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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A NOTE OF SECULARISM.

THE following incident relative to the unfortunate township of Wairoa will have a special interest at the present time. It will further serve as a warning to our secularist apostles that a certain use of theology is not so completely suppressed by their godless system as might seem desirable. Sir Robert Stout, particularly, who has done so much towards abolishing all belief in a future world, and who above all has been a chief opponent of every idea connected with a nether region and a perfect extinguisher of "old Nick," should give attention to this matter and introduce something or another that may make the generations whose patron and model he essays to be somewhat less Christian in their turn of mind.—Perhaps, however, so long as it is a wrong use of Christianity that the teaching of secularism brings into prominence, the matter may not be inconsistent with the designs of the secularist apostles.—Baron Hübnér, then, in his recently-published work "Through the British Empire," writes as follows concerning the unfortunate Wairoa, unfortunate in more ways than one, as it may appear:—"We pass by the school just as the children are coming out. It is one of that class of schools, established and maintained at the cost of the Colonial Government, and called in England 'undenominational,' from which religious instruction is excluded. 'Inside these walls,' says my companion to me, 'the children never hear even the name of God uttered.' At this moment one of the tattooed scholars comes up to me with an insolent air and asks for money. As I pass on without noticing him, he runs off crying 'God—you!' Evidently these charming boys are not left in ignorance of the name of God."

AS we are continually told that secular instruction alone serves to reform society, and that as secular schools spread crime and immorality must needs diminish—and, indeed if we recollect aright, this stereotyped assertion was repeated once more here in Dunedin last week, the statement made the other day in the Italian Parliament by the Deputy Rosano may prove to the purpose. Italy, our readers will understand, has been now for some quarter of a century in secular hands, and her schools are almost entirely under the care of secular teachers, the enemies of religion—attendance there, as with ourselves, being obligatory. Under these circumstances, says Deputy Rosano, quoting official statistics, juvenile criminals had increased in 1880 by one-third over what they were in 1875 and 1876—amounting to the sum of 22,527. But as to the years 1881 and 1882 the numbers had swelled beyond all measure. This, then, is how figures reply to that stereotyped secularist argument. And where figures can be so handled as to hide their testimony, facts, as we have recently seen in one or two instances, easily and undeniably explain the truth.

A VALUABLE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE following fine rhetorical passage from one of Archdeacon Farrar's sermons in America may be read with advantage, and, although containing a statement or two whose truth or exactness may be questioned, or even resolutely denied, is a very admirable testimony to the work and nature of the Catholic Church:—"Christ died upon the cross; He rose again; He bade the Apostles be his witnesses. Three centuries passed; in the misery of decaying institutions, men were sinking into moral death. Then St Antony, forsaking all, made his home in the lonely deserts, to convince his generation of the infinite value of every human soul. Two more centuries passed, and about A.D. 500, St. Benedict, amid the roar of political confusion, founded, on the principles of toil and prayer, the noble monastic Order to which civilisation owes so deep a debt. Five centuries passed, and in 1073, in an age of pride and violence, Gregory the Seventh maintained the supremacy of the spiritual power over threats and arms. Another century passed; the Church had everywhere triumphed, and in her triumph had lost the sacredness of her simple sincerity. Then about A.D. 1200, amid the

universal lust of power and gold, St. Francis of Assisi made poverty his bride, and St. Dominic revived the dormant forces of the Christian pulpit. Again three centuries passed, and soon after the year 1500, and amid a Church steeped to the lips in sacerdotal greed and moral pollution, the lion voice of Luther shook the world.—What is it that Burns has to tell us about some noble Roman road that ended in "a mire"? Verily, the line has some such ignoble fall that sets out from Christ Himself, and, passing through St. Antony, St. Benedict, Pope St. Gregory the Great, St. Francis, and St. Dominic, ends at last in Dr. Martin Luther.—And as to the doctor's "lion voice"—let the lion roar ever so loudly, is he not after all a mere wild beast, and nothing more?—Had the Church been, as Archdeacon Farrar represents, but as we stontly deny, steeped in pollution, the cleansing to be received by her from one who was himself a mass of filth—and far more hog-like, if we must look for symbols than lion-like—could have been at best but doubtful.—But the exigencies of his condition may excuse the preacher's mistake.—It is, moreover, a good deal to find such a striking recognition made of the great services to the world and to religion of the saints mentioned, and, more especially, we may note with hope the contradiction given to the prevailing non-Catholic notions concerning the work of Pope St. Gregory the Seventh.—On the whole, such acknowledgments, however qualified they may be, as they tend to dethrone falsehood by removing prejudice and provoking inquiry, are to be thankfully and hopefully regarded.

A BRUTAL STATESMAN.

WITH the return of the Tories to power, we know from the mouth of their chief, Lord Salisbury, what Ireland must expect. The veil has been wholly drawn aside, and we not only know that, with the Tories in office, twenty years of coercion may be looked forward to, but we also know of what a nature that system of outrage and violence must be.—Lord Salisbury has not left us in the dark by any means, and by calling, amongst others, on the example of Pitt and Castlereagh, he has completely shown us all that is in his mind.—It is but a little time since Mr. Gladstone openly in the House of Commons confirmed the well-grounded accusation that Pitt was accountable for the rebellion of 1798—that is to say, that in order to promote the Union, he had brought about the detestable doings of the minions of the Government in Ireland, until the endurance of the people had been driven beyond its bounds, and they rose in insurrection and gave the opportunity that had been sought.—A darker blot than that there rests upon the memory of no tyrant who ever trod the earth—not Nero himself, not Pedro the Cruel, not Louis XI., none of the monsters in ancient or modern times, can show a record of infamy that contains a more infamous page.—And an approving reference to that memory may well fill the people against whom it is made with horror and alarm.—The Irish people, then, know what they have to expect in the return of Lord Salisbury to power, and all the patience that they can summon up will be necessary to sustain them against the plagues he has in store for them.

PREPARATORY LIES.

THE Marquis has, moreover, prepared the way for any brutal measures that he may choose to employ. He has well understood the time-honoured policy of giving a bad name before venturing to strike a blow, and has returned with a jocular savageness all his own to the false accusations brought against the people of endeavouring to carry out their political ends by outrage and murder.—His Lordship has given a very jocular version of the matter, but, none the less, will his pleasant mood issue, if possible, in an excess of brutality, and in all that can be done to bring about such a recourse to reprisals on the part of the people as may lead to their being put down once more according to the methods of '98, and so as that the Union may be fitly upheld by the same means as those employed in establishing it.

COMPARISON.

Lord Salisbury falls back upon the accusation of outrages, endeavouring not only to identify the whole national people of Ireland with those who commit them, and who, in any case have been an infinitely small minority, but trying to distinguish the crimes committed from what has been done by other people that have been discontented with the institutions under which they lived.—His Lordship, nevertheless, were he put to

it, might find some difficulty in proving that there was an excess of wickedness even on the side of those Irishmen guilty of outrage as compared with others. Take, for example, the English Chartists, who in their day were guilty of much that was criminal.—What is the distinction, we should like to know, between the Moonlighter who intimidates a man about to take the farm out of which a tenant has been evicted, and the Chartist who sets fire to the shop of a man whom he suspects of being opposed to his views—as, for instance, was done in many cases at Birmingham on July 15, 1839. Or, if in Ireland, some people prevent honest men from earning their livelihood—as Lord Salisbury says, how are they worse than, again, those Chartists, who at Manchester, Bolton and Macclesfield, as well as other places, in August 1839, did all that they could to hinder the working men from labouring during the “sacred month,” as they called it, or those who in August, 1842, again under the lead of Chartist demagogues, entered mills and manufactories (we quote the *Times* again), and by threats and intimidation prevented peaceable people from following their usual occupation. Or, once more, were those rioters mostly, according to the *Times*, “well-paid, able-bodied workmen”—who, under John Frost, fired on the soldiers in Newport on November 4, 1839, very much superior in all respects, and particularly in morality, to ruffians in Ireland who, as Lord Salisbury says, shoot people in the legs who presume to pay their lawful debts?—In what, moreover, did the superiority of “Rebecca and her daughters” consist and wherein is the difference between incendiary fires and fatal outrages, when they take place in Wales, and have Welshmen for their authors, and the like occurrences when they happen at the hands of Irishmen in Ireland?—As to the tyranny practised and the outrages committed in connection with the Trades Union movement, they must be fresh in the memory of many of our readers.—Lord Salisbury himself cannot be ignorant of them, nor of the other matters to which we have alluded—and he must well know that even the exaggerated description of the outrages, intimidation, and violence that took place in Ireland during the course of the present agitation, was nothing abnormal or peculiar, as he pretended, but such a course of things as has attended on every popular outbreak, and especially that the system of intimidation denounced by him is that common to all strikes—as well as to that against the payment of unjust and extortionate rents.—The fact is, as Lord Salisbury knows well, outrage, violence, and intimidation have accompanied the Irish movement in comparatively a very small degree—and the great body of the national population are totally guiltless of them.

LORD SALISBURY'S CONSISTENCY. BUT the excuse necessary to enable a man to return to the policy of Pitt and Castlereagh, need not be very nice or just, and a bold, and impudent course of falsehood may well usher in a system of brutality and intentionally cruel provocation. When Lord Salisbury, nevertheless, jests so merrily in allusion to the Irish memory of past wrongs sustained by the sight of present ill treatment, and makes the pleasant comparison of the people's resenting the servitude of their country to a man who should take to houghing the neighbour's cows, because his ancestors were Cavaliers and his own Roundheads, we find some inconsistency in the Statesman who himself would return, at best, to the methods of Cromwell towards the Irish people, and who proposes as a treatment still too good for them a wholesale banishment to the inhospitable deserts of Manitoba.

WELL EXPLAINED. CROMWELL, Pitt, Castlereagh,—if the Irish people preserve long memories of the past, and act upon them in the present, is it not because they are aware that the old spirit still survives, and at any moment may be called into action against them. The falsehood, the jocular savageness, the inconsistency of Lord Salisbury, may well show them how in self-government alone, and their complete independence of such Statesmen as this, their safety lies, and of themselves may form the apology of their demand. But if they fall into the hands of this unmasked tyrant, with the bitter-minded, mischievous mountebank, Churchill, for his lieutenant and his whipper-in, and the days of Pitt and Castlereagh return, as under the circumstances they well may—we may pray only for the patience of the people, and cry—Good Lord deliver them.

ARTFUL DODGING. To give everyone his due, Lord Salisbury knows how, with the utmost consideration, and in the most original way possible, to make use of the “no-Popery” cry. Still whether he meant to please the Orange Catholic party, and especially their noble leader the Duke of Norfolk, the dames of the Primrose League, and their high blood in all its manifestations, or whether he did please them or not, his Lordship did neither more nor less than appeal to the no-Popery feeling, just as if he were the most common-place thumper of a pulpit cushion or stump orator imaginable. “And then,” said he, “there is another question with which I wish to deal, and with the utmost caution, but which, however, I cannot entirely ignore, and that is the question of religion. I am not one who would say a word

in disparagement of the Roman Catholic religion. I believe that it has been a great messenger of Christianity and civilisation to great multitudes of our fellow-creatures. But it has this peculiarity—that it has, more than any other religion, a wonderful system of organised discipline, applied, of course, in the first instance to its spiritual objects. As applied to these spiritual objects, I have no criticism to pass upon it—it is not my business to do so. But the danger which it runs—from which in England I readily admit that it is absolutely free but which in Ireland it has run—is that that discipline, that high organisation may, if it falls into the hands of men not worthy to wield it, be made subservient to secular ambition and to the attainment of temporal ends. In Ireland, owing to the character of the people and the history of the country, the Roman Catholics have been singularly exposed to the temptation of thus misusing an organisation meant for high spiritual ends. And it is impossible in contemplating the future of Ireland, in contemplating the fate of your Loyalist friends, who are in the main Protestants—it is impossible to ignore the fact that your confidence is seriously diminished because this tremendous, this grievously misused weapon is in the hands of their opponents.” It is, therefore, no disparagement of a religion to assert that, whereas its especial power should be to control the hands in which it finds itself, it is beneficial or hurtful according to the nature of the men who make use of it. But under the circumstances how the religion alluded to could be a messenger of Christianity and civilisation, as the Marquis of Salisbury, no doubt for a particular purpose, admits it to have been, to multitudes needing such a messenger, or any multitudes except those already highly advanced both in civilisation and Christianity, is a point that it might not be so easy to explain. Let us hope, however, that the Orange Catholics whom the Marquis desired to propitiate did not perceive the difficulty and were duly satisfied. To Catholics in general, meantime, it cannot much signify as to the particular manner in which the old war cry is raised against them; and whether it be under the adroit device of casting a stigma on the Irish hierarchy and priesthood, as distinguished from those of England, for these are the men whom Lord Salisbury declares unworthy to wield the organisation and discipline of the Church, or whether it be in some other way, so long as the Church is condemned and anger and suspicion aroused against her, the end will seem pretty much the same. Cloak the truth as he will, or let him deceive and intend to deceive whom he may, Lord Salisbury joins the Orangemen in denouncing the Catholic Church, and declares his intention of upholding the Protestant ascendancy.

THE IRISH MEMBERS' VINDICATION. A LITTLE time ago, that is when the Irish members voted against Lord Salisbury and overthrew his Cabinet, they were accused in certain quarters of being false to the interests of Catholicism by supporting a party that were supposed to contemplate the establishment of a purely secular system of education in England. Time, however, has sufficiently vindicated their action and shown that at the most they did but act upon the advice of a holy teacher, and choose the least of two evils.—The Tories are now openly declared the enemies of the Catholic people of Ireland as such. Lord Randolph Churchill's exploits in Ulster are before us, his excitement of the Orangemen to maintain their position by force of arms, and by a new conquest of the Catholic inhabitants of the country, on whose necks their yoke must be imposed anew; Lord Salisbury's appeal to the “No-Popery” feeling is also before our eyes, and there is no longer any disguise about the fact that Toryism and the Protestant ascendancy go hand in hand. What that ascendancy in Ireland has meant we are well aware. We have vivid recollections of its bullying or trickery, its preposterous conceit and ridiculous assumption, its unfairness and injustice, its system of corruption and kidnapping, its armies of proselytising agents with their placards of blasphemies against the most sacred truths of the Catholic Church, exalted in every prominent position, and all its manifold tyranny and lying devices. We know how it prevented Catholics from being educated at all for years upon years, and how even yet it succeeds in hampering Catholic education in a Catholic land and forcing secularism into the very schools of the religious Orders. We know what “No-Popery” means with all its deceits and all its violence, and they who know this must be in a position to assert that it is the duty of the Irish members to resist those who have recourse to it by every means in their power. How the Orange Catholics of England may reconcile it to their consciences to support it in Ireland, we do not know—and perhaps, it need concern us but little to enquire,—but we do know that even the destruction of the denominational schools in England would be a light evil to the Catholic Church at large compared with its continued establishment. Nor does it make any difference that the Tories may at heart be actuated by other feelings than those of religious bigotry, and that their true design is to prop up at any cost the old order of temporal things, for the result must be the same, and the Catholic Church must be quite as injuriously affected. Had the Irish members then supported Lord Salisbury they would have supported a party hostile to the Church, and chosen the contrary part to that recommended by Thomas à Kempis.

JOHN BULL IS TRUE TO HIMSELF. It is now clear that the cause of Home Rule has been for the present defeated. The English vote has overthrown Mr. Gladstone, and justice has received a check. We do not, however, know that there is anything in this turn of affairs to surprise us, or which we might not naturally have expected. On the contrary, there was, perhaps, more reasonably to astonish in the sanguine frame that seemed to look certainly forward to an immediate victory. Mr. James O'Kelly discerned the truth of the situation when he declared that the immense mass to be overcome of prejudice and race-hatred was hardly taken into account. John Bull holds in a most tenacious way to his opinion, and it is hard to persuade him that any departure from that which he has come to regard as distinctively English would not be a destructive and degrading movement, or that those whom he regards as being, and who acknowledge themselves to be, as he calls it in his naturally Jingoistic lingo, "un-English," have any rights worth speaking of, or such as he may not control and regulate at his will. What some people may call his insular pride, and others his pig-headed obstinacy, sustains him, and frequently keeps him in the wrong way much longer than his own true interests, as well as the cause of justice, civilisation, and humanity may demand.

WHAT SHALL WE DO? BUT how is this defeat to be taken by the Irish people? With despair? With a yielding mind? Are they at once to give up, and cry, All is lost? Nay, the battle must be renewed with double force. The fight must be begun over again, and the combatants must bring into the field undiminished courage, untarnished hope, and increased strength.

BRAVE MEN. AND we may be persuaded that the men who lead the Irish people will not be wanting to the task that is set before them. Year by year we have seen them tried, and out of every trial they came stronger, more apparently true, more worthy of our trust and confidence, than they were when they entered it. Through good report and evil report they have been constant. "The very coolest head in the three kingdoms," as Lord Salisbury complains, is that of the man who is their chief, and the hearts of his cohort are brave and manly, as, in turn, their brains are clear and their talents brilliant. Ireland may have a hard battle still to fight, but the men who form her reliance are wise and patient as they are stout and fearless, and their perseverance in the cause will never fail.

A CRYING NEED. THE necessity, however, is now more than ever pressing that these men should receive the support from without, wanting which all their qualities would be vain and all their prowess wasted. It is the plain prosaic fact that money is now more than ever required to give these champions all the advantage they require. They have all the qualities, and all the acquirements that are needed, but, unless a friendly world comes to their assistance and gives them the means of keeping well to the front, and being ready for every opportunity, after all that has been done and still more all that has been said, this temporary defeat now suffered must become perpetual, and the sun of hope whose rays, nevertheless, are even now to be seen above the horizon must sink finally down and leave an enduring night.

WELL DONE NEW ZEALAND. IT is cheering under the circumstances to see that the Irishmen of New Zealand show no signs of relaxing their efforts to sustain this great cause. Among all the depression of the times they still contrive to spare their mite of contribution to the needful funds.—We have already entered in our columns generous collections made in various places during the last few months.—Blenheim, Greymouth, Lawrence, Maori Creek, Christchurch, have each and all shown a good record—and this week we acknowledge the receipt of a creditable sum from Hokitika, while a correspondent at Wanganni gives us news of a handsome collection already made, and in the course of being increased there.

IRELAND'S STRENGTH. The bond of union that joins together true Irishmen the wide world over is Ireland's reliance now in the hour of trial.—The spirit that guides the whole Irish race to continue the contest until they have established the independence of their nation is the pledge of victory, and the self-sacrifice that Irishmen, even in the time of their own necessity, show is the proof that the Irish cause is unconquerable.

TO THE RESCUE. It has been defeated now—and it devolves upon us to show ourselves unsubdued by rallying to the aid of our fellow-countrymen in their need.—It will cheer them in their depression to bear the good tidings of our undying sympathy; it will encourage them for the

renewed struggle to receive the help that we can send them, and it will diminish the boldness of their opponents, and mar their triumph to see that the Irish nation does not consist only of the few millions of comparatively weak people whom they hold in their power, but of many millions strongly bound together, and covering the face of the earth.—It was a proud boast of the Orangemen the other day, that 200,000 of their brethren had promised to come to their aid from Canada—but it was a vain and foolish boast, impossible of accomplishment. Let it be the true boast and certain experience of the Irish nationalists, that millions of their countrymen are sending them the aid they require, and which even a hostile government cannot prevent them from receiving, or intercept on its way to succour them. We do not propose to send to their aid armed men, or rifles, or swords, or blood and thunder generally and vain bragging in particular. We propose to send the more prosaic, but the only sane, and useful and effectual aid—namely that of money.

