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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

COWARDLY PEELERS.

THE disposition of the loyalists of Ireland, the supporters *par excellence* of law and order, is well shown in the following extract from the Dublin *Express*, "The Tipperary boys" spoken of, we need hardly say, are the police. "What are the Queen's Ministers going to do with regard to the 'Tipperary boys' who have been shooting in Belfast? . . . No doubt they have been badly beaten by the unarmed lads of the streets of Belfast. That, however, was more or less an accident. Had the cowardly constabulary been backed up a few days earlier by the military they would have done the trick. They could have gone South boasting that they had crushed the Orangemen of the North. It would not have been true, but there would have been sufficient truth in it to justify in an elastic Celtic mind the proud boast; but now no human being can doubt that an apprentice boy of Belfast showed more courage than a dozen of the cowardly peelers who shot women and children in Shankill-road. . . The constabulary are not only a defeated but a disgraced body so far as Ulster is concerned." They were the finest body of men in the world, nevertheless, according to our loyalists when they were shooting little boys and bayonetting young girls in Connaught.—But that was done in the loyal cause, and as usual the end justifies the means.

THE *Times* in concluding an article on the relative AN UNPLEASANT strengths of the English and foreign navies as DOUBT. calculated from a Parliamentary return, speaks in a manner that, in view of the possibility of war, is

hardly reassuring:—"It is very difficult "it says," to discover from the figures of this return whether the fighting navy of this country is in a condition which ought to satisfy the public, or which is capable of meeting all probable requirements in time of war. The difficulty is enhanced by the differences of opinion which prevail, even among those who must be described as competent authorities, which regard to the value of the broadside ships, and to the duties which they could be fairly expected to discharge. It seems certain that England would be far more than a match for any single adversary; and events which led to a coalition against her would be hardly likely to leave her without powerful allies. On the other hand, it may be doubted whether her preponderance over even a single adversary is sufficient when considered in relation to the vast extent and enormous coast line of the Empire, to the dependence of this country upon sea-borne supplies of food, and to the magnitude of the maritime commerce which it might become necessary to guard."

STEPNIAK, the well-known writer on Russian A THREATEN- affairs, has recently published a book in which he [ING SITUATION. explains why the Government of the Czar threatens disturbance to the world. Discontent, he says, prevails throughout the empire, both noble and peasant having been ruined by the emancipation of the latter and made by its means the dependents of the money lenders. In the army also there is discontent and under a most dangerous form since it exists among the officers, who are unquestioningly obeyed by the soldiers. Many of these officers have of late years been sentenced to death as Nihilists, or to imprisonment, or banishment to Siberia. To divert the anger that exists and turn it into less dangerous channels the Government is under the necessity of placing before the nation the prospect of conquests in other places. Again, the traders of the towns including the money lenders are the only class who have benefited by the emancipation of the serfs, and the Government to recompense them for the support it has received from them as well as in hopes of replenishing the exhausted exchequer by their aid has established tariffs which are prohibitive. Russian manufactures, nevertheless, are not successful and even within the empire cannot compete with the product of certain German factories established, so as to evade the protective duties, across the frontier of Poland. To create markets, therefore, for these inferior manufactures is a crying need and the only way in which it can be satisfied is by the annexation of Eastern territories. Russia, says Stepiak, is "rather pushed from behind than rushing headlong after some long-determined purpose."

SECULAR MORALITY.

NOWHERE more than in New England can we be furnished with evidence as to what secularism can perform when grafted on a Puritanical system, and we are especially interested in this matter in New Zealand generally and in Otago particularly whose antecedents are in a greater or less degree similar to those of New England. A writer in the New York *Sun* tells us, then, that bribery in elections is the rule without disguise, and he gives as a case in point the election for the mayoralty lately held in the city of Camden. At this election, he says, as much as 18 dols. was given for a vote, and negro electors were entertained all day with rum, tobacco, and the music of a fiddler, until they were marched to the polling booth at six dollars a head. A voter for sale is known in the slang of Camden as a "floater," and there is no cloak necessary in dealing with him, the bargain to be made is commonplace and openly acknowledged. But such is the state of society in a community that has passed like our own by an easy transition from the extreme of Puritanism to undiluted godlessness.

It seems that while England is engaged in the A VAIN fortification of Herat and a line of defences by UNDERTAKING, which she hopes to make her Indian frontier impregnable, folk in Persia are quietly laughing at her as throwing time and money away in literally building up false hopes. Russia, they say, is prepared to make use of quite another route if the occasion arises, and is actually busy constructing a road from Askabad to Meshed for that purpose. Are we destined in our day to see history once more repeat itself, and a line of British fortresses prove as ineffectual as did of old the great wall of China or that erected in Great Britain by the Emperor Hadrian?

WHILE Ireland has been engaged in her political NEW SCHOOLS struggle and the minds of the people are much occupied in that, it is encouraging to see that her educational interests have not been neglected but that her bishops and priests especially have been ardently pursuing them. The report of the commissioners of national education recently published tells us that in the county Galway, for example, thirty-three school-houses capable of accommodating 3,300 children were built in 1884, in Mayo the number built in the same year being thirty-five with accommodation for 3,500 children. All these schools, we may add, are under the management of the parish priests who had interested themselves in bringing about their erection. It is evident, then, that the Irish Catholic clergy are vigilantly watching over the educational wants of their people.

ANOTHER illustration of the Anglo-Saxon method, AN IMPERFECT of dealing with native tribes which we have ILLUSTRATION. lately heard set off against French methods, is supplied by the following paragraph:—"The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the serious difficulties which are arising in consequence of the high-handed treatment of the Leech Lake Indians by Congress. Several years ago Congress authorized the construction of the Leech Lake and Winnebago reservoir dams, making no provision for compensating the Indians whose lands would be destroyed by the resulting overflow. Attorney-General Devens stigmatised this step as unlawful and unconstitutional. Efforts have been made to obtain compensation for the distressed Indians, but the paltry sum which has been offered has been indignantly rejected. Although the Commission has recently reported that 26,000 dols. a year should be paid as compensation for the injury done and 10,000 dols. for destruction of personal property, nothing whatever has been done. It is now reported that the Leech Lake Indians are, through semi-starvation, becoming dangerous, and that they have begun to retaliate by burning the forests of Minnesota. They cannot catch fish as formerly, and the lands which once supplied them with rice are all under water. The people of Minneapolis and St. Paul are beginning to ask what would be the consequences to those cities of the cutting of the dams. Pressure is at length to be brought to bear on Congress. 'But for the agitation undertaken by the Minnesotans, however, there is no reason to believe that the Interior Department,' says the *Tribune*, 'would ever have succeeded in getting any compensation for the Chippenwas, and this is so palpable that it adds to the disgrace of the whole humiliating episode.'" The Anglo-Saxon method employed in this instance was, however not

quite perfect. For that, when the Indians had been provoked by injustice to the commission of outrages a war of extermination should have been undertaken against them. A weak point thus distinguishes the modern American from the time-honoured British mode of action.

STILL THE
VICTIM.

THE following details, given to us by a contemporary, show us the evils that may follow from a false and unfair association. That the Catholic Church should be involved in the enmity provoked

by the un-Christian French Republic seems as strange and out of place, as does the setting up as a ruler in these lands made holy by the blood of martyrs of M. Paul Bert. But the Catholic Church continues the same, and as in many instances she received of old the vengeance due to the deeds of her enemies—so she must bear it to-day.—The 'Annales des Missions Catholiques' have just been published, and the organ of the great French missionary society fully confirms the sad intelligence published during the past year of the great massacres occurring in the kingdoms of Annam and Cochinchina. The report states thirteen missionary priests, twelve native priests, sixty catechists, 300 native nuns, and 30,000 Christians were massacred; one large mission embracing 200 establishments, 250 churches and chapels, two seminaries, forty schools, seventy missionary residences, seventeen orphanages, thirteen homes of religious communities, one printing establishment, and the homes of 55,000 Christians were sacked and burned. But while such is the tale of martyrdom, there is the consoling intelligence of still unabated hope and confidence. During the year baptism was administered to 19,710 pagans, and 180,966 pagan infants in danger of death."

THE COST OF
SECULARISM.

THE French people are beginning to find out what the destruction of the Catholic schools means to their purses, and this should have a very wholesome effect upon a nation noted for their frugality.

In other ways besides they have had an opportunity of estimating the value of godlessness, and before long we may see them take courage and pronounce decidedly against it. The excessive cost of the secular system as well as its demoralising tendency is, moreover, a feature common to it in every part of the world. The following is the substance of a report recently read before the Society of Education in the Department of the Nord:—"The expenditure is divided into two heads: 1. Construction, repairs, and enlargement of schools; 2. Salaries. Under the first head it was, up to 1885, not above a million of francs (£40,000). In 1877 it stood at nearly two millions and a quarter; in 1879, after the new Act had been passed, it rose to 5,365,937 francs. Then it fell to a little below two millions, and increased again until, in 1883, it had reached the sum of nearly nine millions and three quarters. Since then the successive secularization of schools has thrown a large number of children into the 'free' Catholic schools, those at Lille, Roubaix, Douai, Cambrai, and Armentières having received in 1883 an augmentation of 4,500 children, and in 1884, of 2,500. In 1877, the departmental director of primary education stated in his report that 36,000 places remained to be provided in the State schools, at an estimated expense, in 1879, of 9,136,810 francs. And by 1883 only 124 new State Schools had been opened, while the expense under this head from 1877 to that year had reached the enormous figure of 20,048,716 francs. Under the second head, salaries, the substitution of lay teachers for members of religious congregations has of course produced a notable increase in the bill for education. The establishment of gratuitous education in 1881 put an end to all receipts from school fees, and between 1880 and 1884 the annual increase in the number of masters and mistresses was doubled. Each substitution of a lay teacher for a Religious cost 3,400 francs, and the general 'laicisation' of all the schools of the department would burden the communes with an additional sum of 2,927,400 francs annually on account of salaries alone."

PRIVILEGED.

THE morality of a Parliamentary election may probably be looked upon as occupying the same level as that attending on the sale of a horse. We know that no man engaged in the latter undertaking is considered guilty of telling a lie, no matter what he may say, and that any little stratagem he may resort to is allowed as lawful. Indeed, we have had personal knowledge of a case in which a man passed for a fool because, and because only, having a horse occasionally to sell, he plainly told intending purchasers all he knew about the beast, extenuating nothing. It is to be hoped that there is no question as to the right of Parliamentary candidates, their friends and supporters, or their opponents, to say whatever may come into their heads or they may think opportune at the moment. It is an undoubted fact in any case, that the contest at present raging for the representation of Dunedin Central is of a more than usually lively character, and, if we are to judge by what we read in the daily papers, the real issue before the public is not which of the candidates is most fit to be a good and useful Member of Parliament, but which of

them is least qualified to wear the halter of Jack Ketch. Nevertheless, as we said, the matter is a privileged one, and there is nothing, therefore, to prevent whichever of these gentlemen is elected from proving himself an ordinarily respectable member of the Legislature—a no difficult task, perhaps—or to disqualify his friends and supporters, or opponents, or all three of them, for continuing to fulfil the duties of citizens, husbands, and fathers, without any particular danger to the community at large. Great are the blessings of privilege.

RESULTS IN
TIREE.

THE Glasgow correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* writes as follows:—"The crofter rebellion in Tiree, as some sarcastic persons term it, has come to an end in the meantime. The termination affords no signs of bravery or a desire for land wars once the military put in an appearance. Such, at least, will, I think, be the opinion of the Irish people, whom the presence of thousands of military and wholesale imprisonment could not deter from dealing heavy blows on landlordism. But the contrast between the Irish and Scotch land wars is not encouraging to land reformers in this country, and it may well be dropped. It will be remembered that the Tiree affair arose from the alleged determination of the crofters to hold Greenhill farm as a common pasturage. With boldness and valour they showed that they considered Greenhill was their common property; and with courage and determination they turned back the police who at first bore to the islanders summonses interdicting them from the use of the disputed farm. But there their resources were exhausted. Some talk was heard of 'passive resistance'; nothing, however, came of it, and after a simple march through Tiree the military had merely to call at their houses and secure the 'wanted.'

A DEFIANCE.

ACCORDING to all accounts Lord Salisbury has departed from his policy of Manacles and Manitoba. As to what has occasioned this sudden change we have as yet no information, but such passages as the following taken from an article in which the *Nation* commented on his speech at the Mansion House are very suggestive:—"His lordship," it says, "does not put it into these words, but there can be no mistaking the meaning of the following declaration: 'The first duty of every Government is to devote their whole energies to freeing the loyal people of that country from the constraint which is exercised upon them.' The landlords and the Orangemen are of course, in the opinion of the Tories, the only loyal people in this country. The constraint exercised upon the one is the constraint which prevents them from plundering and evicting the agricultural population. The constraint exercised upon the other is the constraint which prevents them from murdering their Catholic fellow-countrymen. If Lord Salisbury's 'first duty' be fulfilled, the constraint on both one and the other will be removed. Lordlordism will drive the Papist hordes from the hills and villages; Orangeism will see that they find no refuge in the towns. A Tory Cabinet will provide them with transport ships, and the money which would under the design of the Liberals have gone to extirpate landlordism will now be better employed in restoring it. Then we will have in Ireland 'a perfectly concordant and homogeneous people.' It is a vision that has ere now danced before the eyes of the *Saturday Reviewer* who is at present at the head of her Majesty's Government. But it is a vision that that will never be realised. We defeated ruffianly exterminators like these before, and we are in a better position than ever to defeat them now. After all, Lord Salisbury's mandate is not as unequivocal as he would make us believe that he thinks. Neither is the declaration of the nation irrevocable. Without belying their character as a democracy the English people may find means of getting rid of such governors as the present. Many thousands voted against Mr. Gladstone's measures who were in thorough accord with his principles. A still greater number refused to vote against the former lest they might violate the latter. To these men the ultimate appeal will lie. One service Lord Salisbury will do the Home Rule cause—he will make the naked brutality involved in the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's measure manifest, and when that is accomplished the British democracy will not only revoke Lord Salisbury's mandate, but will shrink in horror from the man who would lead them in the hour of their new-found freedom to imitate the bloody example of the oligarchs of whom the Tory party is the wretched remnant."

A
VERACIOUS
TALE.

HERE is a bug-a-boo story told by a correspondent of the London *Times*—a story to make the flesh creep at the inherent wickedness, the "double dose of original sin," that characterises Irish Papists. It seems then that there is somewhere or another in Ireland, verily we know not where—a very Popish town named X—and near it there is a very Protestant town called A, and lately a Christian Society of A made up their minds to give a picnic in a few days at X, which is situated near the sea. But the Popish priest of X, meantime, heard that the Christians from A were coming, and so

next Sunday at Mass says he—"Boys," says he, "the Orangemen are coming on Friday; there will be plenty of sticking-plaister wanted." Now these boys were of the right kind to make work for the sticking-plaister, for the most of them were navvies from Galway, and other Romish districts in the West, and so we may guess what was in store for the Christians. The navvies, therefore, were warned to leave off working on the morning of the Christian picnic, under penalty of being killed if they would not, and other Popish men were brought in from the neighbouring mountains, and a mighty pleasant welcome was made ready for the picnic party. As luck would have it, however, a few Protestant policemen got word of what was going to happen, and off they went post-haste with one or two others, and prevented the navvies from massacring the Christians before their arrival, and shipped them back to their work by train. The Popish priest of X also was caught in the nick of time, as he was leaving home,—“on important business” says he,—and by a threat of exposure, made stop at home to stop the fight. And so all is well that ends well—particularly if it blackens the character of Irish Catholics. But this is the kind of stuff published by anti-Irish papers on anonymous authority, and bearing every token of malevolent invective to injure the Irish cause. Names, dates, and everything else in the shape of proof, are scrupulously omitted. But it serves its purpose, and that is all they want.

A CRAZE CONDEMNED.

THE President of the British Medical Association speaking the other day at the 54th annual meeting of the Society, pronounced very decidedly against the craze of the period relating to women. He answered strongly in the negative this question. “Is it for the good of the human race, considered as progressive, that women should be trained and admitted to compete with men in the ways and walks of life, from which heretofore (as unsuited to their sex) they have been excluded by feeling and usage, and largely, indeed, by actual legislation?”—“I think that it is not for the good of the human race,” he said in reply, “considered as progressive, that women should be freed from the restraints which law and custom have imposed upon them, and should receive an education intended to prepare them for the exercise of brain-power in competition with men. And I think this because I am persuaded that neither the preliminary training for such competitive work, nor the subsequent practice of it in the actual strife and struggle for existence, can fail to have upon women the effect of more or less (and rather more than less) indisposing them towards and incapacitating them for their own proper function—for performing the part, I mean—which (as the issue of the original differentiation of the sexes) nature has assigned to them in the maintenance and progressive improvement of the human race.”—The President then went on to quote a long list of weighty authorities in support of his views, concluding as follows:—“Excessive work, especially in youth, is ruinous to health, both in mind and body; excessive brain work more surely so than any other. From the eagerness of woman's nature, competitive brain work among gifted girls can hardly but be excessive, especially if the competition be against the superior brain weight and brain strength of man. The resulting ruin can be averted—if it be averted at all—only by drawing so largely upon the woman's whole capital stock of vital force and energy as to leave a remainder quite inadequate for maternity. The Laureate's “sweet girl graduate in her golden bair” will not have in her the fulfilment of his later aspiration—

‘May we see, as ages run.

The mother featured in the son.’

The human race will have lost those who should have been her sons. Bacon, for want of a mother, will not be born. She who should have been his mother will perhaps be a very distinguished collegian. That one truism says it all—women are made and meant to be, not men, but mothers of men. A noble mother, a noble wife—are not these the designations in which we find the highest ideal of noble womanhood? Woman was formed to be man's helpmate, not his rival; heart, not head; sustainer, not leader. Many times, indeed, woman's fate has set her in the foremost place; in some of those times no doubt, such place has been well and grandly filled by her. Yet, even then, our admiration is not untinged with compassion.’

ANOTHER instance of the anxiety of the Catholic Church to spread education abroad in every quarter AND EDUCATION. of the world, has lately been brought under the notice of Europe by certain letters written from Hayti to a French newspaper by M. de Molinari. M. de Molinari will be remembered somewhat unfavourably by Irishmen as the Parisian journalist who some years ago was brought over in the Laud-lord interest to Ireland, whence he wrote such letters as under the circumstances might have been expected, and made great fun for himself and his readers about the whiskey drinking proclivities of the peasantry. The writer, however, gives a striking picture of the work of education carried on by the teaching orders of both sexes among the more than semi-barbarous Negroes of Hayti, and, in particular, mentions with much interest the progress that classical studies are

making in their schools. Music also is a subject that in a high degree engages the attention of their pupils. But while such testimony as this is borne to the work done in secret almost—for Hayti is far removed from civilised thoroughfares, by the religious sons and daughters of the Church, we may well afford to despise the common tongue of calumny that, either in ignorance or malevolence, accredits her with encouraging and desiring to encourage ignorance alone.

A TRYING TASK.

