

New Zealand Herald

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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A MARKED
SUCCESS.

THE Chicago Convention contrary to the heart-felt desire and undisguised aspirations of the enemies of the Irish cause proved a brilliant success.

Orderly, unanimous, and enthusiastic, it asserted the claim of Ireland's advocates to the respect of the world and formed a demonstration that may well seem formidable to her opponents. The Irish delegates, that is, Messrs. O'Brien, Deasy M.P., J. E. Redmond M.P., accompanied by Mr. Davitt, left Ireland amid the acclamations and heartily expressed good wishes of multitudes, but the outburst of welcome that met them on the American shores, as was foretold, surpassed all that. Their journey, even the portion of it leading through Canada, was a continued triumph which only culminated when they entered the hall where the Convention was held. There a thousand delegates were assembled from all parts of the United States as well as from Canada, and all joined without dissension in passing resolutions of continued confidence in Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, of thanks to Mr. Gladstone and the democracy who had supported him, and to the American people and Press for the support given to the cause. A resolution that caused some discussion but which also was carried was that of the Committee of Constitution providing for the boycotting of English manufactures. And this, we may remark in passing, is a resolution of which, under other circumstances, we should for our own part strongly disapprove. Coming, however, as it did after a defeat of the Irish people brought about in great part by the efforts of selfish men determined to sacrifice all the interests of that people to the monopoly of English manufacturers, and consenting to and renewing the infamous destruction of Irish industries, we hold that the resolution was justified and called for. Mr. John Fitzgerald of Nebraska, who, having left his native country a labouring man, is now a millionaire, the president of three banks, a large railway contractor, and prominently engaged in various commercial undertakings, was elected President of the League. The only hitch that occurred during the sitting of the Convention was that caused by Mr. Fiquerty's hot and ill-judged proposal that a scheme of vengeance and war of separation should supersede the Parnellite plans. This was resented strongly by Mr. Davitt who carried with him the sympathies of the assembly. On the conclusion of their business the Irish delegates immediately left on their voyage home, accompanied to the water's brink by dense crowds whose hearty cheering sent a well understood and most welcome message to their friends in Ireland.

AN INFAMOUS
INVENTION.

THAT the Revolution should fear the Papacy is natural. That, fearing the Papacy, it should seek means to free itself from fear is equally natural.

And as to the means, the Revolution, we may be sure, would not be too particular. But are we not all prone to believe as we wish to believe, and if the Revolution believed that it discerned signs of relenting towards it on the part of the Pope, it was not, after all, departing from the ordinary methods of mankind. Let us give it the benefit of the doubt. That the London *Times* really believed with the Revolution we may be much less able to conceive. But the *Times* also pretends to believe that the Pope had begun to relent—the Pope, each one of whose encyclicals is a vigorous attack upon, and a powerful condemnation of, the Revolution—the Pope who has never ceased to protest against the spoliation of the Papacy, and to demand the restoration of the temporal power. The Revolution, then, had either invented the tale, or really did believe that the Pope had tacitly withdrawn the restriction on Catholic voters in Italy to vote in Parliamentary elections, and such a report was spread abroad. The Pope, however, renewed his decree, and issued a brief to the Bishops, repeating the injunction that their people should be "neither electors nor elected." That the Revolution, fearing the Papacy, and seeking relief from its fears in an imaginary complaisance of the Pope, should be enraged by this brief was natural, and that, being enraged, it should look for the means of vengeance was also natural. And the means presented themselves to them in the restoration by the Pope of the Society of Jesus to the

position occupied by them before the dissolution of the Order by Pope Clement XIV.—The Jesuits are the cause of it all, cries the Revolution. The Pope is afraid of the Jesuits. They have poisoned him, and he has bought the antidote that they only possess by means of this restoration of their Order to their former position. Such a cry, we say, is natural in the mouth of the Revolution. It would be natural, also, in the mouth of rabid religious enemies of the Papacy, whether they occupied the platform of Exeter Hall or stood before the mock altars of ritualism. But to find it repeated in a leader of the London *Times* may appear somewhat out of place. The *Times*, it is true, modifies its version of the story by professing an unwillingness to believe it, unless substantially proved, not as reflecting upon the Jesuits, but as reflecting upon the Pope, whom it chooses to consider weak rather than cowardly. Its treatment of the matter, however, betrays a sympathy with the Revolution, and a fierce anti-Catholic bigotry that should give serious grounds of reflection to those Catholics who have joined in with the *Times* in its virulent opposition to the cause of the Catholic people of Ireland. There can be no doubt that anti-Catholic bigotry has been strongly amongst its motives. But as to the accusation against the Jesuits, it is the traditional one of the revolutionary kennel—discredited even by the *Times'* correspondent writing from Italy—and the pretence that a disposition on the part of the Pope to make terms with the Revolution had been discerned is scarcely less contemptible.

THE memory of the tithe war in Ireland is still A REVIVAL. green and to the fore.—The scenes which distinguished it were even more harrowing and disgraceful than those which are now to be witnessed at the evictions that are daily taking place.—We shall, therefore, watch with interest the struggle that has now begun in Wales, although it is extremely improbable that Government will allow anything to occur there approaching in the remotest degree to what took place in Ireland under Government direction. The Welsh people, meantime, seem to be entering on their contest with vigour. A couple of unfortunate bailiffs, for example, and a solicitor's clerk were badly beaten with clubs the other day at a place called Llandegla by some quarrymen who gave their services to the farmers of the neighbourhood engaged in resisting the claim of the vicar of the parish.—It is such demonstrations as this doubtless that have affected the Tory programme as relates to the Established Church.

INDEPENDENTLY of the Bulgarian imbroglio a A FORECAST. disturbance in the East of Europe had been foreseen for the present time. The *Diritto*, a Roman newspaper accredited with high authority in the matter, had foretold that the time had come for Austria to carry out the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. There was nothing, it said, to prevent her advance to Salonica except the resistance of Turkey which would probably be checked by the Greek army of 75,000 efficient troops, gained over by certain concessions to the Austrian alliance. The course open to Russia in such a case would be that of occupying Bulgaria, or else she might make an alliance with Turkey, and take the Austrians on the flank.—The success of this movement, however, would be frustrated by the co-operation of Italy—which had already been secured.—We shall probably see in a few weeks how far the predictions of the *Diritto* are likely to be accomplished.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* who signs himself A POWERFUL PEOPLE. an American writes to that paper from Paris to damp the hopes excited by the letter of another correspondent.—He explains that there is little comfort to be derived from this correspondent's statement that the numerical proportion of the Irish element among people of foreign birth in the United States has decreased.—The Irish, he says, gain their political influence by keeping together in the towns, and conducting their tactics in a very cleverly pernicious manner.—He mentions besides that to the population born in Ireland must be added their children—they, through the fault of their priests or rather let us say through their fidelity to the teaching of their priests which saves them from the prevailing degradation—being a most prolific race—and their sons sharing their political opinions. The power of the Irish, he says, is increased, moreover, by the fact that they direct the whole Catholic vote—all the Catholics of other

nationalities being guided in this matter by them—The Irish as a body support the democrats, but, at the same time, so much support is given by them to the Republicans as makes that party unwilling to offend them, and keeps them in expectation of more efficient aid.—Hence Republican newspapers and public men are favourable to the Irish in their writing and speaking.—We must of course take all this correspondent says with a grain of salt, as the saying is, for he is hostile to the people of whom he writes, but he gives us a description of matters making it evident that the Irish element in the States is and must continue extremely powerful, influencing the policy and fortunes of the Republic in no light degree.