THE GLORIES OF EVANGELICALISM. It seems, then, that there is another word or two to be said about the dear missionaries, besides those that we have been accustomed to hear, and which have done so much to sweep pennies into the missionary boxes of good little children. It would almost seem, moreover, as if that one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of good Presbyterian money had in part been applied to other purposes besides the spiritual gaining of heathen souls, and the temporal production of palm oil—for we know that gold is one of the necessary sinews of war, and to command in war, we are told, is one of the duties of the South Sea missionary. M. Eugene Mourot, in short, a journalist from New Caledonia, has given to the *Melbourne Telegraph* a version of things as they are in the South Seas, that is a little different from that, which is ordinarily reported in Protestant communities. M. Mourot describes himself as "not much either of a Protestant or Catholic," and those who are informed that he had been, not only the editor of the *Neo-Caledonien* newspaper, but also at one time private secretary to M. Henri Rochefort, will have no difficulty in concluding that he must, in fact, be very much neither one nor the other—but especially very little a Catholic. And yet, although he does not hold the Catholic missionaries altogether free from blame, he leans far more heavily on the Evangelicals. All the disturbances in the Islands he says, are begun by the violent preaching of the Protestants. But why should evangelists be blamed for their excess of godly zeal, and if it be lawful any where else for pious men to stir up divisions and push them even to an eagerness to shed blood, why should such ardour be unlawful when deemed necessary in the South Seas. In Ireland, for instance, many preachers of late have declared themselves and exhorted their flocks to be prepared even for armed rebellion with all its consequences, and why should a different interpretation of the "open Bible" be imposed upon their brethren in the South Seas? If, for example, the Rev. Mr. Ferrer of Trinity College, Dublin, a highly Evangelical man, declares himself ready to proclaim whatever the Evangelical movement that answers to a crusade may be, for Evangelicalism would of course scorn to be associated in any way with the cross,—why should pious Brother Jones of Maré refrain from war, if the need seems to present itself to him? Or why should Catholics in the South Seas appear deserving of better treatment than that reserved from their brethren in religion in the Northern hemisphere? It would be a pity indeed, to see the only one bond of union that binds together Evangelical people in all parts of the earth divided—or were anything to separate them concerning the one only point on which they are agreed—that is the hatred of "Papists." We do not know, meantime, what may be the particular order of the day in Ireland, or how the campaign is to be modified there, but, at least, we know, according to M. Mourot, that Brother Jones of Maré is a merciful man, and one who tempers in some degree the martial spirit that inspires him.—"Now I don't tell you to do anything to the women and children," he cries in preaching to his assembled warriors.—And who is there who can deny the chivalry of such an exception?—Verily, Edmund Burke made a cardinal error, and those days regretted by him have not wholly passed away.—But was there not something of a Gospel calculation, so to speak, in such a declaration?—For if the men were removed old and young, from the most advanced elder to the uttermost hobbe-dehoy, how much easier it would be for Brother Jones to bring the survivors under Evangelical influences.—If Brother Jones, then, as M. Mourot asserts, has kicked up a row from time to time in the Loyalty Islands, has he not acted in the interests of the "unaided Word," and strictly remained within the privileges of the elect?—Twenty-two people killed in a series of wars so caused and extending over three years; it is a mere bagatelle—and surely the play was well worth the candle! But let us recognise the glory of the Evangelical Church as now plainly revealed to us. Let us acknowledge it, as made evident both at home and abroad—in the readiness of such Evangelists as the Rev. Messrs. Roaring Kane, Ferrer F.T.C.D., and others—to run through the guts their Catholic neighbours in Ireland should the opportunity offer; and the valour

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NOTICE.

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

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" M. O'BRIEN	...	INVERCARGILL
" J. M'CORLEY	...	BALCLUTHA
" J. GARDINER	...	OTAUTAU
" T. HOBAN	...	WINTON
" C. BARRY	...	OBEPWKI
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" JAMES MURPHY	...	LEESTON.

of such men as the Rev. George Brown, the memory of whose exploits in New Britain must survive even the German occupation of those regions, and the Rev. Brother Jones—that terror to the benighted Papists of the Loyalty Islands—as much distinguished by his tender mercies towards children and women, for if by chance any of these were killed would it not be known that his reverence had given no such command—and that the warriors had, perhaps excusably, transgressed his negative warning—as for his stern resolution against offending men.—Verily, our Evangelical pastors seem every one of them valiant captains before the Lord, only needing an opportunity to display their prowess and godly ferocity.—And we have no doubt that their attitude and action may be approved by a text.

THE school referred to in the extract we have EXPLANATIONS, quoted from Baron Hubner's recently published book of travels was evidently that at Wairoa of which the late Mr. Hasard was the head teacher. It behoves us to say, therefore, that in quoting the extract we have no intention of acting such an invidious part as that of casting any adverse reflection on the memory of the gentleman in question. In common with the public generally we have been informed that Mr. Hasard was a worthy man and a good Christian, and we readily accept the statement as true. The nature of the secular system, however, is made all the plainer, if it be seen that even good and pious men engaged in working under it are incapable of influencing the minds of their pupils as they would certainly desire to do, and that the natural effects of godlessness will follow in spite of all their efforts to the contrary. We are further aware that this incident described by Baron Hubner presents us with a solitary instance only, but it gains significance, if we consider it in connection with the testimony abundantly borne to the vile language and bad manners that characterise the children of secular schools, which testimony we have frequently quoted in these columns.

FALSE FREEDOM.

A TALE OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.

(From the French by Mrs. Cashel Hoey.)

CHAPTER X.—(Continued).

"But slaves are not forced to adopt such ruses and precautions as these."

"Ha! and yet this is the one place in France in which a little liberty still exists. Do let us have a chat, I entreat you. My head grows heavy, my mind is benumbed in this hideous silence. There are moments when I contemplate purchasing at the cost of my life the infinite happiness of going to one of the lemonade shops in the Jardin-Egalité, standing up on a chair, and for one quarter of an hour spouting all the truth out of the fullness of my heart. Let us talk, will you? You can afterwards tell me what it is that has brought you to see me."

La Raison nodded, but he still fixed his kindly half-smile upon his companion.

"There really is, as I have told you, little or no danger here. Yes, this is the place of refuge from certificates of civism, denunciations, suspicions, from the tyranny of the *sans-culottes*, who nowadays rule the destinies of France. For you see, Commandant, these good people have more appetite than stomach; they are as imbecile as they are ferocious, as ignorant as they are grotesque. Saint Just and Robespierre persuaded them that it was the duty of the Revolution to assassinate the rich, so that it may confiscate their goods for the benefit of patriotism and the *sans-culottes*. But all their wisdom comes to an end there—cutting off heads, pulling down monuments, cursing enemies, and pillaging neighbours. This is not quite enough for the working of a great machine like the Government of France. Do you know what is happening? The political administrations are full of suspects, of nobles. There are six thousand recognised as such, who have received *lettres de passe*, that is, permits to remain in Paris. These are employed in all the Ministries, or Committees and Commissions which fill the place of Ministries. You may easily imagine the impotent rage of those brutes in the Revolutionary Committees, of those ignorant Jacobins."

The Commandant could not restrain a gesture of dissent from this profane utterance.

"Well, then," said Bernard, with one of those sweet and irresistible smiles which occasionally lighted up his grave face, "I shall have such need of your friendship some day that what I did will not nearly have deserved it. But at present I am come to do you a fresh service. I am come"—here his voice sank low—"to warn you that you are watched."

Charles turned very red.

"I did not think I was watched," he muttered, in an altered voice, and then he let his head drop upon his hands. When he raised it there were tears in his eyes, but he forced himself to smile as he said:

"Well, well, this is the moment to display one's heroism. Darling little Nightingale! I thank you, Commandant. I don't ask you how you have learned this; I can guess. But no matter; let us say no more about it. I shall work double tides until the moment when the blow falls. Let it all be. I saw you look around you when you came in here, and I concluded that you are a curious man. Am I not a marvel of logic? I saw that you wanted to know what I was doing. I will tell you. My role is that of a spider; I sit in the centre of the web which is spun by all the citizens in the adjacent offices.

Each of these offices receives the orders of the Cabinet de Police, which Robespierre and Saint-Just have established here at the Comité du Salut Public. They send us the denunciations, these go from hence into the bureau of our Lhermina, who, when Robespierre considers them sufficient to convict, or that the denounced person happened to be inconvenient to him in any way, sends out the warrants of arrest. These are signed by Maximilian in the first instance, and afterwards by two other members of the Comité du Salut Public; they sign without reading them, and on the responsibility of the first signatory. Afterwards the papers of the imprisoned or detained persons came into these offices, and are classified. It is at this stage that they pass under my eyes, for I am the official charged to register them. I transmit them to Trinchar, the carpenter, or to the hump-backed weaver, Sableyras, or to the journeyman gardener, Guinaud. The two first are the Presidents, and the third is the Secretary of the Popular Commission now sitting at the Louvre, and charged with the revision of all accusations before they are transmitted to Fouquier-Tinville."

"But," said the Commandant, smiling, "it seems to me that you are an invaluable person to possess as a friend, and that you must have it in your power to save many a head from the knife, by simply withholding the papers from the Popular Commission."

La Bussière looked steadily at the Commandant and shook his head.

"If ever you learn," said he, "that I am in the Conciergerie, try to obtain permission from the Comité du Salut Général to see me. I will reveal some mysteries to you. But, hush! Here is the friend of Saint Just and our Lhermina. Ah! Citizen Thuillier," he continued, addressing the new-comer, "how much I regret you were not here a little sooner. This brave Commandant La Raison has been moving me to tears by telling me how the great Citizen Saint Just, your friend and my chief, has brought those aristocrat generals, who had not yet learned to appreciate the genius of the Revolution, to good behavior."

"Ah," said Thuillier, sourly, "This is Commandant La Raison." He fixed a harsh gaze upon the young officer for a few moments, and passed on without speaking.

La Raison rose. La Bussière conducted him to the end of the corridor, and having looked cautiously around to make sure that he was not overheard, he said:

"I have not yet seen your name in the denunciations, Citizen Commandant, but, for that matter, Citizen Thuillier keeps them pretty safely. However, I know the looks of the individual in question, and I could swear that he has heard a good deal of talk about you, that you are 'suspected' by him, and that his blood-bounds are on your track. Defend yourself. As for me, I shall not even try to do so. It is not for myself that I regret life; but I have others to protect. What will become of them? Ah! bah! Do you believe in a Supreme Being?"

"Firmly and devotedly," replied the Commandant, with the sternness that his countenance assumed whenever the conversation turned upon patriotism, philosophy, and religion.

"Indeed! I find it hard to do so. Would you believe it was I who invented those pretty nicknames, Gilles César for La Fayette, and Cornélie Copeau for Eléonore Duplay? And yet Mirabeau got credit for the first, and Dubois-Craoac for the second. And after that, you would have me believe in Divine Justice!"

He turned away rapidly, and hurried back to his office, leaving La Raison, not a little confounded by the eccentricity of his manner, to make his way out of the Pavilion de Flore.

When Charles had resumed his place at his desk, he applied himself to writing a letter, and presently he called Pierre, his office messenger, and desired him to take it to the "little post."

This "little post" had been in existence for some fifty years; but during the Revolution it was used only for missives which were absolutely unimportant. Letters were opened with the utmost effrontery; there were even special officials appointed to read all the notes addressed to a "suspect" person, all missives having an equivocal appearance, or coming from any individuals whose civism was not of the ardent kind. La Bussière knew that Pierre, a very honest fellow, but a good *sans-culotte*, would straightway carry the letter to the office of Guérin, head-spy to Robespierre.

Very soon afterwards he walked away from his office, humming a patriotic air, and repaired to Mareau's, in the Faubourg Antoine, to see a rehearsal of *Les Contre-révolutionnaires jurés par eux-mêmes*, a comedy in three acts, written by Citizen Dorbo, and in which he was to act that same evening.

CHAPTER XI.

THE FETE OF THE DECADE.

On the following morning a letter was brought to Lise. It was an event, in the month of Messidor, Year II., to receive a letter, and sometimes it was as dangerous to read as to write one. All the science of bourgeois life was summed up in seeing nothing and not being seen, in hearing nothing and not being heard. Lise, although she belonged to the governing class, hesitated about taking the letter. But she thought the handwriting was that of Charles, and so she ventured to open the missive. The following inexplicable lines met her eyes:—

"CITIZEN AND COUSIN: Our parents had resolved that our destinies should be united by the bonds of Hymen. You, however, may have observed that I do not rise to the height of the patriotism of Citizen Dubois-Joli, your venerable father. As you have adopted, with lofty civic enthusiasm, that passion for the interests of the people which inflames the soul of the virtuous Dubois, I have arrived at the conclusion that no happiness could reasonably be expected from an ill-assorted union between a young maiden who would do honour to the brightest period of the Roman Republic, and a young citizen who is not guiltless of lukewarmness. For some time already I have ceased to frequent that asylum of the patriotic virtues which serves you as a place of abode. Resume, then, your liberty, and henceforth regard every tie between us as broken.

"Health and fraternity,
CHARLES LA BUSSIÈRE."

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INSPECTION INVITED,

So that Customers can satisfy themselves of the Cheap Prices at which the Goods will be sold.



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

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

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To Encourage the Sale of Pure Blended Teas,

THE INDIAN TEA DEPOT

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A PRESENT WITH EVERY 11b. OF TEA SOLD.

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

CASH PRICES, 2s, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 2s 8d, and 3s, in 11b packets, also, 5lb, 10lb, 12lb, and 22lb tins.

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

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LOWEST CASH PRICES IN DUNEDIN.

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Consignments daily expected, a reduction of 25 per cent. off
this year's Catalogue prices will be allowed to ALL pur-
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E. O'CONNOR.

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TYREE AND CO. have been honoured by appointment from His Eminence Cardinal Moran and the following Bishops—namely, Bishop of Dunedin, Bishop of Wellington, Bishop of Auckland, Bishop of Marlborough, and Bishop of Adelaide, with sittings commemorating the Opening of the above, and which we have copyrighted; also, Views of Welcome accorded the Cardinal, the Opening Ceremony, and Interiors, which can now be obtained at our Portrait Rooms, Great King Street, Dunedin.

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(Opposite National Bank.)

"What on earth can this mean?" asked Lise of herself. "I must take the letter to my father."

This she did straightway, and the virtuous Dubois read the document.

(To be Continued.)

ORANGE BRUTALITY.

As auxiliaries of the National cause we are not at all sure that the Babes of the Bann are not more useful than as many Nationalists. The House of Commons would never have believed the Nationalists that the Nor-nor-easters were such rank fibsters, bores, imbeciles, and mountebanks. They are now receiving daily ocular and aural demonstration. The stories that when narrated in the *Times* or in the reports of the Pillale-unionists curdle British blood are every other day submitted to the cold test of Parliamentary inquiry by "Baby" McCalmont and brethren, and are simply blown to atoms, to the merriment or indignation of British lookers-on; while the Nationalists are proving up to the hilt that the lawlessness and boycotting which are fictitiously assigned to the South flourish shamelessly amidst the Orange-lily beds of the North. The other day, for example, Mr. Morley acknowledged that in Caledon, where the Orange camarilla rules the roast, a drunken band in Lord Caledon's pay paraded the town, cursing the Pope, discharging revolver shots, and wrecking Nationalist houses, in one of which two women lay dying, and in another of which the heroes almost brained a little child who, with her aged grandfather, was the only occupant, and all this, in Mr. Morley's phrase, "without the slightest excuse or provocation." Did the Orange members silently hang their heads at the shameful feats of their comrades in arms? Not at all: up starts young Mr. Macartney and asks whether one of the rioters was not on the previous night attacked himself. As it turned out, there was not a shred of foundation for the *tu quoque*; but, even were it otherwise, what is to be thought of the brilliant young Orange Parliamentary hand who attempts to justify and brazen out a dastardly outrage upon sick women and children with stones and firearms by a story that one of the ruffians participating in the outrage was upon another occasion attacked by somebody else? Suppose, for instance, that doctrine of the *lex talionis* were applied to the relations of landlord and tenant further South? Upon the same occasion a charge of boycotting of the most glaring character was fastened upon "our old nobility." Mr. Morley owned that Lord Caledon had withdrawn his custom from a Nationalist blacksmith under circumstances leaving no doubt that it was meant to victimise him for having voted for the Nationalist candidate at the South Tyrone election; and that, not content with this shabby piece of vengeance, his lordship had set up an Orange blacksmith in opposition. The Cork Defence Union pretend to be highly indignant that there is no law to chastise exclusive dealing. Will the case of the boycotted blacksmith at Lord Caledon's gate figure in their next list of Irish horrors? Will their pecuniary assistance be forthcoming to enable him to resist the attempt to ruin his means of livelihood on account of his audacity in exercising his lawful rights? Or, does boycotting cease to be objectionable when practised by the peerage? How differently all these things look to "the loyalists" according to the point of view! "A mere boy's frolic" was Mr. Johnston's pleasant way of describing an Orange Moonlighting outrage at Castlecaulfield, over which, if it had occurred in Kerry, he would have worked himself into a bloody sweat of indignation. The "boy's frolic" consisted in an Orangeman named Caddy visiting a whole series of Protestant and Catholic farmers' houses by night, disguised and with his face blackened, threatening them with death if they paid rent, leading them to believe that he was a Nationalist outragemonger from Dublin, and continuing his raid until the neighbours hunted him down and captured him. This is precisely the sort of "frolics" for which a good many unhappy "boys" are at this moment suffering penal servitude, the only difference being that they hail from Kerry and are not Hobans Black. Yet we don't remember Mr. Johnston ever compassionately remembering that they were but "boys," or cheerily pleading for amnesty for their "boyish frolics." Mr. Morley, however, does not share his belief that outrages in Kerry are frolics in Tyrone; and Mr. Johnston's "boy" is to be put to the discomfort of learning what a jury (we would fain hope not a jury chosen from the local lodge) thinks of his "frolic."—*United Ireland.*

WANGANUI.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

July 9, 1886.

SINCE last I wrote to you, two events of importance have transpired, the one solemnly interesting to every Catholic, the other commanding the sympathy and approval of every Irishman. The former was the reception, by a number of children, of their first Communion; the latter the movement set on foot to assist the Irish patriots in the British Parliament in their arduous struggle for the liberty of their country.

On the feast of *Corpus Christi* six boys and eleven girls received Holy Communion for the first time. It is no doubt a common event—the reception of first Communion; it recurs at regular times in every parish. But it is a scene full of solemnity. The innocent faces of the children; their dress betokening purity; the chaste adornments of the altar; the few earnest words addressed by the priest to the intending communicants; words all the more earnest and impressive because simple; and, above all, the grand and awful reality of the whole, clearly present to the eye of faith: all these combine to make it one of the most solemnly important acts in the whole of the varied liturgy of the Catholic Church. The children were entertained at breakfast in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and, after attending the second Mass, were dismissed to their homes. In the evening, before the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament, the children renewed their baptismal vows, and read acts of consecration to the Sacred Heart, to the Blessed Virgin, and to St. Joseph.