A REPORTER of our contemporary the *Evening Herald* has been favoured by an interview with Miss Campbell, a lady now lecturing in Dunedin.—We want to know, however, what kind of reporter he is, for, says he, “It is not a very acceptable task to describe a lady.”—Has our reporter a morsel of taste? has our reporter a heart, or bears he, instead, a gizzard in his breast? Sure such a theme should awaken all his enthusiasm, and in such a description he should positively revel. Our reporter, however, for the public good, struggles with his repugnance, and does all that is polite, and something that is picturesque, and brings Miss Campbell before us as she appears in her effort to emancipate mankind, and, above all, her fellow-woman. Miss Campbell, nevertheless, is an enemy to the men of the future, and, according to the President of the British Medical Association, would have the possibility of coming Bacons frustrated in the struggle of the mothers, diverted from their right use, with usurping man. Miss Campbell, also—like our ungallant reporter, though with a trifle of difference perhaps,—apparently finds woman an unpleasing subject, and, even as she passes by in the streets of our New Zealand cities, observes that she is the “servile follower of fashion and custom.”—But, “thoughts is free” says Mrs Tickit—and who, if he could, would enchain the lady's mind? We would gladly learn, meantime, how emancipated woman is to conduct herself in the highways, so as to assert her freedom. What manner of gait, or what mode of costume is to distinguish her? or how shall we perceive at first sight that man has lost his mastery? Will the reporter of the future have a more agreeable task than that of our friend of the *Evening Herald*.

SENSIBLE REMARKS.

THE speeches made recently in Sydney by the Chief Justice, the Premier, and other prominent colonists, respecting the New Hebrides, and which have excited so much comment, are chiefly remarkable as showing how completely the mind of eminent men in New South Wales differs from that so warmly expressed by eminent Victorians. There is nothing to surprise us in the fact that men of intelligence and education should profess themselves pleased at the prospect of having a French settlement in their neighbourhood.—Nor is it only true, as Sir James Martin recalled, that France has done as much as even England herself to open up waste and barbarous regions, but she has been a chief source of culture and civilisation to England, to all Europe, and to the world generally.—There is one reasonable objection alone that can be urged, and the French Government have of their own accord offered to remove that beyond all possibility of doubt. That is that the islands should be made a place of expatriation for the irreclaimable criminals. Under all other aspects, there is nothing in the French proposal that any man of intelligence can justly find fault with. Great Britain has no right to a monopoly of the Pacific, and, if it had, the monopoly would be of very questionable benefit. English civilisation may be very good in its way, but it is far from perfect, and French civilisation has many qualities eminently capable of improving it. Friendly intercourse, and a wholesome emulation between different nations, are also most beneficial in their effects, and the British colonists of Australasia may consider themselves fortunate if they have the opportunity for such intercourse brought within their easy reach. It is to be hoped, then, that, following the example of these prominent citizens of Sydney, colonists will generally repudiate the Victorian craze—which also finds its wildest manifestation in the ravings of Sir Graham Berry, referred to contemptuously by some of the speakers in question.

LATITUDE.

SOME fuss has been going on in one or more of our daily contemporaries concerning the change of creed made by a Presbyterian minister who has embraced the tenets of a sect calling themselves the Church of Christ and been baptised by immersion. Curiosity, induced by the correspondence alluded to, led us to read the report of the address in which the rev. convert explained the step taken by him, but without our gaining any information that we had not before possessed. We merely found the state of confusion to be expected from the proper in the dark who makes his painful and undiscerning progress from one dark corner to the other. We did not in the least require to be told, moreover, that no “Papist” who received a particular tene received by this convert could possibly remain a “Papist.” That is vident beyond all power of controversy, and it is well for any given “Papist,” that he has no temptation whatever to receive anything so oolish. What, however, we have received by our consideration of

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this matter is the renewed assurance of the supreme folly of private interpretation and the unsettled, if not voluntarily insincere condition in which it must place all who practise it. Private interpretation, besides, is now extending beyond the meaning of Holy Writ and claiming to possess the right of determining what even its letter must be. We find, for example, a writer who defends the Reformation in one of the reviews for August, arguing his point on the assumption that the Gospels as we now possess them contain in their verses many words and many sentences that did not come from the original writers. And, indeed, the revisers of the Bible had already suggested to us that the point had at length been reached at which, on Protestant principles, men must not only interpret but compose the sacred text for themselves. But what a latitude is thus gained can easily be seen.

AN ABSURD MEETING. THE wickedness of duelling is long acknowledged ; its absurdity is also occasionally evident. General Boulanger, for example, meets the Baron de Lareinty. The Baron fires and misses his man, and

his second inquires why the General has fired in the air. But, explains Boulanger, not for the world would I treat a man of Lareinty's bravery in such a manner. He should have had all the lead it was in my power to oblige him with. Unfortunately my pistol missed fire.—And then the principals shake hands, each declaring that all the time he had known the other to be the best fellow, the least deserving to be shot, and the most honourable man in all the world, whose loss to his country would be irreparable. Let us remark, however, in passing that some confusion must have prevailed on the part of those who thought Boulanger had fired in the air while his pistol had failed to go off. It may have been absence of mind that affected them, and was certainly not fear. A rumour went abroad, meantime, that Lareinty who, notwithstanding his acceptance of a challenge, is reputed to be an excellent Catholic, had brought a priest in his carriage prepared to give him absolution in case of mortal results. This, however, turns out to be untrue. No priest under such circumstances could attend, and in all probability the Baron de Lareinty had already learned that lesson taught, for example, of yore by a certain black cherub, who boasted himself a logician, to one Montefeltro in his extremity and all too late to be of any use to him—

"Nor can one both repent and will at once,
Because of the contradiction which consents not."

A SERIOUS QUESTION. A CHIEF use of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition now being held in London is said to be the striking and conclusive manner in which it brings before the eyes of all who visit it the greatness and self-sufficiency of the British Empire. This is seen at once to embrace all regions of the earth, and to yield produce that is universal, and the bearing of the matter on Imperial Federation is considered highly important.—"With regard to commercial union," said Sir Alexander Galt at the recent Conference, "while it must be admitted that in an Empire of such diversified resources it is impossible to establish perfect free trade, having regard to the fiscal methods by which revenue must be raised, it is surely not too much to expect that the interchange of commodities amongst the different sections of the same nation should be conducted on terms more favourable to each other than to foreigners ; and that while sharing the duties and risks of a common citizenship, we should not, on the one subject of our trade, declare by our action that we have neither sympathy for nor interest in the success or failure of our own people."—The question, however, arises as to whether in these days of a growing commercial rivalry, the risk of the common citizenship might not be increased beyond the bounds of prudence by a system of inter-Imperial protection—and whether foreign nations—who also, doubtless, have benefited in their particular way from the lesson taught by the Exhibition, might not be stirred to a dangerous resistance at the sight of so great a portion of the world shut up against their trade.

It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health where American Co.'s Hop Bitters are used. See another

A conference of tenant farmers from the different counties of North Wales was held at Rhyll on Tuesday. The conference passed a series of resolutions advocating the establishment of a Land Court in Wales, and also a general reduction of 50 per cent. in the rents of farms. It was stated that 80 landlords had been communicated with and asked for a substantial reduction ; but that only 18 of them had sent replies. The conference unanimously adopted a resolution favouring the adoption of a sliding scale, and at a public meeting afterwards held, under the presidency of Mr. J. Roberts, M.P., a committee was appointed to draw up a schedule embracing the demands of the Welsh farmers, to be sent to the representatives of North Wales in Parliament. Mr. S. Smith, M.P., while admitting that a readjustment of rents had become necessary, counselled moderation, and questioned whether legislation on the lines of the Irish Land Act would be applicable to Wales. Mr. Bryn Roberts, M.P., advocated the appointment of practical valuers and greater security of the tenure of a tenant against capricious disturbances.—*Times*, June 26.

FALSE FREEDOM.

A TALE OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.

(From the French by Mrs. Cashel Hoey.)

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

Lise crossed a lobby which was so dark that it had been found absolutely necessary to light it with a miserable smoky lamp ; beyond were some less dark rooms, whose floors were heaped up with packets of every imaginable size and shape. Some of these bundles had fallen open, and displayed their contents—clothing, soiled linen, stockings, papers, broken timepieces, torn pictures with their frames broken, weapons of several kinds, were lying about here and there. This was the booty which the agents of the Comité had carried off from the houses of the arrested "suspects." The scene was like a dirty Mont-de-Piété, or the storehouse of a gang of thieves. All these things, piled up together for months, added their effluvia to the pestilential atmosphere which indicated the vicinity of the Republican Government. Lise arrived at a second waiting-room, as bare and ill-smelling as the place in which the general sittings of the Comité were held ; the waiting-room itself gave ingress to bureaux in which the special business of the commission was transacted.

A number of old men and children—a sad spectacle of feebleness—and of young women and girls—a touching sight—occupied the antechamber ; all were seated on wooden benches, all were silent with knitted brows, haggard faces, and red eyes. Whenever a door was opened they looked up anxiously, and their countenances presented a mixed expression that struck Lise strongly. Each awaited with impatience, and yet with dread, the arrival of the moment when he or she should be summoned. They had so little chance of being heard ! They had already been so often sent away with brutal rudeness, when they had come to intercede for the son, the husband, the mother, the daughter, whose liberty they desired to procure, whose innocence they were prepared to prove. This time, perhaps, they might be more fortunate, and until now hope had not deserted them ; but when they should have had their audience, what would remain ?

Ushers as ragged as those in the first room, with faces equally gloomy and voices equally hoarse, gendarmes with insolent and mocking eyes were walking up and down, as keepers in a zoölogical collection walk up and down before the cages of the great carnivora : authoritative, and at the same time distrustful and suspicious.

"What do you want ?" said one of the ushers to Lise.

"I want to speak to citizen Dubarran."

"Ha ! So you reckon on your pretty little phiz to soften our hearts, do you ? All the pretty girls in France are at our feet. Hollo ? Coulougeon, look here !"

"Citizen Dubarran is expecting me ; I am sent by one of his friends."

"Ho ! ho ! Coulougeon, here's some fresh fruit. This has not come our way before. The little minx is really pretty. Get you gone, I tell you. Citizen Dubarran is an austere man ; he will have nothing to say to a baggage like you ; but if you choose to ask me for my protection nicely and prettily, I may be able to do something for you. Eh, Coulougeon !"

The personage addressed by the usher was a little man with a smiling face and a cunning eye, who kept a public writer's stall at the gates of the Comité, where he passed almost all his days, in the character of a spy in the brigade of Heron the Commandant-in-Chief of the *sbirri* of the *Sûreté Générale*.

"She seems to me to know what she wants. We must let her pass," said he to the usher. "Come citizenship, I am going to introduce you."

He preceded Lise into an adjoining room, where two very young girls, their hands clasped and their cheeks bathed in tears, were uttering imploring entreaties to a short man, whose very black hair was tied behind with a piece of thick cord. Coulougeon nodded to Lise, to convey to her that this man was Dubarran. Lise looked at him with mingled curiosity and anguish. This was the man on whom the rescue of her father depended !

The impression he made on her was not unfavourable, and the girl said to herself that she ought not to abandon hope. In spite of the coarseness and even the dirt of his attire, Dubarran displayed ease of manner, and notwithstanding his hard and dry voice, his manner of speaking indicated good birth and careful education. His cold glance occasionally had a troubled expression which indicated a nature susceptible of emotion. His complexion was pale ; dark lines were under his eyes ; his countenance was haughty and disdainful. These were characteristic marks of the members of the Government Comités. They were accustomed to work at night, which accounted for the livid hue of their cheeks, and they were accustomed to absolute dominion more complete than any other tyranny recorded by man—one which displayed the most insolent contempt for humanity.

Nevertheless, Lise detected, with astonishment, an expression of dread in Dubarran's face as his eyes followed the movements of the two girls. She did not know that the despots who then ruled her country were so conscious of the intolerable monstrosity of their tyranny, and found it so hard to reckon upon the cowardice of all France, that in every supplicant they suspected a Charlotte Corday.

When he perceived Lise approaching him, under the guidance of Coulougeon, he turned his back on the two petitioners, who withdrew in an agony of grief.

"Who are you, citizenship ?" he asked, in a sharp tone, "and what do you want ?"

"I am the daughter of the magistrate of the Section of the Bonnet-Rouge, a man so well known for his patriotism that all Paris calls him the virtuous Dubois."

"The Section of the Bonnet-Rouge is, indeed, renowned on account of its civism and its love of the Mountain," he answered less harshly ; "and I am free to say that the name of its magistrate has reached us, surrounded by that aureole with which the democracy, great in all its actions, takes pleasure in crowning its faithful servants. What do you want from me ?"

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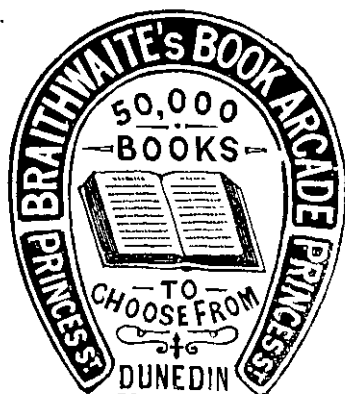
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"My worthy father has been arrested by order of some persons who are jealous of his integrity and the purity of his civism."

The brow of the Commissary clouded over. He was, in common with all his colleagues, the slave of the Terror, created and kept in motion by themselves. Like those profligate masters who become the tools of the servants whom they have corrupted, they trembled before the popular opinion they had at first feigned to venerate, so as to crush out the more easily all resistance among the honest and intelligent classes of the nation.

"It is a grave presumption of your father's guilt, girl, that he should have been arrested by the chiefs of a Parisian Section."

"Citizen Commissary," replied Lise, eagerly, "the Section which a few months ago nominated my father its magistrate by acclamation is not really concerned in this iniquity. It is the doing of some base wretches who were furious at bearing him called the 'virtuous Dubois.' And, besides, we have for our neighbour a respectable citizeness, named Madelon—"

A half-smile crossed, but did not brighten, the countenance of the Commissary.

"Ah," said he, "You tell me the old story of Aristides the Just, and since our masters, the republicans of old, relate it, it is true, and may be quoted. Do you know the cause of this arrest?—the affair Dubois Joli, Citizen Héron?" continued he, addressing a person who came in that moment.

Lise turned, and on seeing the individual to whom Dubarran spoke, she could not repress a shudder. He was a tall, bony man, whose face reminded the beholder of a carrion-eating bird of prey. He went to Dubarran, and said in an undertone:

"He is particularly—*very particularly*—recommended to Herman by"—here he nodded emphatically—"him."

The countenance of the Commissary changed suddenly; his eyes blazed with anger:

"Begone, viper!" he cried hoarsely. "Let me not see you here again; go, and look after yourself, instead of interceding for others; for the daughter of a vile being like him who has become the enemy of the people and of the eminent citizen Robespierre, cannot long elude the justice of the people. Begone, base offspring of a scoundrel, if you don't want to be turned out by force."

Lise, in utter bewilderment, followed Coulangeon, who led her in silence to the staircase.

"I will let you off for five livres 'assignats,'" said he. "I thought the affair would have turned out better; if it had succeeded it would have been a hundred. That is my scale of charges for introducing persecuted innocence into the sanctuary—ha, ha!—of protecting virtue."

Madelon waited patiently at the courtyard. She said nothing when Lise gave her, in an excited febrile voice, the details of her interview with Dubarran. They retraced their steps to the Rue de Sévres; the old woman keeping unbroken silence until they had reached the magistrate's house.

Then she spoke, with her eyes fixed gloomily on the ground. "I nursed this man," she said; "I reared him; I did not rear him that he should be so cowardly. The Revolution must come from the devil if it thus debases men's minds. They all quake before Robespierre. I have seen this Robespierre of theirs; he did not dare to look me in the face; and they all tremble before him—they who are brave, while he is an utter poltroon. I say it is the Revolution that they see in him. Dubarran will be punished; I pray our Lord Jesus Christ it may not be by the punishment that I fear. As for me, I would gladly die, now that I have seen my nursing fall so low. But you, you must still strive to save your father, although he, too, is punished in like manner as he has sinned, and scourged with the rods which he blessed while they drew the blood of others. Since Robespierre is master, you have no resource except to address yourself to the friends of Robespierre. I dare not look at you, nor at any one, any more; but I will not die until I have put Dubarran to shame, though it should cost my life and his also."

She walked quickly away toward the adjoining house, and entered it without having cast a glance in the direction of Lise, who stood gazing after her, almost stupefied. The poor child had begun by striving courageously against the Terror, but now she felt the numbing serpent-bite of that fatalism which was the great moral malady of the time. She went into the house, shaking her head mournfully. Robespierre's friends! These were Emilie, and the Crassus and Duplay families! Had not Paul, whose wits were bright and whose heart was true, positively assured her that any advance made to them would only render the situation worse?

DEATH OF REV. FATHER CALLERY.

(Springfield Herald, August 7.)

NEVER before in our capacity of local correspondent of the *Herald* have we been called upon to perform so sad a duty as devolves upon us to-day in recording the death and burial of our late dearly beloved pastor. Father Callery died at his residence at 4.30 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 30th July, a most peaceful and happy death, fortified by the rites of his Holy Mother the Church, and attended in his last moments by Father McMahon and some of his dearest friends. The deceased clergyman had been ailing for some time, and during the severe thunder storm which broke over this place the night before his death he experienced a severe shock, but there were no indications that it would terminate so fatally until a few minutes before the final moment came. The sad news spread rapidly, and we have never in our life seen such deep and heartfelt sorrow manifest itself as that which weighed down the hearts of the parishioners from that moment, until the remains of the departed pastor were consigned to their last resting place in front of the church, where for the last eight years he performed his priestly duties. At last Mass on Sunday, Father McMahon adverted in a few feeling words to the great sorrow that had fallen upon the parish, and many a sob was heard from among the crowded congregation. The local branch of the Catholic Knights, and the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society held a joint meeting

in Temperance Hall, at 3 o'clock p.m. Sunday, which was also attended by a large deputation from Haydenville,—of which parish the deceased has had also spiritual charge—for the purpose of appointing ushers in the church for the following lay, and a committee to guard the grave from injury by the crush of the thousands who would assemble there. Those six pall-bearers were chosen, viz.—Thomas Herthy, Thomas Murphy and Patrick Donovan, from the C.K. of A., and Frank Connell, James T. Hickey and H. C. O'Sullivan, to represent the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society. A procession was then formed and marched two deep from the hall to the parochial residence, and at 4 o'clock the body was removed to the church where it lay in state until Monday. During this time the church was visited by thousands who came to take a last look at the remains of the departed pastor before their final sepulture. The body was encased in a beautiful broadcloth covered coffin, resting upon massive pedestals draped in mourning, and was literally buried in choicest flowers. The church was beautifully draped in mourning, and the presence of death spread its gloom over the sacred edifice and its surroundings. High Mass of Requiem was celebrated on Monday, at 10.30 a.m., 73 priests and Bishop O'Reilly participating. The celebrant was the Rev. T. M. Smyth, of Lee; deacon, Rev. Thomas Smyth, of Westfield; sub-deacon, Rev. E. Toher, of South Hadley Falls; master of ceremonies, Rev. R. F. Walsh of Easthampton. The excellent Greenfield choir supplied the singing. The Rev. Father Conaty, of Worcester, pronounced an eloquent and pathetic eulogy on the dead priest, recalling in fitting phrases the many gifts and graces of head and heart with which he had been endowed. To his intimate associates, he said he was a noble-hearted and sympathizing friend; while in his priestly career, the true Christian gentleman was ever recognized in him.