THE Marquis of Clanricarde, who, having already devastated large tracts in the County Galway, is **EVIL GRANDEES.** bent, they say, on wholly ruining the towns of Portumna and Loughrea, while he continues mercilessly to evict his tenants, is a nobleman to whose family some notorious memories are attached. His Lordship's noble father it was who some thirty years ago brought about the fall of the Ministry of which he was a member owing to revelations made concerning a certain transaction in which some years before he had been engaged. His Lordship's son, the elder brother of the present Marquis, was that Lord Dunkellin, who, when he was aid-de-camp to his uncle Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, introduced at a vice-regal ball some ladies of more than doubtful character, and was in consequence obliged to resign and return to Europe. This escapade also probably lost to Lord Dunkellin his uncle's wealth which was left by him to the present Marquis, then Lord Hubert de Burgh, on condition of his assuming the name of Canning. Lord Dunkellin did not survive his father, and we may easily conjecture the cause of his comparatively early death from the fact that while still in his youth he had already the appearance of a middle-aged man, because of his dissipated habits. His Lordship had also distinguished himself during the Crimean war by walking in mistake across the Russian lines and surrendering himself a prisoner—a mistake that was held convenient at the time as his father and the Emperor Nicholas had been intimate friends, and his Lordship was liberated on parole having given his word that he would not again during the course of the war bear arms against the Czar. As to the present Marquis he used to be known as a worthless man living the life of a Sybarite in Paris, and now he appears to have given himself up to avarice. And such are the great men and the noble families in support of whose profligacy, worthlessness, or greed, the Irish people are plundered and dragooned.

DISGUSTING **HYPOCRISY.** The fix in which certain people who want to be very good are placed by the Irish difficulty is well illustrated in a letter written by Lord Arundell of Wardour to a London secular newspaper, and reproduced obsequiously by the *London Tablet*. His Lordship would not stop eviction by any means, although he admits that in Ireland it means "starvation, desperation." The rights of property must be maintained at all costs, and so eviction, whatever it means, must go ahead. His Lordship, however, would substitute for the open "Manacles and Manitoba" a less pronounced system: He would have cases of eviction watched by Government, and the evicted people aided to emigrate in a decent sort of a way, or else provided with occupation at home on some works to be undertaken by the "future remodelled Government of Ireland." There is a distinction here, it will be perceived, and perhaps a difference also to those who can discern it. His Lordship, again, strange to say, would not have the remedy he proposes applied in all cases. "I do not urge the expenditure necessary to provide the emigration fund," he says, "on any abstract principle. I by no means say that it is the duty of Government to provide it in all cases; but only on the ground that exceptional circumstances require exceptional remedies, and that this is the best, and perhaps only way out of the situation." His Lordship, in short, would protect the rights of property by "Manacles and Manitoba," but at the same time, he would provide at the least possible expense a system by which that notable policy might be in some degree concealed, so that the rights of property might still wear a respectable appearance, and carry on the devastation of country districts and the ruin of country towns under some kind of a mask. Now, we are not of one mind with those extreme democrats who believe, or pretend to believe, that because a man is a lord, he must necessarily be an idiot or a scoundrel. We believe, on the contrary, that a lord may very well be both wise and in all respects estimable. Lord Arundell of Wardour's letter, nevertheless, forces the conviction upon us that a lord—and a lord, moreover, of much pretension to exceptional goodness—may have about him a considerable portion of the arrant knave and humbug.

A FAIR illustration of the rights of property is **THE RIGHTS OF** afforded by the circumstances attendant on certain **PROPERTY.** evictions that lately took place in the county Waterford.—In the townland of Tinballa near Carrickbeg—owned by proprietors named Sherlock,—one farm was

held by a tenant named Walsh, who some years ago paid a fine of £200 to reduce the rent by half-a-crown an acre—even then leaving the whole sum paid by him yearly £50 above the valuation. The sub-commissioners afterwards reduced the rent by £26—it being still, however, more than £20 above the true value. Another farm was held by a tenant named Hearn who had built a new house a few years ago at a cost of £300, and who had besides recently laid out £100 in sinking a pump and making a sluice to save the land from floods. The commissioners had reduced his rent by £30. A third farm was held by a tenant named Power whose father had erected on it a corn mill at the cost £750—and who together with his father had expended £2,100 upon improving the holding.—All these tenants as well as some others,—the reduction of whose rents by the commissioners had already proved that they had been the victims of gross extortion for years—finding it impossible under existing circumstances to pay even the reduced rents which were still far above the just valuation of their farms—asked for a reduction of twenty per cent.—and on its refusal—being unable to meet the landlords' claims—were evicted without one farthing's compensation for the improvements made on their farms.—And such are the rights of property in Ireland—which such men, for example, as Lord Arundell of Wardour would protect even by the maintenance of a system productive of "starvation, desperation."

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER. A CORRESPONDENT of *United Ireland*, who has been travelling through the country inquiring into various cases of eviction, and the condition of the farmers generally, throws some light on that common cry made by the enemies of the Irish cause that agitation is kept up by means of preying upon the savings of servant girls in America, and that its chief object is to enable designing men to profit by such receipts. This correspondent, who has had ample opportunities of ascertaining, declares that in very few instances are the exorbitant demands of the landlords met without the aid sent from America, Australia, or some other distant land, by the friends of the tenants in those countries.—It thus appears that the support of the Irish landlords imposes a tax upon the world at large, and there is no country to which the Irish people are wont to emigrate which has not an interest in putting a stop to the matter. From all parts of America, and from every British Colony, large sums are sent away annually to be devoted to the purpose in question, and the communities from which they are sent become so much the poorer.—Here, indeed, we have an objectionable and worthless class of absentees.—If Irish servant-maids, therefore, in America or elsewhere subscribe towards aiding the national cause, they give their money, among the rest, for the purpose of ridding themselves of an oppressive tax, and if there be any disgrace in trading upon their generosity or filial affection it remains with the landlords, who, by the powers they hold over fathers and mothers at home, force their hands into the pockets of tender-hearted girls abroad.—These are the true adventurers, and most remorseless plunderers.

ELOQUENT PREDICTIONS. THE full significance of the Chicago Convention can alone be understood by means of the attitude of opponents towards it. The importance of the unanimity that prevailed may be best gathered perhaps, if we consider the anxious predictions of disturbance made and the hopes expressed without concealment that irremediable divisions would take place. Assurances that such must be the case were given plentifully to their readers by the newspapers in opposition, and many pretended revelations were made of the plans adopted to overthrow Mr. Parnell, and the ambitions to which he, and with him the Irish cause, must owe their fall. The result of the Convention, however, has been to strengthen Mr. Parnell's position immensely, to reunite Irishmen everywhere in their resolution to pursue the course on which they have entered to a successful end, and to give the world a proof of the necessity that exists for the settlement of the demand made by the Irish people. The anti-Irish newspapers have betrayed themselves in a very marked manner by the way in which they have treated this matter, making evident to us their sense of the formidable nature of the national cause; their alarm and consternation, and their one sole hope—namely that of division and discord in the Irish camp. No doubt this exposure had some influence in directing the course of the Convention, and aided in determining its results, and it should also produce due effects elsewhere, and confirm Irishmen in every part of the world in an intention to persevere resolutely and in union until their great object has been gained—as gained it must be, the opposing Press itself assures us, under such circumstances.

ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of the *AN UNFLATTERING OPINION.* *Times* the views of Germans with respect to England are by no means flattering to the pride of that country, The *National Zeitung*, says this correspondent, expresses these views very justly. The *National Zeitung* tells us then that England having resisted Russia in Bulgaria

obliged Prince Alexander to throw himself in her arms, but that, owing to her failure to obtain the Porte's consent to the union of the two Bulgarias and to form a defensive and offensive alliance, since she considered the protection of Bulgaria as Austria's task, Prince Alexander was left alone. The Porte abandoned by England dropped the Prince and delivered up Bulgaria and consequently almost Constantinople to Russia, to whom moreover Austria and Germany will offer no resistance. Russia, however, for a long time to come will not take actual possession, even of Bulgaria.—“The defeated party in the intrigues,” concludes the newspaper, is not Prince Alexander, who will certainly yet find a part to play, and probably on a more important stage, but the policy of England, whose custom it has long been to send the weak under fire for her own purposes and then to leave them in the lurch as soon as the conflict takes a bad turn.”—But if this be the true opinion of Germany, and the correspondent of the *Times* should be a fair authority, it is evident that John Bull passes there for rather a mean fellow.

THE protest of the Hungarian Premier against the A DIFFICULTY. action of Russia, notwithstanding the neutrality supposed to exist on the part of Austria and Germany, may probably be accounted for not only by antipathy to the pan-Sclavic idea, but also by the feeling of hostility of late shown in a very marked manner by the Magyars towards the Germans. This has been so much resented in Germany that the invitation lately issued by the city of Buda-Pest to the municipalities of Berlin and Munich to take part in the bicentenary celebration of the recapture of the city from the Turks was refused more or less unceremoniously, and bitterness prevails in a high degree between the peoples in question. Under the circumstances it is not unnatural that a compliance with German policy should not appear agreeable to the Magyar mind, and, notwithstanding the boasted and oft-renewed alliance between the Emperors, this may prove a point of difficulty not immediately to be overcome.