On Friday, June 25, the schools break up for a fortnight's holiday.

On Sunday July 4, a meeting of Irishmen was held in St. Joseph's schoolroom to consider the best means of assisting the Irish National Party in their parliamentary war for the rights of their country. The Rev. Father Kirk occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The rev. chairman explained the object for which the meeting had been called. He then, in an able and closely reasoned speech, established the right of Ireland to Home Rule.—Mr. Oliver moved the first resolution, which expressed the sympathy of those present with the Irish National Party in their present struggle for legislative independence, and their readiness to assist that party in every legitimate way. In moving this resolution Mr. Oliver made an eloquent speech.—Mr. Landon seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried unanimously.—The second resolution, proposed by Mr. E. B. Ward and seconded by Mr. T. Lloyd, was also carried unanimously. It provided for the appointment of a committee to collect subscriptions from all friends of the cause, and also for the transmission of the moneys so collected, through J. F. Perrin, Esq., of Dunedin, to Ireland, for the purposes of the Payment of Members Fund. The resolution also named the gentlemen who were to form the committee, but it is not necessary to give their names in this place.—The Rev. Father Kirk and Dr. Connolly were elected joint treasurers, and Mr. T. Lloyd hon. secretary. A list was then opened and £52 was subscribed in the room. On Monday evening the committee met and allocated to the collectors their respective districts or wards of the town. A number of gentlemen were appointed to collect in the country districts, and in the townships of Turakina Marton, and Bulls.

SHAND'S TRACK.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

A REQUIEM Mass was celebrated at Shand's Track Church, on Thursday, the 8th inst., for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Walsh of Mooncoin, Co. Kilkenny—the beloved father of the Rev. T. Walsh, Lincoln. Father Chervier was celebrant, and the following clergymen also attended—viz., Fathers O'Connor, Lyttelton; Hurley, Rangiora; Chastagnon, Ashburton; Bowers, Christchurch; O'Connor, Victoria; and Walsh, Lincoln. The congregation was one of the largest ever seen at Shand's Track—all the Catholic residents vying with each other in expressing sympathy with their young 'sogarth aroon,' in his sad bereavement. The Leeston parishoners were in full force, forming the greater part of the congregation. Some time before Mass, the children of the Leeston and Shand's Track Catholic schools met in the schoolroom, formed in order and marched two and two through the church ground to the church, under the superintendence of Mr. J. McCabe, whose marshalling abilities were tested to their utmost, but were quite equal to the occasion, as he easily stowed away the greatest possible number of children into the smallest possible space. The Office for the Dead being recited, Mass was proceeded with. After the first Gospel, Father Hurley ascended the altar steps. This gentleman is young, wears a full beard, is of slight build, and possessing a splendid voice, command of choice language and appropriate gestures, is a preacher every inch of him. He commences his sermon in a low tone, gradually increasing in strength till the key is reached, with which all should be pleased. He took for his text words from the book of Job, "*Miseremini mei, miseremini mei, saltem vos amici mei, quia manus Domini tetigit me*."—"Have mercy on me, have mercy on me, at least you my friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me." Like all great preachers, he handled his subject in a very masterly manner, referring especially to the love of our Holy Mother Church, not only for her living, but also for her deceased children. Many of his audience were visibly affected when he referred to the deceased, for the repose of whose soul the Mass was offered. During Mass the assembled priests sang alternately the hymn "*Dies Irae*," in that solemn and plaintive Gregorian Chant peculiar to itself. The choir, under the able direction of Miss McCabe, at intervals discoursed music suitable to the occasion, and with good effect. The church, always neat, was stripped of all its floral decorations, the altar and candelabra being simply draped with crape, so that the whole appearance, though modest, was beautiful in the extreme, thanks to the exertions of Mrs. McCabe. The deceased gentleman had reached his 64th year, when death called him from the scene of his active labours to receive the crown of the just, and was a native of the Barony of Iverk—a district lying between the river Suir on one side, and Tory Hill on the other, and the birthplace of many good bishops and priests, who labour in the vineyard of the Lord, not only in their native diocese of Ossory, but all the world over. Even here, in distant Wellington diocese, you can hear, from not a few pulpits, the accent of South Kilkenny.

Readers, pray for the soul of him who died in the Lord.—*R.I.P.*

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New York, April 27.—A London cablegram says: "In view of the general belief that Mr. Gladstone will be defeated in the House of Commons on his Irish measures, it is interesting to note the opinion expressed by ex-Empress Eugenie in a conversation with a friend last week. She said that after many years of observation of English affairs, she was convinced that any great measure proposed by an English Premier, although its adoption might be delayed, must sooner or later, be successful."

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READY-MONEY Prices. — Colored Blankets from 5s 11d; White Blankets from 6s 11d; Flannels from 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

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CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, June 25, 1886.

THE usual weekly meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday, the 22nd of June, 1886. The programme for the evening was to consist of songs and recitations for the first hour, and a debate was to fill up the second hour. After prayers a discussion arose over a notice of motion for the next meeting, the nett result being that the time set apart for the musical portion was spent. The debate was then proceeded with, the subject being, "Do theatres benefit mankind." Mr. Crooke contended that theatres did benefit mankind if nothing else could be claimed for them but the beautiful way in which the works of our greatest authors were interpreted.—Mr. Foley opened in the negative by pointing out the demoralisation that must ensue to Catholic youth when the priests are caricatured on the stage, and he claimed that all right-minded people must condemn the stage of the present day. Mr. Cooper, although strongly in favour of recreation, was decidedly opposed to theatres. He would go as far as to say that the performers as well as the audience were seriously to blame.—Mr. Mulhern was anxious to declare that, to his knowledge, the stage of New Zealand was almost irreproachable. This speaker concluded by naming several dramas and melo-dramas, among them one by Dion Boucicault, and he (the speaker) challenged anyone to point out an objectionable feature. Next came Mr. Holland, who pointed out that the Catholic Church treated theatres generally as indifferent agents for good or bad. Mr. Holland continued by stating that he was a believer in theatres, still he must acknowledge that there was considerable room for improvement.—Mr. Kennedy then proceeded to make a comparison as follows:—There have been good statesmen and bad statesman, and at the present there are good, bad, and indifferent statesman; The Press was another example, for every good article issued from the Press there were two bad ones. Mr. Kennedy concluded an exhaustive speech by saying since we cannot condemn all statesmen because there have been bad ones, neither could the Press or the stage be condemned because they had abused their position at times.—Mr. Milner complained that the previous speaker had taken the ground from under his feet, nevertheless, Mr. Milner would like to say that he was an admirer of theatrical performances. He denied that theatres were inclined to lower the tone of society. Mr. Milner added that he could bear testimony to the respectability of theatres generally.—The Rev. Father Bowers did not wish his words to influence the debate, but he could not help saying that theatres had degenerated, the Rev. Father wished to say that in his opinion theatrical performances did not tend to educate the people. He also doubted the assertion that the stage of the present day had produced many elocutionists worthy of the name.

At the conclusion of the debate it was decided by a substantial majority that theatres did not benefit mankind.

Before the meeting separated, Rev. Father Bowers announced his intention to offer a sum of money as a prize to the best junior debater.

July 10.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society, was held on July 6, in their new rooms situated at the corner of Tuam and Barbadoes streets. Present Mr. R. P. Lonargan (president) and about twenty-five members. This being the first time for Mr. Lonargan to take office, he took occasion to address the members, thanking them for the honour they had conferred on him. He also spoke at length on the benefits to be derived from such a society, especially for the junior members. He expressed his great willingness to do all in his power for the welfare of the society, and hoped the members would co-operate with him. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Messrs. M'Kay and Bowden were nominated as members of the society.

The Rev. Father Bowers, with the consent of the members withdrew the motion standing in his name, viz., "that a copy of the rules be engrossed on a card, and hung up in a conspicuous part of the room, with a view to their being carried out strictly."

Mr. W. Hoban then moved that a committee be formed consisting of the Rev. Father Bowers, the president, secretary, and the mover, to revise the rules and bring them up at the next meeting. Carried.

Mr. W. Hoban spoke on the motion standing in his name, viz., "That a committee be appointed to get up an entertainment, to which the members of the congregation be invited."

The following gentlemen were appointed to form that committee, the president, Messrs. Bagley, Foley, Conway, Holland, Geoghegan, Hoban, and the secretary.

The programme for the evening, being a social evening, the following gentleman contributed reading, recitations, songs, etc.: Messrs. Cooper, Mulhern, Holland, Courtney, Geoghegan, Bagley and Lonargan; and after a very enjoyable evening had been spent, the meeting closed in due form.

After the ordinary meeting the committee appointed to get up the entertainment met, and it was decided to hold the entertainment on the first Tuesday in August. Messrs. Holland and Bagley were appointed to erect a temporary stage, and Messrs. Hoban and Bagley were appointed to arrange a programme, and submit it at a future meeting, and the meeting terminated.

Louder and fuller daily grows the great chorus of applause that comes pealing across the Atlantic, to strengthen the hearts of Irish champions in the great struggle that approaches. It is comforting the sympathy that our cause excites five thousand miles away. Golden eloquence and gold itself are freely lavished by the native-born Americans upon the Irish movement. Mass meetings and local legislatures pour in cablegrams of sympathy and encouragement to Parnell and Gladstone, and freely back their opinions with almighty dollars.—*Dublin Freeman*, May 15.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

A MEETING of sympathisers with Mr. Gladstone was held at Napier last evening under the presidency of the mayor. Resolutions were adopted in favour of Home Rule, and a committee was appointed to cable a message to Mr. Gladstone. There was no opposition, only sympathisers with Home Rule being invited. Mr. Locke, M.H.B., was present, and moved the chief resolution.

There was a great blow up at Rotomahana at nine yesterday morning. Large columns of steam, mud, and stones were shot up to a height of 15,000 feet, lasting ten minutes. Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the exploring party in that vicinity. An earthquake has been felt at Rotoiti, and a slight tremor at Rotorua. Tarawera appears to be very quiet, just a steam appearing over the hills.

The latest list of completed elections show 240 Conservatives, 47 Unionists, 121 Gladstonites, and 55 Parnellites returned. Mr. Thomas Sexton (Nationalist) has ousted Mr. Haslett (Conservative) for West Belfast. A Wellington telegram states, that, owing to a telegraphic error, yesterday's cablegram should read that Mr. Justin M'Carthy had been defeated for Londonderry by three votes. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Mr. Gladstone's defeat is now becoming a rout.

It is announced that the British Government will abstain from taking isolated action regarding the notification of the Russian Government closing Batoum as a free port.

It is believed that the attitude of New Zealand respecting the New Hebrides has emboldened France to send the convicts which were intended for Madagascar to New Caledonia.

SATURDAY.

The exploring party at Rotomahana, on Thursday, had a narrow escape of their lives. They were within 200yds. of the Big Crater when the explosion occurred, which was seen as far as Tauranga.

Maoris have commenced building wharves on Mr. Lysaght's freehold property at Hawera, and refused to desist when ordered to do so. The police are enquiring into the circumstances. The Maoris threaten to plough and fence any portion of Native leaseholds from Whenuakura to White Cliff; that take their fancy.

The death is announced, at the age of 84, of his Eminence Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris.

At the riots at Cardiff the police behaved in a most brutal manner, and in consequence 150 persons were hurt.

The whole of the elections for the English borough seats are now completed. The list shows that in the metropolis 49 Conservatives, 2 Unionists, and 11 Gladstonites were elected; and outside the metropolis 144 Conservatives, 22 Unionists, and 60 Gladstonites were returned. The state of parties, according to latest returns, is:—250 Conservatives, 50 Unionists, and 131 Gladstonites, and 65 Parnellites. Up to the present 714,000 ayes and 776,000 noes have been recorded for and against Mr. Gladstone in the constituencies, which at the general elections in November last had given him a majority of 73,000 votes.

The Marquis of Hartington has expressed the opinion that it is necessary to allow Ireland a more extensive scheme of Local Government than England.

Mr. Gladstone denies the statement made to the effect that he had received suggestions from Irish-Americans regarding his Home Rule proposals.

Lord Rosebery will question M. Waddington regarding the resumption of the deportation of recidivists. His Lordship also considers that the reason assigned by France for the continued occupation of the New Hebrides is insufficient, therefore men-of-war have been directed to remain at the islands until they are evacuated. The Paris Press are much incensed at Lord Rosebery's enquiring the date on which French troops will evacuate the New Hebrides.

MONDAY.

The rather unwonted activity observable amongst our miners (says the *Dunstan Times*) is exceedingly cheering. There is quite a rush into Blackman's, where pegs and trenches and notice papers are to be seen in every direction. The weather just now is by far too cold and the ground too hard to do much prospecting on the higher ground, but from the whispers that reach us we anticipate, when spring comes, there will be a general move up the range, where it is said gold is to be found in payable quantities. The party who are tunnelling into the flat from the river between Clyde and the hospital, we understand, have obtained excellent prospects, indicating the existence of a lead, and one that would pay if systematically worked. We are given to understand, however, that the level of the gold is somewhat lower than the river, consequently powerful pumping machinery will be required to keep the ground clear of water.

The London wheat market is unchanged. Cargoes from New Zealand that are off the coast have been sold at 29s 3d and 29s 6d respectively. The wool market keeps its firmness, and prices are fully maintained. The market is stronger. 297,000 bales have been withdrawn most of which have since been placed privately. The arrivals for the next series number over 200,000 bales.

The latest election returns give the state of parties as follows:—Conservatives, 290; Unionists, 62; Gladstonites, 189; and Parnellites, 72. The Marquis of Hartington was re-elected for Rossendale, Lancashire, and Mr. Leonard Courtney was re-elected for Bodmin. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, who in March last resigned the office of Secretary for Scotland in the Gladstone Government, has been defeated for Hawick by a Gladstonite candidate. Mr. Jos. Arch, labour candidate, and Mr. Timothy Healy, Nationalist, have been defeated for North-west Norfolk and Londonderry respectively.

The French Press are opposing proposed recession of Rapa island.

TUESDAY.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Rotorua, on Saturday afternoon. The volcanoes were discharging large volumes of smoke and steam all day. Judging from the direction of the smoke, fresh

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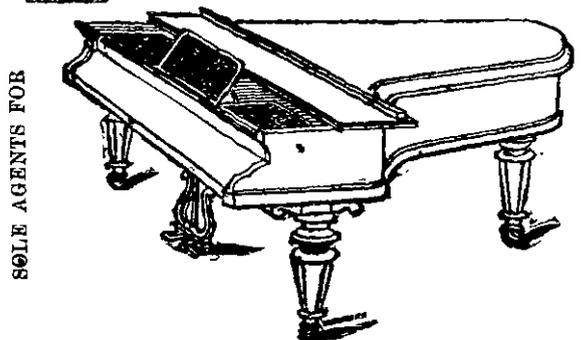
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voicances appeared to have broken out near the Paocra ranges. A party of four tourists have arrived, and intend to make a thorough exploring tour, and to proceed overland to Wellington. An earthquake shock was felt at Blenheim yesterday morning. It was preceded by a rumbling noise. A smart shock of earthquake was also felt at Wellington, and in some country districts.

The result of the elections gives the following:—

	Conservatives.	Unionists.	Gladstonites	Parnellites.
England	265	44	95	1
Scotland	8	13	38	0
Wales	4	3	17	0
Ireland	12	2	0	72
	289	62	150	73

England returns 465 members, Scotland 72, Wales 30, and Ireland 108. Mr. Trevelyan was defeated by 30 votes, Mr. Arch by 20, and Mr. T. Healy by 138. Mr. Gladstone, in reviewing the results of the elections, states that Wales and Scotland have seen their duty towards Ireland quickly, but England has yet to learn hers slowly and painfully. The *Times* advocates the formation of a Hartington-Salisbury Ministry.

The opposition of Mr. John Bright to the Home Rule policy of Mr. Gladstone (says a telegram to the Melbourne Press) has seriously damaged the latter in connection with the present election campaign, and in many cases the defeat of candidates pre-enting themselves as supporters of Mr. Gladstone is ascribed to this cause. Mr. Bright met his constituents for the purpose of returning thanks for his re-election unopposed, and was received with a perfect ovation. In the course of the address which he delivered he denounced Mr. Gladstone for his want of candour in concealing his opinions on the question of Home Rule from members of his party until the measure was actually introduced in the House of Commons.

Sixty thousand repeating rifles have been served to the French troops. The Duc d'Aumale notifies that he will legally resist the removal of his name from the army list by the French Government.

WEDNESDAY.

Two of the severest earthquakes yet felt at Rotorua either before or subsequent to the Tarawera eruption were experienced on Monday night. They lasted some time. Lesser ones preceded and followed them. They were felt as far as Taupo. The windows and doors rattled; the houses creaked; chimneys described part of an arc; bedsteads rolled into the middle of rooms and rolled back again. Children woke up and clung to their parents for protection. There was a regular stampede from the Native pah, the Natives rushing for the Pukeroa hill. Numbers of Europeans left their houses and passed most of the night wandering about wrapped up in their rags. An examination made by the professor of the Island of Mokoia, in the centre of Lake Rotorua, shows the water to have risen five inches on one side and fallen five inches on the north. This shows the eruption has caused the country to tilt, and it is believed Ohinemutu stands three feet lower than before the eruption.

Accounts received from the English hop-growing districts relative to the prospects of this year's crops are of a very unfavourable character.

The Russian Government have explained to the other Powers that Batoum will remain a commercial though not a military port.

The outbreak of cholera in Italy is spreading in an alarming manner.

The Canadian Government have released the American fishing vessels recently seized in Nova Scotian waters, the owners having paid the fines levied, on the understanding that they be refunded if the seizures are shown to have been illegal.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Larnach introduced a bill to reduce the export duty on gold.

Mr. Rochefort, the Government Engineer, writing from Kaikioi, states that on the 17th inst., he saw a column of steam rising from Ruapehu early in the morning, and towards the evening he observed smoke proceeding from the same mountain. The Natives in the vicinity are alarmed after the recent Tarawera eruptions.

The Marquis of Hartington and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have made speeches which indicate that the Irish National League will be suppressed.

The latest election returns give the State of parties. Conservatives, 296; Unionists, 70; Gladstonites, 163; Parnellites, 79.

Serious riots have occurred at Belfast between the Catholics and Orangemen. Many persons were wounded during the disturbances.

There are thirty-two counties in Ireland, in twenty-seven of which the Catholics are in a majority. Ulster contains 906,000 Protestants and 880,000 Catholics. Yet the Nationalists have a majority of the members of Parliament. The five Irish counties wherein Protestants preponderate are all in Ulster. They are: Armagh (87,000 Protestants to 75,000 Catholics), Derry (90,000 Protestants to 73,000 Catholics), Tyrone (117,000 Protestants to 109,000 Catholics), (Antrim 314,000 Protestants to 108,000 Catholics) and Down (169,000 Protestants to 80,000 Catholics).