Although Father Callery had not been feeling very well for some time past, his death was most unexpected. On Thursday last he was enjoying better health than he had for some time past, and he was making such rapid strides apparently to regain his health, that his friends had most sanguine hopes that he would soon be able to resume active duties—but after events proved that such was not to be the case. Friday evening a terrible thunder storm arose, and at 1.15 a.m. there was a terrific flash of lightning, a crash, and then a peal of thunder. The lightning struck a tree quite convenient to the church. Arising immediately from his bed, it was with difficulty that Father Callery could be persuaded that it was not the church that had been stricken. In his enfeebled condition the shock was too much for him to bear, and from its prostrating effects he did not rally until about three-quarters of an hour before he passed away, fortified by the Sacraments of the Church. Calm and peaceful as his life had been, such was his death. He passed away as if in quiet sleep, without a struggle.

Father Callery was born 39 years ago (Feb. 16, 1847), in the town of Crosserlough, county Cavan, Ireland. His early years were spent in the national schools of his native place—later on he commenced his classical studies in the College of Ballymachue, and from there he went to All Hallows' College, where he spent three years. In the year 1870 he came to America, and entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, to complete his theological studies. In the spring of 1872 he was ordained, and appointed assistant to Rev. R. J. Patterson, of Clinton, where he remained five years, the idol of the Clinton people. His first pastoral charge was Easthampton parish. Broken down in health, he returned to the "old sod" to recuperate his strength, and on his return he was transferred to the Florence parish in 1878, where he has remained ever since, the same energetic and devoted Father to all. When he took charge of this parish, his flock in Florence were obliged to attend Mass, etc., in a hall. Neither did he possess a house of his own, but to-day the beautiful church which he has erected, and the house and its beautiful surroundings, bear testimony to the labours and struggles he must have undergone in order to accomplish what he has in the short space of eight years. As a priest he was a favourite with his people, he was beloved as a citizen, he was most highly respected by Protestants as well as Catholics. Not only was he known by his little Catholic parishioners, but even the little Protestant children have been heard to say when passing him, "That's Father Callery."

Among the clergymen present were the following:—Rt. Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, D.D., Revs. J. McDermott, Austin O'Grady, of Springfield; M. J. Howard, P. J. Harkins, J. R. Murphy, P. B. Phelan, A. B. Dufresne, of Holyoke; C. Crevier, John Kenney, of Indian Orchard; Ed. Martin, of Athol; Thomas F. Joyce, of West Boylston; James P. Tuite, of North Brookfield; B. McKeany, of Bondsville; Richard Healy, M. Pelletier, of Chicopee; P. D. Stone, of Chicopee Falls; R. J. Patterson, of Clinton; R. F. Walsh, J. M. Pendergast, of Easthampton; D. F. Feehan, of Fitchburg; J. L. Tarpey, of West Fitchburg; J. T. Sheehan, of Ware; P. S. O'Reilly, of Grafton; John Murphy, James McLaughlin, of Great Barrington; M. E. Purcell, Thos. S. Hanrahan, of Greenfield; E. Toher, of South Hadley Falls; James McLuskey, of Holden; T. M. Smith, of Lee; Daniel Shiels, of Leominster; J. F. Lee, of Monson; M. E. Barry, M. J. Carroll, N. Rainville, of Northampton; Thos. Murphy, of Otter River; Chas. Boylan, of Oxford; E. H. Purcell, of Pittsfield; T. D. Beaveas, of Spencer; John T. O'Keefe, Thos. O'Keefe, of West Springfield; Francis Lynch, of Thorndyke; A. Lamy, of Three Rivers; D. Moyes, of Warren; J. Redican, of Webster; R. S. J. Bourke, of Westboro; Thomas Smyth, of Westfield; John Kelleher, of Boston; John Conway, of Winchendon; David Scannell, J. B. Dreuhan, Robert Walsh, T. J. Conaty, of Worcester; L. Dervin, of Huntington; R. B. Johnson, Dedham; Matthew Boylan, Medway; J. J. McNulty, of South Boston; M. Kouan, of Lowell; J. S. Cullen, of South Framingham, and many others.

Among the laity were Mayor O'Connor and wife, Mayor Delaney, Mr. James Delaney, Miss Mary Conaty, Wm. Sheehan, L. M. Dowd, and D. O'Donnell, of Easthampton; John O'Donnell, of Holyoke, etc.

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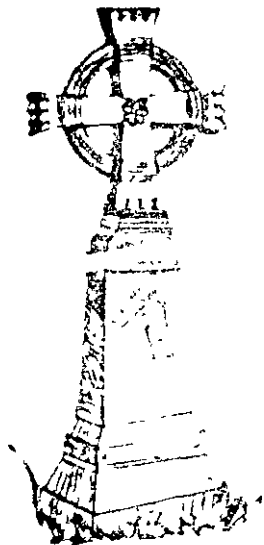
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CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 27, 1886.

WITH the arrival of four additional nuns the staff at the Convent of the Good Shepherd may now be said to be complete, at all events complete enough for a good start. Mr. Petre's description of the plans of the comprehensive establishment to be erected at Mount Magdala, which our newspapers have all published this week, with his statement of the portion to be submitted for tender immediately, point to an early day for that start. In the meantime the Sisters do not propose to be idle, for already the uniform of their penitents is to be seen at their temporary house in Manchester street, and I hear of candidates in various directions. Collections go steadily on, and ladies visit the good Sisters, sometimes with substantial donations for their larder, sometimes with flowers for their altar, sometimes with provision for various requirements. Reverting to the buildings, I may mention that the plans provide for substance without show, and convenience after the best methods suggested by experience; there will be plenty of light, ample air (at the liberal rate of 1000 cubic feet per inmate of the dormitories), and though there is to be little in the way of ornament, there will not be anything of ugliness in their plain character—that point Mr. Petre's reputation may be safely left to take care of.

We are beautifying our city by fire, some very old buildings having been swept off during the last week. As two out of our three powerful fire engines were laid up in the hands of the repairers, the populace were able for once to enjoy a really good blaze, and they enjoyed something more, for the firemen made up for their restricted appliances by greater energy and courage. It was a magnificent display. While such bravery shines without any trace of self-consciousness, quite in a matter of fact way, on the part of men not paid in any way for their splendid services, there is hope for the race that has made this country its home.

The mercantile community is convulsed by the threat of the Cable Company to increase its charges. The newspaper proprietors dread the increased expense, for they see no prospect of increased circulation. The ordinary folk, by far the greater number they are, who never trouble the cable, and take calmly all that the newspaper gods provide in the way of news without troubling themselves to think about ways and means, look on with indifference at the duel between the Colonial Treasurer and the Cable Company. In their hearts, I believe, they lean towards the Treasurer's side, with the idea, no doubt, that they would like to see their man win.

There is a flutter in the education camp. The Minister has sent round a circular about buildings, and they seem to say that an enemy has done this. It is hard upon poor Sir Robert. The circular tells the Boards that they must not spend any of the ouilding vote on repairs. Our Board has replied that it will not expend any of the capitation money. Thus "broils root out the work of Masonry." People are wondering how the schools will be repaired. The Board has passed resolutions of protest founded on the great sacrifices the people have made in the sacred cause of education. What is most wonderful of all, they believe that they are speaking the truth—and what is very certain is that nobody intends to make any more of these sacrifices. Now, a special tax is, I think, out of the question, for, between rates of various kinds and the direct taxation, people are in a very grumbly state. The prospect of diminishing the expense of the system is, therefore, clearly coming into view. But first, no doubt, we shall hear of "oppression and plunder"; and then, perhaps, all ranks will combine to tumble over the system. Such is the whirligig of time.

Mr. Scott has not been idle with the interests of the Midland railway. Word comes to us that he has arranged satisfactorily with the Public Works Department in Wellington for getting the work under weigh at various points. By the way, it is satisfactory to observe that he has been well received at the political metropolis, where the railway is beginning to be better understood. He still declares the Company's intention to finish the work four years under the contract time—that is, in six years from the present. As soon as practicable, the Nelson and Springfield sections will be begun, which is another piece of good news, and the Summit tunnel from both ends. There will be delay at both the named places for the following causes. At the Nelson end, Mr. Hursthouse has proposed a diversion by the Motueka Valley, which the engineers have to examine, in order that the Company may judge whether Mr. Hursthouse's statements of superior grades, population, and reserves are borne out by the facts. If they are, the Company will adopt this route, always premising that it does not add appreciably to the total length. At the Springfield end there are also rival routes—that is to say there are difficulties which the engineers want to have as little of as possible. But they will not take long to select their route. The small contract system, whereby colonial contractors may have a chance, will be, Mr. Scott says, largely resorted to. To-morrow he will be in Christchurch, and will before long appoint his Board of Advice. The guarantors held a meeting last week, and unanimously resolved to take out their guarantee money in shares of the Company, which shows their faith in the venture. The League is to give a dinner to Mr. Scott. The Railway League is canvassing for money to pay its debts (not large), and that is all I can tell you at present about our Pole Star of a railway.

The wool market has begun to multiply the number of smiles in our community most wonderfully.

Of what the interior of the globe consists we have no certain knowledge. Observations with the pendulum indicate much greater density towards the centre, and suggest an arrangement of the planet's materials in successive spherical shells, the lightest, or less dense, being on the outside, and the heaviest, or densest, in the centre. This density notwithstanding, the interior must be exceedingly hot; probably, no further down than twenty miles the temperature is as high as the melting-point of any ordinary rock at the surface.

GREYMOUTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 11, 1886.

A JOINT committee of our two Volunteer Companies held a meeting recently, at which it was resolved to invite the whole of the West Coast Volunteers to assemble at Greymouth on the 9th of November, for the purpose of holding a review in honour of the Prince of Wales' birthday. As this invitation will certainly be accepted, there will be eight Companies, containing altogether about 500 men under arms on that day. The expense in connection with the entertainment of such a large body of men will be very considerable, and the committee intend to canvass the town for contributions.

The various Fire Brigades of the West Coast have arranged to hold a competition at Greymouth on the 8th of November next, so that we shall have exciting times, and no lack of amusement on both the 8th and 9th of November.

An Accident Relief Fund has been created by the men engaged on Messrs. Hungerford and McKay's works. The subscription qualifying for membership of the Society was fixed at one shilling per week, and it was resolved that the accumulated funds—if any—should be distributed annually amongst the subscribers, in proportion to the length of time during which they have been members, not, however, until a sum is laid by as a reserve fund. Any subscriber that meets with an accident incapacitating him from work, is to receive one pound per week for the first six months, and ten shillings per week for the following six. The Society will also contribute ten pounds towards the funeral expenses of any member who may either receive injuries of a fatal character, or who may meet with instant death whilst employed on the works. Mr. Morse was appointed Treasurer, and Messrs. Bell, White, and Jamieson a committee for the ensuing twelve months.

The Brunner Coal Company have successfully tendered for the supply of coal to the New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers. The amount contracted for is 25,000 tons.

An Amateur Dramatic Company has been organised in Brunner-ton, and on their first public appearance a few days ago, the members proved themselves possessed of good histrionic talent.

Our Borough Council, after mature deliberation, has set about ridding the town of some of the num-rous eye sores and hot-beds of disease to be frequently met within its boundaries. The unsightly Tidal Creek is being swept away, or rather covered in from the public gaze for ever.

Two boys, Arthur Hatchings and John Austin, were charged by the police to-day with placing an obstruction on the railway line between Greymouth and Brunner-ton. It appeared from the evidence that on the curve near Omoto station, the boys laid a broken rail across the line and secured it firmly with stones. The state of the line was fortunately noticed before any train came along, or very serious results might have to be chronicled. The iron rail was so firmly secured that, although the cowcatcher might have thrown it one side, it is doubtful whether the wheels would have kept the line after being subjected to the shock which the train would receive on coming in contact with the obstruction. The magistrate, after carefully considering the case, sentenced the boys to a whipping and ordered them afterwards to be sent to an industrial school until they obtain the age of fifteen years. David Austin, the brother of John, was charged with the larceny of some property belonging to a Mr. Singer, of Hokuika, valued at seventeen shillings and sixpence; he was sentenced to a whipping. The boys are not Catholics, but I wonder whether the Hon. Sir Robert will endeavour to prove that they are, whenever he prepares his next paper on the growth of crime in the Colony.

There has been a falling off in the revenue on the Brunner-ton railway line during the past year, and how to account for this is rather difficult. The actual falling off for the four months ended July 24, has been £638. This is a large sum, but such a state of things cannot last long, for as soon as all the mines begin to export, the output of coals will rapidly increase, and so also will, of course, the revenue.

Considerable progress has been made with the north breakwater, and piles have been driven for several spans already. The depth of water on the bar remains good, the average for the month being from 13 to 14 feet.

A. Dorwell 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.]

This is how the immortal author of the "Fairie Queen" spoke of the heroic qualities and noble physical conformation of the Irish people, whom insolent and lying Salisbury now compares to Hottentots:—"I have heard some great warriors say that in all the services which they have seen abroad in foreign countries they never saw a more comely man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely to his charge."—"Spencer's Ireland." O'Connell after quoting the testimonies which were borne to Irish nobility by foreign and prejudiced writers thus sums up the result:—"These now are all noble traits in the character of the Irish people. Fidelity—proof against every temptation of bribery or torture; fidelity which nothing could buy, and which nothing could intimidate. 'Piety and goodness whilst her people adhered' (and they do yet adhere) 'to the religion of their forefathers.' But above all, transcendently sounds the glorious title, 'Lovers of justice—lovers of equal and impartial justice.' Lovers of justice, not only when they obtain it for themselves; but loving it so dearly that they are satisfied with its execution even when against themselves. Military valour not excelled by any nation in existence. And upon whose testimony is it that the Irish claim the glory of these qualities? From the testimony of strangers, aliens, enemies. I challenge the world to produce an instance of such praise bestowed on any nation by persons not themselves interested in or connected with such praise."—*Nation*.

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extra jewelled. Worth £3 8s.
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Model Watch. Well worth £10 10s.
- £3 15s—S. D. and Co.'s Ladies' English Silver Hunters, fully worth
£7 7s. Will last a lifetime.
- £6 15s—S. D. and Co.'s Superb Hunting Chronograph Levers, worth
£12 10s; or Crystal Glass, £5 15s.
- £6 10s—S. D. and Co.'s Silver Keyless Hunting Lever, value for £10
10s. Open Face, £5 10s.
- £1 15s—The Wonderful Sterling Silver Defiance Hunter, worth £3
10s. Open Face, £1 7s 6d.
- £6 10s—S. D. and Co.'s Official Railway English Keyless Lever.
Unequaled at £10 10s.
- £12 10s, £15 10s, £18 10s, and £25—S. D. and Co.'s Superb 18-carat
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under 40 per cent. more.
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- £11 10s and £12 10s—In Silver, worth £30, and
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Globes; German, French, and Italian languages; Instrumental and
Vocal Music, Printing, Drawing, Plain and Fancy Needlework.

Every means has been adopted to contribute to the comfort and
happiness of the pupils, and all the apartments are commodious and
healthy.

The Sister spare no pains to promote the spiritual and temporal
welfare of their pupils, by endeavouring to make them good and
useful members of society.

A bulletin giving on account of the progress of each pupil, will
be transmitted to the parents or guardians at the close of each
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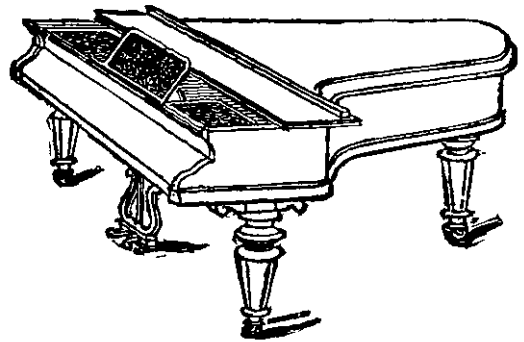
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dangerous oils that are sold at
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DEPRESSION: ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.

(A paper lately read before the Ngapara Farmers' Club by Mr EDWARD CONLAN.)

MR. CHAIRMAN and Gentleman,—In introducing the subject I have chosen, it is necessary for me to give you as clear and as accurate a knowledge as possible of the cause which has led me into this difficult and important subject which the heading of this paper indicates. Seeing the very high hopes and energy displayed by our colonial farmers, notwithstanding the losses they sustained from time to time, I have asked myself the question, thus—Would not this Colony be more prosperous if their number was increased; and if this could be done advantageously without increasing the debt of the Colony, to any great extent? This is why I have chosen this subject. Before arriving at the main subject I crave your indulgence until I relate concisely many years of experience and its consequences.

It is now a little over fourteen years since I came to the Ngapara district. In those days, the land in this locality was covered with tussocks and tomatokauri scrub, and there were only a few settlers living in the Ngapara and Marewheenu districts; consequently, the extent to which agriculture had attained to in acreage was but limited. The lands were then something similar to what they are now, being solely in the possession of a few individuals. The Colony of New Zealand was in a very depressed state in fact, much worse than now. Grain was extremely low, especially oats; wool was low; stock was low of every description; and dairy produce was also low. The consequence was, that owing to the depressed state of the stock and wool market, many of the station properties changed hands, the nominal holders not being able to pay interest on the money borrowed for the purchase and fencing of their properties. Such, then, was the depressed state of the country on my advent to this district; and in addition to this, there were bad roads, and many other inconveniences which it is not within the province of this paper to enumerate. I can assure you, gentlemen, without exaggerating, that with such trying times and inconveniences staring you in the face, it was quite sufficient to damp the ardour of any but men of energy and self-reliance. Suddenly, however, as if by the touch of a magician's wand the country arose from its depressed condition. The Government of New Zealand, had at last given way to the great financier, now Sir Julius Vogel, in his borrowing policy of £10,000,000 for the purpose of making railways, and opening up the land for settlement, in various parts of the Colony, and also for the purpose of immigration on an extensive scale. Railways were to be made where required; and the lands through which these railways were to be made were to be taxed to bear percentage on the cost of construction. Such a law, unfortunately, has never been brought into operation. Vessels arrived monthly at the different ports of New Zealand loaded with immigrants. These immigrants found ready employment either at public works or as farm servants or station hands. Owing to the high prices ruling for grain, and the expected cheap transit, combined with the low rental charged by landowners at the time, men of capital were induced to cultivate on an extensive scale, and in many respects much beyond their means. In consequence of the urgent demand for land for such purposes, a regular land mania took place. Some of the large landowners took particular advantage of this sudden rise in the price of land, and thereupon had their land surveyed into farms. The very liberal terms offered by them in allowing the greater part of the purchase money to remain at a moderate rate of interest for a lengthened time induced many to purchase at prices much beyond the real value of the land. Other landowners who were not fortunate enough to sell, vied with the more fortunate, and to make up for their neglect increased the rental of their land gradually to such an extortionate price that when the decline in prices of farm produce took place in 1879 and 1880, it completely ruined a great many enterprising farmers. When the general depression took place caused by low prices for grain and high rents, the banks, which previous to this were liberal in their advances to farmers and trades people, took an opposite course and proved to be most exacting in their demands—rigorously compelling people forthwith to balance their accounts without delay, and thus dealing the final death blow to the prosperity of the district, and many deserving and enterprising farmers had to succumb on this account and the country now knows them not.