STILL UNSETTLED. BESIDES the dispute about the boundary-line near Khojah Saleh—referred to London and St. Petersburg—another difficulty of the Afghan frontier, whose difficulties as yet seem far from settled, is that relating to the Khanate of Wakhan, which, in an agreement made between Lord Granville and Prince Gortschakoff in 1872 was named as forming part of Afghanistan. Notwithstanding this, however, a Russian emissary has lately been sent there with a proposition that submission should be made to Russian rule. The proposition, moreover, has been favourably received, though more from motives of prudence than from any desire of the people to comply with it. But they say that they are a mere handful unable to oppose the troops of Russia, and hopeless of receiving the only aid of which they could think—namely that of England. This they say the great mountains cut off from them, as well as the attitude of their neighbour, the Khan of Badakshan—on whom, besides, they are in some degree dependent, and who is friendly to Russia. According to all appearances, then, an assurance of peace, so far as the Afghan frontier is concerned, is still far removed from us. The rivalry of England and Russia is still in full force there, and it is impossible to say at what moment the scare of a year or two ago may not be renewed.

AN UNFORTUNATE UNDERTAKING. A GREAT mistake was made as to the results of British interference in the affairs of Burmah.—The idea was that a friendly people would behold with supreme delight the deposition of a monster in the shape of a king, and that British rule would be joyfully submitted to.—The reality is that the people have seen with indignation the deposition of a king who, whatever may have been his character, does not seem to have outraged their sense of loyalty by any means—and they have set up in his place a pretender to the throne who commands a large body of native troops or, who being only a child, has them commanded in his cause. The reality is that a strong system of guerilla warfare on one pretence or other is going on all over the kingdom and that a very much larger force of British or Indian troops than can well be spared are needed to meet it, and that with doubtful prospects of success.—It was believed that by this time 6,000 soldiers would suffice for British needs in Upper Burmah; it turns out that thirty thousand are already there, and more are on their way,—and to furnish them British power in India stands a very fair chance of being jeopardised,—the large addition lately made to the Indian army, in face of Russian designs, being thus completely neutralised. An additional unpleasantness and point of danger is formed by the embarrassments of the Indian exchequer, by which all the expense of this unhappy undertaking must be met, and which is at present heavily embarrassed owing to the fall of silver.

DUNEDIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. MR. J. T. MACKERRAS, Chairman of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce, in his address delivered at the annual meeting of the Chamber last week, claimed that notwithstanding the depression the Colony continued to make substantial progress. In the last ten years, he said, the land under cultivation had increased

from 2,377,402 acres, in 1876, to 6,729,911 acres, in 1886—a little over 2,000,000 acres being under grass. Mr. Mackerras also quoted Sir Charles Clifford's rebuke to Mr. Froude:—“If Mr. Froude had taken the trouble to look into official statistics, he would have found that the cultivated land in New Zealand was 300,000 acres more than—not one of the colonies of Australia, but the whole of Australia put together.” The value of the exports for the year showed a falling off of £147,867; to be converted into a surplus, however, if the increased price obtained for wool were taken into account. The falling off in the exports of wheat and oats, amounted in all to £250,943—the diminution in yield being caused by the large areas thrown out of grain cultivation owing to low prices. More attention had been given to dairy produce and frozen meat. The increase in the number of sheep since 1881 amounted to 3,570,510, the total number in the Colony being 16,564,595. The quantity of wool had also largely increased. The speaker maintained that the exports of cattle and horses from Otago to New South Wales were to be taken as proving the appreciation of our superior breed of cattle by our neighbours. The woollen mills of Otago gave employment to 600 hands and the coal fields provided work for 300 miners. The number and frugality of the working-classes were testified to by the deposits in the savings banks at the end of the year amounting to £2,142,729, the year's increase being £216,119. Mr. Mackerras also stated, on information received from Sir Julius Vogel, that the revenue receipts for the first six months of the year were in round numbers £57,000 less than the amount estimated, the explanation being that as no notice was given this year of the budget the commercial community had not, as they were accustomed to do, taken out of bond large quantities of goods. The Treasurer therefore hoped that the last six months of the financial year would show an improvement.

IT is always a cheerful thing to witness the march A BLESSED CHANGE. of improvement. It is a delightful thing especially to see youth expanding within a very short period into noble proportions. The growth and transformation, therefore, of Lord Randolph Churchill in one bare year, according to the *London Standard*, should prove most exhilarating to a benevolent mind. Here is what his Lordship was on July 31st, 1885. Lord Randolph Churchill” said the *Standard*, “is a much overrated man. . . . His almost incredible ignorance of affairs, his boyish delight in offering the crudest insults to men who have been fifty years in the service of the State, his pranks, his blunders, are ceasing to amuse. . . . We will follow Lord Salisbury, but we will not be governed by a sort of overgrown schoolboy, who thinks he is witty when he is only impudent, and who really does not seem to possess sufficient knowledge even to fathom the depths of his own ignorance of everything worthy of the name of statesmanship.” Behold, again, the picture of his Lordship on July 29th, 1886. “Lord Randolph Churchill,” says the *Standard* “possesses the debating power and the dauntless spirit which are indispensable to a successful leader. . . . Lord Randolph Churchill, moreover, is eminently popular with ‘the masses,’ and so far has a title to confront Mr. Gladstone which no other man on the Conservative side of the House can show. In short he is an orator and a wit, and in a popular assembly these are titles to pre-eminence which it is not very easy to dispute.” A clever boy, indeed, must his Lordship be to undergo such a change in so short a period.—But such is the value of the condemnation or applause bestowed by the partisan, and such are the honour, honesty, and consistency, with which the Irish cause is opposed.

ANOTHER DEFIANCE. *United Ireland* also received the Tory threats with a bold defiance. Replying to Lord Randolph Churchill's assurance that the Government would neither by legislation nor by the negligence of the Executive interfere with the right of landlords to seize their land in event of the non-payment of rent, and to Lord Salisbury's advice to the landlords to evict with the support of Government, our contemporary recalls the suggestive fact that the same threats uttered now were uttered in 1880, and that the people underwent the fulfilment of these threats, and came out victorious and invigorated. And during the years that that struggle lasted they wanted much that they now possess:—“They were then in the beginning of their revolt against landlordism,” says our contemporary, “and their cause was unknown and misunderstood. Now the eyes of the world are fixed upon them, and the sympathy of the civilised world is upon their side. Then the greatest statesman of the age was their opponent, and both political parties of England were leagued together in the effort to subdue them. Now the greatest statesman of the age has put himself at their head, and the greater of the two political parties has made their cause its own. Then they were represented in Parliament by a little cluster of elevated men, whom the hand of every English Irish party was raised against. Now they are represented by a powerful Irish party, and the most important English party in the House have become their champions.”—It was under these circumstances, therefore, that the Government proposed to renew the policy that had miserably failed when employed against a people infinitely

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less prepared to encounter it. *United Ireland* laughs the attempt to scorn. We can understand, then, how the Tories have changed their mind, as they must have done, if the summary of their programme recently enounced by Lord Randolph Churchill has been correctly reported here. But if no change has occurred, we may share in the defiance given by the Irish people and be assured that another failure awaits their opponents.

