemed to follow the hush and awe of a quarter of an hour before. Then came the Benediction, after which the procession filed out in the same order in which it had entered, with this difference only, that there were no looger four white veils.

Thus ended a ceremony which will be long remembered by

Thus ended a ceremony which will be long remembered by those who have witnessed it for the first time. In conclusion, we feel bound to say that the solos, the choruses and the organ playing by the Sisters were beyond praise, and when this excellence was united to the music of the most eminent composers, the effect was that realised by Milton when he wrote,

"Lap me in soft Lydian airs,

Wedded to immortal verse-

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 7, 1886.

The railway pervades us like a pleasant dream—needless to say, I refer to the Midland. Every item of news that comes to us about it at present falls like a sugar plum on the public palate. The new conditions of the contract, the Enabling Bill required to give them effect, the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Scott the delegate, the promptitude of the Agent-general and the Government, the exertions of the League, and the exhaustiveness of the League pamphlet—all these things are in our mouths and minds, from morning till night. The intelligence that the Canterbury Nelson and Westland members The intelligence that the Canterbury, Nelson, and Westland members intend to make common cause with the Government until the Enabling Bill is passed, is much to our taste. The division list on that motion, which gives a solid block of 25 to these members, shows that motion, which gives a solid block of 25 to these members, shows that there is something in the report of their firm intention. The collapse of opposition in Parliament makes the Enabling Bill sure, and the deposit of the £5000 of the Canterbury Company makes the contract safe. The preference for the company to proceed by debentures, having itself only half a million of share capital, is satisfactory, inasmuch as that method involves a less squeezing of profits out of the country, and last not least, the immediate selection of the lands of the company reduces the admixture of the professivable

lands of the company reduces the admixture of the undesirable (inseparable from all syndicates) to a minimum.

The southerly gales of the last week have made our Northern steamers late, and the late disasters on the Australian coast and our own have made our travelling public fearful. Fears were entertained for the safety of the Kaikoura, Rotorua, and Hinemoa, all of which, own have made our travening public learnt. Fears were entertained for the safety of the Kaikoura, Rotorua, and Hinemoa, all of which, putting out from Wellington on Friday, were overdue at Lyttelton on Saturday. The sea outside was one of the heaviest ever experienced. The Kaikoura, having a tremendous length and great power, as is natural in a vessel which can maintain an average of 14 knots on the Home voyage, arrived about four in the afternoon of Saturday. The Rotorua got down five hours later, after threshing against a tremendous head sea for thirty hours, and the Hinemoa turned up on Sunday, having spent Friday night comfortably in Worser Bay, under the lee of Cape Terawhiti. The Rotorua is the same vessel which about a fortnight ago was compelled, in a similar storm, to run under the shelter of Cape Campbell on the run up to Wellington. It is not generally known that the Te Anau on the vellington. It is not generally known that the Te Anau on Kapier. She had passed Cape Palliser, and, while making for the Wellington Heads, found herself off Cape Campbell, pretty near the lighthouse. Instead of remaining quietly under the lee of that headland, as the Rotorua did, Captain M'Intosh made for Wellington, and was a second time unable to find the entrance, and made Cape Palliser on the other side, which was for a time mistaken for Cape Terawhiti. the other side, which was for a time mistaken for Cape Terawhiti. Such are the perils which those encounter who go down to the sea in

Our Volunteer force has been reduced by the disbandment of the Woolston rifles, a proceeding that looks unpatriotic on the face of it. But there is no want of patriotism. The corps was got up during the war scare as an honorary corps; though honorary it did good work with number one battalion for many months. In consequence of its desire to be placed on the same footing as its fellow-companies of the battalion, misunderstandings along Approximately and the thing and understandings alose. Angry correspondence followed, the thing got into the newspapers, the fatal stage of publication was reached, and things got from bad to worse until the angry company disobeyed the general order to parade on the Queen's Birthday, and was at once disbanded by order of the efficer commanding the district.