The Hail Government, being in power at that time, reduced the public expenditure by discontinuing railways in course of construction, which occasioned many of our best workmen to leave our shores for a more profitable field for their labours; and these men took with them the capital they had so industriously saved in New Zealand. Had the Government held out any inducement for these men to stay here, no doubt they would have done so. Now, however, other countries are benefited at the expense of this Colony, and those who remain have the heavier burthen of taxation to bear. The landowners' property that was enhanced in value by the railways passing through them, has not been taxed according to the lines stipulated by Sir Julius Vogel. Those who derive no direct benefit from the land have to bear the burthen of taxation, in common with those whose property has been increased in value, which is an injustice to the community, and it is a disgrace to the Government to allow such a state of things to continue. A great many rail at land monopoly, or, more properly speaking, at large landowners, with much inconsistency. The fault is not on the part of landowners in acquiring large estates, but on the part of the Government in selling the land in large blocks.

It is a well known fact that the Government have failed from time to time in the attempt to settle the lands by thriving and prosperous population. Take for example, the deferred payment settlers of Southland. Many of these settlers had their licences cancelled in not being able to meet their engagements with their landlord, the State. On many occasions, owing to the scarcity of land in the market, a selector, in his eagerness to obtain a section of his choice, bid at the auction sale far beyond the value of

it, and as a rule lost all the capital he was possessed of by the transaction. In the Oamaru district, we have land settled upon under the deferred payment system, the greater part of which should not have been reserved for such a purpose. The incapacity of a Government in selecting such land for struggling and energetic men to make a living upon is anything but a credit to them. Still the cry is more population, to relieve the burthen of taxation. Some of our benevolent representatives are desirous of giving special advantages to men of small capital 17,000 miles away, and seem utterly regardless of giving any special advantage, to old colonists having much experience. Surely such legislators must be short of comprehension, and are evidently inexperienced in the amount of money required to start farming in New Zealand. It stands to reason if farmers of colonial experience and capital, in addition to having improved machinery of every sort suitable for profitable farming, can barely meet the exigencies of the times that men of little capital cannot compete against them on a small scale.

The general depression of which I speak was not confined to New Zealand alone, but was felt throughout the world. In taking a cursory glance at our cities and towns of New Zealand, I find that the same excess of speculation that has been attributed to farmers can equally be applied to the residents living therein, and in many respects extravagance was pursued by the infatuated people. Large buildings were erected and palatial private residences were built for the business portion of the community principally on borrowed money, where the residents lived when not occupied at their business far in excess of their means, and when the borrowed money was all spent, and the price of farm produce became low, they had no provision made for dull times, and consequently they had to succumb to that inevitable fate that awaited them.

Before arriving at the main subject of this paper, I shall draw your attention for a short time to another very important subject—that is, wealth and labour. It is admitted by all political economists that wealth and labour, or, more properly speaking, capital and labour, go hand in hand together. It is also admitted that where there is great wealth there is also great poverty, and that as wealth accumulates so also does poverty continue on the increase. According to eminent statisticians the increase of bullion over the entire world since A.D. 1847 to 1881, or a period of 34 years, is the enormous amount of £2,400,222,287 which if added to the previous bullion, makes the total sum of £3,025,224,287. If, therefore, we enquire how this vast amount is distributed amongst the masses, we find that but a small portion of it falls to their lot, and when such takes place it vanishes as quickly to procure what is necessary for a bare existence, not what is termed in New Zealand as a living. Still with all our boasted civilisation of science, art, and education, such an anomalous state of things continues.

Again, if we inquire what is the cause of this sudden accumulation of wealth, the general answer is, that it is the investment of capital by men of speculative views and enterprise, and the spread of civilization. Nevertheless, this answer seems to be incomplete. Is not the accumulation of capital caused by labour? and labour as an agent is scarcely ever rewarded in the manner in which it should be. The only place that labour is rewarded is in a new settlement. The older the country and more populous it gets, the lower the rate of wages become. Without the agency of labour, capital is of no value. Therefore, the prosperity of any country depends on an industrious population. The great evil of capitalists who invest their money on any undertaking, is the too grasping nature of their desire to capitalize the money invested by requiring too much profit for it, and their being utterly regardless of the condition or circumstances of the agency employed, especially human agency, at the industry. Such things seem to be for ever occurring, without any effort on the part of the people to grapple with the everlasting difficulty. The same general order of things will continue until the masses get sufficiently enlightened to end this ever-recurring state of things, which is the source of so much poverty and crime throughout the entire world. The only remedy for such a state of things according to my view is embodied in the word co-operation.

Now, as the settlement of the land is what the New Zealand Government require, the agency, labour, is plentiful, if report be true, and cannot obtain steady employment. How often do we hear the cry of the unemployed holding mass meetings at the different centres of population, and petitioning Parliament to provide them with work. Then, again, we hear of men of small capital continually making enquiries about land for settlement, and being unable to obtain it. Yet our Parliamentarians, when wooing the suffrages of the people, declare they will get the land open for settlement as soon as returned—which the people take for granted will be the case. Working men get consoled for the time being, in also getting a promise of work. Therefore, the legislator gets returned on these grounds. Parliament assemblies; but the land is not opened up during the session, nor the following one. A fresh loan is, however, successfully floated, and the working man gets employed. By-and-bye, the money being all spent, the working man gets out of employment, but the railway is not finished. If, however, it be finished, it is probable that it may not bear percentage on the working expenses, and the working man is no better off than when he started to work on the railway, but often in a worse plight, having more taxation to bear. I have now arrived at the point wherein lies the true remedy for depression—and that is the Nationalisation of the Land. This seems to be strongly advocated by men of advanced views; but how to deal with this question thoroughly and satisfactorily, without doing an injustice to any, is a matter for serious consideration by the people of New Zealand. Some are advocating to nationalise freehold property by borrowing money on an extremely large and reckless scale for the purchase of all freehold property. It is apparent that property-owners will not sell to the State any cheaper than to private individuals, if I am to judge by Mr. Brydone's fixed price for the Ardgowan Estate when requested to fix a price for a portion of it by the Oamaru Land League. Should the Oamaru Land League come to any arrangements satisfactory to them, the land adjoining the League's property would be increased in value, and, therefore, the

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It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so Paralyzed!!!

That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

This refers to my case.

I was first attacked twelve years ago with "Locomotor Ataxy"

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and was for several years barely able to get about,

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me, The last experiment being Nerve stretching.

Two years ago I was voted into the Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am no "Advocate"; "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally, to pacify her—

Consented!!!

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me., This was Saturday, November 3. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could

"Walk?"

So started across the floor and back. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any

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Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKBURN.

Manchester (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1883,

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Candidates must state whether they desire to Matriculate in Arts or in Science, or in both; or if they wish to pass the Medical Preliminary examination.

Candidates for Junior Scholarships must state the School or Schools at which they have received tuition during the last five years.

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W. M. MASKELL,
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great indebtedness of the country in the purchase of it would be increased at a future date, unless there was some provision made to prevent this. Borrowing money for the purchase of freehold property is just what many of the nominal holders of large estates would desire, so long as they got the price fixed by them for the same. As the taxation of the country is already extremely high, why increase it in such a manner? Indeed, it seems to be increasing to an alarming extent in every department of our Government. Look at our large army of Civil servants, permanent and temporary, which now number 4,400, or, according to the late census returns of our population, 1 to 131 of our present population. In comparing the number of hands employed in the Civil Service with the number of ploughmen engaged in cultivating the soil, I question very much if there are as many of the latter. Then, again, look at our large and ever-increasing educational vote of £361,936, and yet there are many thousands of children in this Colony, attending private schools, who receive no assistance from Government out of this large educational vote. In fact, every department of our Government is extremely expensive, as well as the Government itself, but colonists, as a rule, do not take the trouble to inquire about such matters, and consequently the real fault lies with themselves.

(To be Continued.)

ASHBURTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THERE are many of your readers who have heard of Wakanui, and who, perhaps, are under the impression that it is an outlying district of little importance in the vicinity of Ashburton. It might, perhaps, astonish them to hear that it is an agricultural tract of country of wide expanse and second to none in the Colony as to productiveness. It is not very often that I can get out for a ride into the country, as you pay pretty dearly for a mode of conveyance here, and the go-roundabouts come in handy, especially when Tom, Dick, and Harry are to be attended to. This state of affairs makes you inclined to use Shank's mare, but then you cannot go far and what you see is hardly worth writing about. However, I indulged in the luxury lately, and during the course of my journey jotted down a few remarks which may interest some of your readers. I rode out along what is generally called the Beach road, and my horse and I being anxious to breathe the country air, I was soon away from the dust of our inland city.

The scene which presented itself to my view was a pleasing surprise. As far as the eye could stretch was a vast extent of land carefully cropped, and showing by the way in which it was laid down that the owners have a thorough knowledge of their business.

The crop land was interspersed with grassy paddocks on which were some of the best sheep I have seen in the Colony. There was also a good specimen of draught horses to be seen here and here, and a numerous sprinkling of pigs, which would cause you to think as you looked at the fences that it would be no wonder if somebody had the "wring soo" by the lug, sometimes. Further on I came in view of Mr. Liddy's farm, and by looking at it the spectator would have cause to think that wherever you place an Irishman, if you give him fair play, he will become one of the most persevering and energetic members of the community. I must say around Mr. Liddy's farm were strong indications of care and industry. Soon after this I came in view of Mr. Fitzgerald's farm, where well-gated paddocks and tidily trimmed fences were very conspicuous. I may here add that he is another Irishman, and worthy of note as a farmer. I then pursued my course in the direction of the Wakanui school, where the splendid house erected for the master caused me to think on the fate of the Catholic teacher, who as a rule has to pay for his house out of his slender salary, and yet at the same time there is no one more pure, more elevated, or more deserving of recognition, than one whose highest ambition is to store the minds of little children in the knowledge, and to guide their footsteps in the path of duty. Will the Government ever take into consideration the case of these men whose humble task involves all that is greatest in a State, and do justice to them and the Catholic body at large. I hope and trust it may. Having passed the Wakanui school I proceeded in the direction of the beach and soon came in view of the sea. As I gazed on its placid surface, and listened to the sound of its heaving motion as it rose and fell, like the breathing of some mighty giant in his sleep, Nature sent home a warning note to me in the feeling of a hungry pang, which made me think on the comforts of the tea-table and the chitter-chatter of the little ones, and suiting the very action to the thought, I was soon flying away in the direction of home. In passing my friend's place, Mr. Brankin, I felt inclined to trespass on his hospitality, but time would not permit of a delay. I was sorry that I was not in a position to call, as I was sure of getting a musical treat from his little daughter, who entertained me kindly on a previous occasion, and who can give "Home sweet Home," "The Harp of Tara's Hall," and "The Dear little Shamrock" with impressiveness and precision. I am sure, Mr. Editor, you quite understand how an Irishman feels when something prevents him from hearing these sweet melodies, which contain the music of his heart, and I must say I arrived in town again, if not in a more pleasant mood, still, a wiser man than when I left.

H. A. C. B. S., DUNEDIN.

THE quarterly meeting of the St. Joseph's branch, Hibernian Society, was held in the Christian Brothers' schoolroom, Rattray street, Dunedin, on September 21. There was a good attendance of members, and a great amount of interest taken in the business transacted. It was decided to hold the annual *fête* this year as usual on Boxing Day, December 26. The takings for the evening in contributions from the members amounted to £37, and accounts to the amount of £29 were passed for payment.

C. O'DRISCOLL, Secretary.

News in Brief.

LAST month's operations at Gympie, Queensland: 9192 tons for 7035oz. Dividends, £8130.

Several Russian war-ships are engaged in surveys on the coast of Corea.

The second ballots at the Communal elections in France have resulted in a net gain of eight seats to the Conservatives.

The Merrie Monarch, Charters Towers, Queensland, has been purchased by English capitalists for £75,000. Plenty of money in England for likely investments.

THE French Press in Egypt is endeavouring to excite the hostility of the low Greek population by a reference to the recent Greek blockade.

The unemployed on the forest plantation works at Rangariri are doing well. They have already planted 900 trees.

In a native quarrel in the Godavery district in Hindostan, 100 natives were killed.

Fourteen rebels in Madrid have been sentenced to death.

A colliery explosion has occurred at Silkstone, Yorkshire, whereby 20 persons lost their lives.

The French troops are still holding out at Mallicolo and Havannah Harbour. H.M.S. Swinger is watching their movements.

In all probability Sir Patrick Jennings will be made a baronet within the next few months.

The British-India Company are fitting all their ships with freezing chambers, and are about to prosecute the frozen meat traffic with great vigour.

The steamer Lyttelton bound from Ferntown to Wellington has been wrecked on a reef near the Beef Barrels. The crew were picked up and taken on to Nelson by the steamer Murray.

Lieutenant-colonel Stavelly is gazetted honorary colonel on the Reserve list of the New Zealand Volunteer Force. Major Wales is promoted to be lieutenant colonel, and takes command of the Otago Militia and Volunteer district.

Government have received a cablegram from Admiral Tryon, suggesting that they should legislate in the direction of regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks to seamen belonging to her Majesty's war ships, while stationed in New Zealand waters.

The English harvest is almost completed. The wheat market is weak, and common sorts are 6d cheaper. Australian and New Zealand shipments are depressed.

Michael Davitt says: "The true policy for Home Rule is to advocate reforms required by the workers of Great Britain while advocating justice to Ireland."

Flower services were lately held at Ocean-street Congregational Church, Woolollahra, Sydney. The flowers were afterwards taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and presented to the Sisters of Charity.

A company is to be formed, to be known as the Australasian and Japanese Woollen Company, with a capital of £50,000.

The probable wheat yield in South Australia is estimated at about six bushels to the acre.

The Queensland Government intend to use steel sleepers on the railways which run through timberless country.

The striking of water on the Nallibor Plains, at the head of the Australian Bight, is hailed with joy by explorers and experts.

Nearly three million tons of coal (2,878,863) of the value of £1,340,212, were raised by 7097 men from 54 mines in New South Wales last year, the highest amount on record.

The estimated gold produce of New South Wales for the last 35 years was 9,639 359oz. of the value of £35 727,928.

The New Zealand Insurance and Finance Journal says that in five years, the export of bacon and hams has been multiplied by 65, that of butter by 12, of cheese by 17, of potted and preserved meats by 40.

A gang of raiders have shot two daughters of a farmer in Cork for refusing to give them arms which were in the farmhouse.

The last brick in the tunnels on the Wellington-Manawatu Company's line was placed on Monday.

Mr. Norton, of Sydney, in a letter to the Prince of Wales, asks him to exert his influence towards discouraging emigration to the Colonies.

A force of 15,000 troops despatched to quell the rebellion in Burmah has started for Rangoon.

In all there are 36,485 holdings in New Zealand, comprising upwards of 17,000,000 acres of land, of which 11,725,000 acres are freehold and 5,348,000 leasehold, exclusive of Crown pastoral leases.

The Minister of Mines has authorised that £760 be held at the disposal of Lake county towards making and continuing the Greestone route via Pyke's creek and Lake Alabaster.

A resident of Ballarat named W. H. Solomon has died from the effects of the bite of a cat received while playing with it.

The *Pall Mall Gasette* says that if the British evacuate Egypt it will be impossible to trust the French there, seeing how unreliable they have proved in the New Hebrides.

An Australian hall, built by Irish Catholics at a cost of £6000, has just been opened at Orange. It is the finest hall out of Sydney, having accommodation for 1000 people.

Edinburgh, Aug. 21.—In the new election just taken place in Leith to fill the vacancy caused by Gladstone's choosing to sit for Midlothian, which he was also elected to represent, Ferguson, the Gladstonian candidate, has been overwhelmingly successful. He polled 4,204 votes against 1,527 for MacGregor and 1,499 for Jacks. Both MacGregor and Jacks ran as Unionists. Jacks was returned as a Liberal to the last Parliament by a majority of 3,870 in a total vote of 8,840. He opposed Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and entered the canvas for re-election as a Unionist.

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The Work will contain the following subjects:

- (1) Life of the Blessed Virgin by the Abbe M. Orsini, Member of the Historic Institute of France and Knight of the Legion of Honor.
- (2) Manual of the Lives of the Popes, from St. Peter to Pius IX., by John Charles Earle, B.A.
- (3) The Fifteen Mysteries of the Living Rosary, Illustrated in Coloured Plates by the Rev. Henry Formby, of the Order of St. Dominic; together with an Illustrated Doctrinal exposition of them by the Fathers and Doctors of the Church, with an Introduction by the Most Rev. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

The Work will also contain 25 Steel Plates, of great beauty, from Original Paintings by Raphael, Andrea Del Sarto, Pier De' Assisi, &c., and will consist of about 1000 pages, bound in Maroon Morocco.

An Agent is now on his way to Napier, Wanganui, New Plymouth, and surrounding districts, taking orders for the Work.

ELECTION NOTICE.

TO THE 343 ELECTORS OF DUNEDIN CENTRAL WHO SIGNED THE REQUISITION ASKING ME TO CONTEST THIS SEAT.

GENTLEMEN.—I had no intention of Contesting the Seat rendered vacant by the death of our late esteemed Member, Mr. Bradshaw. The strong desire expressed by a large and influential body of Electors that I should allow myself to be nominated for my old Constituency, has, however, caused me to reconsider the matter. The spontaneous expression of confidence, which your requisition conveys, is an endorsement of the verdict returned by one-half of the electors at the last contest, and I should therefore be ungrateful, indeed, if I refused the honour offered me. It has, as you are aware, been entirely unsolicited by me, and it is therefore a compliment that cannot be too highly prized. If returned as your Representative, I can only promise to support, as I did in the last Parliament, every measure having for its object the welfare of the Colony. I may state that I am a staunch advocate of a judicious system of encouragement to Native Industries. I look forward to a higher destiny for New Zealand than merely growing the raw material to be manufactured by other nations.

I hold that if the Colony is to prosper we must have our lands occupied by industrious yeomen who possess a knowledge of agriculture, and we must have a manufacturing population in our towns to work in concert with our county settlers, so that the prosperity of the Colony may depend, in a great measure, on New Zealanders alone.

Thanking you very sincerely for the confidence you have expressed in me,

I am, Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

THOS. BRACKEN.

N.Z. TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OFFICE,
 OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.
 (Late JOLLY, CONNOR).

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N.Z. TABLET Printing Works, Octagon, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

Correspondence, Contributions, and everything else intended for publication, or in any way belonging to the literary department of the N.Z. TABLET newspaper, are to be directed to the Editor.

To ensure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this office not later than Wednesday morning.

NOTICE.