We read of a great meeting on Saturday in New York, over which Governor Hill presided, and where the speakers included the Governor of New Jersey and the Mayor of New York. Resolutions were adopted warmly commending Mr. Gladstone's policy, and congratulating the Irish on the near attainment of their freedom. O'Donovan Rossa vainly attempted to introduce a protest against the expression of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone. We venture to congratulate the I.L.P.U. on their latest ally. We suppose he will be favoured with an invitation, in company with Mr. Chamberlain, to the next Orange demonstration, and his telegram of sympathy with the meeting and of hostility to Mr. Gladstone, will be received with the same approving rounds of Kentish fire.—*Dublin Freeman*, May 15.

THE AUSTRALASIAN PLENARY COUNCIL.

SYNODICAL LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE FIRST PLENARY COUNCIL OF THE AUSTRALIAS, HELD IN SYDNEY IN 1885, TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE REPLY OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES. Most illustrious and Reverend Lords.—The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Australasia avail themselves of the occasion of their being assembled for the holding of their first Plenary Council to send their congratulations to the illustrious Episcopate of the United States.

The youngest daughter of the Church cannot allow this occasion of so much joy to her to pass without communicating her gladness to her elder sister. Of all the National Churches in connection with the Holy See there is none to which the Church of Australasia bears so close a resemblance as that of the United States. The children of both Churches are the offspring of the same races. They speak a common language. Their laws and customs and manners are near akin. They are spread over regions of vast extent, abounding in every form of material prosperity, the full development of whose unlimited resources must raise both people to the foremost place amongst the nations of the earth. The density of population widely differs, but their territorial extension is nearly the same. A full century has not yet elapsed since its first Bishop, Dr. Carroll, was commissioned by the Holy See to take charge of the infant church of America. In this very year, we celebrate the semi-centenary of the first arrival of a Vicar Apostolic on our shores—John Bede Polding, in 1835. In both countries the foundations of the faith were laid amid many and grave difficulties. Those causes from which serious dangers to the faith have sprung and may continue to spring for some time longer, were common to both. The faithful of both countries have had to contend against an anti-Catholic tradition, in literature, in political and social life; against deep-seated prejudices, sometimes breaking out into open violence; against systems of education; against governments which, if not hostile, gave but little encouragement to the spread of our Holy Faith. Our children were not amongst the most favoured, the wealthiest, or the most learned of the land. Yet both have laid the foundations of the faith deep and solid. As in America so here in Australasia, the grain of mustard seed planted in a grateful soil has grown into a goodly tree—and for both, in the providence of God, a grand future is in store.

You will rejoice to learn that our Plenary Council, in the labours of which we are now engaged, requests the Holy See to enrich our Church with three new Metropolitan Sees—with six new Suffragan Sees—with four additional Bishops, some eight Vicars Apostolic for the native races, and with a National Seminary, which will be a means of developing the manifest vocations of our native youth. One Cardinal-Archbishop, one Procurator of a Metropolitan See, fifteen Bishops, one Vicar Apostolic, with fifty of our clergy, constitute our first National Synod. The success of your colleges, now happily crowned by your National University, is a matter of deep interest to us, and will, we trust, encourage our people to second our efforts in imitating your noble example.

May the decrees of your great Council (in its numbers and extent of territory, as well as in the importance of its deliberations, amongst the first in the history of the Church), by giving increased energy to apostolic zeal, greater uniformity to discipline, a more extended sphere to normal Church action, be fruitful in countless blessings for the extirpation of error, for the diffusion of truth, for the happiness of your flock, for the salvation of souls.

We beg to remain your most loving and devoted brothers in Christ.

- † PATRICK F. CARD. MORAN, Archbishop of Sydney, Delegate Apostolic.
- † DANIEL MURPHY, Bishop of Hobart.
- † RUDESIND, Bishop of Port Victoria.
- † PATRICK MORAN, Bishop of Dunedin.
- † JAMES MURRAY, Bishop of Maitland.
- † WILLIAM LANIGAN, Bishop of Goulburn.
- † MARTIN GRIVER, Bishop of Perth.
- † CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTINE, Bishop of Adelaide.
- † FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M., Bishop of Wellington.
- † ELZEAR TORREGGIANI, O.S.F.C., Bishop of Armidale.
- † JOHN CANI, Bishop of Rockhampton.
- † ROBERT DUNNE, Bishop of Brisbane.
- † JOHN EDMUND LUCK, O.S.B., Bishop of Auckland.
- † JAMES MOORE, Bishop of Ballarat.
- † STEPHEN REVILLE, O.S.A., Bishop of Ceram, Coadjutor of Sandhurst.
- † JOSEPH PATRICK BYRNE, Bishop of Bathurst.
- † JOHN HUTCHINSON, O.S.A., Vicar Apostolic, Queensland.
- † PATRICK JOSEPH SLATTERY, Procurator of the Archbishop of Melbourne.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, First Sunday in Advent, 1885.

TO THE CARDINAL-ARCHBISHOP AND THE OTHER PRELATES OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHURCH.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND FATHERS.—Your message of fraternal greeting was received by the Episcopate of the United States not only with the deep respect due to its venerable authors, but also with that sense of gratitude and admiration which so precious a document is calculated to evoke in the hearts of your brethren in Christ.

It is most gratifying to us to be assured that amid cares as weighty as they are incessant, your fellow-labourers in the United States have a share in your thoughts and affections.

Your noble address recalls the letters of brotherly love exchanged in earliest times between Christian Sees and affords a living evidence of the unity of faith which binds the children of the Church in Australia to their brethren in America.

REMEMBER THIS
IF YOU ARE SICK.

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 HOP BITTERS.

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

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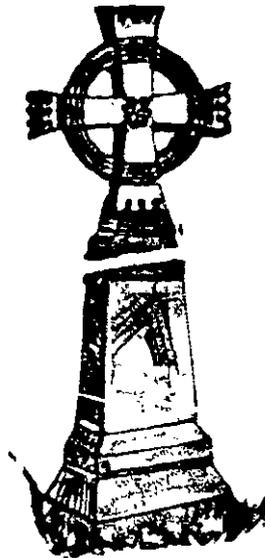
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Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation of the late firm is now closed.

The Business in future will be carried on by 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 will be offered at sweeping reductions.

The public are heartily invited to call and inspect the stock of
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FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI AND MANUKAU—HAWEA, s.s., on Monday, 19th July. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, AND AUCKLAND—TARAWERA, s.s., on Wednesday, 21st July. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR AUCKLAND VIA LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER AND GISBORNE.—TARAWEA, s.s., on 21st July. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF MANAPOURI, ss, July 22. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA OAMARU, LYTTTELTON AND WELLINGTON—TEKAPO, about 24th July.

FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND. ARAWATA, s.s., about 25th July 1886.

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

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Dairy and Farm Produce of all kinds received and realised on at best market rates in most favourable terms.

Though between us there rolls a vast ocean, ours is a common faith and a common heritage; though members wide apart, we belong to the same mystical body under the same Visible Head, drawing our spiritual life from the same Divine Heart of Jesus Christ.

Great is our joy, Venerable Fathers, to learn of the steady advance which our holy religion has made in Australia since 1835, when the first Vicar Apostolic set foot upon your shores. The spectacle of a Cardinal-Archbishop, and seventeen Bishops, constituting your actual hierarchy, with the prospective increase, in the near future, of Metropolitan and Suffragan Sees, affords evidence of the zeal and success which have marked your apostolic labours in the past, and is ample earnest of the glorious future which awaits you. It is also eloquent of the untiring devotion of the clergy and laity, without whose hearty co-operation such results could not have been achieved.

We may refer with pardonable pride to the immense strides which the English-speaking Catholic world has made within the last three centuries. Four Bishops only, whose mother tongue was ours, sat in the Council of Trent; at the Council at the Vatican one hundred and twenty shared in the deliberations. At this moment they number one hundred and sixty; and we may without rashness venture the prediction that before the century closes they will exceed two hundred. Moreover, doctrinal and devotional works in English, which fifty years ago were scarce indeed, are now to be found in almost every Catholic home. Our noble language, which for three centuries has served by voice and pen to spread abroad so much of religious error, is now, thank God, the vehicle of truth to the nations; and as it is to-day the great medium of intercommunication in trade and commerce, so may it be more and more the channel for conveying the blessings and consolations of the Gospel to the hearts of men.

May Australia and America in holy emulation continue to widen the area of God's kingdom; may the progress of the true faith ever keep pace with material development. And surely we have reason to take heart when we recall the heroic and successful struggles of the pioneer bishops of both countries, who sowed in tears that we might reap in joy.

For this advancement of the cause of religion in both countries we are in no small measure indebted, under God, to the religious freedom which constitutes so noble a feature of our respective Governments. They hold over us the aegis of their protection without intruding into the sanctuary; and by leaving inviolate our spiritual prerogatives enable us to fulfil our sublime mission without fettering our apostolic liberty.

Permit us, Venerable Fathers, to express the hope that your Plenary Council just closed, may, by God's grace, result in drawing you closer in the bonds of brotherhood, in promoting wholesome discipline, in quickening faith, and in infusing fresh sap and life into every branch and fibre of the Lord's vine planted in your beloved country.

Believe us to be your affectionate and devoted brothers in Christ. In the name of all the Fathers and in his own name.

† JAMES GIBBONS,
Archbishop of Baltimore.
Baltimore, Feast of St. Gregory the Great, 1886.

The following is in reply to a letter from the Plenary Council of Australasia to the German episcopacy:—

"Most Eminent Prince, Most Illustrious and Most Rev. Lords, The most friendly letter which your Eminence, together with the most Rev. Bishops, assembled in the First Plenary Synod of Australasia on the 29th November last, addressed to us as a mark and testimony of your fraternal charity, has been the greatest joy and solace to us in the afflictions we suffer for the liberty of the Church.

"Truly, a wonderful and most joyful spectacle! Behold those whom the diversity of speech and immense space of land and sea separate from us, assembled in the unity of faith, think with us, strengthen us by word and example, join themselves to us as auxiliaries. It is just, Most Illustrious and Most Rev. Lords, that from the bottom of our heart we should give you thanks, and that not on one account alone.

"For not only have you, by your most loving letter, raised the courage of us on whose shoulders presses the weight of the pastoral office, always to be dreaded, but especially weighty in these our times, but also you have greatly increased the confidence and courage of the flock committed to us, confirming in this the saying of St. Paul—'We many are one body in Christ, each the member of the other. And if one member suffers anything all the members suffer with him.' Moreover, Most Illustrious and Most Rev. Lords, by this most gracious letter, you have made a good confession to those who are without, exhibiting to the world a twofold example of charity and faith. Must not those who are opposed to us confess the same as was in the mouths of the Gentiles concerning the faithful of the first ages—'Behold how they love one another!' Does not the glory and splendour of the Catholic Church, as yet only beginning amongst you, denote and show that that will be more and more fulfilled which the Royal Psalmist sang—'And he will reign from the sea to the sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth?'

"Certainly, the happy necessity is incumbent on us not only to give you thanks, but to congratulate you with joyful minds. Who would not with grateful mind wonder at the increase and splendour of the Catholic Church in Australasia, so that those whom the beginning of this century saw as yet few and scattered, believing in Christ, the end of the same age beholds so greatly increased and multiplied in zeal and number; strengthened by so many and so illustrious prelates, and the still youthful Australasian Church decorated with the purple. This, indeed, is the change of the right hand of the Most High!

"We rejoice with you rejoicing, Most Illustrious and Most Rev. Lords; and while we rejoice with you a great hope and confidence at

the same time arises to ourselves. So clearly seeing, from those things which you tell us, that the hand indeed of the Lord is not shortened, how should we not also conceive a good hope of the future? Moreover, we trust in your aid and in your prayers and the prayers of the flock committed to you; certainly as many souls as you have gained to God in the vast Australasian regions you have made so many helpers and co-workers with us.

"Strengthened, therefore, by such aid of our brethren, the hope arises that to us incessantly beseeching the Lord may grant His peace, that at length that day may dawn when her erring children may with us acknowledge their mother the Church, and that throughout the world there may sound that most joyful and most just voice, 'Christ conquers, Christ reigns, Christ commands. May Christ defend his people from all evil.'

"The Archbishops and Bishops of Prussia.

"By order

"† PHILIP,

† Archbishop of Cologne.

"To the Most Eminent and Most Rev. Lord, Patrick F. Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Delegate Apostolic; and to the Most Illustrious and Most Rev. Lords, the Bishops of Australasia.

"The names of the Bishops who have authorised the Archbishop of Cologne to write are as follows:—

† ROBERT HERZOG, Prince-Bishop of Breslau.

† JOHN BERNARD BRINCKMANN, Bishop of Munster.

† WILLIAM JACOBI, Bishop of Hildesheim.

† MICHAEL FELIX KORUM, Bishop of Trier.

† GEORGE KOPP, Bishop of Fulda.

† BERNARD HOETING, Bishop of Osnabruck.

† JOHN CHRISTIAN, Bishop of Limburg.

† FRANCIS CASPAR DROBE, Bishop of Paderborn.

† JOHN NEPOMUCK VON MARWITZ, Bishop of Kulm.

† ANDREW THIEL, Bishop of Ermland.

"Cologne, March, 1886."

LECTURE ON IRELAND.

THE town hall was fairly well filled on the occasion of Father Cassidy's lecture. The Mayor occupied the chair, and there were also on the platform the Revs. Kirk, Mulvihill, and Morrissey. Father Cassidy, who was in capital vein, spoke for over two hours with only one break, and the fluency of his utterance and the humorous interludes in which he indulged, disclosed a born orator. He began by pointing out that the Irish question was not a Catholic one, and that the greatest patriots of that nation had not belonged to that faith. He quoted a long list of them, and the mention of Mr. Parnell's name was the signal for deafening applause. He went on to say that Ireland had been compared to Poland, but that the comparison was not fair to his country, for, whereas after only 130 years of oppression, Poland had completely ceased to exist, Ireland was still a living nation after 300 years of the same treatment. Coming to the natural advantages of the country, the lecturer pointed out that Ireland had splendid harbours, and grand rivers and canals. It was a country of great fertility, and had coal and iron in abundance, and in Wicklow "the old women filled their aprons with gold." If Home Rule were granted, everyone would be going back there to dig for it. Ireland, too, was great by reason of her intellectual superiority, and had sent missionaries to civilise the English when the latter wore skins over their shoulders and a rope round their waists. Her music was another proof of her intellect, and the great Mozart had declared that all he had written could not compare with the old ballad of "Eileen Aroon" (Song, Mrs. Swinburne, "Eileen Aroon." Immense applause, and encored.) Father Cassidy then showed how evil days had fallen upon Ireland through large tracts of country having been given away by the English conquerors to Court partisans, and drew a vivid picture of the evils of the tenant system and of the horrors of an eviction. These things were going on still, and the only remedy was Home Rule—to hand over to the Irish the management of their own affairs, and to return to them the land unjustly confiscated. He then gave a history of Grattan's Parliament, which commenced in 1782 and lasted 18 years, and showed by the results then accomplished what great benefits would be achieved by self-government. Space prevents us from giving more than the above brief outline of the lecture, which was listened to with great attention, and was frequently applauded. The lecturer concluded with an eloquent peroration, and sat down amid prolonged applause.

Before the lecture commenced several songs were rendered by Mrs. Flynn, Miss Hall, Mrs. Connell, and Mrs. Whitaker in a most pleasing manner; and accompaniments and pieces were played by Miss M'Guire, and Miss O'Kiely. At the conclusion, Father Cassidy moved a vote of thanks to the performers, and to the band for their kind services in playing outside the hall.

The Mayor moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and of confidence in Mr. Gladstone, the latter proposal being carried with three cheers.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor closed the proceedings.—*Honora Star.*

The Earl of Ashburnham, writing to Canon Bulstrode, in reference to a communication the Canon published in the *East Anglian Daily Times* in support of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme, says:—"I believe with you that the Irish aristocracy have made a fatal mistake in the adoption of an attitude of uncompromising hostility to the aspirations of their countrymen, thereby bringing about, as you so justly point out, a divorce between the people and their natural leaders. The only motives for supporting the cause of Ireland are my conscientious belief in its justice and my conviction that the best interests of the Empire will be promoted by the concilia-

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" P. DUGGAN (Catholic Teacher)	...	HOKITIKA.
" B. HAMIL	...	KUMARA.
" E. A. BURK	...	GREYMOUTH.
" F. MCGUIGAN	...	KEEPTON.
" T. JAMES	...	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 containing portraits of the Catholic Bishops, and the Opening Ceremony of the Catholic Cathedral, Dunedin, unless bearing the printed name the Undersigned,

TYBEE AND CO.

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

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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

FATHER ROLLAND,
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 from our acquaintance with him we have no doubt that our subscribers will find their dealings with him in every way satisfactory.

NOTICE.

THE Second Half-yearly Meeting of the Ladies' Association of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul will be held in the old St. Joseph's Church at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, the 19th inst., that being the feast of St. Vincent de Paul.

Honorary Members, and all interested in the work of the Society, are requested to attend.

A Mass will also be said on the morning of that day for the intentions of the Society.

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S. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

The COLLEGE will REOPEN after the Midwinter Holidays, on MONDAY, 19th inst. The punctual attendance of the Students is requested.

F. J. WATERS, S.M., D.D.,

Rector.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

In this list subscriptions received by post only are acknowledged.

	£	s.	d.
Mr J. E. B., Christchurch, up to June 24, 1886	1	5	0
" J. T. H., Woodlands, on account	1	0	0
" J. C., Wrey's Bush, up to February 1, 1886	2	0	0
" M. M., Wyndham, up to September 17, 1886	1	5	0
" A. T., Waipori, up to November 24, 1885	1	5	0
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Mr T. F., Gore, up to June 24, 1886	0	13	0
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" J. McG., Timaru, up to January 8, 1887	1	0	0
" M. K. Greymouth, up to February 24, 1886	1	11	6
" M. G., Oamaru, up to January 1, 1886	2	0	0
" W. H., Goldsborough, up to March 3, 1886	1	5	0
" J. C., Bulls, up to April 10, 1886	1	5	0
" B. F., Richmond Grove, November 1, 1886	1	5	0
" T. McC., Baton, up to September 24, 1885	1	0	0
" T. M., Normanby, up to April 24, 1886	1	5	0
" P. D., Ponsonby, up to June 15, 1886	1	5	0
" J. T., Meane, up to April 17, 1886	1	5	0
" W. O'G. Patea, up to April 24, 1886	1	5	0
" J. M., Waihaio, up to August 10, 1885	1	6	0
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" P. C., Blenheim, up to January 3, 1887	1	0	0
Mrs. E. O'M., Auckland, up to June 1, 1886	1	5	0
Right Rev. Dr. L., Auckland, up to May 1, 1886	1	5	0

(To be Continued.)

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.
Net proceeds of concert in aid of Tower fund.	140	0	0
Special offerings for tower.	13	7	0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	3	0	0
Per Mr. W. Hall	0	12	0
P. MORAN.			

NOTICE.

THE agents of the "NEW ZEALAND TABLET" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED are requested to forward at once to this office all applications for shares received by them.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 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.

THE HOME ELECTIONS.