The liberality of great a-sociations is something inconceivable.

Inspector Pender's conduct of the famous severed hand case has saved

Inspector Pender's conduct of the famous severed hand case has saved those associations £2400, and they have clubbed together and paid him filten. It is a most unheard of stretch of generosity. As if to show that the generous spirit still survived that tremendous effort, the managers recommended Mr. Pender to the Government as a most deserving efficer. The Government, I hope, will remember in consequence that when Mr. Pender received his well deserved and long delayed promotion 18 months ago, they, with a generosity nearly equal to that of the great associations, forgot all about the salary of the new position. the new position,

Nothing but volcanoes and subterranean eruptions goes down with us now. The terrible calamity of last Thursday has set us all thinking of the days when our peningula was a nest of volcances, Lyttelton Harbour, Pigeon Bay, Akaroa and a dozen other craters in wild commotion. Traditions, myths, legends, and fables of the Maori time are current from mouth to mouth, theories learned and unlearned form the staple of conversation, and in some quarters the talk borders on the spiritual. In relation to the last, you have probably observed that in the earlier account of the Tarawera catastrophe, mention was made of the appearance of what the Maoris were pleased to call the "Taipo cance," what we should style a phantom cance, after the manner of the novelist who immortalised the great Vander Decken. The story was that about the time of some disturbances in the waters of Lake Tarawera, a party of tourists and Maoris on their way by cance to Rotomahana saw a large cance paddled by Maoris in the ancient fashion, nearly parallel with them on the waters of Lake Tarawera. The strange cance was one of those with raised stern like the ordinary war cance, the rowers in the tourist boat hailed, but without effect. There was no disturbance of the atmosphere, the air being clear, the The terrible calamity of last Thursday has set us all with us now. There was no disturbance of the atmosphere, the air being clear, the and the sky cloudless, so that there was no possibility of any illusion or reflection from a distance. When the tourist turned towards Rotomahana the stranger kept straight on and was soon lost to sight. When the party returned to Wairoa, it was established by all the Maori and resident European testimony, that no canoe of the fashion seen exists anywhere in the district. Hence the Maori mind was disturbed. "Taipo canoe" they concluded, and remarking the cartain disturbances which had been lately taking place there. the fashion seen exists anywhere in the district. Hence the Maori mind was disturbed. "Taipo canoe" they concluded, and remarking on certain disturbances which had been lately taking place, they observed that the end of the world was at hand. This story was regarded pretty generally as one of the numerous class which gets itself invented unconsciously after all great disasters. But the curious thing about it is that it has received very ample corroboration. The Wellington correspondent of one of our morning papers telegraphed that he has seen some of the tourists who were present, and vouch for every one of the facts I have just put together—the appearance of the canoe, the apparent racing, the silence of the paddlers, the ancient manner of paddling, the absence of any such canoe in the district, the consequent terror of the Natives, the impossibility of optical illusion. Their explanation is that the Tohungas (Maori priests) must have had a canoe of the old fashion stowed away in some taps scrub-hidden inlet for masquerading purposes. But this is a bye-subject, on which I forbear to proceed further. Many in Christchurch aver that they heard the explosions in the small hours of Thursday morning. I am at a loss to know whether this story is as well-founded as, let us say, the Maori belief that the aforesaid canoe was a warning phamtom sent to the doomed hapus as a portent of coming disaster by their departed friends in the great unknown Taipo country. Thipe country.

We are all glad here (by we, I mean the people of Celtic blood) We are all glad here (by we, I mean the people of Celtic blood) to see that an address of sympathy has been cabled to Mr. Gladstone by fifty members of the Legislature. When we first heard that such a thing was in progress, we were inclined to wonder why the thing was not carried through by the majority (50) in the open House as a Parliamentary resolution. But the names having been reviewed, we find the reason: seven out of the fifty signatures are those of Legislative Councillors, consequently a minority of the Lower House signed. The only method open was by private action: The Canterbury contingent is as follows: Hon. W. Reeves, M.L.C., Messrs. Montgomery, Holmes, Ivess, Reese, Steward, Taylor, Turnbull—eight out of a possible 27: six Honourables, and 21 of the other House. You will see the amount of sympathy at a glance among our representations. You will see the amount of sympathy at a glance among our representative men for Ireland and Home Rule of the kind offered by Mr.