All communications connected with the Commercial and Business Departments of the N.Z. TABLET Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, are to be addressed to the Manager, to whom also Post Office Orders, and Cheques are in all instances, to be made payable.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded of the necessity of making prompt payment of the accounts now being sent them from this office.

NOTICE.

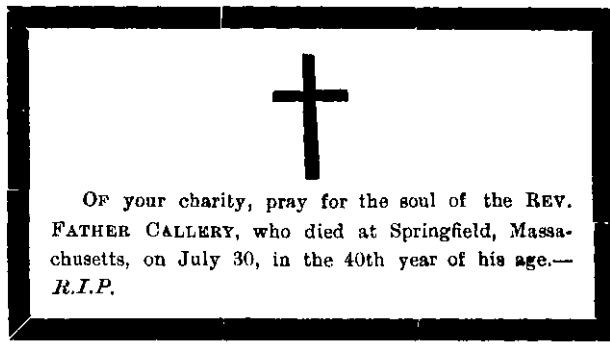
OUR Canvasser and Collector, MR. J. D. POPE, will visit Southland in a few days in the interests of this paper. We hope our friends will render him all the assistance in their power to promote the welfare of the TABLET

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Per Mrs. Brennan	1 5 0	Mr. Hanley	1 0 0

✠ P. MORAN.



The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 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.

PROTECTION.



It is not through either prejudice or disinclination to be convinced, that we fail to see the cogency of the arguments commonly adduced in favour of Protection. On the contrary, it would give us great pleasure to think that these arguments were really cogent. Amongst other things Protectionists tell us that Protection, instead of making protected articles dearer, would produce the contrary effect. It is hard to see how this can be; and we candidly acknowledge we cannot see it. It is indeed easily conceivable how better articles might be produced under the operation of high custom dues; but how cheapness is to be brought about by these, is, we fancy, past comprehension,—the comprehension at all events of ordinary minds. The primary object of Protection is to raise the price of every thing protected, and without an advance in price, the object sought by Protection cannot possibly be obtained. But, it is said, though this may and must be the effect in the first instance, in the long run all articles protected become very plentiful, and consequently cheaper. This contention, however, presupposes two things, one of which is not desirable, whilst the other is not probable. Either the Home market must become glutted, causing consequently a dearth of employment, or competition from without must cease. If in any case cheapness in any department follows after Protection, this is the result either of overproduction or of poverty generally in the community; and a consequent inability to purchase. But in no case does cheapness follow *per se* as a consequence of Protection. And what is more, it would be contrary to the nature of things to suppose that such could be the case. The manifest hardship put upon agriculturists is abstracted from view, or an effort is made in this direction by the asser-

tion that the Home market will more than compensate them for any loss they may sustain through the enhanced value of everything they have to purchase from the manufacturer. In certain circumstances, and under certain conditions, this may perhaps happen; but under the conditions prevailing here, the expectation that such would come about amongst us would, we fear, turn out to be utterly groundless. The tendency in this country is to a town life, and the employments to be found in trading and manufacturing centres. We think it is very likely that were Protection introduced here to the extent desired, and manufactories established in consequence, before long there would be a rush from the land to the factories and a scramble for the billets, as they are called. Agriculture would soon be at a discount, and over-production in all trades the inevitable result. This supposition is not at all improbable, and then there would not be a Home market for anything. The manufacturer could not sell his goods, nor could the agriculturist find a purchaser for his produce in the Home market. Some years ago when travelling in America we ascertained that, were it not for the foreign market, agriculturists in the United States would be very badly off indeed; whilst it would pay a New York gentleman to make a journey to Liverpool for the purpose of buying a suit of clothes. We only wish we could see how Protection would really serve anyone except the capitalist for a time. On this question there is such diversity of opinion amongst really able men, that one is sorely exercised in mind and yearns for more light and certainty. What makes the problem still more puzzling is specialists and abstract reasoners are nearly all on one side, and that is the side of Free-trade, whilst mere politicians, who attend chiefly to the public opinion of the masses, who are very often either unable or unwilling to think leisurely or deeply, and who live and thrive by pandering to the prejudices of these masses, very frequently give direction and effect to crude theories which cannot stand the test of reason and experience. The question is a difficult and most important one, and should not be decided by a hurrah at the hustings.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Moran left Dunedin on Wednesday for Queensland and the Arrow. His Lordship will be in Invercargill on Sunday the 24th inst. On November 11 a conference of the clergy of the diocese will be held in Dunedin.

THE Dunedin Catholic Literary Society meet to-night.

THE Rev. Father Callery of Springfield, Mass. whose death we record in our present issue was the brother of Mr. Thomas Callery and of the late Mrs. Cogan of Naseby. The esteem in which the deceased ecclesiastic was held is well testified to in an obituary notice which we reproduce elsewhere.—*R.I.P.*

THE *New Zealand Herald* referring to Judge Ward's appointment in place of Judge Gillies, and in relation to his temperance associations speaks as follows:—"It will be somewhat of a novelty to the Auckland public to see the Judge of the Supreme Court wearing 'the bit o' blue' on his breast." Our contemporary, however, does not of course imply any scandal of the Supreme Court.

THESE details should be interesting, particularly to our Scotch friends:—"Still another advance has been made in the canonical status of the Catholic Church in Scotland, by a recent decree of the Propaganda. By this decree the Pope has raised the churches of St. Andrew, Dumfries; St. Andrew, Dundee; and St. Columba, Oban, to the position of pro-Cathedrals. St. Mary's Church, Edinburgh; St. Andrews, Glasgow, and St. Mary's, Aberdeen, which formerly were pro-cathedrals, have now been erected as cathedrals."

OUR contemporary the Melbourne *Advocate* proposes that a conference of the Irish National League should be held at an early date in Sydney—our contemporary thinks such a step would be of service to the National cause at the present juncture, and would have a beneficial effect on the next session of the Imperial Parliament.—We may say that for our own part the proposal commends itself to us as wise and opportune, and we should be pleased to see it carried out without unnecessary delay.

IT is reported that the Rev. Father Gibney has been appointed coadjutor Bishop to the Most Rev. Dr. Griven of Perth, Western Australia. It will be remembered that Father Gibney is the priest who distinguished himself during the fight with the Kelly gang at Glenrowan.—His feat in entering the hotel while it was in flames, in spite of the assurance of the police that there was danger of the bushrangers' firing at him, and rescuing the wounded man who lay there, is one of the finest in the annals of the colonies.

MR. GLADSTONE continues firm and hopeful notwithstanding his defeat. In receiving a deputation sent to offer him the freedom of the city of Cork the other day, he gave as his sole reason for continuing in public life his resolution to settle the Irish question in the manner proposed by him—expressing a certainty of ultimate triumph.

The firmness of the Grand Old Man contrasts admirably with the vacillations and evident weakness of the Tories.

A MAN calling himself Adams has been arrested in New South Wales on the charge of being identical with Caffrey, who some time ago committed a murder at the Great Barrier Island, Auckland, and, together with a man named Penn, made his escape in a vessel called the Sovereign of the Seas, of which he was the master. The wreckage of the vessel has been found on the beach near Port Macquarrie, and there are certain proofs that the murderer has at length fallen into the hands of justice.

A DECREE of the Sacred Tribunal of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition has been promulgated, declaring cremation to be unlawful, and forbidding Catholics to have any connection with Societies formed for such a purpose. The Freemasons provoked by this decree have been, since its publication, more active than before in efforts to promote the pagan custom referred to.

CARDINAL MANNING, speaking the other day at Old Hall College, pronounced himself an enemy of grammar. "As for English," he says, "I have a very animosity against grammarians. Grammar does come in the order of nature. We speak it because we have learned it from our earliest consciousness. Grammarians are those who come after and abuse us for our use of the mother tongue. I know no subject more abstract and metaphysical than grammar. It treats of persons, of actions, passion in all the relation of time and of circumstances, and of all conditions under which thought can be conceived and language can be spoken. That is not a science for beginners. It is a torture intended for us." His Eminence evidently would have little sympathy with the course that deals so minutely with the analysis of sentences and other bosh of the kind—calculated only to confirm the dunce or form the pedant.

IT is of interest, and would be of importance if those who are influential in directing the public education of the day were capable of being guided by anything but their own particular hobbies or sinister ends, to learn that classical studies have been proved in Europe to be most conducive to success in technical training, such being the testimony of high authority both in Germany and Italy. The question as to the use of instructing boys in Latin and Greek, supposed to be settled adversely among ourselves—is thus set at rest practically among men whose object is genuine education and not imperfect training with some ulterior view.

WITHIN the last forty years, the Catholic population of India has increased from 700,000 to 1,637,350, more than 100,000 converts having been baptized in the Southern vicariates during the last seven years.

ANOTHER change is reported as have taken place in the recidivist programme, the committee of the Chamber of Deputies engaged with their disposal having recommended Cayenne for their destination rather than New Caledonia. Does this mean that France having resolved to hold the New Hebrides, is desirous of making such reasonable concessions as should satisfy the British Colonies, and conciliate England generally?

THE famous bunyip has evidently put in an appearance in the province of Auckland.—Two boys living near Hamilton declare that they were chased away from a creek by some strange reptile like an alligator. It can of course be nothing else than the bunyip which some how or other has managed to emigrate from its fabled haunts in Australia.

IT is reported, and probably with truth, that the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Galway and Kilmacduagh, has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Melbourne.

THE pickle of the Tory party—that is Lord Randolph Churchill, has been employed, according to report, to break to their supporters the news of the programme they find themselves obliged to adopt, that almost of an ultra-Liberalism.—Lord Salisbury's swagger seems to have disappeared with wonderful rapidity, and from a proud and random leader of buffaloes he is evidently turning into a very tame sort of an animal indeed. What we are principally interested in is the promise thus made of local government generally, of legislation to amend the Irish land laws, and the disapproval expressed of wholesale evictions.—In all possibility the Tories will bid for a continuance of office by finally making even more liberal offers to Ireland than those made by Mr. Gladstone—but this is a possibility foreseen from the first.—The attack on the Established Church threatened in the promised relief of tithes, and the hopes held out to secularists in the shape of an amendment in elementary education must prove rather a trial to some of the supporters of the party—and give a rude shock to their most cherished confidence. That even the Tories must needs march with the times is very suggestive, and we need little wonder if there be some who are most fully persuaded that the traditional driver holds the reins.—But confusion may well obtain among those members of the party rudely awakened to the fact that the great Tory victory was but an immediate presage of the death of Toryism.

"IRELAND sober is Ireland free" was one of the great truths the late A. M. Sullivan was constantly dinning into the ears of his fellow-countrymen (says "the Fianceur," in the Sydney *Freeman's*

Journal); and it is an unspeakable satisfaction to find from recent accounts that excessive indulgence in the cup that cheers and queers one too is much less common in Ireland now than it has been for many years past. Several judges at the close of their late circuits have commented favourably on this glad fact, and the strange part of the business is that this marked sobriety apparently started on last St. Patrick's Day. In Dublin, the next day's court proceedings showed hardly any cases of drunkenness, while Cork could only raise one, and the solitary offender in that case was described as a "stranger from London." The leaders of the Parnellite party are temperate all through, and now that the people seem to be following them, let us hope that Sullivan's great desire of Ireland sober and Ireland free is on the eve of realisation.

The following paragraph, which we take from a contemporary, speaks eloquently for the better state of things now prevailing in Germany:—Sister Gabriel, of the Sisters of Mercy, who in the most self-sacrificing manner has devoted nearly the whole of her life to the nursing of the sick, celebrated, the other day, the 50th anniversary of her religious life at the City Hospital of Coblenz. The German Emperor drove to the Hospital to congratulate Sister Gabriel in the most gracious manner, and remained with her for half-an-hour.

SURELY the president of the British Medical Association in citing her most Gracious Majesty as an example of a woman engaged in the fulfilment of those functions which he pronounces detrimental to her offspring has no intention to throw reflections on the qualifications of our future king. Still it must be acknowledged that the following sentences taken in connection with what has gone before, have a suspicious tone:—"Many times, indeed, woman's fate has set her in the foremost place; in some of those times, no doubt, such place has been well and grandly filled by her. Yet, even then, our admiration is not untinged with compassion. Even in this year of approaching jubilee, is it not so with us when we think of that Crown, Royal and Imperial, which, splendid as it is, has so long been left 'a lonely splendour?' 'Victoria Regina et Imperatrix'—bravely, proudly, gloriously is the burden borne; but would she who knows its weight wish a like weight to be laid upon any daughter?"

If we may judge by the admissions of the *Corriere di Roma*, a newspaper of their party, Italian Liberals show some signs of a return to a sounder frame of mind. This newspaper acknowledges that the glory of modern Italy has for the most part been derived from the Papacy, and that without the co-operation of the Sovereign Pontiff a great destiny cannot be fulfilled by her.

ONE of the severest judgments passed upon Freethought is that silent but practical one of French infidels who, notwithstanding their own defalcation, try to bring up their children in the Catholic faith. The editor of the *Dionysienne Siècle*, a Freethinking publication has recently testified that even in Paris few of the pupils of the Lyceums are entered as Freethinkers, and none at all of them are so entered in the provinces:—"Families," says the writer, "have on this subject ideas which I will not discuss, because it is solely their own affair; but it is evident that with very few exceptions they ask for religious education." The ideas, nevertheless, are evident also. Fathers and mothers, whom weakness and worldliness have separated from their faith, still recognise their misery and try to save their children from sharing it. And thus Freethought is condemned most powerfully by its own adherents.

JUDGING from present appearances Hungary is forcing Austria to resist Russian predominance in Bulgaria.—England according to the resisting power a moral support, and hoping to have her battles fought without herself being obliged to fire a shot.—Germany refuses to interfere with Russia, who evidently means to persevere in her sinister undertaking, and who perhaps has offered to reward the German government for a neutrality that may bring about the fulfilment of her designs upon the East, by the transfer of Poland to them—a step already proposed in Russia as the means of overcoming the difficulties created by the competition of German manufactures established in that country. In this instance, however, the proposal was that Germany should buy the territory in question for a large sum of money.—But an equivalent in the Balkan peninsula would probably be quite as acceptable.

WE are happy to see that Mr. M. Donnelly has returned to Dunedin, where it is his intention to practise his profession in future. We have no doubt that Mr. Donnelly's well-known abilities will speedily place him among the leading members of the Bar in this city.

THE entrance examination of the University of New Zealand for matriculation, junior scholarship, and medical profession will commence on Monday, December 6th.

THE collection made in Dunedin, on Sunday, in aid of the Cathedral building fund, amounted in cash to £300—with about the same amount promised. The names of contributors will be published in due course.

THE first general meeting of the shareholders of the N.Z. TABLET Printing and Publishing Company was held at the Office of the

Company, Octagon, Dunedin, on Friday evening. The following gentlemen were appointed Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, namely, Messrs. J. B. Callan, F. Meenan, J. J. Connor, T. Reynolds, and T. Murray.

TE WHITI, Titokowaru, and the other Maori prisoners were tried on Wednesday in the Supreme Court at Wellington, on the charges of forcible entry and rioting, and malicious injury to property. The result being, in Te Whiti's case, imprisonment for three months, and a fine of £100, and in the case of Titokowaru and the others, one month's imprisonment and a fine of £20.

THE cost of Ministers to the Colony for the year 1885-86 was, in all, £14,712, as against £2,913 in 1860-61, their travelling allowances and expenses having been for the year almost double what they had ever been before. During the last five years, over the greater portion of which the depression has extended, the increase in the expense of the Ministry to the Colony has been £4,196. But have we not Sir Robert Stout for a Premier, and with a philosopher to caper for us who would grudge to pay the piper?

WE can beat all to sticks the Australian bunyip or the Maori taniwha or whatever it was that, in size a calf, in likeness partly an alligator, made the other day in Auckland a "sudden and awful appearance." Here are three young men who the other night on the Ocean Beach beheld a mermaid. As they were promenading in the moonlight, a human figure standing by the water's verge fled from their advance and disappeared beneath the waves. In the dusk they mistook it for a man or woman enveloped in a long cloak, but nothing can be more evident than the fact of its being a mermaid whose long hair and fishy extremities might well under the circumstances be taken for a garment. A constable has been told off to patrol the beach in search of any remains that may come to land, but let us hope he will not meet with a sentimental end. The mermaid, they say, is very beguiling.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, October 4, 1886.

THE dramatic section of the above Society gave another variety entertainment on the 21st September, before a crowded audience. Miss Dobbs, who acted as pianist, played a very nice selection as an opening piece. Mr. Hennessey, Mr. Price, Mrs. Kelly, and Miss Burke rendered songs. A concertina solo by Mr. Nolan and a golden shoe dance by Mr. Carr brought the first part to a close. "His Last Legs" was then given, the cast of characters being the same as in the last farce, with the addition of Mr. Carroll and Mr. Gamble, the last named gentleman having received only one day's notice to prepare himself. As a whole, the performance of the farce may be said to have been very fair, with the exception of a slip that occurred through a wrong cue being given. The cause of the slip is not difficult to point out, and it is to be hoped it will not occur again. It is evident that there is a someone wanted to "coach" those who would fain be footlight favourites. The talent is there undoubtedly, it only wants bringing forth. The method of scene-shifting is very primitive indeed. In future it is very likely that a charge of sixpence will be made at the door, and in all probability a concert will be held in the Theatre Royal during the coming carnival season.

At last it can be said that the Society is out of debt. This may seem to the uninitiated a very small matter to rejoice over, but to those who bear in mind the fact that the subscription is only 12 shillings a year, it will be very plain that the members have very often to consider that very unpalatable subject—Ways and means.—Now that we are told by our President that we have sufficient money in hand to pay all our debts, let us at least be grateful that that very much desired state of events has arrived. Our President, never content to stand idle, has interviewed Mr. A. J. White about a piano, the result being that Mr. White, in his well-known liberality, has offered to supply one at cost price.

Messrs. Bennett and Son, long connected with the firm of Lane and Co., have taken over the cordial and aerated water business, lately conducted by Mr. A. M. Lewis. The articles produced by this firm are of exceptional excellence and only require to be tried in order to give the utmost satisfaction.

Messrs. Nimmo and Blair, Dunedin, call attention to their large and first-class stock of farm and station seeds. Their seeds for the vegetable and flower garden will be also found unequalled. The firm supplies all requisites for the station farm, or garden.

The bargains in drapery, millinery, and clothing of all kinds to be obtained at the Granite House, George street, Dunedin, are quite unrivalled.

Mr. George Matthews, Moray Place, Dunedin, offers for selection a superior stock of farm and garden seeds of all varieties. Mr. Matthews' collection of plants in pots is also most deserving of attention.

Right Rev. William Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, celebrated the 40th anniversary of his consecration on the 21st July. He began his work as a Catholic missionary fifty-four years ago in Australia, and spent six years there ministering to the convicts, who were then almost the only European inhabitants. He was consecrated vicar-apostolic in 1846, and became Bishop of Birmingham on the re-establishment of the English hierarchy. In his diocese in 1848 there were but fifty churches and eighty-six priests; now there are 117 churches and 198 priests. He is a Benedictine.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended October 6, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—203 head were yarded for to-day's sale at Burnside to meet trade demands. The greater portion of these were good to prime and average weights, the balance light, ranging from ordinary to fair quality. Competition was fairly active for the former, last week's prices being fully maintained, while the latter scarcely realised previous rates. Best bullocks brought L9 to L12 7s 6d; medium, L6 15s to L8 15s; light, L5 to L6 10s; cows, from L5 to L8.