THE final result of these elections is not yet known. Indeed, some of the contests have not been decided as yet. It appears, however, that the pledged supporters of Mr. GLADSTONE are in a minority. It does not follow from this that a Tory Government must necessarily succeed that great statesman, or that, should it do so, it will be possible for it to hold office very long. The probabilities are that another general election must be held before the expiration of the next twelve months. If, however, the telegrams are to be believed, the Conservatives and Hartingtonites are determined to suppress the Land League. This is a thing more easily said than done, and any attempt to suppress the only organisation in the Empire able and willing to stand between the people of Ireland and oppression, between the evicted and starvation and degradation, cannot be put down without a violent struggle, and one that will convulse the House of Commons. But certainly if the Conservatives, supported by HARTINGTON, succeed to power, such an attempt will be made. Of this we entertain no doubt whatever. But we are equally certain that it will not be successful. True, an Act of Parliament to this effect may be passed after months of violent efforts and tyrannical contempt of the rights of free speech; but what then? Can even the most stupid Tory expect that this will either break or even lessen the determination of the people of Ireland to have Home Rule? It will be found, we may be certain, that after a fight which must result in the defeat of the persecuting Government, and an inevitable appeal to the people, the Home Rule party will come back to the House of Commons more powerful than ever. In fact, this attempt of the Conservatives and the upholders of class domination, will be of the greatest possible service to the National cause. But is it so certain, after all, that the Conservatives are to come into office? Judging from the returns as telegraphed to us, we find that this party is a minority of the whole House of Commons, and that unless they make terms with one or other of the sections of the Liberals, it is impossible for them to hold office for an hour. The Unionists may support them so far as the denial of Home Rule is concerned, but that is all, we think, that is likely. As to coalition between SALISBURY and HARTINGTON in the formation of a coalition Government, the thing is absurd,

unless indeed on the supposition that HARTINGTON is prepared to abandon his political career and extinguish himself. Neither can the screw-maker of Birmingham join in a Tory Government, for the same reason. A Conservative Government should then be every moment at the mercy of the party which once supported Mr. GLADSTONE, and the Home Rulers. We think, therefore, that a Conservative Government is not likely to have a long career, and no other Government is at present possible. Confusion is inevitable, and another appeal to the constituencies before many months. Meantime, the friends of Home Rule in both hemispheres will do well to organise still better, so as to afford all possible moral and pecuniary aid to Mr. PARNELL and his party.

THE EDUCATION VOTE.

OUR Parliament here in New Zealand has passed the various votes for Education with the exception of that for buildings, which will not come on for decision till the consideration of the Works Estimates. The following are the votes already passed:—

Public Schools,	£337,050
Native Schools,	15,950
Industrial Schools,	17,121
Deaf and Dumb Institution,	3,025
Higher Education,	3,500

Total, £376,646

To this amount must be added:

Auckland University College,	£4,000
Wellington College,	4,000
New Zealand University,	3,000
School Buildings,	50,000

Total, £437,646

To this sum again must be added the annual return from endowments for Collegiate and University education, amounting to at least another forty or fifty thousand pounds. We may say, then, that half a million of money has been set aside this year for the support of education in this country. From participation in the expenditure of this sum the Catholic body—one-seventh of the population—is excluded by the nature of the education given and the policy of its administration. In all the university colleges there is not one Catholic professor. Nor would a Catholic professor be admitted by the governing bodies; and there is hardly a Catholic student. Even in the common schools, as they are called, there is hardly a Catholic teacher, nor in the vast majority of schools would a Catholic teacher be elected by school committees or boards; and there are not many Catholic children to be found in them. At present we are attempting no more than a mere statement of facts. Why this state of things exists, it is not necessary to go far to find the reason. It is because the system of education is godless; and, secondly, because the party in the ascendant still purposely exclude Catholics from the teaching staff. The few exceptions that are to be met with here and there only seem to prove more certainly the reign of bigotry, exclusiveness, and selfishness.

B R A Z I L.

FOR a long series of years, the apathy and simplicity of Catholics in this Empire enabled the Freemasons to exercise a paramount influence in the Government. And this influence enabled them to work a vast amount of mischief to education and religion. Emboldened by success and impunity, they at last thought themselves sufficiently strong to overthrow religion altogether. But they have woefully miscalculated. As soon as the Catholics fully understood their object, they promptly condemned them, and let them know how utterly powerless they are after all. The moment it became a question of religion or no religion, the Catholics rose in their strength and routed them. The result of the last election shows this, and they who had so long constituted a majority in the Legislature, now find themselves reduced to very small dimensions indeed. Out of 101 members returned, the Freemasons are now only 15. This is a lesson for the Catholics of Italy and France, who, though the overwhelming majority of these nations, have for years allowed themselves to be made fools of by the secret societies. It is to be hoped that the time for awaking is at hand. When it does come, the retribution will astonish the sectaries.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

WE desire to remind our readers of the meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul which is to take place in the old church building, Dunedin, on Monday evening.—It is to be recorded to the credit of the Society that they have already accomplished a great deal of good. Both temporally and spiritually their labours have been successful almost beyond all expectation,—for the work of these ladies is not confined to the material relief of the poor—although that necessarily enters largely into their duties. Spiritual assistance is also given or provided by them, and there are many advantages to be derived in this way as well to those who join the Society or who give it their aid, as to those who are the objects of its care. Religious instructions have consequently been given to several people who were found to need them; adults have been restored to the practice of their duties as Catholics; the dying have been reconciled to the Church and prepared for death; and children have been entered as pupils at the Catholic schools.—The Society, therefore, recommends itself strongly to the support of all who desire to merit spiritual blessings for themselves while helping to confer them on others.

Temporal works of mercy, however, as we have said, also claim the attention of the members, and occupy a considerable portion of their time—and the experience gained in their performance has taught the ladies how they may best make use of their resources.—They have, moreover, been able to do much good, and may safely say that as yet no really deserving case has been neglected or refused assistance by them.—They desire, nevertheless, in every such case to give the full measure of relief demanded by it, and for this it will be necessary for them to have the funds at their disposal replenished and increased by a considerable amount.—The ladies, think, besides, that the present season, when so many shops are selling off excellent stocks at a reduced price, would be particularly opportune to lay in a supply of such things as they know would prove most useful to them,—and for this reason they are anxious to obtain an immediate increase to their means of action. We understand that for this purpose, amongst the rest, a series of entertainments will be speedily commenced, for which we would bespeak the liberal patronage of our readers.

Meantime, all those persons desirous of giving aid to so deserving an object are invited to attend the meeting on Monday evening, where they will receive all such explanations as they may wish for, and obtain a full account of what the Society has done in the past, and what it proposes to do in the future.

BARON HUBNER, in his book of travels, makes at least two mistakes in speaking of New Zealand. Father MacDonald, of Wakarewarewa, is not of the nationality imputed to him, for, no disrespect to either Highlands or Lowlands, but they do not produce Scotchmen of any kind in the county Kilkenny. It is quite impossible, moreover, that any priest at Christchurch could have informed his Excellency that eighteen years ago the parish in question consisted of sixteen souls. Sixteen hundred, perhaps, would be nearer the mark. Inaccuracies like these, it is true, are not of much consequence, but, nevertheless, it is as well that they should be noted and corrected.

A MEETING of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society took place on Thursday, July 8. The rev. President occupied the chair. Messrs. N. Griffin and Hill were nominated for membership. The President read an interesting paper on Martin Luther. Mr. McKelvy gave a short recitation in a manner which evidenced considerable talent in that line. Mr. Callan contributed a most amusing reading by A. Forbes, entitled, "The Man with the Moist Eye." A hearty vote of thanks was accorded them for their efforts. The next meeting of the Society will take place on Thursday next the 22nd, when Mr. Callan has promised to give a paper, and Messrs. Hill, Power, Deehan and Dundon recitations.

To those scavengers of Irish crime the wide world over (says the *Dublin Freeman*),—to Irishmen who gloat over the appearance of an Irish-sounding name in a police report anywhere at any time, and forthwith make it a text for the defamation of their country, the following telegram, addressed to the member for the St. Stephen's-green Division of Dublin will be a bitter pill to swallow:—"To Honourable E. Dwyer Gray, *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, Ireland. As the representative in the American Congress of the Chicago District, where the recent riot took place, I desire to say, in refutation of the slanderous articles of certain English newspapers, that not a single person of Irish birth or Irish extraction was with the anarchists who excited, organised, or participated in the assaults; but, on the con-

trary; the lives of several brave Irish-Americans were lost in protecting the lives and property of Chicago's citizens.—JAMES H. WARD."

OTAGO has lost an old and respected resident in the person of Dr. McBrearty, who has left Outram to take up a practice at Kumara. The doctor's removal is regretted by a large circle of friends and well wishers, in common with whom we hope he will find his change in every respect beneficial, and in accordance with all his desires.

THE Month's Mind of the late Sister Mary Columba of the Order of St Dominic, was observed in St. Joseph's Cathedral, on Tuesday, by the celebration of a Solemn Office for the Dead, and Pontifical High Mass of *Requiem*, His Lordship the Bishop being celebrant; the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., deacon; the Rev. Father Vereker, sub-deacon; and the Ven. Archdeacon Coleman, Master of Ceremonies. The following priests also took part in the Office, and formed a choir to chant the Gregorian music of the Mass:—The Rev. Fathers McEnroe, S.J., O'Leary, Newport, Lynch, O'Neil, and Burke.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of £40 11s 6d, from the Hon. Secretary of the Hokitika Branch of the Irish National League, forwarded to us, for transmission to the Treasurer of the League in Dublin. The Hon. Secretary of the Branch at Greymouth, informs us that the subscription list in his district is not yet closed, and sends us these additional items:—"Cash," £1; P. Rogers Dobson, 5s. The men of the West Coast still continue, then, to show how fully they understand what the present situation demands of them and how ready they are to fulfil it.

STUDIES will be resumed at St. Patrick's College, Wellington on Monday next, the 19th inst. It is requested that students will be punctual in their return.

THE Dominican Convent High School and St. Joseph's School, Dunedin, will re-open on Monday next. It is particularly requested that pupils will be punctual in resuming their attendance.

THE success of the concert given on Friday the 2nd instant, in aid of the Tower Fund of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, is represented by the very creditable sum of £140 over and above all expenses.

THE following lines from *Punch* may well obtain for that publication pardon for a whole forest of gorillas. However it may represent the natural face of the Irish nationalist, it is evident that it has a very clear understanding of the disposition of the Orangeman—and, after all, Paddy's fortune does not consist in his face.

"LUCUS A NON LUCENDO.

"Loyal? Nay, Ulster, you, for very shame
Should cede your long monopoly of that name.
Loyal to whom—to what? To power, to pelf,
To place, to privilege, in a word, to self.
They who assume, absorb, control, enjoy all,
Must find it vastly pleasant to be 'loyal.'"

MR. ALFRED WEBB, a Protestant Nationalist (says the *Nation*), whose services to Ireland are highly appreciated by his countrymen, comes forward with a mass of testimony that must, if anything can, put to shame the gang of vituperators who are going round defaming the people of this country. The pamphlet which Mr. Webb has brought out consists of a number of answers which he received from his co-religionists in reply to a straightforward question which he put to them. The query of Mr. Webb was as explicit as it was comprehensive. The verbiage of it was so arranged as not to permit of evasion, if any of his correspondents were anxious to avoid a direct answer. "Have you, during your experience of life in Ireland, observed any instance of intolerance amongst your Catholic friends and neighbours, such as would lead you to fear for your liberty and safety, and for the free exercise of your religion, under an Irish constitution such as that sketched out in Mr. Gladstone's Bill?" In reply to this question Mr. Webb has received the communications which he published from all parts of Ireland, from Protestants of every class and of every form of belief. Protestant ministers, doctors, professors, merchants—all join in declaring that they have seen no such instance of intolerance on the part of their Catholic countrymen as would lead them to entertain the slightest fear for their safety or liberty in a self-governed Ireland.

WE clip the following from the *Nation* of May 22:—One argument against Home Rule has been torn to shreds during the week, that of the danger from Catholic intolerance. A most effective attack on this outworn but dangerous cry was made by Mr. Abraham, M.P., in the debate on Monday night. He supplied the most damaging answer to the cry by giving the history of his own connection with public affairs. One fact that he made manifest was the only question asked of a man as a preliminary to his admission to the confidence of the Irish people is whether his political belief be in harmony with that of those he may aspire to represent. If it is not, no matter what his other claims, he cannot honestly ask the confidence of the people, and they cannot honestly bestow it upon him. As Mr. Abraham showed, a converted Catholic has no chance against a Protestant Nationalist, even where considerations of religion might be supposed to enter largely into the case, as in an election to the office of chairman of a poor law board. Honest and earnest adhesion to popular principles is the one thing demanded of a representative of

the people in any capacity throughout Ireland; and the end of representative government can be attained in no other way.

ONE of the evangelisers of Italy has just beat a most inglorious retreat—and refused to bear his testimony to the Gospel in an extremely public manner and one insuring to him a tremendous audience of benighted Papists.—Our parson took it upon him to produce some sermon or another which he accused Fra Agostino da Montefeltro of plagiarising—Fra Agostino being a marvellous preacher of the Franciscan order, who from a Garibaldian soldier became a monk, and bids fair to work a reformation in Italy—even among the revolutionary party. Then up spoke Fra Agostino, and challenged the parson to meet him in public and with all questions and propositions he chose, to which he, the friar, undertook to reply without one word of preparation and on the moment.—Will it be believed?—our evangelist refused the challenge. Another evangeliser of Italy, on the other hand, has beat a glorious retreat,—that is Father Grassi, who having joined the Baptists at Rome several years ago, now makes his recantation and returns in all humility and repentance to the Church, out of whose fold he declares he had never known a moment's peace.—And yet he was looked upon as one of the elect.—In what then does the mark of election consist, and who can be certain concerning it?

A S H B U R T O N.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

A STORM has arisen in a teacup here in connection with the Hakatere Town Board, and two of the candidates have resigned. A ratepayer is intending to telegraph to Kimberley for a consignment of fresh alligators to serve in their stead. Doubtless some people will be anxious to learn the cause of the fuss, and what has brought about such proceedings in a newly-elected Town Board. "A name." Well, there must be something in a name after all, as John Sims said when he called his daughter Maria Dignacious Omara. But has not the Hakatere Town District a name already? Certainly, but some of the inhabitants say this is a Maori name, and want something historical, say Hampstead, from "Ampstead 'Eath," to remind them of the days of Dick Turpin and his bouny black mare.

People are jubilant here at the thought that the works upon the great enterprise which is to connect the East and West coasts of this Island will soon commence. We trust the unemployed will then have a field to invest their labours in, and that while comfort is being restored to many a home, the day will be drawing near when we will have fresh markets opening for our produce, and new outlets for the persevering and enterprising part of our community.

On Sunday last the Rev. Father O'Connor from Melbourne was here, and preached (after 11 o'clock Mass) an instructive and edifying sermon to an appreciative congregation. After the sermon he appealed to the parishioners' generosity for a collection on behalf of the church debt. The appeal was responded to in a manner which is highly creditable to the Ashburton Catholics. Considering the present state of affairs and the numerous demands on their resources, the givers of nearly £100 deserve to be eulogised for their charity and unbounded generosity. After the collection was made the Rev. Father Chastagnon intimated his intention of forming a project which will, he hopes, be instrumental, to a great extent, in wiping off the Church debt. The rev. gentleman never says much about his intentions until he is prepared to put them into operation, therefore I will give you a more elaborate account another time about this matter. There is a characteristic feature in connection with our collections here which plainly shows the implicit confidence existing between priest and people. This state of affairs has been brought about by the good management and zeal of our parish priest.

MR. E. O'CONNOR, Catholic Book Depot, Barbadoes St., Christchurch, advertises a considerable reduction in prices.—Mr. O' Connor has on hand a large and well-chosen stock of Catholic books and articles of piety.—He calls particular attention to his supply of patriotic pictures which he will dispose of at a very cheap rate.

A Dornwell solicits the custom of all who appreciate a joint of the best quality at the lowest 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.]

Messrs. Nelson and Moate's famous teas continue to command the approbation of the public and are acknowledged to be without a rival.

It seems, according to the *Lancet*, that the little toy balloons or India rubber bladders which children inflate with the breath, may be readily reversed by inspiration, and even drawn into the air passages. In two instances recently death has occurred by suffocation, a balloon of the sort being drawn into the opening of the glottis. This is a matter of danger which ought to be recognised.

The *Boston Pilot* says:—It is no exaggeration to say that millions of hearts will be saddened by the news that Father Ryan, the poet-priest, is dead. He died of an organic heart trouble, at Louisville, Ky, on April 22, in the 46th year of his age. Father Ryan was pre-eminently the poet of the Southern Confederacy. A Virginian by birth and a poet by nature, every instinct and tradition bound him to go with his State: for the Virginian of those days was a citizen first of the Old Dominion, and afterwards of the United States. Father Ryan, moreover, had an Irishman's leaning for the weaker side. What songs he sang for the Boys in Gray as he shared their matches and bivouacs, their hungers, privations, combats and disasters, we do not know. He has let the songs of evanescent hope and triumph die with the cause they celebrated, and preserves in his published volumes only the lament of defeat.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports for the week ended July 14, as follows:—

Fat cattle.—250 head were yarded at Burnside to-day. Two-thirds of these were light and low in condition, the balance fair to good quality. Competition for the latter was only moderately active, and for the former bidding was slack a number being turned out unsold. The price realised all round was 25s to 30s per head below last week's. Best bullocks brought £7 10s to £10 2s 6d; light and ordinary, £3 15s to £7; cows in proportion.

Fat calves.—Twelve were penned, of different sizes, but were passed in unsold.

Fat Sheep.—The market to-day was supplied with more than double the number actually required for trade purposes, viz., 4,067 crossbreds, and 1,000 merinos. A large proportion of these were only medium and little better than good stores, the balance were good to prime quality. Competition all through was exceedingly languid. Prices not reaching within 2s 6d to 3s per head of last week's rates and only for graziers being tempted by the low prices ruling having bought pretty freely, and a few purchases having been made for freezing, a very much heavier reduction would have to be recorded. Next week's requirements will be very small. Best cross-bred ewes and wethers brought 10s 6d to 13s 3d; light and medium, 7s to 10s; merino wethers, 5s 9d to 8s. We sold for Mr. W. Cumming (Gore), Messrs. Rutherford Bros. and Richardson (Otakarama), and other vendors crossbred wethers from 8s 6d to 10s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—Forty were penned, which sold at 5s 6d.

Pigs.—433 were penned, chiefly porkers and bacon pigs, with a few suckers and stores. The demand to-day was extremely slack, and a dragging sale ensued, resulting in lower prices all round, baconers in particular being lower by 10s; suckers and stores ranged from 1s 6d to 10s; porkers, 15s to 25s; baconers, 26s to 40s; heavy weights, up 50s.

Sheepskins.—We submitted an extensive catalogue of various descriptions at our usual weekly sale on Monday. Included in these were several lots of the largest and best-woolled butchers' green cross and half-bred skins that we have seen this season. The usual number of buyers were in attendance, and, no doubt owing to the open dry weather of the past fortnight and the continued satisfactory progress of the Home wool sales, competition was remarkably keen, and last week's prices for best crossbreds and merinos were topped—in some instances quite 6d per skin. Dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 10d to 2s 9d; full wool, 3s to 4s 3d; do. merino, low to medium 8d to 2s 8d; full wool, 3s to 5s 2d; dry pelts, 2½d to 7d; green crossbreds, 3s 4d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, 4s 8d; do. merino, 2s 10d, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s; lambskins, 3s 4d.