THE Reverend Roaring Kane gives to the *London Times*, in a pathetic way and with the mildness of a sucking dove, his version of how Orange riots are caused. "The inhabitants of a Protestant district in Belfast," writes his Reverence, "are all in bed. The military and police are all withdrawn. It is about 3 a.m. Suddenly the repose of the district is broken by an incursion of a mob numbering a couple of thousand. Are the Protestant inhabitants to lie still in their beds until the police and military arrive from a distance of two or three miles? They do not think so, and consequently they start from their beds to defend their homes and their children, and what is called a riot ensues. In the course of time the police arrive, and the attacking mob retire to their own quarter, but the people who have been defending their homes and children, have no place to retire to, as the fight was carried on in their own street. They are, therefore, in their excitement and irritation left to settle matters with the police, who refuse to follow the invaders, preferring to baton and shoot the people who have been repelling invasion. Will your readers advise how the Protestant masses should act under the circumstances?" Is not the picture well imagined? All it wants, in fact, is the slight element of truth, or even verisimilitude. It does not want some tone of drollery—and such we find very strongly marked in that passage relating to the impossibility that good Protestants fighting, more or less in dishabille, before their own doors possess no retiring place. Do they, indeed, like the man in the parable when made whole, carry their beds upon their backs? or does not such a retreat still await them? Nay, may they not retire under those refuges if very hard pressed, and remain there as Mr. Kane also in another passage with an indignant denial suggests? There are some, however, who could tell a different tale from that of the Reverend Roaring Kane. Miss Minnie Palmer, for example, the American actress, who narrowly escaped a bullet fired, under the belief that Catholic excursionists were the passengers, into the railway carriage in which she was leaving Belfast for Dublin—knew that she had aroused no worthy Protestant in the dead of night. The poor old Catholic man, over whom boiling tar was poured in the street, had made no attack upon a Protestant house, and a similar tale might be told by many innocent victims. Such compositions as that of Mr. Kane, however, are well suited to the columns of the *Times*, and may well find a place among an endless variety of inventions and calumnies.

SHAMEFUL PRAISE. THE Government has taken the alarm at the abuse heaped upon the constabulary, because of their conduct in Belfast. They have perceived, how awkward it would be for them were these men to wax cool in their service and to withhold the efficient aid given heretofore by them in all the dirty work done in the land. Lord Randolph Churchill has felt himself obliged to come forward in the House of Commons in their defence, notwithstanding their being engaged in resisting that chivalry whose entrance on the fray he had himself invoked.—Lord Salisbury, also has spoken in support of them in the House of Lords, although with sufficient deference to the feelings of the Orangemen to announce that if any of the body had acted with indiscretion they would be treated accordingly.—Lord Salisbury, moreover, by way of complimenting the police bestowed upon them the severest rebuke that could possibly be given to any body of Irishmen.—"The Irish constabulary," he said, "have borne a great part in maintaining English government in Ireland." We need hardly explain how honorable it is to the men spoken of that they should be complimented on being the pillars on which Dublin Castle rests, and the support of all the iniquity emanating thence.—It is to be hoped than they will have spirit and understanding enough left to profit by this compliment—even if they fail to do so by the abuse for which Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill thought it necessary to atone to them.

HORRID WORK. THE eviction campaign has set in with great vigour in Ireland, and the papers are filled with the details to which we are so well accustomed. Women and children crying in the rain, families sleeping without shelter on the roadside, and the bed-ridden and dying carried relentlessly out into the ditch, and all the rest with which we have been all our lives familiar, and which, in turn, will be familiar to our children if British rule continues what it has heretofore been in Ireland. Some diversity is caused, however, by the resistance that in one or two places has characterised the hideous undertaking. Bridges leading to the condemned villages have been thrown down, the houses have been fortified within, and various means have been adopted to

beat off the attacking squad. One case in particular that occurred under that noble usurer the Marquis of Clanricarde shows the ruthless spirit of the oppressors. It was that of a poor old man whose bed-ridden condition was so pitiable that the magistrates and the police subscribed on the spot to pay his rent. The agent, however, defeated their charitable efforts by demanding as costs a sum of more than the amount due for rent, and so the law was left to take its cruel course. It is notable, moreover, that the expenses incurred by Government often are largely in excess of the amount owed, and enormously out of proportion with the amount recovered, so that the cost of all this wickedness is ruinous. Besides the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Ely has been distinguishing himself in this infamous manner, and we would inquire in passing whether his Lordship is any near relative, and how near a one, to that "Janie Ely" whom Her Most Gracious Majesty mentions so affectionately in her books. If he be a near relative, it is to be feared that hard hearts approach very near the throne. That veteran patriot, Canon Doyle of Ramgrange, we see, at a public meeting held at Irishtown vigorously denounced the system patronised by his Lordship. He also recommended the appointment of a committee of ladies to help the evicted people. The National League, as well, is doing good service in aiding the unfortunate victims of this cruelty and brutal injustice.

FALSE FREEDOM.

A TALE OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.

(From the French by Mrs. Cashel Hoey.)

CHAPTER XVII.

LISE AND EMILIE.

Suddenly, and in the midst of her misery, Lise's lips, so sadly paler than of yore, parted in a smile. She beheld Paul Crassus himself, in his best uniform, pacing up and down before the garden front of the house. The base and insolent faces of the two *sans-culottes* were framed in the embrasure of an open window, and it was the expression of those faces that had provoked a fugitive smile from the poor Little Nightingale. It was so eloquent of cowardly fury, and each of them was so evidently endeavouring in vain to incite the other to attack the vile representative of impure militarism, that Lise was irresistibly reminded of two curs, retreating with their tails between their legs and growling prudently, before a good-humored big dog, advancing upon their bone without even looking at themselves.

"Ah, Cousin Lise," cried Paul, "here you are! I have been beguiling the time while waiting for you by displaying my newest costume to the citizens. Its splendour has inspired them with a desire to know who I am, in order that they may go to the Section, and bring back a hundred or so of brave fellows of their own kind to admire me, pike in hand. I do not want to be admired any more," he continued, turning to the two sectionaries with a frown which made them draw in their heads with ludicrous abruptness, "but I have no objection to gratify their curiosity. I am Paul Crassus, nephew of Crassus the good Montagard. Such are my principles; now for my trade. I am a lieutenant in the Grenadier-Gendarmes of the Convention, a company much renowned for its patriotism and for its susceptibility on that point. Citizens, if you will do me the favour to accompany me to our barracks in the Rue de l'Echelle, I will show you a wreath entirely composed of ears cut off the heads of sectionaries who had the imprudence to meddle in the affairs of the Grenadier-Gendarmes. Now you are fully informed; and if you happen to have between you any ears to spare, and would like to see them figuring in our museum, you may go and entertain the Revolutionary Committee of Paul Crassus. Cousin Lise, I want to speak to you."

The Little Nightingale took his hand, and led him towards the end of the garden.

"This is the only place in which I have any liberty."

"Under the trees, eh? The scoundrels! They are bringing back savagery in France; they already force you to leave your house and live in the woods. But I have done with laughter; that is all over. In the first place sweet Lise, let me swear to you upon my honour, that I am not the least in love with you. Formerly I did sometimes think of such a thing, but that is all over. To begin with I am too contemptible and too much debased to dare to love anybody henceforth. Yes," he continued, stamping on the ground with sudden fury, and turning on Lise eyes in which angry tears were glittering, "those cowards have made me as cowardly as themselves. Oh! this filthy, base, ignoble Terror!" he muttered, grinding his teeth. "Yes, pardon me, my poor cousin! Do you know what I have done? Do you know why I have not come to see you for these three days past—you, poor child, forsaken by all, persecuted by all, and so brave, so charming? Well, I will tell you; it was because I was afraid of compromising myself, of being accused of visiting 'suspects.' Is not this the very depth of shame?"

He struck himself with his clenched fists in his passion, and made a step or two in the direction of the *sans-culottes*, then returned.

"I was thinking of going to those two villains, and letting them bully me; but that would be too much. This morning I cried shame on myself; I felt too deeply degraded to live. But I see clearly that this vile, shameless democracy which governs us, is leading all France insensibly into the abyss of cowardice. When the brave men who are fighting at the frontier shall be dead, there will remain only a vile multitude of spies, denunciators, gossips, thieves, and fools. By Jove, Lise, I have recoiled in earnest from my own cowardice. I began by turning Domingo out of our house, and degrading him from the ranks, calling him a base spy. By this I

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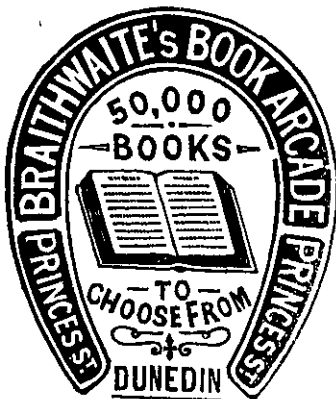
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shall have exasperated Nicholas, the Duplays, and Robespierre. Very well; I am glad of it! I tell you, and I wish I could say it aloud, I am disgusted with these people—they are foolish and foul. Then I went to my uncle, and told him my mind about the condition into which the Convention has fallen. Finally, I went to the fair Emilie, and told her some wholesome truths. And now I have come hither, in my new uniform, and making a great fuss about it. Yes, yes, I know that our tyrants will be furious; but I am adored among the grenadiers. We shall see whether Robespierre will dare to touch us; and after all, Cousin Lise, what honest folks have to do these times is just to die, crying out loudly—yes, by all the devils—crying out loudly: 'Down with the tyrants.' However, heroism of that kind is all very well for us who are young and generous; but old people, like the virtuous Dubois, still set store by life. Let us make a last effort in his favor. I advised you, Cousin Lise, to beware of going near the fair Emilie; for I hoped that time would soften things, but, unfortunately, just the contrary has happened. Do not ask me any more. There is, however, no other chance left; you must come to Uncle Grassus with me. Let Emilie look into your frank eyes, and implore her, entreat her, to protect the virtuous Dubois."