Fat Calves.—There were only four penned, which were passed in, vendors' values not being realised.

Fat Sheep.—2,946 were penned; of these 850 were merino wethers, one-fourth of which were no better than stores, the others being good to prime. The balance were nearly all crossbred wethers, representing all qualities. Competition was only moderately brisk, last week's prices being hardly realised, and only for a slight demand for export a substantial reduction would have to be recorded. Best crossbred wethers brought 13s to 15s 9d; medium to good, 8s to 12s 6d; best cross-bred ewes, 11s to 13s; light and medium quality, 8s 3d to 10s 6d; merino wethers, good to prime, 11s 9d to 12s 9d. We sold nice quality crossbred wethers on account of Mr. D. Clarke, Waipahi, to 15s 3d; and drafts, on account of other vendors, at quotations.

Fat Lambs.—115 were penned for the week's requirements although the quality to-day showed some improvement, prices realised were no higher, ranging from 6s 6d to 12s 6d.

Pigs.—203 were penned, representing all sorts. Competition to-day was sluggish, and the demand slack. Prices all round receded considerably from last week's. Slips and stores sold from 5s to 12s 6d; porkers, from 15s to 24s; baconers, from 27s to 37s—a few heavy weights up to 59s.

Store Cattle.—During the week we have had some inquiry for these, and, with a continuance of reasonable weather, we look forward to a better demand for suitable cattle springing up in the course of the next two or three weeks.

Store Sheep.—At present there does not appear to be any demand, and, as usual at this season of the year, there are no transactions to report.

Sheepskins.—At our usual weekly sale on Monday, we submitted to a very long catalogue, comprising all descriptions, from country dry butchers' town green skins. There was a numerous attendance of buyers, who competed fairly actively, prices realised being much about the same as last week. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 1s to 3s 10d; full-wool, 4s to 5s 11d; do merino, low to medium, 10d to 3s 7d; full-wool, 3s 9d to 5s; dry pelts, 1d to 8d; green crossbreds, 4s 9d, 4s 10d, 4s 11d, 5s, 5s 1d, 5s 2d, 5s 4d, 5s 6d; do merino, 4s 1d, 4s 4d, 4s 7d, 4s 8d, 4s 9d, 4s 10d.

Hides.—The continued depression in both the Australian and London markets is affecting sales here adversely, and until an improvement in the leather market at Home is reported we can scarcely look for any advance here. We quote inferior and bulls, 1½d to 2d; light, 2½d to 2¾d; medium, 2½d to 3d; heavy, 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

Tallow.—Transactions have been small during the week. We have had some inquiry for shipment, but without leading to any business; local demand continues fairly active, and very small lots from the country are easily disposed of at about late rates. We quote for inferior and mixed, 14s to 18s; medium, 14s to 16s; good to prime mutton, 17s to 19s; rough fat, inferior and mixed, 6s to 7s; medium, 8s to 10s; hard fat, 11s to 12s per cwt.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, inferior to prime, 2s to 2s 1d. Wheat: milling, 4s 3d to 4s 9d; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s. Barley: malting, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; prime milling, 2s 9d; feeding, 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Chaff: straw, £2 15s to £3; sheaf, £4 10s to £4 15s. Straw, £2 per ton; hay, oatens, £5 10s; ryegrass (scarce), £4 10s; bran, £5; pollard, £5 10s. Potatoes: Derwents, £2 10s; kidneys, unsaleable.—Butter: fresh, 6d to 1s; salt butter, best, 6d. Flour: £10 10s to £11; roller, £11 10s to £12 10s. Oatmeal, £12. Eggs, 7d.

CANTERBURY MARKETS.

Messrs. H. MATSON AND CO. report on the live stock markets, etc., for the week ending Thursday, September 30, 1886 as follows:—**Wool, Sheepskins, Hides and Tallow.**—To-day's cablegrams were not of so inspiring a character as one could wish, and there was an evident desire upon the part of the trade to cry "peccavi" and work upon the cablegram to buyers' advantage, but in the majority of instances the brokers were quite equal to the occasion, and sales passed off with despatch. Our entry comprised 3786 sheepskins, 95 bags of rough fat, and 189 ox hides and calf skins. Butchers' crossbreds, 4s 6d to 5s 8d to 6s 9d each. Merinos, 4s, 5s 5d to 5s 7d each. Country skins sold well, and it was the repeated remark that our farmers begin to recognise that a sheepskin is an article of value—too much so to be exposed in a crumpled position on a hedge, rail, or fence in all weather until opportunity arises to "send them skins to town." Many a farmer's wife, by continuous persistency, could obtain good pin money by obtaining the rights to this perquisite and demand the account sales and cheque direct. Why not?

COUNTRY SALES.—On Tuesday at Prebbleton, for Mr. Rosk-rudge, we had the pleasure of conducting a very happy little sale. The attendance was fair, biddings were assuring, and prices good. The vendor was satisfied, and buyers expressed satisfaction at the treatment received from the host of the day. Ashburton.—On September 28 we conducted sales for Messrs. J. Johnstone, J. M.

Smith, J. Osborne, H. Boyle, J. Wheeler, W. F. Helen, E. G. Wright, W. Bell, F. Lane, J. McQuilkan, D. O'Conner, etc., including sheep, cattle and pigs. Market values were fairly supported, and the evidence of spring was fully shown in the general tone of those who attend these market gatherings.

Messrs. W. A. BROWN AND Co.'s weekly report of sales of live and dead stock:—At our Lichfield street saleyards on Saturday last there was the usual number of both buyers and sellers, the competitions throughout the day being very brisk for all the live stock, which were sold at very satisfactory prices. Of pigs there was a large number yarded, with an improvement in values, especially in small ones. Well-bred weaners are in good demand, and we are sure before long that we shall see the prices up to the old standard, as soon as the grass and milk become more plentiful.—The entries for poultry were not so numerous as the previous week, but the bidding for what were entered was very brisk, the result being that there was a great improvement in values.—Calves are now coming in in good numbers.—Horses: A medium entry, which realised very satisfactory prices.—The following are a few of the prices, viz.:—**Pigs:** Suckers, 3s 9d, 4s 9d, 6s, to 7s 9d; weaners, 7s 6d, 9s, to 11s; stores, 8s 3d, 10s, 13s, to 15s; porkers, 12s 6d, 14s 3d, 18s, to 25s.—**Poultry:** Good table fowls, 3s, 3s 6d, to 5s per pair; inferior kinds, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per pair; roosters, 2s to 3s 6d each; Bantams, 1s to 2s per pair; Plymouth rocks, 14s pair; ducks, 4s, 4s 6d, to 5s pair; geese, 6s to 7s pair; turkeys, 7s to 15s pair; ferrets, 5s 6d to 7s each; pigeons, 2s 3d pair; rabbits, 1s 3d to 1s 6d pair; calves, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 3d, to 4s 9d.—**Horses,** £1 to £3 10s.—**Produce:** Seed kidneys, 5s to 7s 6d per sack; Derwents, 3s 6d to 4s per sack; onions, 1d to 1½d per lb., and a large quantity of harness, pot plants, etc., etc., which sold well.

PROPERTY SALES.

MR. CHARLES CLAK reports the sale of Waawick House, Armagh street, W.; also, six prominent sections in Alice Town, Wellington. The lettings effected during the past week include the office in Hereford street formerly occupied by Mr. W. Stringer; the shop in High street, formerly occupied by Nelson, Moate and Co.; the residence of Mr. W. Donald, Lyttelton; and three of the shops in Morten's Block, Colombo street. At his auction sale of properties yesterday, Mr. Clark offered for sale, under instructions from the Registrar of the Supreme Court, leases of the iron stores of Messrs. R. Wilkin and Co., situate in the rear of the firm's Hereford street premises. After a very patient trial of the lot, the auctioneer was compelled to pass it in, the fixed reserves not being realised. The goodwill of the auctioneering business of the same firm was purchased by Mr. F. C. Tabart. Two cottages in Peacock street were submitted for sale and passed in; but an offer was subsequently received which is likely to lead to business. A section of 20 acres in the Rolleston district was sold for L95.

The Pope received on the 28th July an autograph letter from the Prince Regent of Bavaria, couched in very sympathetic terms, assuring his Holiness that he would regard it as his special duty to protect the Catholic Church.

In the Dilke-Crawford trial a Major Foster was covered with filthy dishonour, and had to resign to save expulsion from the Queen's Life Guard. This is the same valiant officer who, some time ago, proved his extreme loyalty by insulting a portrait of Mr. Parnell in a public picture gallery.—*Pilot.*

The Borgia museum at the Propaganda has been enriched by the acquirement of a most valuable manuscript. It is the Arabic translation, made from the Syrian, of the Harmony of the Gospels, by the celebrated Tatianus, a writer of the second century of the Christian era. This work originally written in Greek, was regarded as irreparably lost.

A Roman correspondent, commenting upon the conversion of Mgr. Saverese from the errors of Protestantism into which he plunged through pride, says that it is rumoured in Rome that ex-Canon Campello has likewise returned to the true fold. If this be true the Protestant camp in Rome must be nearly deserted by all its former fallen Catholics.

London *Truth* thus touches up the Tories:—"When Pharaoh declined to let the Israelites go, Moses did not stick at trifles, but rained down plagues upon Egyptians. We must follow his example. Lord Salisbury must not sleep on a bed of roses. We must be a militant party. By resolutions, by bills, by amendments, we must break up an unholy alliance, whose bond of union is the coercion of our fellow countrymen, and get back to the Constitutional practice that the party in office is the party which has the majority in the House of Commons."

Bishop Patrick Manogue, of Grass Valley, California, has published an appeal to the Catholics of his diocese to help Ireland in its struggle for Home Rule. In the course of his address he says: Providence has preserved this people against all the efforts of a powerful government, against barbarous oppression and savage cruelty. Make one more effort dear priests and people, for these noble children struggling for their homes and firesides, for their liberty and the inalienable rights of man. . . . In union there is strength, and though we contribute but the widow's mite, even that will entitle us to have our names enrolled on the list of freedom's children, and emblazoned on the glorious escutcheon of liberty."

The congregation of Propaganda has been authorised by royal decree, of 22nd July, to purchase the Mignaneli Palace in the Piazza de Spagna, for the sum of 1,120,000 francs. By this acquisition the Propaganda can extend its operations and transfer the printing office into the newly acquired building, in order to permit the college and the various other institutions of Propaganda a further development.

The sacred congregation of Rites is at present examining the acts of the process of Beatification of the Venerable de la Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. In the next session of the Congregation, which will be held at the Vatican in presence of the Holy Father, it will pronounce on several doubts relative to the Beatification of this educator and benefactor of youth.

Irish News.

ANTRIM—District Inspector Straton has applied for £300 compensation for injuries received by him during the June riots in Belfast.

Mr. William T. Coates, Chairman of the Belfast Water Commissioners, on July 20, cut the first sod in connection with the new works for increasing the water supply of Belfast, which are to be constructed at a cost of £105,000.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, writing to the Belfast Young Ireland Society, in response to a request that he should deliver a public lecture in Belfast, says: "I have a cordial sympathy for young men labouring to keep alive Nationality in Belfast, which has fallen away so miserably from its heroic repute. But when you remember that it is nearly fifty years since I commenced my public life in your town, you will not wonder that I have determined never to lecture again. I will use whatever days remain to me in serving to the best of my ability the Irish cause. But I must guard the flame of life that it may burn till I see before I depart an Irish Parliament fairly representing the whole Irish nation, lifting our country again into the light."

Mr. Biggar does not mince his words (says *United Ireland*). He bluntly puts the blame on the right shoulders. The Mayor first, and then the roaring reverends. The coolest proceeding of the whole business is the Mayor, Sir Edward Harland, the official mainly answerable for the peace of the city, issuing proclamations exhorting to order while his own workmen, who form the fiercest of the Orange element, fill their pockets evening after evening with ammunition from his yard in the shape of the deadly nuts and rivets. These handier and crueller missiles seem to have completely superseded the "kidneys" as the favourite ammunition of the Orangemen. It is a curious comment on the history of these riots that the rioters were practically armed by the Mayor of the city. Evening after evening of these terrible weeks the thousands of Harland and Wolff's workmen sallied forth from their shipbuilding yards with their pockets stuffed with iron rivets. Now the streets are strewn with them as plentifully as loosened kidneys. This patriotic firm must have spent a considerable sum in thus supplying their employes with their war material. A Mayor of a town, if we remember rightly, was arrested and imprisoned in the last century for participation in Lord George Gordon's riots. If there was a strong Government resolved to do its duty in Ireland now, the Mayor of Belfast, instead of consulting with the Chief Secretary, would have been occupying the inside of a jail for the past two weeks.

On July 9 a deputation from the people of Ramoan parish waited upon the Most Rev. Dr. McAlister, at the Parochial House, Ballycastle, for the purpose of reading an address of welcome and also presenting him with a pectoral cross and chain which had been selected as the most suitable token to convey their deep affection for their former pastor.

On the night of July 13 an accident occurred on the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway, a short distance from Ballymena. It appears that a special passenger train which ran between Belfast and Portrush was about an hour behind its due time of arriving at Ballymena. All the evening trains were also late, and the one which starts from Ballymena at 7.50 was so much so as to unfortunately lead the man in charge of the gates at the level crossing near Slatt into a mistake in concluding that this train was the special alluded to. The gates in question were therefore closed across the line to admit of traffic on the public road between Ballee and Slatt, without being stopped, as is sometimes the case, for a few minutes while trains are passing the place. They were in this awkward position when the special, which did not leave Ballymena until 10.36, came along with great velocity and dashed out through them. The passengers were greatly shocked, but beyond this none of them were injured. When the train was stopped, however, a short distance along it was discovered that the engine driver, John Roy, Belfast (who with the stoker had narrow escapes of their lives), had got his leg broken. The injured man (Roy) was taken to Antrim and placed in the hospital there for the night, the train meantime resuming its journey to Belfast.

The *Daily Express*, we (*United Ireland*) take it, is perfectly satisfied with the consummation of the policy inaugurated by Lord Randolph Churchill in Belfast, and the riots are but a successful and characteristic Orange demonstration against Home Rule. But its big brother, the *Times*, has a shade more prudence if not more honesty, and cannot shut its eyes quite so close as its Parliament-street protégé to the facts that are patent to the world. In its leader on the Belfast riots on Monday, the *Times* declares that "on the face of affairs the heaviest share of responsibility must fall immediately on the Protestant masses." The *Standard* of the same date is more outspoken still. "If," it proclaims, "Englishmen are fated to witness a prolongation of the sanguinary saturnalia, they will have doubts about the worth of the Union."

CARLOW—A fire broke out on July 10, on Mrs. Agar's premises, Janeville, in which Mrs. Agar's daughter, 11 years old, perished. The fire is believed to have been caused through a spark falling on the roof of the dwelling-house, which was thatched. The dwelling-house and out-offices, excepting one, were consumed with appalling rapidity.

Mr. Edmund Bourke, Local Government Board Inspector, sat in the board-room of Carlow Workhouse on July 15, and commenced an inquiry under the Laborers' Acts into a scheme for 152 cottages promoted by the Guardians.

CAVAN—The townland of Seafin (and surrounding districts), situate about five miles North-west of Ballieboro, Co. Cavan, was recently the scene of great rejoicings. Bonfires blazed on every hill, and hundreds of people marched to the stirring music of the Knock-bridge West Fife and Drum Band. The cause of jubilation was the victory of an evicted tenant, named Patrick Cusack, over Mr. Dickson's agent, Farr, junior. Cusack had been summoned to the

petty sessions on a charge of forcible possession. It transpired, however, that he had been not legally evicted, whereupon he was advised by his solicitor to go back and live in his old home.

Bernard Smith, merchant, Ballyjamesduff, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the Co. Cavan. Mr. Smith is a thorough Nationalist.

CLARE—Recently four yearlings, the property of Mr. Martin Gavin, Lavelle, near Kildysart, were stolen off the lands of Ballycorrick and sold to a dealer at a fair of Kilkee. The police seized the cattle in Limerick and arrested the purchaser who stated that the paid £25 for them in Kilkee.

A draft of £18 9s. was sent by the priests and people of Ennislymon, on July 16th, for the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

The Guardians of Kildysart have agreed to build eleven additional cottages for laborers.

The Rev. Patrick Shannon, late P. P. of Cooraclare, directed his executors to apply a sum of £50 in effecting any necessary repairs to his chapels in Cooraclare and Cree, £20 to be expended on the former and £15 on the latter. He further directed his executors to purchase a harmonium for the chapel of Cooraclare at an expense of £20. Testator also directed that a sum of £30 be applied in having Masses said for his soul. He bequeathed £20 to the very poor of his parishes of Cree and Cooraclare, and £120 to the Kilrush and Kilkee Convents, £60 to each. On the happening of certain events he also bequeathed a further sum of £100 to the Kilrush Convent. Testator appointed the Rev. Wm. Buckley, his then curate, and Mr. Michael Shannon, of Ennis, his executors, to whom probate was granted on the 1st of July.

Ejectment processes have been brought against nine tenants on the Twiss estate at Ballymalone for the non-payment of impossible rack-rents.

Col. O'Callaghan is fast earning for himself a most unenviable reputation as a landlord. He is just now vigorously prosecuting his favorite work of extermination.

CORK—The crops generally around Skibbereen present a very healthy appearance, but in some places the potato blight is spreading very rapidly and doing a considerable amount of havoc.

There was recently offered for sale in the Land Court: Estate of Trustees of Charles John Daly, deceased; W. F. Littledale, petitioner. The lands of Carraghclonbrough, 113a 2r 3p; held under a fee farm grant of the 13th of February, 1857; net annual profit rent, £50 19s 7d. There was no bidding, and the sale was adjourned, leave being given to make private orders.

It is nearly the same story in Cork as in Mayo. That great county has had but a few trivial cases to occupy the attention of judges and jurors, yet its people are called upon to pay a bill of close on £3,000 for extra police, for the past three months. The monstrosity of keeping these men there has become at last too much even for the grand Jury, and that body have formally recorded their opinion that the charge is a totally unnecessary one.

On July 20, under the supervision of the Shraharia Branch of the National League, a most comfortable house was built for Mr. John McCarthy, Labbamoiga, who was recently evicted, together with his nine children. About five hundred persons assembled, amongst whom was a large contingent from the Agleborough Branch of the Irish National League, bringing with them the necessary implements for the work, headed by their fife and drum band, which enlivened the proceedings during the course of the day. Next came a large contingent from the lately established branch in Glenroe, with horses and carts to supply building material. The Shraharia fife and drum band were also in attendance. The greatest energy and careful workmanship were displayed in the erection of the hut, and after being finished Mr. Patrick Noonan, William Lee, Glenroe Branch, and William English, Agleborough Branch addressed those present.