Rabbitskins.—We sold on Monday a few bags of merino winter skins at 12½d per lb, but all more or less stained with black spots, which is most objectionable. We quote inferior and summer skins, 2d to 6d; medium to good, 7d to 10d; best, 11d to 1s 1d per lb.

Hides.—We have no material alteration to note in the market for these. Fair supplies come to hand, and are readily placed at about equal to late quotations, which we now give as follows:—For inferior and bulls', 2d to 2½d; light, 3d to 3½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; heavy ox hides, clean and free from cuts, weighing 60lb and over, 4d per lb.

Tallow.—A quieter tone prevails, but there is no alteration of any consequence in values. A fair demand is experienced for local consumption, and as any good lots offering at market values in shipping condition are occasionally taken up, stocks are not increasing to any extent. We quote inferior, 13s to 15s; medium, 16s to 18s; prime mutton, 19s to 20s; rough fat (inferior), 6s to 7s; medium to good, 8s to 10s; prime mutton free from any other mixture, 10s 6d to 12s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The market continues firm. Several medium-sized lines have been placed during the week at equal to last week's prices. Holders of the best samples are unwilling to sell, knowing the quantity of really good milling out of millers' hands is so small, that before the end of the season higher rates are likely to be obtained. We quote prime milling, 4s 7d to 4s 8d; medium (good to prime), 4s 4d to 4s 6d; medium, 4s 1d to 4s 3d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s (ex store, bags weighed in).—Oats: A better demand has been experienced this week both for local requirements and for shipment. The market, however, is not quite so firm, and pieces are a shade easier, more especially for discolored and medium, while stout bright lots are as still firmly held. We quote inferior and discolored, 1s 9d to 2s; medium, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; short bright feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d, and stout, bright milling are still held for 2s 5d to 2s 6d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Barley: This is in rather better request by malsters, but in small quantities and without much improvement in price. We quote prime malting, 2s 11d to 3s 1d; medium, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; feed and milling, 2s 4d to 2s 8d (ex store).

MR. F. MENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices including bags: Oats, 2s to 2s 6d; wheat, 4s to 4s 6d, market firm; fowls' wheat 3s 6d to 4s; barley, malting, best 3s to 3s 3d, milling 2s 6d; feeding, 2s to 2s 3d; chaff, £4 to £4 10s; straw, £2; bran, £6 0s; pollard, £6 10s; hay, £4; rye-grass, £4; potatoes, kidneys, £3 10s;Jerwernts, £4 per ton; butter, fresh, 1s to 1s 3d, salt (prime in kegs) 9d to 10d; ham, 9d; bacon 7d; rolls 6d; eggs, 1s 3d per dozen; flour, £10 to £10 10s; roller flour, £12 to £12 15s; oatmeal, £13.

CANTERBURY MARKETS.

MESSRS. H. MATSON AND CO. report on the live stock markets, etc., for the week ending Thursday, July 8, 1886, as follows:—The improved tone of last week's sale, i.e., for good lines of sheep, had the effect of bringing forward an increased entry of mutton on Wednesday, the yards set apart for the same being well filled. In quality there was considerable variation, prime wethers—both cross-

breeds and merinos—representing a moderate proportion, though the greater number consisted of average-weight trade lots. Considering the large supply, the sale, on the whole, was a fairly satisfactory one, inasmuch as but very few sheep went out unsold. For the best lines values were a shade below those of last week, and in other descriptions a decline of from 6d to 1s per head has to be recorded, but the general result of the sale was fully up to anticipations, and especially so as there was very little business done for export. Prime quality cross-bred wethers may be quoted up to 2d per lb; mixed sexes of good quality to 1½d; aged ewes and inferior lines to 1¼d. On account of Mr. T. Frankish, we placed a few pens of prime cross-bred wethers at 13s 9d, heavy weight wethers for Mr Storey at 14s 6d; two-tooth ewes for the same owner, at 8s 3d, less one pen of smaller sheep at 7s 6d; account Hon. Walker, cross-bred wethers at 11s 1d; account Mr. W. Strachan, cross-bred ewes at 9s 9d; account Mr. John Boag, cross-bred wethers at 11s 9d and 12s; account Mr. R. Wright, mixed cross-breds at 9s 11d to 10s 4d, ewes 8s 9d to 9s 7d; account of Mr. J. Gammack, cross-bred wethers at 10s, ewes at 8s 10d; account Mr. John G. Murray, half-bred wethers at 10s 9d to 11s; account Mr. R. Davies, cross-bred ewes at 7s 9d to 8s 6d; account Mr. M. Malley, mixed cross-breds at 11s to 12s; account Mr. T. Fincham, mixed cross-breds at 9s 6d to 9s 7d; account Messrs. Hay Bros., cross-bred wethers at 9s 9d to 10s 6d, ewes 9s to 9s 3d; account Messrs. Clissold Bros., cross-bred ewes at 8s 7d to 10s 9d; account Messrs. Pearce and Dowling, cross-bred wethers at 12s 6d to 14s 3d; account the Balmoral Estate (per Mr. W. Thompson), merino wethers at 7s 6d to 8s 6d; account Mr. Dawson, cross-bred wethers at 9s 9d to 10s 6d, a few smaller sheep at 7s 6d; account Mr. G. C. Primmer, cross-bred wethers at 11s 6d to 13s; account Mr. J. Park, cross-bred ewes at 8s 3d to 9s 3d; and for Mr. D. M'Kenzie, mixed cross-breds at 8s 3d, etc. In stores there were two small lines penned, but there is not the slightest sign of any demand, and one, if not both lots went out unsold. The fat cattle sale was again sparsely supplied with beef, the quality of which was but indifferent. This latter fact, no doubt, accounts for trade dragging a little in comparison with last week's auction. Still, pretty well every line was cleared at quotations ranging from 19s to rather over 23s per 100lb. On account of Messrs. Henderson and M'Beath, Ashley Gorge estate, we sold steers at from £7 10s to £8 5s, and about 25 head of light weights for different owners at from £4 7s 6d to £6 10s. In stores there is nothing fresh to report, small entries and the absence of buyers having brought business to a comparative stand-still. Two months hence will, no doubt, bring us nearer the end of what will have proved a very trying winter for stockowners, and the first shoot of spring feed must be looked forward to as the advent of a totally different state of trade in all classes of store stock. In pigs a fairly good entry was penned for sale on Wednesday, but the bulk again consisted of light weights, comparatively few lines only being fit for curing purposes. Such as there were of this description met with keen competition, not only from those recognised as "the trade," but also from local butchers for curing purposes of their own. The result of yesterday's sale, and that of the two previous weeks—the former especially so—bears out our remarks that most of the good bacon pigs have come to hand, Wednesday's sale establishing a considerable rise for all the best lines, bringing quotations for such up to fully 3½d per lb. Pigs of other descriptions show no change in values, unless it be perhaps in medium weight bacon lines, which a little time since were comparatively neglected, and are now commanding rather more attention, owing to the scarcity of prime lots. Our entry we cleared as under:—Account Mr. J. Cunningham, 6 at 36s, 10 at 34s, 5 at 32s, 5 at 27s; account Mr. J. Wright, 13 at 25s, 4 at 25s; account Mr. J. Nairn, 6 at 21s; account Mr. C. J. Harper, 6 porkers at 17s, 12 at 14s, 6 at 14s 6d, 6 at 14s, 7 at 11s 6d; account Mr. J. Wilson, 35 at 33s; account Mr. M'Namara, 10 at 10s 6d; and for Mr. Simpson, 4 at 16s. The totals yarded for the day comprised 4744 sheep, 248 head of cattle, and 314 pigs, of which our entry included 2638 sheep, 104 head of cattle, and 136 pigs, for the Hon. L. Walker, Messrs. John Boag, W. Strachan, R. Wright, James Gammack, John G. Murray, T. Frankish, R. Davies, M. Malley, T. Fincham, Hay Bros., A. Storey, Clissold Bros., Pearce and Dowling, Balmoral Estate, per Mr. W. Thompson, Messrs. A. Dawson, G. C. Primmer, T. Park, D. M'Kenzie, T. Dawson, T. Patrick, J. Nairn, John Wright, M. M'Namara, J. Cunningham, C. J. Harper, J. Simpson, J. Wilson, J. Bake, B. Tubman, E. Spencer, A. Tyson, Henderson and M'Beath, A. Grant, H. Smith, G. Farland, E. F. Davy, J. Thompson, A. Gledhill, H. Moody, W. Wilson, W. Brown, Mrs. King, Messrs. S. H. Halligan, A. Burgess, D. Smith, R. Vincent, and others.—Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Rough Fat and Tallow: At our Canterbury Wool Stores on Thursday, we held our usual weekly sales of the above. Our sales for the week comprise 5436 sheepskins, 350 ox-hides, and calfskins, 125 bags and packages rough fat; also several casks of tallow. In sheepskins prices ruled about the same as for the past few weeks, except for extra heavy and well-woolled skins, for which an advance of 2d to 4d per skin is noticeable. The following are prices obtained:—Butchers' crossbreds, from 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 10d, 4s, 4s 1d, 4s 3d, 4s 4d to 4s 5d, the latter price being obtained for extra quality sent to hand by Messrs. W. Marsh and C. Deering respectfully. Butchers, merinos, from 2s, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 2s 11d, 3s, 3s 1d, 3s 2d, 3s 4d, to 3s 6d, the latter price being obtained for a line of grand skins from Messrs. F. Hopkins and Co. Factory skins, from 4s, 4s 2d, to 4s 4d each.—Country skins: A larger number came to hand than has been catalogued for some months past. We would again remind owners of the necessity of preserving and keeping their skins in good order, as they are amply repaid for the labour they may expend on them. Some really good lines came forward, for which biddings were brisk, resulting in the clearance of every line at late rates:—Crossbreds from 1s, 1s 2d, 1s 5d, 1s 10d, 2s, 2s 2d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, to 3s 6d each; pelts from 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d to 8d each; merinos from 3d, 6d, 10d, 1s, 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, 2s, 2s 2d to 3s 3d each, as per quality. Rough fat, from ¾d, 1d, 1½d; in tins, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior tallow, 10s to 13s per cwt. Hides sold at late rates.

THE BISHOP OF WELLINGTON'S VISIT TO THE WEST COAST.

On Monday, the 14th June, his Lordship Dr. Redwood visited Reefton. He was met about seven miles out by the Rev. Father Rolland and a large number of parishioners, on horseback and in buggies, who escorted him into the town. He was accompanied by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Ahaura, and Mr. Henry Magill, of Totara Flat, who kindly conveyed his Lordship from Ahaura in his buggy. The procession and other matters which had been arranged for his Lordship's reception had to be omitted on account of the inclemency of the weather. However, when his Lordship entered the church, a numerous congregation had assembled, and after he had taken his seat on the throne, the church committee advanced to the Communion rail, and an address was read by Mr. Patrick Brennan, J.P., as follows:—

"My Lord.—We, the Catholics of Reefton, desire, on the occasion of your episcopal visit to this part of your extensive diocese, to offer you a hearty welcome. We observe that since your last visit here, your Lordship has been to Europe, and that with characteristic zeal for the spiritual welfare of the flock entrusted to your charge, you have spared no trouble to obtain young priests for your diocese. We wish also to congratulate your Lordship on the successful establishment of St. Patrick's College, an institution which we have no doubt will answer your highest expectations in preparing young men for the battle of life, and making them firm adherents to our holy religion. We have also heard with pride and pleasure of the distinguished part taken by your Lordship in the recent Plenary Council at Sydney, and earnestly hope that the eminent talents there, as always, displayed by you, may long be spared to us and the Church. In conclusion, we assure your Lordship of our respect and veneration.

"Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Reefton.

"PATRICK BRENNAN,	JOHN BUTLER.
"PATRICK BUTLER.	P. TWOMILL.
"F. MCGUIGAN.	J. MCSHERY.
"W. WILLIAMS.	J. L. DOOGAN.

His Lordship having replied to the address, announced to the congregation that he would give Confirmation to those who had prepared to receive it on the following Sunday, and that he would then also give to the people the Pontifical Blessing, which the Holy Father had commissioned him to give on his first visit to each part of his diocese after his return from Rome. The ceremony concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The following morning, his Lordship left for Lyell in Mr. Gallagher's buggy, but having met with an accident was obliged to return to Reefton, and postpone his visit to Lyell.

On Wednesday, he went to Boatman's, and there again was met by the Catholics of the district, and on his arrival in the church an address was read by Mr. Ferris:—

"To the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington.

"My Lord.—We, the Catholics of Boatman's, with feelings of unutterable regard, desire to express our deep love and veneration for so notable a dignitary of our beloved Church. We are unable, your Lordship, to accord you a welcome adequate to represent these feelings nor can we praise our God sufficiently for having endowed our community with so wise and holy a guide. We pray that grace may abound in you, that if possible your enthusiasm may increase in your career of utility, and labour of love. It is highly gratifying to us to learn, my Lord, of the great progress of the Catholic Church in Australasia, as announced by the late Plenary Council at Sydney, and also to see your efforts crowned by the completion of a Catholic College in Wellington. An institution of so great utility cannot be too highly commended. Beseeking the Almighty God to grant His grace to His Church, clergy, and laity, is the prayer of your Lordship's devoted people at Boatman's, and brethren in Christ.

(Signed)

"JOHN GALLAGHER.
"FRANCIS ROONEY.
"DANIEL FERRIS."

His Lordship in the evening preached an eloquent sermon to a very large congregation.

On Thursday morning he confirmed twenty children, and before doing so gave them a very instructive exhortation.

He returned to Reefton in the afternoon.

On Friday his Lordship visited the two schools, boys' and girls', and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which they were conducted by the teachers, Mr. Doogan and Miss de Pazanan. When visiting the schools, the children for Confirmation were examined by him, and afterwards some of the more advanced pupils in "Perry's Instructions," all answering most creditably. Having looked over the Christmas examination papers, he was extremely pleased with the uniformly correct work of the children.

In the evening, his Lordship paid a visit to the Literary Society, when the members mastered in full force to receive him. He exhorted them to persevere in keeping up and extending the Society, as such societies are of great benefit to the Church.

On Sunday his Lordship celebrated Mass at 9 a.m., and after the half-past-eleven o'clock Mass, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 38 candidates, amongst whom were several adults.

In the evening at Vespers the church was crowded to excess, and taking for his text the words "Fear God and keep His Commandments," his Lordship delivered a magnificent sermon. Afterwards a procession of the Children of Mary round the interior of the church took place, and a number of young ladies were received into the Society. His Lordship, vested in cope and mitre, then solemnly gave the Apostolic Blessing of His Holiness the Pope. When the Church ceremonies were completed, his Lordship and the Rev. Father Rolland visited the Children of Mary in the girls' school, and an address was read by the President:—

"My Lord.—We feel truly grateful for the honour you have conferred on us this evening. We have not forgotten your kindness in granting our beloved pastor permission to establish a sodality of the Children of Mary in Reefton. We have anxiously looked forward to your visit, and have longed to tell you of our gratitude and of our

pride in being able to call ourselves Children of Mary. To you, my Lord, we owe the privilege we enjoy, and will daily pray our Immaculate Mother to bless your Lordship and to obtain for you heaven's choicest gifts.

"Signed on behalf of the Children of Mary.

"ERNESTINE DE PAZANAN, President.

"KATE O'BERRGAN, Vice-President."

In reply, his Lordship took occasion to remind the members of the many virtues that a Child of Mary ought to practice, and dwell specially on the necessity of following her example of obedience, humility, and love.

ROUND ABOUT NAPIER.

SITUATED, as Napier undoubtedly is, on all but an island, and circumstanced as it is with so little dry land in its immediate vicinity, the work of effecting communication between it and the country districts was attended with much labour and expense. Besides the numerous roads which traverse that part of it known as Scinde Island, there are three main roads leading out of Napier, viz., the Hyderabad Road which runs alongside the railway line to the Spit, crosses the inner harbour on a very long bridge, and goes on to Petane, Wairoa, Taupo, and Gisborne; the Main South Road to Olive, Havelock and Waipawa, and the direct road to Taradale across the swamp. The most expensive of any of these to make, for the length of it, was that to Taradale, a distance of four miles. It had to be built with concrete, like a mole or causeway, the water being sixteen feet deep in places. It were well had they made it somewhat higher as it is not unusual at times to see parts of it under water.

Approaching Taradale along this road a new racecourse may be seen, the land for the purpose—55 acres—being purchased for the rather stiff price of £58 per acre. The ground has been levelled, ploughed, and laid down in grass, and when I passed by it was depasturing a large number of sheep. The first meeting, it is expected, will take place on the new course during the Christmas holidays. Hitherto the Napier races have been held at Hastings, twelve miles distant by railway. If I mistake not, it is a rival club that has gone to the expense of purchasing the land near Taradale for a racecourse, as the Hastings course, were it not for the distance from Napier, could not be improved on. The original owner of the land on which the Taradale course is, who has pocketed £3000 by the sale of it, will derive more benefit from it, I venture to assert, than the other parties to the transaction. It will be interesting to know how horse-racing will progress at Napier, under the auspices of these two rival clubs, but it is to be hoped that they will arrange their meetings so that they will not clash.

The great demand for suburban residences around Napier has induced a few owners of property at Taradale to cut up some of their land for that purpose, one of them, Mr. Tiffen, even going the length of offering to build any size and description of cottage on very reasonable terms, the purchase money for which only a moderate rate of interest is charged, to extend over a number of years. A building society, in my opinion, does not offer such facilities to a man for the acquisition of a house and piece of ground as this speculator does: Tiffentown, the name of the proposed suburb, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Napier, at the back of the "Waverley," and within a mile of Taradale. Another property known as the "Greenmeadows" between Taradale and Meanees is to be cut up and sold for the same purpose, a road to be run through the swamp to connect it with Napier. An English company I am informed, offered to reclaim the land along the Taradale road some time ago on certain terms, but the negotiations were broken off through some cause or other. If this were done and the part of the swamp close to the town drained, there would be plenty of land available for building purposes close to Napier.

Taradale, which lies in a south-westerly direction from Napier, is situated on a very level piece of country not far from a low chain of hills, and close to the Tutaikuri River. It consists of two streets, the continuation of one of them being the main road to the Meanees Mission Station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Taradale has a fair compliment of the usual business places to be seen in townships of the same size throughout the Colony. It has two hotels, two or three general stores, a couple of butchers' shops, a bakery, two blacksmiths' shops, a post office and telephone station, a State school, a police station (the constable in charge of which must surely have a sinecure) and last but not least, a shop where the son of St. Crispin mends the "soles" of all who may favour him with their orders. One of the hotels in the place, the "Taradale," owned by Mr. Martin Ryan, a man well known on the West Coast, would be a credit to any town in New Zealand. The yard, stabling, and other outhouses attached to this splendid hotel, are in keeping with its general appearance and appointments. I spend two nights at this hotel and have a chat with the kind-hearted hostess, with whom and her brother I am acquainted for a number of years.