The census returns are, to us Canterbury people, a disappointment. Our electorates have gone ahead slowly, as a rule, but a few have retrograded. Districts like Coleridge and Selwyn are among the latter, also Waimate and Timaiu. This demonstrates the depression of the agricultural interest, and, to some extent, the evil to the cause of settlement which has in large holdings.

Kimberley still exercises a fascination for us, greater than ever the West Coast Railway exercised, and the excitement, from all I can see, is increasing.

Take Hop Bitters three times a day, and you will have no doctors bills to pay. That is, if made by American Co. See

Charles Russell, M. P. for Hackney, and former M.P., for Dundalk. General of England since the Reformation. He is an Irishman, born in Newry in 1833, and was educated in Trinity College. The first Roman Catholic Judge since the Reformation was the late Judge Shea, also an Irishman from Kilkenny. Sir James Mathew of the Chancery Judiciary is now a Roman Catholic and of a Tipperary family. The Marquis of Ripon, now First Lord of the Admiralty, was the first Roman Catholic since the Reformation admitted to the Cabinet.

In the Church of St. Francis de Paula, Barcelona, a solemn bapt sm was recently administered to a native of the island of Ceylon, who was formerly a Buddhist priest. He came to Barcelona with a company of Malayan jugglers, to whom he acted as a sort of chaplain. The company gave some public exhibitions, but, not making all the profits that had been expected, they were obliged to return home, the young neophyte, fortuately for himself, being prevented by illness from accompanying them. A pious lady, finding him ill and destitute, took him to her house, where he was visited by members of some charitable societies of the city. Seeing his good natural disposition, they began to tell him of the Christian religion. After his recovery was precured for him with a Cotnole bookbinder, and of his own accord he put himself under instructions with the Jesuit Fathers, whose hampiness it was to finally lead him into the Church. company of Malayan jugglers, to whom he acted as a sort of chaplain. whose happiness it was to finally lead him into the Church.

EW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY Established, 1859.

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(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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With Sub-Offices in every Country Town
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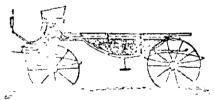
Are granted upon every description of Build
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Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and
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Jas. Elder Brown Tokomairiro ... Lawrence Herbert & Co. ... Walkouaiti E. Davis T. M. Smith Palmeraton L. E. Wilson 0amaru Robert Morton Kakanui Otakia, Henley, and C, H, Morgan Grevtown Naseby Robert Glenn Chas. Beckingsale Otepopo Chas, Colclough Cromwell Wm, M'Connochin St. Bathans ... Clinton James Garden ••• Bremner & Washer Tapanui

Tapanui ... Bremner & Washer This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

JAMES EDGAR, Manager for Otago.



REMOVAL. NOTICE OF WE BEG to notify our customers and Friends generally we have Removed our place of Business to our New Premises (opposite Reid and Gray's, Princes Street South), where we shall be able to execute all orders with punctuality and care. HORDERN, BRAYSHAW, AND WHITE, DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Princes Street South, D U N E D I N.

OHN HISLOP (LATE A. BEVERLY), CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of N.S. Wales, PRINCES STREET.

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

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

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

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Account Bookmaking on the Premises. 42 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

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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

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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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PALLIASSES (full s d) from 11s per pair FLOCK MATTRESSES, do do 25s each

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IRON BEDSTEADS

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Other Goods at equally low prices.

After perusal of the above, and wi the knowledge that they are all of our celebrated superior quality, do not fail to patronize.