Death has been busy among some leading citizens in Cork. On July 19 the deaths were simultaneously announced of Mr. Francis Lyons, three times Mayor of Cork; Dr. Ermes, Medical Superintendent of the Cork Lunatic Asylum, and Mr. Victor B. Fitzgibbon. One gentleman in the city—a member of a firm which gives very extensive employment—had three brother-in-laws awaiting burial at the same time in Sir Henry Donovan, Tralee, Mr. Lyons and Mr. Fitzgibbon. This is almost unexampled in the annals of death.

DUBLIN—There has been for some time past great dissatisfaction on the part of the fishermen at Howth with the prices which they have been receiving for their catches of herrings. The fishermen believe themselves to be victims of a "ring" among the buyers, who have agreed to combine together to keep down the prices of the fish offered for sale by the masters of the fishing trawlers upon the quay side. English buyers are able to send steamers to Howth, to pay double the price given by the local buyers, to pay the heavy cost of railway carriage to the English centres of population, and after making allowance, moreover, for the deterioration of the fish in transit, to sell at a profit. The fishermen have therefore struck against the terms offered by the local buyers, and at the date of our latest Irish exchanges upwards of 150 boats lay idle in the harbour.

The proselytising "bird's nests" are not going to have things their own way in Dublin in the future. The newly-established "Home for the Shelter of Little Catholic Children," which is receiving the warmest support of Archbishop Walsh, the Lady Mayoress and others, is doing good work in looking after the spiritual and temporal welfare of little Catholic waifs.

On July 16 Miss Florrie Pearson, of Phibsborough avenue, Fairview, without waiting to divest herself of any of her clothing plunged into the rescue of a drowning girl at the the Clontarf baths and splendidly accomplished her heroic task.

The erection of a barrack for married constables at the entrance to the Phoenix Park is being proceeded with, notwithstanding the pledge given by the Secretary to the Treasury to Mr. Healy in the House of Commons that the work would be suspended pending the decision of Parliament. This disfiguring of the Park is being strongly denounced by the citizens.

With the utmost respect for the superior judgment of our loyal contemporaries in Ireland, we (*United Ireland*) venture to



S. S. BANNISTER,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
(Late Senior Dispenser to Roberts & Co., Chemists to the
British Embassy, Paris),
Address—OCTAGON DRUG HALL, Corner of George Street and
Octagon, Dunedin.
HAS JUST LANDED—
Bishop's Effervescing Citrate of Lithia; Carlsbad and Vichy Salts,
Citrate of Coffeine; Fellow's Hypophosphites; Scott's Emulsion;
Warner's Safe Cure and Pills; Nitrite of Amyl and Iodide of Ethyl
Capsules; Apol Capsules; Park Davis' Cascara Sagrada, Cascara
Cordial, and other preparations; Pure Terebene; Dr. Jenner's Syrup
of Tar and Wild Cherry, for recent and chronic coughs and colds.;
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
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SKINS.

E. R. BRADSHAW,
JETTY AND CRAWFORD STREETS.
(THE NEW ZEALAND RABBIT SKIN EXCHANGE.)
Highest Prices given for Rabbit Skins all the year round.
Winter Cat Skins, 1d. to 1s. each.
Cash forwarded same day that Skins are received.

J. NISBET, Painter, Glazier Paperhanger, etc., in
Octagon, Dunedin.

FOR good Oils, Paints, Paperhangings, try **J. Nisbet**
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TO those Building.—The Cheapest and Best place in
town for Glazing and

PAINTING of all kinds will be found at **J. Nisbet's**,
Octagon, Dunedin. Give him a trial.

PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in
town.

TO CATHOLICS AND OTHERS.

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

TYRRE AND CO.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP SALE

OF
DRAPERY AND CLOTHING

Is now Going On, and will be continued for 3 or 4 Weeks, at

C. JOHNSON AND CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Whole Winter Stock will be offered at Ruinous Prices, as it
has to Cleared Out at any Sacrifice for Ready-Money. The prices
have been reduced enormously, as anyone who favours us with a visit
can immediately observe. As this Sale includes the Stock of a
Draper, which we have lately purchased at an Enormous Discount,
we shall offer our customers £1 WORTH OF GOODS FOR ABOUT 5S.
so as to effect a Speedy Clearance. Note the following few of the
Reductions made:—Ladies' Tweed Ulsters, formerly 25s, now 7s 6d;
Ladies' Stuff Costumes, formerly 40s, now 10s 6d to 15s; Ladies'
Black Cloth Jackets, formerly 30s, now 7s 6d to 10s 6d; Ladies' Good
Trimmed Velvet Bonnets, formerly 20s, now 4s 11d; Black Straw
Hats, formerly 2s 6d, now 2½d. Men's Tweed Suits, formerly 75s,
now 35s; Boys' do., formerly 45s, now 12s 6d; Men's Linen Collars,
formerly 1s each, now 3d; Boys' Collars, formerly 6d per box, now
1d and 2d. Blankets, Flannels, Sheetings, Tickings, Quilts, Dress
Materials, Hose, Gloves, and Hundreds of Articles equally cheap.

C. JOHNSON AND CO.

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 sub-
scribers will find their dealings with him in every way satisfactory.

THE LONDON.—5,000 pairs Evening Silk Gloves, very
cheap; 1,000 pairs 6-button Evening Kid Gloves, 3s 9d. Just
opened.

THE LONDON, in George Street.—1,500 pairs Florence
Hand-sewn Kid Gloves, every pair warranted; 200 pairs Tan
Kid Gloves, 1s 11½d and 2s 6d. Just opened.

THE LONDON, in George Street.—Only 100 left!
Beautiful Long Jackets; cash prices, 18s 6d, 21s 6d, 24s 6d.
Price and Bulleid.

THE LONDON.—Jersey Bodices still all the rage. See
See our stock before going elsewhere. 1,000 gross new Metal
Buttons, 3½d, 4½d dozen.

THE LONDON cannot be beaten. We buy for cash, sell
for cash only. 3,000 Silk Squares, only 9d each. Price and
Bulleid.

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AT

THE LONDON

All Customers are requested to save their Bills between
this date and 31st DECEMBER. On presenting Bills at the
latter date, Customers will receive Valuable Presents. In
addition to the above inducement to patronise us, we posi-
tively assert that we give the best value for READY
MONEY in the City—the simple reason being that our
expenses are smaller, and we are thus enabled to do with
smaller PROFITS, giving Customers good, reliable Drapery
at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

THE LONDON,

3 GEORGE STREET.

Establishments at Invercargill and Oamaru. PRICE & BULLEID

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED
HEART, QUEENSTOWN.

(Situated amidst beautiful scenery, and in a healthy position).

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Branch of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin.)

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MORAN.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—An English Education
all its branches, Latin, French, German and Italian Languages and
Literature, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Paint-
ing, etc., etc.,

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum, paid quarterly in advance.
Day Pupils, £12 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Boarders
under Ten Years are not charged extra for Music.

INFANT DAY SCHOOL.

(For Children under 10 years of age)

English and Rudiments of French 10s. per month.

Visiting Hours: From 4 to 5 p.m. On Business: 9 to 9.30 a.m.

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

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(The Largest distillers in Britain).

OUR old vatted GLENFORTH and GLENALMOND
WHISKIES have a world-wide reputation. They are matured
in specially selected Sherry-butts, and we guarantee none leaves our
stores, either in wood or bottled, UNDER THREE YEARS OLD.

The Undersigned are Sole Agents in New Zealand for the above
Company, and have on sale their Glenforth Whisky in quarter-asks,
octaves, jars, bottles, flasks and half flasks; and their Glenalmond
Whisky in bottles, flasks, and half-flasks.

ESTHER & LOW,

Importers and General Merchants, George Street.

KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.

Admitted by all Connoisseurs to be the Finest in the World.
Agents for Dunedin:

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suggest that this wholesale vilification and denunciation of the Royal Irish Constabulary is a somewhat dangerous game for them to play. The weapon they are using is a two-handed sword, which may give their own fingers a nasty cut by-and-by. Do the landlord party in their mad fanaticism, forget, we wonder that their whole system of land tyranny, rent extracting, house nrooing, and the rest, is upon policemen's bayonets? They are shaking their own foundations sorely. Those constables have proved such dull fellows, they will never learn the nice distinctions between loyalty which wrecks houses and murders men from sheer wanton malice and poverty stricken seditious which is driven by hopeless despair to defend the humble hovel, the wife, the child, all that good men hold dear, from merciless eviction. It is possible that "Morley's Murderers" may decline in the near future to do real murder to gratify the cruel greed of the savage class that stone and shoot them, and harder still to honest men and brave, who pelt them with the foul name of cowardly assassins. If the constabulary should retire in good order from an eviction demonstration as they have been taught to retire from an Orange mob, how do the landlords hope to wage successfully the extermination campaign on which they seem so madly bent?

DERRY.—Commencing on the result of the South Derry election the *Derry Journal* says: "The total number of votes recorded was 9,436, out of an electorate of 10,790. Besides the number given to each candidate there were seventy spoiled votes, 63 in the marking, and 7 having no marks at all. At the last election, eight months ago, the total number of votes recorded, exclusive of spoiled ones, was 8,881, made up as follows: For Mr. Healy, 4,723; Colonel M'Calmont, 2,342; Mr. W. Findlater, 1,816. At the present election, taking all things into consideration, Mr. Healy has made a splendid fight. The Nationalists are in a minority of over four hundred on the registry, and yet Mr. Healy has only been defeated by 108, a fact which demonstrates that he has received considerable Protestant and Presbyterian support."

William McGrath, a young Derry student who was obliged, owing to ill-health, to abandon his theological studies at Maynooth College, died on July 9. Deceased was a son of the late Capt. McGrath.

An outrage was perpetrated near the residence of Mr. T. C. Campbell, J.P., on the night of the declaration of the poll for Derry City. Mr. Campbell is one of the Protestant merchants of Derry who supported Mr. McCarthy, and on the night of the declaration of the poll the boxing of a cart-axle, charged with gunpowder, was exploded at a short distance from his country residence. Fortunately no damage was done.

DONEGAL.—Forty-nine ejection cases were entered for hearing at the Letterkenny Quarter Sessions.

The other morning three fishermen from Arranmore proceeded to the entrance of the boat port of Pulawady for the purpose of lifting their nets, but when they arrived there they found that the nets had been completely torn to pieces by a large fish, which they took to be a porpoise, but which on closer inspection was found to be a shark of the great Pilgrim species, measuring 12 feet. It seems that in its endeavours to escape from the net it got the back rope hitched round its tail, and the men laying hold of this for a tow rope commenced dragging it towards the shore. They got on very well for a short distance, but the shark seeing that he was being worsted turned his head toward the boat, and it took the men all they could do to drive him off with hand spikes. However, after a long struggle, they succeeded in landing him on the beach at Pulawady. An application will be made to the Fishery Board to see if anything can be done towards procuring new nets for the poor men who have lost their only way of living by coming in contact with this unwelcome visitor.

KERRY.—Although Kerry is in a very bad way, it is remarkable that the very first case that came under Baron Dowse's judicial cognizance there, after his withering denunciation, was that of a care taker named Stack, who was indicted on a charge of having fired a revolver with intent to murder one Mary Sullivan, daughter of another caretaker. Stack and a man named Sullivan were both minding an evicted farm for Mr. Herbert, and were supplied by him with revolvers.

In consequence of the large number of "moonlight" occurrences taking place in Kerry a second or auxiliary police barrack has been established at Killarney. It is situated in the new street leading to the Cathedral.

The heaviest and most extensive eviction campaign that has taken place in any part of Kerry this year occupied the bailiffs and police last week on the Kenmare estate. Three days were spent in this work. The tenants were readmitted as caretakers.—*Freeman*, July 17.

The death is announced (July 16) of Sir Henry Donovan, Seafield. According to the *Cork Examiner* deceased was a large employer of labour and a good friend to the poor. He was for twenty years chairman of the Tralee Town Commissioners, and up to his death occupied the same position on the Harbour Board. The funeral took place on July 20, the interment being at Ardret Abbey.

KILDARE.—The wife of a labourer named Killian, was brutally murdered on July 10, at Gari-ker near Broadford. This poor woman, who was only twelve months married, was quite alone in her cottage on the evening of the above day, her husband being at his work when the foul deed was perpetrated. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and her mouth broken; three boxes were broken open and rifled of their contents. One of them contained a sum of money (£22 10s), so that robbery was evidently the object of the miscreants, who made an unsuccessful attempt to burn the cottage when leaving. In the district the prevailing opinion is that the murderous attack was made by tramps travelling through the country.

On July 13, a soldier named Wingrove, was shot dead at the Curragh by Corporal Crossan. The deed was not intentional, being the result of a practical joke.

Thirteen men of the Dublin Fusiliers has been arrested for a series of burglaries at the Curragh, being charged with breaking into publicans' tents.

The Naas Board of Guardians—nearly all Nationalists—are not an intolerant body. They allowed their clerk leave of absence to enable him to vote for Captain Corby, the Orange candidate for the Queen's Co.

KILKENNY.—Mr. Thomas Quinn, the new member for Kilkenny; like Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. P. J. Foley, Mr. Conway, Mr. Lawrence Connolly, Mr. P. O'Brien, and one or two other members of the party, has lived the greater part of his life in England. He is a Kilkenny man, and nearly 50 years of age.

A specially convened meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation was held on July 19, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed site for a new post office for Kilkenny. James Walsh, Mayor, presided. After considerable discussion, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That we consider the present site for a post office inconvenient, unsuitable, and dangerous; and we respectfully suggest that the house in High street, at present occupied by Messrs. Cullen would be suitable, central, and convenient to the public."

At a recent meeting of the Grave and Urlingford I. N. L., Mr. J. Bowden in the chair, the following resolution was adopted: "That, whereas, large quantities of English and Scotch slates have been imported into this country to the detriment of our local industries, we hereby call upon all builders, farmers, and others, to support home-manufactured slates, especially those of the Ormonde and Victoria quarries."

KING'S COUNTY.—There was recently offered for sale in the Land Court: Estate of Jonathan E. Dooley, owner and petitioner. Lot 1. Ground on the North Strand and North Lotts, Dublin, 2a 0r 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ p; held under lease for 999 years, and part under a fee-farm grant; net profit rent, £58; ordnance valuation, £96. After a bidding of from £300 to £800 the sale was adjourned. Lot 2. Lands of Mountiary and Blackfields, situated in the barony of Phillipstown, King's county, held under fee-farm grant of the 13th of December, 1884, subject to an annual rent of 1s, and let to tenants; net profit rent, £48 9s; ordnance valuation, £32 5s. The only offer was £200. Sale adjourned.

LIMERICK.—In obedience to an order from Judge Boyd, who issued an attachment against Mr. Edmund Ryan, secretary of the Caherlin Branch of the National League, the Sub-Sheriff, Mr. Hobson, proceeded on July 21, to the residence of Mr. Ryan, and placed him under arrest, and lodged him in the District Prison, Limerick. It appears that Mr. Ryan, as secretary to the National League, attended, as alleged, a sale of meadowing on the property of Mr. Daniel Fitzgerald Gabbett, ordered by the Receiver of the Court, and prevented the same. The judge not being satisfied with Mr. Ryan's explanation had him arrested and imprisoned.

LONGFORD.—The Longford Guardians, as the sanitary authority, recently had under consideration four schemes for a water supply—two from Mr. Gurney, C.E., of Belfast; two from Mr. Moynan, County Surveyor, and one from Mr. Harton, C.E., of Dublin. The following are the estimates: Moynan (Clonhugh scheme), £5,621 1s 8d; Gurney d), £5,427, 1s 8d (Goshen scheme), £5,655, 7s 0d; Harton, do., £4,800. Mr. Harton proposes taking the water from the Goshen stream to a reservoir in Toorfin and from thence distributing it all through Longford. The cost would be £4,800, involving an annual outlay of £225, or less than 8s in the £ on the valuation of the contributory area, half of which would have to be paid by the landlord. The catchment basin contains 900 acres, and, taking fifteen inches of rain, as available, gives a supply of 826,000 gallons per day. The reservoir is to contain 4,000,000 gallons, or about forty days' supply. All the schemes propose to supply the water by gravitation. A letter was read from Mr. Leonard, of Dublin, regretting that he had not his plans prepared in time, and recommending the guardians to adopt a pumping scheme, such as that proposed by him in Mullingar. The Board decided on sending the schemes to an independent engineer for his opinion, and also to have an analysis of the water proposed to be supplied to the town.

LOUTH.—On July 8, a man named W. Townley, whose name came prominently before the public in connection with the drowning of the man Martin of Bawntaffe, at Dominic's bridge, Drogheda, met with a terrible accident. He with other men was engaged unloading the "Elizabeth Conway"; some kind of "larking" took place among the parties discharging the coals in course of which Townley fell into the hold, his head striking the keelson, breaking his jaw and causing concussion of the brain. He was removed to the hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Two men named Tumalti and Flood, who were working with him, were placed under arrest, and having been brought before a magistrate were liberated on their own recognizance.

There was recently offered for sale in the Land Court: Estate of Mrs. Maria Susan Cole, owner and petitioner—Part of the lands of Dillonstown, 174a 2r 23p, in the barony of Ardee; held in fee simple; let to statutory tenants; net yearly rental, £172 3s 5d; tenement valuation, £157 10s. There was no bidding and the sale was adjourned.

On July 20, Mr. Henry Robinson held a sworn inquiry, by direction of the Local Board, in the Drogheda Workhouse, into the scheme recommended by the Guardians for the construction of 423 houses for labourers within the several districts of the Union. Witnesses in favour of and against the scheme were examined. The inquiry is likely to last for two or three days.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. James Murphy, Jr., Seafield, Blackrock, Dundalk, to the Commission of Peace for the county Louth.

On July 19, a very handsome presentation was made by the Dundalk Temperance Association to the Very Rev. Thomas Taaffe, P.P., Tullyallen, who, when C.C., in Dundalk, was spiritual director to that admirable sodality. About one hundred of the members, accompanied by the brass band of the association attended. Mr. Norton president on the part of the association, presented Father Taaffe with a purse containing forty sovereigns. Mr. M'Kevitt, the hon. secretary, read and presented an illuminated address, to which Father Taaffe made a suitable reply.

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MAYO.—On July 20, during the temporary absence of the owner of a cabin, on the property of Captain J. C. Sheffield, of Carradoyne, the sheriff's bailiff forced open the door, and, after throwing out the furniture, which consisted of a chair, table, and some delph, proceeded to tumble down the roof, which was no very hard matter. This notorious sherriff's hailiff was accompanied by an ex-policeman of the "Captain," who supplied the instrument of warfare. The cabin, which measured eleven feet by seven, is now levelled to the ground, owing to the diligence of this ex-policeman, who sported the lily on the Twelfth, and tried to excite the peaceable inhabitants of the district where he lives.

The Assize reports continue to be rather monotonous literature. In all places save Kerry and Clare, the comment of the judges is almost a bit of dull reiteration,—little or no work to be done. It is a striking fact that in places where the deepest poverty exists, such as the county Mayo, there is the least amount of crime. There is, indeed, all but an utter absence of crime in Mayo—especially crime which might be looked for naturally where destitution prevails—offences against property. But things of this kind will never be published as they ought to be. It is part of the infernal policy of the vile scribes who cater for the English market, to keep any facts which redound to the credit of the Irish peasantry carefully out of view, while magnifying a thousand-fold anything that might be by possibility twisted to their discredit.