Here, also, I renew my acquaintance with the O'Shannessy family, the father of whom is one of the oldest Victorian colonists living. Old Mr. O'Shannessy, of Taradale, arrived in Port Philip district, as "Victoria" was then called, the same year, 1839, as his great namesake, the late Sir John, did. The Taradale man came to New Zealand in 1861 at the time of the rush to the Tuapeka diggings, when he started storekeeping, and has remained in this Colony ever since. Mr. O'Shannessy, who has a remarkably good memory notwithstanding his advanced age, can tell some humorous tales of the early days of the Victorian goldfields, on a number of which he worked. His children are natives of Victoria, with one of whom he lives. Mr. Bowes, a brother of Sister Mary Scholastica, of the Order of Mercy, Auckland, who is married to Mr. O'Shannessy's daughter, and who is an old Victorian too, has a fine farm known as the "Gums" close to Taradale, on which he lives. The son with whom the old man lives is engaged in dairying and farming, an avocation by which a large number of the people around Taradale get their living.

Taradale resembles a country village at home where all the people know each other, and where so few changes take place in the personnel of those engaged in business. The only change that I

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could notice in this line at Taradale since my previous visit, is in the post office and general store, the property of Mrs. Barry, who has disposed of the goodwill of them to a new comer. Mrs. Barry, who is an energetic business woman, intends to revive a business which her late husband carried on years ago, and which is expected to bring in more money than storekeeping. I visit Mrs. Barry's private house and am treated to some excellent music by her daughter, Miss Barry, who has received her education at the Napier Convent school. Miss Barry is a most accomplished player, being able to read any piece of music at first sight. She played me some difficult pieces, the one which pleased me most being "Il Travatore" the opera of the same name being considered Verdi's masterpiece.

Taradale suffered dreadfully from the Tutaikuri River when in a state of flood in years gone by. The first township at the Meanee was wiped out of existence altogether by the same cause, soon after it was laid out. So troublesome had this visitation become that an application was made to the Legislature for permission to take measures to grapple with the difficulty, which was granted. A River Board was constituted, who levied a rate of 1s 6d in the pound on the property affected for protective purposes, and an embankment was built along the river bank for a considerable distance, which had the effect of keeping this turbulent stream within legitimate bounds ever since. Taradale has enough of water in front of it, or in the direction of Napier, without being troubled with that which runs behind it.

A number of the holdings around Taradale are rather small, some of them not exceeding 10 acres. These are a part of the old mission ground which was cut up and sold a few years ago, and which realised from £40 to £50 per acre. These small farms, which are principally owned by Catholics, are exceedingly fertile, the potato crop grown on them last season yielding as high as 20 tons to the acre. Those landsharks and doctrinaires who contend that a living cannot be made on a small farm had better visit Taradale, where they can see a number of smiling homesteads and happy and prosperous people, on anything but very extensive farms. I don't mean to say for a moment that the Taradale farmers are trusting to their holdings altogether for a living, as numbers of them take road contracts and do other work besides, which bring them in a good deal of money occasionally.

The Meanee Mission ground, which contains nearly a square mile, or 641 acres extends from within a quarter of a mile of Taradale along the main road to the Meanee township, and from the main road to the Tutaekuri river. It was purchased by the Rev. Father Reignier, S.M., from the Crown a great number of years ago for a very low price, some say 5s per acre. The great increase of population, coupled with the extreme fertility of the soil and the improvements made on it by the Order has enhanced the value of it at least 160 per cent. since Father Reignier acquired possession of it. They have sold a good deal of it already for very fancy prices, but much of it yet remains in their possession. The Marists have another large tract of country at the Waitangi, some distance from Meanee and another at Bedcliff, near Taradale, but what use they are making of it I cannot state.

The Meanee Mission station is situated close to the main road from Taradale, via Meanee to Napier. The church and schools look quite fresh and neat, while the priests' house is one of the very finest in the Colony. It was built expressly for retired clergymen of the Marist Order, four of whom live there at present, viz., Rev. Fathers Reignier, Yardin, Michel and Lampila. The Rev. Father Reignier, S.M., is the senior of the quartette in every respect, as he is nearly 80 years of age, thirty-eight years of which he has spent in Hawkes Bay. Rev. Father Yardin, S.M., who has been administrator of the diocese of Wellington, is now parish priest of Meanee, and can preach an excellent sermon in English. The Rev. Father Lampila, S.M., whom I became acquainted with in 1870 at Wanganui, where he was pastor at the time, has been until lately in charge of the Kaikora district, and looks strong and active yet. The other priest I am not acquainted with, but believe that he laboured one time in the districts around Wellington. The Marist Fathers at Meanee are grand old men who have laboured long and arduously in the service of their Divine Master, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and are now fairly entitled from their length of service to spend the remainder of their days in the easiest possible manner consistent with their sacred calling.

The Mission schools for Maori and European children of both sexes are now in charge of a Sister of St. Joseph, who has for assistant teachers a postulant of the Order, and two young ladies from Onehunga, Misses Mulkern and Donovan. The attendance at the schools is very good at present, and the new teachers are giving great satisfaction. Several teachers have had charge of these schools from time to time, among others Mr. Hamill late of Auckland, now of Kumara, Mr. Rearden of Napier, and Mr. Dineen, at present some place in Canterbury.

There is a scheme on foot to connect Taradale with Napier by a tramway, a company being already formed to raise the necessary capital for the prosecution of the work. This will bring about a great increase of traffic between the two places, and will be the means of lowering the present high tariff for the transit of goods and passengers. It will also enhance the value of property at Taradale, as it will render it a more desirable place for those engaged in business in town to live in. It is proposed to connect Taradale with that rising place, Hastings, by a direct road instead of the present round-about one. The new road will lessen the distance to be travelled at present between the two places just one half.

The large increase of population in Napier and the limited quantity of land there for building purposes coupled with the works now projected, are having a telling effect on the Taradale and Meanee district, property there being hardening in value. The further extension of the roads to the Omaha and Puketapu settlements has also acted as a stimulant to awaken the prosperity now so manifest at Taradale. Granting that the Tutaekuri River was diverted from its present course and made fall into the bay near Clive instead of the inner harbour as at present it is within the bounds of

possibilities that before the last year of the present century has run its course, the ground now known as the "Swamp" will be built on, and that it will be all a town from Napier to Taradale and Meanee.

M. I.

AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

July 3, 1886.

BUSINESS in the newspaper line has been brisk for the last three or four weeks. There has been a supply of horrors and sensations of every kind and degree; sufficient to supply the cravings of the most depraved appetite. The supply of "specials" were scarcely equal to the demand. The three "great guns" of the three dailies left their quiet sancta to witness the pranks of the Iarrikin fiends in the Lake District and thunder back their reports for the delectation, instruction, or dismay of their Auckland readers. Troops of artists escorted them, and a most laudable emulation sprung up between the rival papers as to which should carry off the palm for the best report, the best map, and the best sketch of the terrible battle of the elements in the volcanic—I was going to say infernal—regions. On the whole, the newspapers may be congratulated as being equal to the occasion, and the specials and artists at not being roasted alive in the craters or buried alive in the mud lava. Fears were at one time entertained as to the safety of Mr. G. M. Reid, the plucky editor of the *Evening Bell*, but to the intense delight of his many admirers, and to the dismay of bigots and tyrants, that doughty champion of the people's rights, is back safe again in his editorial chair, where, may he long continue to wield his powerful pen in the cause of liberty, justice, and fair play. The eruptions are not over yet. Several shocks of earthquake were felt last night at Rotorua. Two or three of them were very severe, and caused considerable alarm to the people who were still awake. Two loud reports followed, one of which proved to be a fresh outburst from the original volcano. Dense clouds of black smoke overhung Tarawera this morning, but they have disappeared and given place to the usual steam clouds. The people at Tauranga believe things are lively again in the Lake District to-day, as dense volumes of smoke can be seen ascending to a considerable height. If such be the case, it is consoling to know that no loss of life is likely to take place, as the people have fled from the immediate neighbourhood of the volcanoes. To copy the scholiast on Artemus Ward, "lovely Nature is putting in her best licks." This passage may be interpreted to mean that Nature is exerting herself to the utmost. Certainly at present the exertions of Nature "strike terror and command respect." "It is earthquakes, earthquakes all the way, and hurricanes mixed in the path like mad." I am beginning to be convinced of the truth of prophecies I read some time ago which were to be fulfilled this year. Many of your readers no doubt will recollect the book I allude to. I think the compiler was a Spanish priest. According to his book this year is to be a remarkable one for war, famines, earthquakes, etc., etc. And so far the prediction has proved correct. Even in Scotland there have been earthquakes. In America the cyclone has been let loose and has raged with his wild, though locally-restricted, energies across a great part of the American continent. The wooden houses on the prairie are carried away, marriage parties are suddenly swept in a moment to destruction, reminding one of the sayings of Holy Writ, that at the Last Day there will be marriages and giving in marriage. The extemporised township of Kansas, like the Persian poet, "came like water and went like wind." Austria and Spain have suffered in a manner almost as dramatic and as terrible. But for variegated horrors at the present time the province of Auckland can give points to any other portion of creation. We are living in a sea of horrors, murders and attempted murders, shooting, stabbing, piracy, fires, earthquakes, volcanoes, thunder and lightning, and the desolation and misery that come in their train are the first things that catch the eye of the reader as he takes up his morning paper. Some of the supposed murderers are in custody, but Caffrey and the "Sovereign of the Seas" have left the Hinemoa and the police behind them. Of course Caffrey has been published as a Catholic and an Irishman, but it turns out that he is a Church of England man and a colonial. It is rumoured in town this evening that the Government have received some intelligence of their whereabouts, and that the Hinemoa is about to make another start to catch them. It is the opinion of those who know Caffrey that he will never be taken alive.

The rapid strides that Auckland is making in the way of Catholic education under the direction and guidance of our zealous Bishop is astonishing to some of the Auckland old identities. Catholic affairs are leaving the old grooves and going on new lines. The latest development of his Lordship is an evening school, which he is to formally open to-night. St. Patrick's school room, Hobson street, occupied by the Sisters of Mercy as a day school for infants, is the building to be used for the purpose at present. Mr. J. J. Crofts is the principal, and the very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., Diocesan Inspector of schools, and the Rev. Fathers Costelloe and Kehoe, with a truly Christian charity, have voluntarily offered their services as professors. The ability of these three Rev. Fathers in science, languages and music, is so well known to the people of Auckland that two dozen pupils presented themselves for admission the first night of opening. In addition to the usual English subjects, pupils will be qualified for the professions, and to pass the Civil Service examinations. The peculiar circumstances heretofore surrounding the administration of the Church in Auckland, coupled with the withering blight of secularism, which had its origin here, have left ample work on the hands of the present Bishop and his zealous priests. But the grace of God, zeal, and patience overcome every evil. Earthquakes, wars, famines, fires and storms, are divine manifestations to us of the nature and character of evil, and if we are to believe the Church, these are only punishments for greater evils one of which is an open rebellion against the majesty of God. The magnificent grandeur of the natural scenery and the terraces in the Lake District was idolised at the expense of their author. They are now no more, or else a heap of

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mis-shapen mud. But the God of nature remains. There is a greater potentiality of evil in an infidel Education Act than there is in all the volcanoes in the world. If it is not cut down in its development or obliterated altogether, it will make a hell on this side of the grave. It has produced one distinct feature of hell already, a hatred of God which is less uncommon than we suppose, and which its advocates call true philanthropy. An Auckland infidel speaking to the writer the other day on the superiority of natural philanthropy over religion, I asked him, "Supposing philanthropy was equal to all external difficulties, is it able to get inside the heart?" Philanthropy can plainly do nothing here, even if it were inclined to try; mental suffering lies beyond the reach of philanthropy, and at the hour of my death; I told him, I will give the company of all the natural philanthropists on earth for that of the humblest Catholic priest in the Church.

Subjoined is a report abridged from the *N.Z. Herald*, of a most successful concert for the relief of the distressed in the West of Ireland:—"A concert in aid of the distressed poor of the West of Ireland, whose condition is at present one of extreme necessity, took place yesterday evening at St. James' Hall, Wellington street. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, standing room even being barely available at the hour fixed for the opening of the entertainment—eight o'clock. Amongst the audience were: His Lordship Bishop Luck, Very Rev. Father O'Sullivan, O.S.B.; Rev. Fathers Lenihan, Egan, Kehoe, Costelloe, and Paul (Onehunga). A number of prominent Auckland citizens were also present. Prior to the opening of the concert, Mr. Crofts read a letter from the Right Rev. Monsignor Macdonald, in which that gentleman regretted his inability to be present, and forwarded two guineas to the fund. The following additional subscriptions were also announced:—Monsignor Fynez, £1; Mrs. Long, Panmure, £1; King, Walker, and Co., 10s. The concert was under the direction of Miss Shanaghan, who acted as accompanist throughout the evening, except in one or two instances. Mr. Crofts having proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Shanaghan and the other ladies and gentlemen who performed at the entertainment, thanked those present for having come that evening upon an errand of mercy, and hoped it would be the last time that the sons of Erin would need to go around with the hat. (Loud applause.) He concluded by calling for three cheers for Mr. Gladstone, which were enthusiastically given. Numbers of persons having been turned away, unable to gain admission, the committee at first decided upon repeating the concert upon a future occasion, but this idea has, we understand, been relinquished."

His Lordship Dr. Luck, attended by the Rev. Fathers Costelloe, and Kehoe, opened St. Patrick's School, and delivered some reasonable advice to the young men, forty-two in number, who presented themselves for admission. He recommended them earnestly to pay strict attention to writing and arithmetic, as the great majority of them would be engaged in commercial and mechanical pursuits. He also exhorted them to comply with the discipline of the school, and give a loving obedience to the Principal, who was noted for his zeal in Catholic education, and to the good priests, who so kindly undertook to assist him. He concluded by giving all present his Episcopal Blessing, and promised that he would often visit them to make a note of their progress. It is impossible to over estimate the zeal and charity of those clergymen, who, in addition to their laborious parochial duties, have undertaken to devote their spare time to the temporal and spiritual advancement of the young men of Auckland.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.

(*Otago Daily Times*.)

MR. GLADSTONE is defeated and Home Rule deferred. The remaining county elections may be expected to considerably diminish the enormous Conservative and anti-Home Rule majority of the latest returns, but there is not the slightest possibility of the tables being turned; nor, judging by the small number of Liberal Unionists elected, is it at all probable that any sort of compromise will result from the elections. Mr. Gladstone will, of course, advise the Queen to send for Lord Salisbury, and a purely Conservative Government will come into power. Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James will evidently not join Lord Salisbury even if they are offered the opportunity; and over and beyond the Irish question, the Conservative Government will enjoy a working majority.

This we regard as a great misfortune for Ireland, for Great Britain, and for the Colonies. It means a renewal with much greater force and more poisonous weapons of the smothered war which has been going on so long in Ireland. It almost raises a fear of the ultimate separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom, and even of the disruption of our nation. At least it will entail troublous times for all of us—Irish, English, Scotch, and probably colonists too. Lord Salisbury will doubtless give Ireland a liberal measure of local government, but he might spare himself the trouble, for any policy short of Home Rule must necessarily be long spell coercion. And coercion now will mean not merely dynamite and outrages, but American sympathy and pecuniary aid, not improbably stimulating a foreign war. It is, alas! no fancy picture which we are conjuring up, but one which history paints and the experience of all nations warrants. Coercion in Ireland and that pestilent Imperialism which has decided these elections must bear their fruits in an arbitrary and military temper in Great Britain, and this will only need the fuel of foreign intrigue with the disaffected Irish to light up a war, in which our cause may in its primary manifestations not be so entirely that of liberty and justice as could be desired. We colonists are naturally optimists. If we predict evil, it is with no predisposition to expect the worst. We forewarn ourselves, because we must be forearmed.

The result of the elections is not surprising. All the signs of public feeling at Home pointed in that direction, and, as we pointed out last month, the analogy with the elections of 1774 was too close to leave room for much hope. The Gladstone "umbrella" could not

be expected to work miracles; and this very nickname was inauspicious for the Liberals, as implying an appeal to blind personal adoration instead of to reason and right. The spirit of class was naturally arrayed against the liberties of the Irish people, and religious intolerance also lent a hand, but this would have mattered little if they had not been able to grapple to themselves the masses by the idea that they were in some sort incorporated in the Imperial authority disputed by Ireland. The disastrous result is mainly due to a perverse national pride, the misled and distorted Imperialism of the short-sighted humbler classes, who, though well enough able to judge of matters directly and plainly affecting their own condition, are yet too ignorant to see their indirect interest in the well-being of Ireland, and, like their social superiors, unable to rise to the moral height of recognising the claim of Ireland to liberty and justice.

And we cannot help feeling that Mr. Gladstone's attitude at the last general election, the suddenness of his conversion to Home Rule, and the short time given to the country to decide upon it have contributed to the failure of his splendid efforts during the last three months. The country was not educated up to Home Rule. The appeal was too much to the feelings, and the mind of the people had not sufficiently recovered from the blow of the vast and strange idea thus suddenly thrust upon it. These, however, are considerations which no one will be so ungenerous as to dwell upon in the moment of Mr. Gladstone's defeat. Nor do we suppose that if sufficient time had been given for a due consideration of all the bearings of the question it would have affected the substantial issue, though the Conservative victory might have been less pronounced. But we shall be curious to learn the verdict of history upon the Radical lieutenant who pushed his leader to the battle's edge, and then deserted because his weapons were not forged in Birmingham. Could he have turned the tide? Nor is it less sad to think of the unselfish and in many respects admirable opposition of Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, and the Conservative-Liberals, misled mechanically by their class instincts. It could not be otherwise with them; but the pity of it!

And that must be the impression left deep in the minds of most of us by the whole story—that the noble idea of national consolidation, that so much personally unselfish patriotism should lead to such disastrous ends. We were less hopeful than we appeared of the success of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and more sensible of its risks than we liked to show. But we fear it was the last chance. Whatever may now happen there must be much misery for both Ireland and Great Britain in store, which might have been spared if the British electorate had been wise enough to see that justice is the paramount consideration in public as in private affairs, and that it was more important that Ireland should be happy and free than that England should be great and proud. A foreign war is inevitable before long, and that Irish disaffection should bring it upon us more quickly perhaps matters little; but it does matter that the character of that war should be altered—that England should fight with a thorn in her side and an enemy in her camp, and, worst of all, with perchance at first some misgiving in her heart. Not, indeed, that we fear the ultimate result; for in spite of mistakes like this, England is yet the noblest nation in Europe, the most free, and the most just.

H. A. C. B. S.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Hokitika branch of the Hibernian Society was held in St. Mary's schoolroom on Thursday evening, the 24th ult. The president, Bro. James Toomey, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of members, some of whom travelled a long distance to be present at the meeting. One member, Mr. Lawrence Costigan, was unanimously elected, and duly initiated full benefit member of the Society. The election of officers for the ensuing term was then proceeded with. Bro. James Toomey was re-elected president; Bro. James Cooper, elected vice-president; Bro. Hayes, re-elected treasurer; Bro. Duggan, re-elected secretary; Bro. Radomsky, elected warden; Bro. Robert Cooper, guardian. The following were appointed a judicial committee:—Bros. Sellars, Downey, Rouse, O'Connor, Bourke, Hayes, James Cooper, Robert Cooper, Jeremiah Toomey, Shine, P. Dwan, M. Dwan, M. Krakousky.