"I cannot tell you," said Lise, after a moment's reflection, "how very much I dread going there. Do you believe in presentiments? But no," she added, after another brief pause, "it shall not be said that I neglected anything to save my poor father. Wait for me. I am going to dress myself."

"If I were you," said Paul, with some embarrassment, "I should go to the handsome coquette in the simple and heart-touching attire you have on at this moment."

"That is impossible," said the girl.

"What a fool I am," muttered Paul, as she left him. "We can make up our mind to throw ourselves at the feet of our rival, but we cannot bear the idea that she may think we look ugly in that attitude. Let us rather sacrifice father, mother, and ourselves, than permit her to have such a triumph!"

The Citizeness Grassus was at home when the two young people reached the Rue de Chartres. They were introduced into the boudoir with which we are already acquainted. Lise was astounded at the change that one week had wrought in the once beautiful face of Emilie, who caught the meaning of her startled pause, and instantly perceiving that the Little Nightingale, notwithstanding her paleness, was prettier than ever, bit her lips, while a ray of anger shot from her piercing eyes.

"It is you, Lise," said she, coldly. "Paul, leave us. You spoke to me this morning with the insolence of a drunken trooper; I shall not forget it for many a day. Never let me see you again, unless you come to ask me to be your 'citizeness of honor' at your wedding with Lise Dubois. In that case—"

"Cousin Emilie," said Paul, "don't overstrain your wit. Irony does not at all suit your style of beauty. It is true I fancied I loved Lise, but you know that if I have ever really adored anyone it is you. If I were the rough soldier you would make me out to be, I could explain to you in one word why I thank the Supreme Being that I have been despised and rejected by you. Come, cousin, let us be friends! Forgive me if I have hurt you; I know you to be so charitable, so kind-hearted! Come, look in that glass, and remember how much handsomer you were in the days when you were kindly and good."

Emilie stamped her foot upon the floor with rage, and made an imperious sign to him to begone. Paul obeyed.

"How long is it since you have seen Commandant La Raison?" she asked Lise, abruptly.

"Five or six days," answered Lise, with perfect tranquility. "What matter? Let us put that aside, dear Emilie; I have not come to talk to you of him."

"You lie, you lie," cried Emilie, springing towards her, "You lie, infamous that you are! You see him every evening;—yes, every evening; for I know that he walks for hours in the street under your window. And I will swear, yes, I will swear, that he jumps over the wall into your garden, where you give him interviews. I have seen him, I tell you; I see him every day, every evening, at every hour throughout my sleepless nights, jumping over that accursed wall, and I hear you laugh and ridicule me! What! do you know how you have made me suffer, miserable hypocrite that you are! Ah, yes, you do know it? I saw you smile when you noticed how pale and thin I am, as you came into the room. I saw in your eyes that you rejoice because my beauty is gone. Listen to me! Twenty times and more have I been tempted to go and surprise and murder you, pair of wretches that you are! One night—it was the night before last—I set out to do it, and I got to the Rue de Sèvres, but then I fell down in a faint."

"Emilie," said Lise, trying hard to preserve her calmness, while her heart was beating fast, "you do not know what you are saying, and I pardon your madness. Neither do I know what you mean. I assure you that you are mistaken; my just pride forbids me to say more. You are mistaken. But once again, it is of my father, solely of him, that I have come to speak to you."

"Ah! and what is the old fool to me! Do I hate him? Does he even exist for me? Yes, it is I who have had him imprisoned; yes, it is I—do you hear?—I, who will send him to the scaffold. Why not? What do I care for God? Is there any such thing as justice? Have we not changed everything to be the masters ourselves? Very well, then I want—But what does it matter to you? Your grovelling heart would not understand me. You—you want to save your father. Take a pen; see, here is paper;—now, write."

Lise looked at her with the curiosity that is aroused by the sight of a strange animal. Was this Emilie? Was this creature a young girl, or even a woman? The frantic excitement of her companion, while it astonished her, aroused her critical observation, and thus served to enable Lise to preserve her calm demeanor.

"What would you have me write, Emilie? If it needs only a few lines of my writing to appease you—"

"To appease me? Ah, you know me well! write to save your father, and do not think about me. Write!—sit there; that will

do. I will dictate: 'Citizen, it is very true that I have done all in my power to entrap you. But I am not entirely corrupt; I can still be ashamed to deceive an honest and confiding man. Do not despise me altogether on learning the truth, which I now confess to you; I am unworthy to be your wife, I am unworthy to wed a man of honour.'

(To be Continued.)

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 2, 1886.

EFFORTS are being made to hold a monster bazaar in May next, to raise funds to liquidate the debts owing by the two city parishes. Already the ladies have held two meetings, and judging by the enthusiasm displayed by those present, there is every prospect of the undertaking becoming a grand success.

The quarterly criminal sitting of the Supreme Court opens here on Monday, and will be presided over by Sir James Prendergast, Knight Chief Justice. Among the cases for trial is the charge of libel against the publisher of an obscure weekly production in the shape of a newspaper called the *Advertiser*. The prosecutor is Sir Julius Vogel, and the alleged libel is contained in a leading article, and a cartoon on the Waimata Railway scandal depicting Sir Julius holding out his hand behind his back, as if to receive money. Mr. Travers will prosecute, and Mr. Rees of Gisborne is expected to defend. In the remaining cases the accused are charged with various kinds of offences. The principal ones are those against Te Whiti and Tito Kowaru and others, for forceable entry, and malicious injury to property, on the West Coast of the North Island. The defendants, it is understood, intend to maintain a sullen silence at the trial, so doubtless a plea of not guilty will be entered by the Judge and the evidence will then be heard. Te Whiti's friends are anxious that he should be defended by Council, but he, and the other prisoners follow his example, steadfastly refuses. Hopes are, however, entertained; but he will yet be persuaded to alter his mind, and it is stated that a solicitor has been instructed to be prepared to defend him at the last minute if necessary. There are also six cases against a family named Cook, the accused being the father, mother, and one daughter—two of the boys having already been convicted. They are charged with wholesale larceny, that is to say, a deliberate and systematic practice of shoplifting. The detective police office, shortly after the accused had been arrested, looked like a curiosity shop; the whole of the goods found in Cook senior's house, which are alleged to have been stolen, being displayed for the various tradesmen to recognise if possible. There are also, besides the Union Bank embezzlement case, two prisoners charged with burglary. They are "old hands," and if found guilty will doubtless receive well-merited punishment from his Honor's hands. I have referred to these two cases somewhat in anticipation of the result, but that is pardonable, as by the time this letter reaches your readers, the cases will have been tried.

Some little excitement has been caused in circles appertaining to law students by a rumour that the gentleman who set the general knowledge papers at the recent examination for admission to the bar was also coach to at least two of the candidates up to within six weeks of the examination. It is probable the judges will take some action, as the matter has been referred to in to-night's *Evening Press*. If the statement should turn out to be true, it is manifest that several of the candidates have suffered a gross injustice. Possibly something more of the matter will be heard of in a day or two.

Our Mayor (Mr. A. W. Brown) left in the s.s. *Wairarapa* on Friday for Sydney, to attend to the gathering there of civic dignitaries from all parts of Australasia, at the invitation of the Mayor of Sydney. Mr. Brown will be joined on his arrival by Councillor Benzoni of Thorndon ward, who is now in Sydney. It is expected there will be no end of "outings," during the festive period, when, no doubt, a liberal amount of soft soap will be exchanged by all present.