THE DUNEDIN IRON AND WOODWARE COMPANY,

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Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinder Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the latest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

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

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Good Paddock Accommodation

MAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

H \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} Would draw special attention to

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Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

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> SIGN WRITER, OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

O CE A N VIEW HOTEL. Corner of

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Spirits, and Ales of the Best Brands. Ball Alley on the premises. One of Alcock's best Billiard Tables. Trams pass the door every few minutes.

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OHNKENNELLY COAL PIT HEATH COAL YARD, RATTRAY STREET WHARF

Greymouth Coal and Coke, Newcastle Coal. Kaitangata Coal Green Island Coal,

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

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FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EX-HIBITION.

ANTED KNOWN—That Thom-VV son and Co., Cordial and Liqueur Manuacturers, are the only firm in New Zealand who were awarded First Prize for Ginger Wine.

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They also make liberal advances on PRO-DUCE of any kind placed in their hands for shipment to Britain, Australia or other markets.

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READ'S DOG'S HEAD READ'S DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING ALE AND STOUT in Quarts and Pints (Champagne

Bottles), specially brewed by Bass and Guinness for Read Brothers, matured and bottled in perfect condition.

The winter supplies of Stout now landing in prime order.

Silverlight Kerosene, 150 test, finest imported

white, pure, and brilliant.
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Paraffine Candles, plain, fluted, and coloured.
Considering weight and quality,

cheapest in market.

Crushed Loaf Cube, Granulated and Mauritius Sugar.

Mill Stones, Silk, and Mill Bills.

Mill Stones, Silk, and Mill Bills.

Teas, Cocoa, Orange and Lemon Peel, Wines,
Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Oilmen's Stores, Lobsters, Brooms, Cornflour, Tea Paper, Vinegar, Treacle and
Syrup, St. Mungo Soap, Powder, Roofing Felt, Milner's Safes & Boxes, Perfrager, St. fumery, etc. High street, 28th May, 1885.

AMES MOWAT,

TAILOR AND IMPORTER,

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

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INTENDING ASSURERS in any Foreign or other Company, before giving their proposals, are earnestly requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will place bona fide Applicants in the possession of facts of which they would probably otherwise which they would probably otherwise remain in ignorance until TOO LATE.

Address MURRAY ASTON,
Special Representative,
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FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY.

DAWSON begs to announce to D. 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 during 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 Conpon and send it along with the order.

N.Z. TABLET COUPON.

I hereby bind myself to send an English Lever Watch and an Aluminum Gold Chain on receipt of this and P.O. Order for £4 4s, as advertised.
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The small Coal, or Nuts, is also now procurable from every Coal Merchant in Town

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

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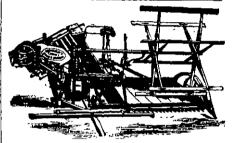
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Lengths. Bricks, Pipes and Tiles always on hand.

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D U N E D I N.
Wind Mills made of any size, suitable
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Good Accommodation for Boarders. ate Rooms for Families. Good Stabling, with Loose Box accommodation.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS, Established . 1865.

Α Ţ M Ю STONE MASON & SCULPTOR, Princes Street South, Dunedin.

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

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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PLUMBER, GASFITTER, TINSMITH & BELLHANGER,
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GAS AND WATER LAID ON.

Hot Water Apparatus Fixed.

Electric Bells and Telephones erected.

Estimates given, and work satisfactorily completed for residents in any part of Marl-

G. AND Т. YOUNG,

Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers.

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

the Continent.

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

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James GIBSON AND VOGEL STREFT,

e made extensive preparations to meet Winter's trade effectually. We now Have deliver

Best Green Island Coal ... 168 Walton Park Coal 18s Kaitangata Nuts 18s • • • Kaitangata Coal 265 ••• Shag Point Coal 26e ... Newcastle Coal Bluff Gravel 5s per Bag.

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J. JAMISON and CO. have Removed to more commodious and less expensive premises, No.

178 PRINCES STREET SOUTH where they will be enabled to produce their hitherto well-known
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Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhea, and cholera

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