Bro. Toomey, in returning thanks for the trust reposed in him by re-electing him to the chief office in the branch, referred to the prospects of Hibernianism in New Zealand. He was confident that the formation of the new District Board for the whole of the Colony would be beneficial to the Society in general. He hoped the members would continue their exertions to increase their number, and he trusted that the term of office they were entering upon would be marked with the prosperity which had attended the branch during the half year just ended. The sick experience was at a minimum, and the general condition of the branch was eminently satisfactory.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was suitably responded to by Bro. Rouse. He bore testimony to the cordiality that had existed amongst the members, who were all actuated with the one desire of advancement to the Society.

A balance-sheet for the quarter showed the financial condition of the branch to be in a most satisfactory condition.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., the remains of the late wife of Bro. John Cronin, of Kokatahi, were interred in the Hokitika Cemetery. The funeral cortege arrived at St. Mary's Church at 2 p. m. The Rev. Father Martin performed the impressive burial service, after which the coffin was taken on the shoulders of Hibernians to the cemetery. The spectacle was very imposing. The acolytes, friends of deceased, Hibernian Society in draped regalia, and a large concourse, formed the procession to the burial place. The deceased lady, who was only in her twenty-eighth year, was widely known and highly respected. She has left two young children to mourn her loss.

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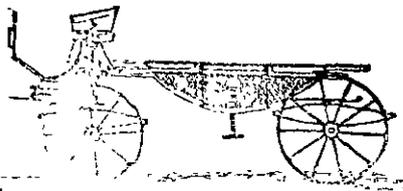
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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Kindly compare the undermentioned prices

with those advertised by other firms in Town:—

PALLIASSES (full sized) from 11s per pair**FLOCK MATTRESSES**, do do 25s each**FLAX MATTRESSES** " " 20s "**IRON BEDSTEADS** " " 30s "**WOOD BEDSTEADS** " " 17s "

Other Goods at equally low prices.

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

THE DUNEDIN IRON AND**WOODWARE COMPANY,**

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

76, Princes Street,

MERCANTILE STATIONERS,

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

GREAT CHEAP SALE

OF

HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, TIES, &c.**A. MASTERS & CO.,**

PRINCES ST.,

DUNEDIN,

Are Selling Off their large stock at 25 per cent. discount for Cash.

MANDEVILLE HOTEL

MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation

HAM AND BACON CURIN ESTABLISHMENT.**ESHEEDY**

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

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

DAVID SCOTT,

ORNAMENTAL

LEAD LIGHT AND CHURCH**WINDOW MANUFACTURER,****GLASS EMBOSSE**

AND

SIGN WRITER,

OCTAGON,

DUNEDIN.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

Corner of

MACANDREW ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.**P. DWYER** PROPRIETOR

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Wines, 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.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Sales in 1882 ... 603,292 Machines

" 1881 ... 561,036 "

Increase ... 42,256



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

UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED FIRST PRIZES!!

And at

CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION
Two Gold and two Silver Medals.**TO BE OBTAINED AT****PER {2s. 6d.} WEEK.****50 PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN.**

Beware of German and other Imitations

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.**JOHN KENNELLY.**
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.

Orders delivered to any part of City Suburbs.

MONUMENTAL WORKS. Near RAILWAY STATION, CHRISTCHURCH.



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

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co., Cordial and Liqueur Manufacturers, are the only firm in New Zealand who were awarded First Prize for Ginger Wine.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co. have received Six Awards at Melbourne Exhibition for their Manufactures.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co. were awarded First Prize for Raspberry Vinegar at Melbourne Exhibition.

NEILL & CO. (LIMITED),

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN, Are prepared to execute INDENTS, on very favourable terms, for every description of goods—British, Continental, American, Indian, Chinese, &c.

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

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO. HAVE ON SALE, EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

READ'S DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING ALE AND STOUT in Quarts and Pints (Champagne Bottles), specially brewed by Bass and Guinness for Read Brothers, matured and bottled in perfect condition.

The winter supplies of Stout now landing in prime order.

Silverlight Kerosene, 150 test, finest imported white, pure, and brilliant.

Silver Ray Kerosene, 130 test. Paraffine Candles, plain, fluted, and coloured. Considering weight and quality, cheapest in market.

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

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

High street, 28th May, 1885.

JAMES MOWAT,

TAILOR AND IMPORTER,

75 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

BARNINGHAM AND CO.,

Ornamental Iron Founders and Range Makers,

HAVE REMOVED

from Great King Street to their New Premises, VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET (opposite Knox Church).

COBB & CO'S TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES.

PASSING THROUGH THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD.

COBB & CO'S Telegraph Line of Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Reefton and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday Friday on arrival of first train from Christchurch and church, returning to Christchurch every Wednesday and Saturday.

Return Fares £7 0 0
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO., Proprietors.
Springfield,
Agent, W. F. WARNER,
Commercial Hotel, Christchurch.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY.

D. DAWSON begs to announce to the readers of this paper that having made arrangements for a supply of English Lever Watches, he will make a special Reduction 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 Coupon 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.

D. DAWSON,
47 George street, Dunedin.

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

Watches Cleaned for 5s
Main Springs 4s 6d

Jewellery Repaired at Shortest Notice.

NOTE ADDRESS:

D. DAWSON,
47 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

FILTERS! FILTERS! FILTERS
Dunedin Manufacture.

WHITE'S LIMESTONE FILTERS are the Cheapest and Best in the Market. Will purify the dirtiest water, making it as clear as crystal. Samples to be seen in use at the City Engineer's Office, Town Hall. To be obtained from all Ironmongers and Earthenware Merchants, and at my Factory, at the following prices:— 3 Gallon, 20s; 4 Gallon, 25s; 5 Gallon, 30s.

Stoneware Sewerage Pipes, and every description of best quality Stoneware, at cheapest rates.

Testimonials on application.
Inspection invited.

W. WHITE,
Stoneware Manufacturer, Dunedin.

JAMES COUSTON

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

KAITANGATA COAL.

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

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

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

Crawford street,
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

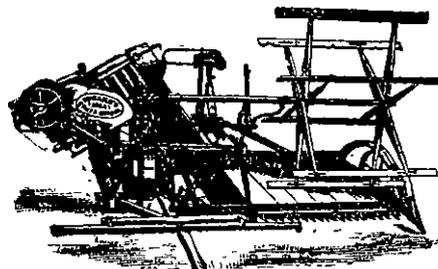
W. O'SHAUGHNESSY,

COAL & FIREWOOD MERCHANT,
SOUTH BELT, SYDENHAM,
CHRISTCHURCH.

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

Bricks, Pipes and Tiles always on hand.

Orders by Post or otherwise punctually attended to.



COSSENS AND BLACK,
ENGINEERS, MILL-WRIGHTS, AND
IRONFOUNDERS,
DUNEDIN.

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

Agents for
HOWARD'S TWINE BINDERS



THE NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS
COMPANY,
CUSTOMS AND EXPRESS
FORWARDING AGENTS.

Parcels, Packages, &c. delivered to any address in the World at THROUGH and FIXED RATES.

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

Parcels from Dunedin delivered at address in

	From	From
Gore		Tapuanui
Balclutha		Christchurch
Lawrence	6d upwards	Queenstown
Milton		Auckland
Palmerston		Wellington
Oamaru		Melbourne
Invercargill		Sydney
Waimate	8d	Great Britain
Timaru		Europe
Ashburton		America

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

Complete Tariffs and particulars on application.

RECEIVING OFFICES:

NEW YORK—F. Downing and Co., 20 Exchange place.

LONDON—W. B. Sutton and Co., Golder Lane, Barbican, and every Town in Britain.

MELBOURNE—Frederick Tate, Market street.

CHRISTCHURCH—New Zealand Express Company, Bedford row.

DUNEDIN (Head Office)—NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS COMPANY, 7 MANSE STREET

FRANCIS MEENAN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN
(Opposite Hospital).
Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL
DRE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Established - 1865.

H. PALMER,
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.

LONDON BOOT MART.
JAMES HEALEY,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
76 GEORGE ST.,
DUNEDIN.

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin that he has a stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES** of the best Workmanship and Style, at the Lowest Prices.

Repairs Neatly, Cheaply, and Quickly Executed. Note the Address.

G. AND T. 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.

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.
Note the address:—
80, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

JAMES GIBSON AND CO.,
VOGEL STREET,
Have made extensive preparations to meet this Winter's trade effectually. We now deliver
Best Green Island Coal ... 16s
Walton Park Coal ... 18s
Kaitangata Nuts ... 18s
Kaitangata Coal ... 26s
Shag Point Coal ... 26s
Newcastle Coal ... 32s
Bluff Gravel 5s per Bag.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
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 **21S TROUSERS** for 17s 6d, and £4 10s Suits for £3 15s. Established 1871

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.
Mrs. M'BRIDE Proprietores.
The above commodious and comfortable Hotel offers first-class accommodation to Tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery

SPECIAL TO LADIES.

GIBSON AND DOMS
Beg to intimate to the Ladies of Grey-mouth and the surrounding districts that they have fitted up a **LADIES' ROOM**, where they can inspect Samples, all of which have the price ticketed in plain figures.

INSPECTION INVITED. NO ONE ASKED TO BUY.

Fifty Varieties of Ladies' Boots and Shoes at the Lowest Prices ever offered on the West Coast.

Thirty Varieties of Girls' Boots and Shoes at the Lowest Prices ever offered on the West Coast.

Gents' French Calf Shoes, stitched ... 15s 6d
Gents' Kid Shoes, stitched ... 15s 6d
Gents' Kid Sidesprings, stitched ... 15s 6d

Strong Watertights, from ... 13s 6d
Watertight Bluchers, from ... 11s 6d
Shooting Boots, from ... 12s 6d
Gum Boots, from ... 24s
EVERYTHING FRESH. NO OLD STOCK.

TERMS CASH.

SUSSEX HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

HALLY AND CO.,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND
SCARF MERCHANTS,
95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Beg to state to the Inhabitants of Dunedin and surrounding Districts that they intend holding a **GREAT CLEARING SALE!!**
Commencing on **SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1886.**

When we say a **CLEARING SALE** we don't wish our Patrons to understand that we mean to give up business, but before perusal of the subjoined list we wish to state a few of the reasons for offering such

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Since we started (three years ago) our business has grown with such rapidity that we now find our present premises too small for the requirements of our trade, and before placing the premises in the hands of the Contractors we have resolved **CLEARING OUT** all Season's Goods at **FABULOUS PRICES!!**

so that we can start in our **NEW SHOP** with an entirely **FRESH STOCK.** Our goods are too well known to need any lengthy comment; suffice it to say that none but goods of the highest class and the most reliable makes are kept. This business was established three years ago for the express purpose of supplying the public with the **BEST AND HIGHEST CLASS GOODS** at the **LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES** for **READY MONEY**, and from the

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS which has followed, we are more than even convinced that upon this and no other system can any business be conducted to a successful issue. The whole Stock has been carefully gone over, and we feel sure that the reductions made will at once command a ready sale.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
Hours of Business—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.
TERMS CASH.

HALLY AND CO., 95, GEORGE STREET.

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
4 PRINCES STREET.

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

Try the Imperial for the Largest Stock of Walking Shoes.
Try the Imperial for the cheapest Evening Shoes, comprising 50 different patterns.
Try the Imperial brand of colonial-made Boots and Shoes, acknowledged to be the cheapest and most durable in the city.
Every Description of Boots and Shoes made on the premises; fit and quality guaranteed. 5 per cent Discount allowed on all Cash Purchases.

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

WANTED KNOWN
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
JAMES HISLOP
ARCHITECT,
Has Removed from Eldon Chambers Larger Offices, over Matheson Brothers, **DOWLING STREET,**
DUNEDIN.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which so often beset the human race, viz:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at **78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London;** And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not **533, Oxford Street, London,** they are spurious.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO OF N.Z., LMTD
(Co-operative).

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

The only Wholesale Firm in the Colony who supply the Public direct with
DRAPERY, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, &c.
AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

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

D. I. C.,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

TOOTHACHE PREVENTED AND CURED.

CARBOLISED ROSE TOOTH POWDER.

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

A. M. LOASBY

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

CONSULTING AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

What the premier Dentist of Wellington says:—

"Mr. Loasby's Tooth Powder—the recipe of which I have seen—is both pleasant and efficacious. It is specially useful in cases of tender gums."
(Signed) **HERBERT RAWSON,**
Dentist, Wellington Terrace."

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

JOHN CORR
GENERAL FAMILY GROCER
AND
PRODUCE DEALER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
WESTPORT.

Agents for the South British Fire Insurance Company.

Commission and Shipping Agent.

THE "BEEHIVE" Re-opened with a New Stock of First-class Goods. As it is to the interest of buyer as well as seller that Goods should not only be GOOD, but CHEAP, the Business will be conducted on the

CO-OPERATIVE CASH SYSTEM,

Enabling me to do with less hands, and to sell at Wholesale Prices.

W. D. SUTHERLAND,
191 George Street, DUNEDIN.

Ask your grocer for "Lily Gloss" Starch.

OWING to the Low Price of Stock, I will from date **REDUCE MEAT** to the following Cash Prices:—

- Roast Beef, from 2½d to 4½d
- Corned Rounds, from 3d to 3½d
- Boiling and Corned Beef, at 1½d
- Mutton, from 1½d to 3d
- Pork, from 3½d to 6d
- Sausages: Beef, 2½d; Pork 5d
- Lamb: Fore-quarter, 1s 6d; Hind, 2s 6d.

Monthly accounts reduced from the 1st inst.

W. PATRICK,
Maclaggan and Princes Streets.

PRINCESS THEATRE,

PALMERSTON STREET, WESTPORT

(Adjoining Gilmer's Hotel).

The above has only been recently erected, and is fitted with the best and most modern improvements. Dimensions, 70ft x 30ft; height, 24ft; stage, 21ft x 30ft. Seating accommodation for 600 persons.

JOHN GILMER, Proprietor.

[A CARD.]

VISITORS TO DUNEDIN are reminded that Mr. CHAS. NICHOLSON (late of Moa Flat) is now "Mine Host" of the Baldwin Hotel, Princes street. Comfortable quarters and good brands of Liquors.

Luncheon from 12 to 2 daily.



ANDREW MARTINELLI,
MANUFACTURER OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All kinds of repairing done at Moderate Charges.

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

Glass and China riveting a speciality.
Please Note Address:—

FREDERICK STREET (2 doors off George Street).

INTIMATION.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

189 GEORGE STREET, 189.

SINCLAIR PEDEN AND CO.

beg to intimate that they will open at the above Address on Saturday Next, 17th inst., with a New and Select Stock of Groceries, and they respectfully solicit the patronage of their numerous friends and the public. They can assure all such that they will make it their earnest endeavour to give such value as shall merit their approval.

S. P. would earnestly impress upon the public the benefits of Cash Payments. For upwards of seven years with A and J M'Farlane, Dunedin, and eight years in some of the best business houses in Edinburgh, he intends to make it his careful study to identify the interests of his Customers with those of his own. All Orders executed at the Lowest Current Prices.

SINCLAIR PEDEN AND CO.,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

189 George-street, 189

P.S.—Orders for the Country carefully packed

J. FLEMING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE MERCHANT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

JOHNSTON AND CO

MERCHANT TAILORS,

49 GEORGE ST.,

DUNEDIN.

Suits in any style made to order in a few hours notice.

Trousers from 15s, freight and duty included.

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH

and those with engagements in the City requiring the convenience and comfort of a home—near the business centre, and in the immediate vicinity of the church and Convent Schools,—should stay at Miss KEENAN'S ENNISKILLEN BOARDING-HOUSE, Barbadoes Street South.

First-class accommodation for Families.

FRANK W. PETRE

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN

And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

STARTLING NEWS!

Kaitangata Coal ... 24s per Ton.

" Nuts ... 17s "

Similar reductions in any other Coals.

Note the Address:

CO-OPERATIVE COAL DEPOT,
4 Farley's Hall, Princes St.

WILLIAM REID

Wholesale and Retail

SEED MERCHANT, NURSERYMAN, &c.

HIGH STREET,
(Grand Hotel Buildings), DUNEDIN.

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

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

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

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

THE WONDERFUL WERTHEIM

SEWING MACHINES

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

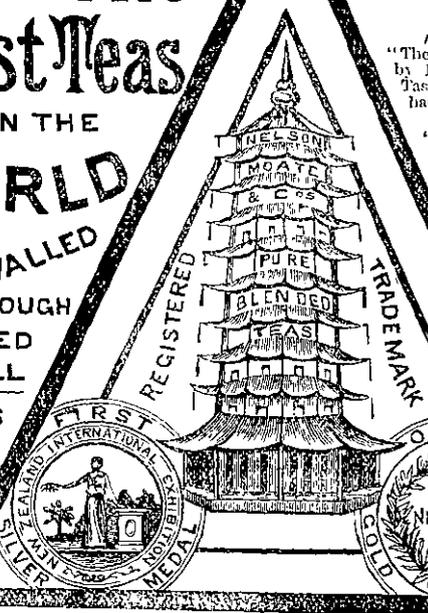
THE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE RETAIL DEPOT,
CORNER OF PRINCES & DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

USE PEACOCK'S CELEBRATED JAMS THE BEST IN THE MARKET. FROM CHOICEST FRUITS.

DRINK NELSON MOATE & Co's

The Best Teas IN THE WORLD

UNRIVALLED THOUGH COPIED BY ALL Packets 1lb 1/2lb BOXES HALF CHESTS



N.Z. INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE. "The blending is entirely attended to by Mr Nelson himself, who is a Taster of great experience, and has had a special training in the art."

TIMARU HERALD. "This firm deserves the support of all purchasers of Tea, as the article they offer is superior to anything we have yet seen in this Colony."

PRESS. "Mr. Nelson is a professional Taster and Blender."

PRICES 2/-, 2/4, 2/8, 3/-, 3/4, 4/-, 4/- prlb

PURE BLENDED TEAS AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, AGENTS EVERYWHERE

JAMES JONES, MONUMENTAL WORKS, HIGH STREET, TIMARU. Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Fountains, Vases, and all kinds of Ornamental Stonework. J. J. being a Direct Importer of Marble and Granite Monuments, etc., from the cheapest Home Markets, is able to sell at the lowest rates. All kinds of Native Stones,—a large stock always on hand. WOOD AND IRON FENCES. Designs, with Prices, on Application.

BARRETT'S HOTEL, HIGH & MANCHESTER STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH. This New and commodious Hotel occupies a most central position in the best business part of the City, and is in close proximity to the Post Office, Railway Station, etc. The Rooms being lofty, well-ventilated, and superbly furnished, it offers unrivalled accommodation to Families, Tourists and Travellers. Those visiting Christchurch will find it to their advantage to inquire for the above Hotel. JOHN BARRETT, Proprietor.

Twin Foes to Life

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

A Thorough Purgative

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