The Railway Department on Sunday last, initiated a new time table for the suburban trains on Sunday. It is much appreciated by both the city and country folk, as the hours of departure of the various trains are very convenient. The country residents can now attend evening service in the city, as the last train does not leave until twenty minutes to nine p.m.

There has been a bit of a flutter in commercial circles during the last fortnight; owing to certain circumstances connected with the bankruptcy of Charles Cheymol, a wine merchant in Wellington. The latest news has been Cheymol's arrest for forgery. It is stated that certain bonds deposited with his bankers, the Union Bank of Australia, had been altered in such a way as to defraud the Bank. The accused has been admitted to bail, and will be brought up at the Police Court on Wednesday next.

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The golden rose which the Pope sent to Queen Christina of Spain is a royal present. The gift is a rose bush, containing nine flowers of various sizes, fourteen buds, and about a hundred leaves, all of gold, perfectly imitating nature. The principal rose, which crowns the bush, opens with a screw to receive the balsam and musk, in conformity with an ancient custom. The stem issues from a silver gilt vase, in the cinque centos style, exquisitely chased; two little angels form the handles. In the centre of the vase is the effigy of St. Christina, and on the opposite side is a Latin inscription to the effect that Leo XIII. gave this golden rose to Maria Christina, mother of Alphonso XIII, King of Spain, in 1866. The pedestal of the vase bears, in raised letters, "Leo Papa XIII."

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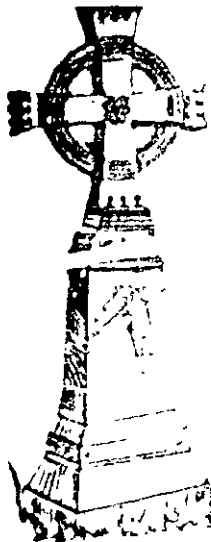
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PURBLIND STATESMEN AND INCONSISTENT HISTORIANS.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—In your last issue you very appropriately refer in one of your notes to the advice given by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Leveson-Gower to study Irish History. It is an undeniable fact, and deplorable, that men, professing to be statesmen, and impartial opponents of Home Rule, are in dense ignorance of the innumerable and deep-seated reasons for the discontent of the Irish people. Salisbury, in a boastful and arrogant fashion, talks of the "mandate" he has been armed with by the result of the late election, to prove, in the old way of dictating, what is good for the Irish, irrespective of their wishes or opinions. He forgets or overlooks the fact that Scotland, Wales, and the North of England, and, above all, Ireland, have unmistakably proclaimed that the system of governing Ireland must be changed. It may with certainty be affirmed that, leaving the voice of Ireland out of the question altogether, those portions of the United Kingdom are the very places where the highest intelligence for understanding and appreciating a political problem of such a nature exists; and where, as in the Midland and the Southern counties of England, the lately enfranchised electors are hopelessly ignorant on such questions, and degradedly prejudiced against everything Irish, made so by the self-interested pictures drawn by Tory leaders and others, who foresee in the settlement of the Irish question the opening up of a similar revolution on the social question of land tenure and aristocratic privileges in England. But public opinion will daily gather force in favour of conciliating measures, and this opinion will surely penetrate the minds of the masses who, when so suddenly presented with the proposal to reverse a mode of ruling Ireland predominant for centuries, refused to vote in favour of it. The agitation connected with the election will lead to controversy, discussion, and reflection, and when it is again brought before them, there will assuredly be another answer given—an answer so emphatic, that Home Rule or some similar concession will be granted to the Irish nation, which has so long, and so periodically stroven for its just rights. So much for short-sighted Salisbury! Froude, the noted historian, has written some astonishing and one-sided opinions about Ireland, and he is known as an ardent opponent of any change in the government of that country. He has lately written a book, "Oceana," full of crudities and puerilities, and Wakefield has set upon him with merciless severity, albeit deservedly. I would like to add my weight to the pressure of denunciation, and show how inconsistently such a man as Froude, whose reputation deceives people into erroneous beliefs, can write. The best part of "Oceana" is his remarks upon the Cape Colony. In this portion of the book he displays a right knowledge of government, while if he had applied it to Ireland, would have modified his strictures upon that unfortunate country, and would have made him an advocate of a mode of treatment which he so strongly recommends for the Cape. I quote exactly his words, and if everyone will but substitute "Ireland" for "South Africa" he will see the aptness of the title. I unhesitatingly give him of an "inconsistent historian." He thus writes: "It is, of course, certain that if we choose, and if we act with conscientious resolution, we can govern South Africa as we govern India, we can have a native policy of our own, and distribute equal justice to white men and black under our own magistrates, responsible only to English opinion. Under such a rule the country might be peaceable and fairly prosperous. It is equally certain that if South Africa is to rule itself under a constitutional system, we must cease to impose English views of what is expedient on a people unwilling to act upon them. We cannot force them at once to govern themselves and to govern in the way which we ourselves desire. You can take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink; and attempts to combine contradictory methods will lead in the future, as they have done in the past, to confusion and failure." His first suggestion is what Salisbury designs to do with Ireland, and his last paragraph is justly confirmatory of what has ruined Ireland, making her justly discontented. Froude's authority should now be sensibly weakened.—I am, etc

A SCOTCHMAN AND A PROTESTANT.

Oamaru, 4th October.

PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Having read over your article on Protection, I admit there is a great difficulty, once the principle is adopted, in knowing where to stop. A system of bonuses would perhaps be better, as they could be discontinued when the industry was once started. Competition may then be safely trusted to reduce the price to its lowest rate and improve the quality to its highest pitch. What is required is an accurate knowledge of the capabilities of the country, and a Government strong enough not to be coerced into protecting industries which the country is not suited to produce to advantage. With regard to the agriculturist, the establishment of suitable industries amongst us, and the consequent increase of population (that is, of consumers of the produce of the agriculturist, would be, in effect, the best possible form of protection for him. In the consideration of this question we must always bear in mind that if the general body pay a slightly higher rate for an article of native manufacture the money, at the worst, remains amongst us, and is bound to benefit us again in some shape, instead of being sent away to support people at a distance. Well ordered charity begins at home.

Blacks, October 4, 1886.

C.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 4, 1886.

FATHER GINATTY is publishing the Magdalen subscription lists in the newspapers, a course which will probably bring in more subscriptions. It is a good list, and being for such a good cause it ought to be considerably augmented. New Zealand, I mean of course Catholic New Zealand, will surely understand that such a piece of unprecedented good fortune as the arrival here of a contingent of nuns of the Order of the Good Shepherd, who would be signalled by unprecedented efforts to keep them here at their great work.

The Midland Railway has got into the junketing stage. The returned delegate is to be banqueted and made much of, as he deserves, for his success is generally regarded as phenomenal. The banquet will be a great affair.

Between this railway and the exhibition of colonial timbers now being projected, as the last cable news informs us, in London, there is a slight connection more than meets the eye. The colonial timbers, I have heard from a returned visitor, were very much admired and enquired for at the Exhibition. The fact particularly struck many of those who have taken up the railway, especially the circumstance that one gentleman on seeing a particular kind of handsomely grained wood (the name of which I have just now forgotten) ordered £100 worth forthwith. The company will have upon their concessions much Rimu timber, valuable for furniture. I hear that it is not unlikely they may take steps to have a consignment properly seasoned and placed in the London market. The projected exhibition of colonial timbers will do something to develop that idea. That is the connection I spoke of.

I see a reference in a local paper to a possibility of Mr. Twopenny of your city being sent Home with a reinforcement of exhibits in case the exhibition is given another lease of life. I have not heard, however, that Sir Julius Von Hast proposes to return in that event. Sir Julius only had a year's grace from the authorities of Canterbury College. The honours conferred upon the veteran geologist and museum director are much appreciated here and his powers in getting treasures for his beloved museum is greatly esteemed at headquarters. It would not surprise me to learn that his leave will be extended. Knighthood has brought the good doctor very much before the public mind here of late. Everyone is talking of his West Coast explorations of the early days, when Hochstetter so emphatically gave him a scientific character, gossiping about his introductions to royalty, and wondering they never heard him tell that story of how he fished Prince Albert out of the Rhine when they were boys together "paddling in that burn."