MEATH.—The mission which was opened in Kells by four of the Vicentian Fathers was brought to a close on July 11. The mission all through was a great success, the spacious parish church capable of accommodating over 2,000 being crowded to excess during all the different religious exercises; but the congregation which attended its close was so great that fully one-half the people had to content themselves outside the church, and were glad to get near the windows to hear what they could of the sermon which was eloquently preached by Father O'Connor.

On July 19th, very Rev. Father Denis (Eganton), of the Congregation of the Passion, died in St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate, London. He had been ailing for some months past. The deceased clergyman was in the 46th year of his age, and born on the 24th of April, 1840, at Dunshauglin, county Meath. On 18th February, 1862, he entered the Order of the Passionists, and having pursued his studies for some years afterwards, he was ordained priest at St. Paul's retreat, Harold's Cross, Dublin, in the year 1868. A short time after his ordination he went to the Passionist English Mission in Paris, where he continued during the war between France and Prussia and when the German legions beleaguered the city, Father Dennis during all the long and dreadful siege, did most noble and effective work in the service of his Master. He was only a short time in the French capital when he was made Superior of the Mission, and as Superior he resided there for six years. At the end of this period he was transferred to Rome, where he was appointed Consultor-General of his Order, a high office, which he held for two years. He then returned to his native land, for which he had a great earnest love, and went to Belfast as the Rector or Superior of Holy Cross, Ardoyne. For three years he laboured there. Father Denis on his removal from Ardoyne, was appointed Provincial Consultor-General of the Passionists for Ireland and England, and this office he held, when about six months ago he was stricken down with the illness which attended him to the grave.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Mr. Henry A. Robinson, L.G.Q., recently held an inquiry with reference to a scheme for the erection of upwards of ninety laborers' dwellings in the Mountmellick Union. The proceedings created a considerable amount of public interest. Among the witnesses examined was Rev. J. Phelan, P.P., Maryborough, who gave evidence with reference to the proposal to erect 23 laborers' cottages for the Maryborough election division. He had, he said, visited Leicester lane, and could fairly say that out of 36 houses there only one was at all fit for habitation.

Great satisfaction is felt in Edenderry by the many friends of Mr. John Kennedy, and particularly by his father's old political associates, on account of the brilliant examination he has just gone through for the excise, having secured twenty-fourth place out of 2,000 competitors. Mr. Kennedy is a son of Mr. Thomas Kennedy, formerly of Edenderry, and now of Balinasloe, and was educated solely by Mr. Jas. Horan of the National Schools Edenderry.

ROSCOMMON.—Mr. Arthur Hamill, Q.C., Chairman of Sligo and Roscommon, died on July 19th. Mr. Hamill held the position of County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Session for the two important counties of Sligo and Roscommon. He was called to the Bar in 1853, and took silk in 1869. The deceased was extremely popular in the profession.

SLIGO.—Rosses Point is fast increasing in importance and popularity as a watering place and a pleasure resort for the people of Sligo and the neighboring districts. To the hard-worked inhabitants of Sligo town it is a Sandymount or a Saltbill where they may spend the pleasant hours of leisure, unworried by the proximity of care and sniff the health-giving zephyrs drifting ozone-laden from the fresh bosom of the briny deep. Thither resort chiefly on summer Sundays, "the young and gay, beautiful and brave," of Sligo by every mode of locomotion known to civilized or savage man, from "Shank's mare"—one of the safest and most primitive—to the elegant and most commodious "Tynemouth," now running on Sunday evenings between Sligo and the Point.

TIPPERARY.—On July 22, the profession of Miss Ellen Ryan, daughter of Mr. John Ryan, of Black Castle, Thurles, and now known in her religious order as Sister M. Lucy, took place in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, New Inn, Caher.

The Town Council of Clonmel, presided over by the Mayor, resolved, on July 20, on the motion of Mr. Clancy, who spoke of the Premier's great service to Ireland, to change the name of the principal street, Johnston street, to Gladstone street. Johnston was an English general who fought in Ireland during the rebellion of '98. It was also decided to confer on Mr. Gladstone the freedom of the borough of Clonmel as an expression of public gratitude to him for his efforts to obtain for Ireland the restoration of her native Parliament. A full council attended.

TYRONE.—The Omagh cattle show was held in the Flax Market yard, on July 21. The number of entries were fewer than in previous years, and in consequence of the early part of the day being wet, the number of visitors was also much less than formerly. However, the community may be congratulated on the success which on all occasions attends the society show, and which is mainly due to carefully regulated and efficient management. For some reason or other, the usual horse jumping competition was not held in connection with the show this year, which somewhat lessened its attraction.

At a Nationalist meeting at Stewartstown on July 14 a number of Orangemen endeavoured to create a disturbance. Naturally this irritated the Nationalists, and lest any violence should result Dr. Tanner went among the people and advised them to keep quiet. When Dr. Tanner came close to where the Orangemen were gathered he was howled at, and one fellow more defiant than his "loyal" brothers dealt a few blows at him, one of which hit him on the shoulder. The doctor at once returned the compliment in kind, and the Orangeman came to the ground. A riot now seemed imminent, but the police opportunely arrived on the scene and prevented the opposing parties from coming together. No sooner, however, was order restored by the energetic action of the police than Capt. Waring, the resident magistrate in command, proceeded to read the Riot Act with a view apparently of preventing any further progress being made with Mr. Reynolds' meeting. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Leamy, M.P., seeing the course that was being adopted, jumped off the brake from which the people were being addressed, and protested in vigorous terms against any interference with their constitutional right of holding the meeting. The protest had the desired effect, and the meeting was allowed to proceed, and beyond the hooting of the Orangemen in the distance nothing further occurred to disturb the speaking. Dr. Tanner has been summoned for assault.

WATERFORD.—The following sale was made in the Land Court, on July 23.—Estate of Assignees of William Terry; Pierce Kelly, petitioner. Part of the lands of Ballynacourty, 40a. 1r. 4p., held in fee; set to eleven tenants; yearly rent, £82 7s 8d; tenement valuation, £58 15s. Messrs. Dobbyn and Tardy purchased in trust for Mrs. E. Terry for £1,075. Estate of Assignees of John Quinlan; J. P. Multygury, East, containing 64a. 1r. 10p.; held under fee farm grant, under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act; tenant evicted but having right of redemption from the 24th of April last; profit rent, £89 5s 10d. No bidding. Sale adjourned.

A farm was recently offered for sale in the county Waterford, containing 120 acres, with a new residence, valuation £108, and rent £78, but no offer was made and the sale was adjourned. A smaller farm of 28 acres, held under a judicial rent of £33 was also offered, but the highest bid was £20, and this too was withdrawn, but was afterwards sold by private sale for £50.

WESTMEATH.—A young man named Thomas Fairhurst was knocked down and fatally injured at Mullingar fair green by a runaway horse who took fright at some fireworks.

WEXFORD.—On July 16 Mr. Connor, Deputy Sub-Sheriff, offered for sale in the County Court House, Wexford, six farms on the estate of William Madden Glascott, Pilltown, New Ross. Rev. P. Doyle, Arthurstown, represented the tenants. Mr. Fossett appeared for the Property Defence Association. Father Doyle, on behalf of the tenants offered the rents less 25 per cent. This was declined by the landlord's representative, and the farms were then put up for sale. Father Doyle bid in each case the rent less 25 per cent., but Fossett went £5 higher and all the farms except Mrs. Murphy's, were knocked down to him. The names of the farmers are: Michael Forrestal, Ballykelly and Whitechurch; Mary Hanlon, Ballykelly and Ballyfarnogue; John Lyng, Oldcourt (two farms); James Forrestal, Whitechurch and Ballykelly; Johanna Condon, Whitechurch. In the case of Mrs. Mary Murphy, Ballynockea, the farm was bought in for the tenant.

Justice Harrison opened the assizes at Wexford, on July 22. The grand jury were resworn, and there were only seven cases to be tried.

WICKLOW.—On Sunday, July 11, the members of the Wexford Home Rule Club, accompanied by the Mayor (Thomas Hapur), several members of the Wexford Corporation, and the St. John's Independent Band, paid a visit to Avondale, permission having been given by Mr. Parnell to the Mayor. A special train left Wexford at nine o'clock, containing some hundreds of people, and arrived at Rathdrum at eleven o'clock, where a procession was formed, headed by the band and the Mayor. On arriving at Avondale the members of the club and their wives and sisters were shown the house and grounds, and at two o'clock the cloth was laid on the grass, and over two hundred persons sat down and partook of a sumptuous dinner. The cloth having been removed, the Mayor proposed the toasts of "Mr. Parnell," "Home Rule," and several others.

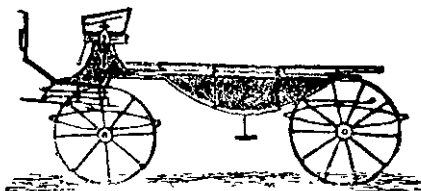
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 Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

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.

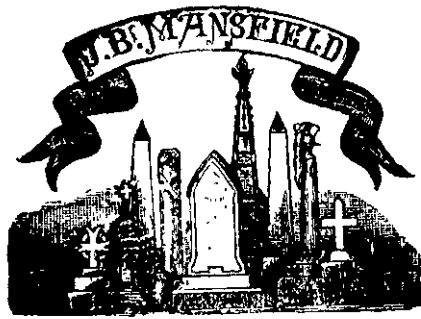
JOHN KENNELLY.
 COAL PIT HEATH COAL YARD,
 RATTRAY STREET WHARF

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, 160 test, finest imported white, pure, and brilliant.

Silver Ray Kerosene, 130 test.

Paraffine Candles, plain, fluted, and coloured. Considering weight and quality, cheapest in market.

Sago and Tapioca.

Crushed Loaf Cube, Granulated and Mauritius Sugar.

Mill Stones, Silk, and Mill Bills.

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

High street, 28th May, 1885.

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, 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 Watch-maker, is enabled to execute all Repairs at Moderate Prices. Waltham Watch Repairs a speciality.

Watches Cleaned for 5s
Main Springs 4s 6d

Jewellery Repaired at Shortest Notice.

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.

M. WHITE,

Stoneware Manufacturer, Dunedin.

JAMES COUSON

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPAN, 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 a 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.

JOHN GILLIES,

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

FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS,
FLOORCLOTHS, BEDSTEADS,
AND BEDDING

of every description,
House Furnishing on the Time-payment System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,
IRONMONGERS,

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reductions are genuine.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I beg to intimate to the General Public that I have this day BOUGHT the well-known SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS carried on by Mr. GEORGE DOWSE for the past 20 years, and trust by keeping a large and varied Stock, turning out the best workmanship, and selling at REDUCED PRICES, to meet the depressed times and retain the confidence and patronage given my predecessor.

PETER MILLER (Late Dowse),
Saddler, Rattray Street.

I beg to certify that I have this day SOLD OUT my BUSINESS to Mr. PETER MILLER (late of Lawrence), and I solicit for him a continuance of those favors from my numerous customers which have been so liberally extended to me, as I am confident they will receive full satisfaction.

GEORGE DOWSE.

August 4, 1886.

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 FENCINGS.
Designs, with Prices, on Application.

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
DEE-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.

J. WILKIE AND CO.,
COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS, EMBOSSEERS, BOOKBINDERS
AND
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

JUST LANDED (ex s.s. Tongariro) Large Supplies Artists' Materials, Canvas, Drawing Papers, Clayon Papers, &c., &c.

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
Sbag 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
21 S TROUSERS for 17s 6d, and
41 10s Suits for £3 15s. Established 1871.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.
MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

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 his new residence. Charges Moderate.

Parties called for early rains, 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.

H. J. HAIGH

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

Grey Street, Wellington.

Designs prepared for Catholic Churches by special arrangements, and every class of building.

WANTED KNOWN.

JUST ARRIVED—Several shipments of Gentlemen's superior **BOOTS and SHOES** of every description from 8s 6d per pair and upwards. Also, a large arrival of Men's, Women's, and Children's Gymnasium Blue-top Shoes at prices not to be equalled in Dunedin. It is worth your while to inspect the

PEOPLE'S BOOT SHOP
before purchasing elsewhere.

Address: 75 George Street, and 9, 10, 11 Royal Arcade, Dunedin.

E. LOFT, Proprietor.

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 are more particularly incidental to the life of a man, or to those living in the bush.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO OF N.Z., L^{TD}
(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.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
And Buy from the
"BEEHIVE" CASH
CO-OPERATIVE STORE,
191, George Street, Dunedin, 191.

Every line in stock the best of its kind and offered at prices that Defy Competition.

We make it a rule to let the Goods slide, provided we get the DIMES, at the smallest possible margin. Come one and all with the NEEDFUL, and see how much you can Save on your weekly bills to meet other wants with.

New Season's TEA of the finest lines, just received.

We won't quote figures, but ask you to call. You will return pleased, as all our numerous patrons assure us they are.

W. D. SUTHERLAND.

NEW SEEDS. NEW SEEDS.

M FITZGERALD,
PRACTICAL NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, &c.,

THEATRE ROYAL BUILDINGS,
TIMABU,

Has just opened a Large Assortment of Pure
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
Imported Direct from the Best known
Houses in England.

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.

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.

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.

SINCLAR PEDEN AND CO.
S 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,
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.

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 5d
Sausages: Beef, 2½d; Pork 5d
Lamb: Fore-quarter, 1s 6d; Hind, 2s 6d

Monthly accounts reduced from the last inst.

W. PATRICK,

Maclaggan and Princes Streets.

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.

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.

COUGH NO MORE!

Prepared from
CARRAGEEN, OR IRISH MOSS.

A Safe, Speedy, and Efficacious Medicine for Coughs, Colds, Closing of the Chest, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and Influenza; for subduing and curing Asthma, and mitigating Irritation of the Throat, Cough, and difficulty of Breathing in Pulmonary Consumption.

Notice.—A Red Cross on the Label.
Refuse all other makes.

PIER DUTTON,
Manufacturing and Dispensing Chemist,
KENSINGTON,
Near the Railway Crossing.
P. & J. ISAACS,
Wholesale Agents, Dowling Street, DUNEDIN

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

DRINK
NELSON MOATE & Co's
EXTRACTS
The Best Teas
IN THE WORLD
UNRIVALLED
THOUGH COPIED BY ALL
3.5
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/-
prlb

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

WANTED KNOWN.
THOMAS GORMAN
(for the last eight years with Messrs. Ogilvie and Byers) has taken the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Parsons and Henderson,
MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU,
where he intends carrying on business on his own account, as **HORSESHOER** and **GENERAL BLACKSMITH**, and hopes by strict attention to business and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

DUNEDIN HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.
A Commodious and Elegantly-furnished Hair-dressing Saloon is a desideratum in every large centre, and Dunedin can now, in this respect, claim a place with other leading colonial cities.

EDWARD ILES,
HAIRDRESSER & PERFUMER,
In thanking those who have patronised him since he established himself in business in Dunedin, has much pleasure in announcing that he has opened his
NEW HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS
(Late Glasgow Pie House), two doors from his late shop, Princess Street,
Experience has taught E.I. that the best method of securing business is to minister to the comfort of customers, and he has accordingly Furnished and Fitted his New Rooms in a style that will, he feels sure, be appreciated by visitors.
A Ladies' Hair-dressing Room has also been Opened in the New Premises. Special attention will be paid to the execution of all kinds of Hair Work in the latest designs.
The choicest brands of Cigars and Tobacco can be had in the Front Shop leading to the
DUNEDIN HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,
ADDINGTON.
THIS FAMILY HOTEL, replete with every convenience for Travellers and Boarders, is situated on the important Addington Junction, in close proximity to the Canterbury Sale Yards, Canterbury Agricultural Society's new Show Grounds, and Government Workshops.
Good Stabling, including loose boxes and yards.
Trams pass every half-hour.
P. BURKE.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY
Effects Insurances on very description of Property at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
Claims Promptly Settled.
Office: **LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.**

A TRULY WONDERFUL WATCH.
THE WATERBURY.
The Correct Time for 15s 6d.
THE "WATERBURY" is in every respect essentially the Watch for the mechanic, the clerk, the miner, the bushman, the working man, in a word the watch for the people, and is within the reach of all.
Descriptively, the "WATERBURY" is similar in appearance and size to the Waltham, has a white dial, bevelled crystal glass, and is keyless, or a stem-winder—no fear of losing the key or leaving it in some other pocket.
Send P.O. Order to
A. AND T. INGLIS,
Sole Agents for New Zealand.

BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL,
CHRISTCHURCH.
PRICE LIST.

The Undersigned, having Purchased, for Cash, at the Auction Sale of late R. Wilkin and Co. nearly all their Bonded STOCK of WINES and SPIRITS, can Reduce his Former Prices to meet the times.

Whisky—Burke's XXX—Irish	... 8. d.
Do Garnkirk—Scotch	... 4 0
Do Flasks	... 3 0
Do Half-Flasks	... 2 0
Brandy—XXXX Beauquit Debouche	... 7 0
Do X do	... 5 0
Do Hennessy's	... 6 0
Do Flasks	... 3 0
Do Half-Flasks	... 2 0
J.D.K.Z.—Per Quart Bottle	... 5 0
Do per next size	... 4 0
Rum—Jamaica	... 3 6
Port Wine—Graham's	... 4 0
Sherry—Agrila	... 4 0

JOHN BARRETT, Proprietor.

SIMON BROTHERS respectfully intimate arrival of large shipments ex "Coptic" and "Raupehu." Now opening up, and to arrive.

EXCELLING ALL OTHERS.—All these splendid goods are imported direct from the best makers in Great Britain, France, and Germany.

SIMON BROTHERS.—Every pair will be found marked at such prices as must satisfy candid buyers.

EXCELLING ALL OTHERS.—Including famous makers, viz., "The Beehive," "Otto Hertz," "Vernons," "Pinets," "Bostocks," etc.

SIMON BROTHERS.—Our famous "Beehive" Boots, of which we are the sole manufacturers, defy competition.

EXCELLING ALL OTHERS.—Men's Beehive Balmorals from 9s 6d;—Women's, 7s 9d.—**SIMON BROTHERS,** George street, near Octagon.

FLAGSTAFF HOTEL,
NORTH SHORE, AUCKLAND.
The above Hotel is now replete with all the advantages of a first-class Hotel.
Best Brands of Wines and Spirits.
MICHAEL CORCORAN, Proprietor.

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. MELVILLE, No 12 George street, has removed to lower side of Octagon, WHERE he has on sale a large Stock of "White" Sewing Machines of the latest design

WHEELER AND WILSON No. 8, hand and treadle machines. For beauty of finish cannot be surpassed.
NO 10 WHEELER AND WILSON, for dressmaking, tailoring, and manufacturing, cannot be equalled. Note address—**OCTAGON.**
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, from the Best Makers, kept in Stock, and REPAIRS done. Note Address: Octagon.
SEWING MACHINES of all kinds repaired on the premises by **W. MELVILLE,** Engineer and Machinist.