Young Mr. Andrew of Sydenham, who was so fortunate as to get that commission in the Imperial Army, has applied to be exchanged into some regiment serving in India. He has probably discovered Her Majesty's line cannot live on their pay on Home service with any degree of comfort. If his application is not granted, it will be hard. It will mean, in fact, that these marks of imperial favour are only for the sons of the rich.

Our laws present us sometimes with queer contrasts. Not many weeks ago an unfortunate fellow was sent to prison for six weeks for catching trout in the Avon out of season. Yesterday one of the magistrates of acclimatisation at Ashburton, published a letter in which *inter alia*, he mentioned that amongst a great variety of poaching offences in his district, one individual was prominent by his feat of spearing hundreds of trout illegally for feeding his pigs upon. Now, why is the minnow sent to prison, leaving a starving struggling family to take care of itself, while this triton, who is well enough off to keep pigs on a large scale, goes scot free? Somebody must know all about him, yet he escapes. This interesting little fact has come out in consequence of a quarrel between the Acclimatisation Societies. If they would quarrel a little more, perhaps they might succeed in shaking the game laws.

Christchurch is excited about the great poisoning case, which is to be tried here next week, beginning about Monday next: It will be the greatest *cause celebre* of our annals.

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

Mr. Walter Besant, in the *Contemporary Review*, tells us "that the Education Act from which so much was expected in the Mother Country, is a failure, and that it is now perceived it can never achieve the result anticipated from it. A very small percentage of all the children who pass through the schools are educated at all, and what little they have acquired, is speedily for often when they turn out into the world at 13 years of age. 'Continuation schools,' like those established in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, must, it is urged, be instituted in England, so that the pupils may receive that technical education without which the Mother Country cannot calculate upon maintaining her place at the head of the industrial nations of the world."

The history of John Lannon of Alexandria, Va., who recently died, is worth repeating. He left Ireland with his mother when a child, and early had to work for a living. He got a place in the store of Joseph Broders, who, when the Federal troops occupied Alexandria in 1861, ran away, leaving young Lannon, then 16 years old, in charge. Broders hoped that the boy would sell the goods in stock and make an honest return of the proceeds; he was therefore much surprised when he returned at the end of three years to find that John had increased the business, had on hand a larger stock of goods than when Broders ran away, and had made 6000 dols., which he had in bank. The merchant gave young Lannon half of the money and took him into partnership, and before he died John had accumulated 100,000 dols., built the Opera House at Alexandria, and the largest wharf there, and was one of the most respected citizens of the town.

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10s. Open Face, £5 10s.
- £1 15s—The Wonderful Sterling Silver Defiance Hunter, worth £3
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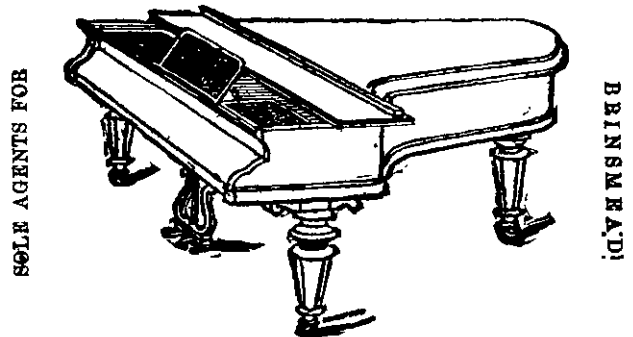
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News in Brief.

An anarchist plot to set fire to the timber yards and public buildings of Vienna has been frustrated by the authorities, and a quantity of dynamite has been seized.

Queensland is up in arms against the Chinese.

Dr. K. I. O'Doherty, ex-M.P. for Meath, the well-known Queensland medico, arrived in Sydney by the steamer Cintra on Monday, September 27.

Father O'Farrell and other members of the Redemptorist Order are at present engaged conducting a mission in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne.

Disappointed miners continue to arrive at Port Darwin from the Kimberley goldfields.

A crushing from Shaw's reef, Maryborough, Victoria, yielded over 10 ounces of gold to the ton.

Reported discoveries of gold in Natal have caused great excitement in the colony, but no positive confirmation has been received.

The Pope is reported to be engaged in the preparation of an Encyclical Letter, which it is believed, will refer to Socialism.

During the month of August the violent deaths in Sydney included four murders, two manslaughters, and six suicides.

The shipment of fruit from Australia is highly spoken of by the Prince of Wales. The whole cargo has arrived in splendid condition, except the passion fruit.

According to the latest intelligence the inhabitants in China number 390 millions, of whom some 483,403 are Catholics, who possess throughout the Empire 2,430 churches and chapels.

Eighty-six years ago Parnell's great grandfather was dismissed from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer for opposing the Irish union with England.

The *Standard* takes a pessimistic view of the future probabilities of the wool market. Prices, it predicts, have now reached their maximum limit, and it anticipates that a reduction will shortly take place.

The *Saturday Review* comments cynically upon the impudence of the continued occupation of the New Hebrides by the French.

The constant jubilation of the Paris Press, which asserts that France now possesses the most powerful army in France, is exciting considerable notice.

The capital value of land, with improvements, plant, and stock in Australia is said to reach the enormous figure of £359,000,000.

Efforts are being made by the French and Russian Governments to compel Great Britain to evacuate Egypt.

Old Peter Campbell, the bush missionary who got into many a bad scrape, in and out of gaol, has been killed on the St. Kilda railway, near Melbourne.

Germany has refused to co-operate with France and Russia in demanding that the British shall evacuate Egypt.

The value of the horses, cattle, and sheep in the various Australian colonies is estimated at £78,194,871.

In the Austrian Reichsrath, Comte de Taaffe, President of the Council of Ministers, stated that there was no ground to apprehend any loosening of the close and trustful relations now existing between Austria and Germany.

An inquest was held lately at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on a child who had been suffocated in bed by a cat lying upon her face.

Intelligence is to hand from the Soudan that the friendly Arabs have captured the rebel position at Tamai. They killed 200 rebels in the fighting which took place.

Mr. Hawkins's tender of £950 has been accepted for the erection of the proposed memorial statue of Captain Cook in Cooktown, Queensland.

M. de Freycinet, the Premier, has announced that the difficulty between France and Madagascar is on the point of being settled.

News has been received that a force of 3000 Shans have burned and looted the town of Kwen Hapa. Strong reinforcements from Mandalay succeeded in driving the rebels to the hills.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt lately at Kilsyth, about 13 miles from Glasgow.

Mr. Norton, the delegate of the Trades and Labour Council of N.S.W., in an interview with a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, deprecated emigration to Australia until protection was adopted, and condemned Imperial Federation.

It is stated that the *Evening Bell* (Auckland) has changed hands at £6,027. The name of Mr. Seymour George has been mentioned as purchaser.

An outbreak of cholera has occurred in Rome and some mortality has already been caused.

A dispute has arisen between the English and French fishermen at Ramsgate, and several serious affrays have occurred, necessitating the intervention of the police.

Serious riots have occurred at Nagasaki between Japanese and Chinese, many being killed or wounded on either side.

The warmth of a reception which has been accorded to a French Admiral by the Sultan is at present the subject of much comment.

Some jealousy is manifested at St. Petersburg concerning the studied attention paid to the new Chinese Minister at Berlin, which city he visited before proceeding to the Russian capital.

It is stated that 350 recidivists will embark for New Caledonia on October 31.

Unsatisfactory rumours are current in Paris respecting the health of President Grévy, who is now in his 80th year.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who has for some time been travelling on the Continent, has now arrived in Vienna.

The Parnellite Press ridicule the reported scheme of provincial government for Ireland.

A slight spurt has taken place in the hop market, and choice qualities are in better demand at the maximum price of five guineas.

"Captain Moonlight" and two of his accomplices have been arrested in Boherbuie, County Cork.

A travelling photographer has been fined 2s at Napier, for taking a picture on Sunday.

A beautiful fish, pronounced by experts to be a Californian salmon, has been caught in Inglis' Bay, Kaikoura.

GREYMOUTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 28, 1886.

THE services of an excellent officer and worthy citizen have been at length recognised by the authorities, and Sergeant Moller, of Hokitika has been promoted to the rank of first-class sergeant. The unanimous wish of his numerous friends is that he may long live to enjoy his promotion.

The Rev. Father Walsh, of Kumara, whose health has been failing for a long time past, has left the West Coast, on a visit to the Old Country in order to regain, if that is possible, his former vigour.

The Rev. Father Brown, also of Kumara, has been transferred to Timaru. Before their departure, both these rev. gentlemen were the recipients of very affectionate farewell addresses, and very substantial testimonials from their parishioners.

The charge of the Kumara parish has been committed to the Rev. Father McManus. On the 18th inst., the Koranui took away the Rev. Father Martin, of Hokitika, who has long been a martyr to rheumatism, and who has departed for Sydney to try the effect of a more genial climate on his malady.

No man in Greymouth has displayed more energy or has given more time and attention to remedy the mistake committed by former members of the Borough Council in not providing a suitable recreation ground for the citizens than has Councillor Sheedy. In the Council and out of it he has constantly and forcibly advocated the necessity that exists for a recreation ground, and had his fellow councillors lent him reasonable assistance his object in this direction would have been long ago attained. There is hardly any accounting for the culpable negligence of our public men in this matter. For instance, at the last meeting of the Borough Council, Cr. Sheedy, having evidently directed the Mayor's attention to the subject on a previous occasion, asked him to explain the action he had taken to acquire a piece of ground commonly known as Wolfe's Paddock, for a recreation ground, and to the intense surprise and disgust of the questioner, the Mayor replied that the land had become the property of a private company, and thus an excellent chance of securing what is so very essential has been lost, and Mr. Sheedy's efforts have in a manner been so far thwarted. But he is not the man to let the question drop, and no doubt success will finally crown his efforts.

I learn that the Defence Minister has refused to contribute anything towards the cost of holding a review of the West Coast Volunteers at Greymouth on the 9th of November next, although the amount asked for does not exceed four shillings per head. Formerly no objection was raised to this modest request, but for some reason unknown, the West Coasters appear to have fallen into disfavour with the Government. Whilst assistance is refused our men, it is readily given for similar purposes in other districts of the Colony. It cannot for a moment be denied that field exercise by several companies together is not only advantageous, but even indispensable to the thorough training of Volunteers, and, moreover, the value of that spirit of emulation among the several companies which such meetings would incite cannot be over-estimated.

It is reported, too, that the services of the Brunner Rifle Volunteers have not been accepted. This is the more inexplicable when one reads, at the same time, that the services—whatever that means—of a cadet corps at Kaiapoi have been deemed worthy of recognition.

The Greymouth sub-lessees have formed what they style "a Protection Association."

At a meeting of the Westland Law Society held in the Supreme Court Library, Hokitika, on Monday, the 13th inst., Mr. Guinness moved that sittings of the Supreme Court be held henceforth in Greymouth, as well as in Hokitika. The motion was, however, lost by the casting vote of the chairman. The mover of this resolution must have been well aware of the opposition it would meet with from the Hokitika lawyers, whose voting power was equal to that of Greymouth, with the advantage of the casting vote, and I think if he meant business he ought to have let the subject alone until he could count on assistance from either Reefton or Westport. Of course, Hokitika generally is indignant at such an attempt, but Hokitika loses sight of the fact that Greymouth is the most central town on the Coast, and that the business done there exceeds that done in all the other West Coast towns put together, so that the day must come sooner or later when Supreme Court sittings must be held in Greymouth, and when it will be made the official, as it is now the commercial, capital of Westland.

The ingenious devices sometimes resorted to by madmen, for those who attempt to take their own lives must be classed as such, almost strikes one with wonder and amazement. A shoemaker, named Walker, who resided in Maori Creek, having resolved on suicide, left the beaten tracks of strychnine, prussic acid, rough-on-rats, *et hoc genus omne*, and struck out in a direction hitherto entirely unexplored. Placing a charge of dynamite in a delf jar underneath a chair, he seated himself thereon and fired the charge. The force of the explosion took effect in a downward direction, and did not cause immediate death, but his legs were horribly lacerated by the fragments of delf and presented a most appalling sight. Finding the dynamite scheme a failure, he crawled to his bed, seized a knife previously deposited there, and with it gashed his throat, and also inflicted several deep wounds on his breast. In

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The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway Station; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

LISTEN TO YOUR WIFE.

The Manchester *Guardian*, June 8, 1883, says: At one of the "Windows"

Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group.

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

Paralysed!!! 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"

(A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured) 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

I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any support.

Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKBURN.

Manchester (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1883.

Two years later am perfectly well.

PROSECUTE THE SWINDLERS!!!

If when you call for American Hop Bitters (see green twig of Hops on the white label and Dr. Soble's name blown in the bottle), the vendor hands out anything but American Hop Bitters, refuse it, and shun that vendor as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for anything else indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and we will pay you liberally for the conviction.

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THE DUNEDIN SOUTHERN HORSE
REPOSITORY

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CENTRAL AUCTION MART,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH
(Late Gow's Carriage Factory).

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TO
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MORRISON AND MITCHELL beg to intimate that they will hold their Sale for Horses, &c., the same day as for Dairy Cows, Poultry, &c., viz., every Friday, commencing with the Cows at 1 o'clock, and the Horses at 2 o'clock, consignments to which are respectfully solicited.

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Established 1871.

J. JAMISON & CO., Merchant Tailors and Outfitters, 178 Princes Street, do not Compete with

CHEAP JOHN Shop or Factory Prices, which mean Starvation Wages, Inferior Material and Workmanship; but

THEY offer a substantial Article at a Fair Price, that will stand on its own merits.

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SEEDS for the Farm and Station. Perennial and Ryegrass Seed, imported and local grown.

COCKSFOOT, ITALIAN RYEGRASS, AND TIMOTHY.

CLOVERS—White Alsike, Cowgrass, Red and Trefol.

TURNIPS—Rape, and all Seasonable Seeds of best quality.

MANURES—Superphosphates, Bonedust, Maldon and Chesterfield Island Guano.

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Dunedin.

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(Between Frederick and Albany Streets).

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Our **SODAWATER** is without doubt the best made in the Province.

Our **GINGER ALE** and **LEMONADE** possesses a rich bouquet which is equal to the imported.

We may also draw your attention to the **GINGER WINE**, which will surely command a great name for itself. Customers will do well to ask for our Brand.

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DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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There are also added New and Extensive Stables, also built in Brick, with Loose Boxes—second to none in the District.

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Corner

HANOVER AND LEITH STREETS,
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JOHN DWYER - Proprietor.
(Late of Keast and McCarthy's.)

This Hotel having undergone a thorough renovation, the proprietor is prepared to afford First-class Accommodation to Visitors and Boarders. Being centrally situated, it is within easy reach of the Railway Station, Steamers' Wharf, and Government Offices.

Private apartments for families. None but the best brands of Liquor kept in stock.

Persons called in time for early trains.

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MORAY PLACE.

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English and German Flower Seeds in great variety.

Pot Plants of every description.



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FOR LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI AND MANUKAU—ROTORUA, s.s., on Tuesday, October 19. Passengers 4 p.m. from wharf.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, AND AUCKLAND—TE ANAU, s.s., on Wednesday, 18th October. Passengers, 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF and HOBART—ROTOMAHANA s.s., on Thursday, October 21. Passengers by 3.43 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA TIMARU, LYTELTON, AND WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s.s., early.

FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND.—ARAWATA, s.s., on 17th October 1886.

FOR TONGA, SAMOA AND TAHITI—JANET NICOLL, s.s., leaves Auckland about October. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

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Special Cargo and Passenger Service.

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FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTELTON WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—MAHINAPUA s.s., on Friday, October 22. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Wellington, and Nelson—**MAWHERA, October 20.**

FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA. OHAU October 19.

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

this state he was found and conveyed to the Grey River hospital, where he soon expired.—Another suicide is reported from Brunnerton. A miner named Treasure walked deliberately into the river at the back of his cottage, and immediately disappeared. Although diligent search has been made, the body has not yet been recovered. Both Walker and Treasure are said to have been very hard-working, inoffensive men, widely known and highly esteemed. (I have heard that Walker, who belonged to the Established Church, never was known to refuse a subscription to any charitable object.) Unfortunately for themselves, they at times indulged too freely in drink, and to this failing is due the sad termination of their lives.

A young lady named Taylor, residing near Lake Brunner, lost her life suddenly this week. She left her parents' house to search for cattle, and not returning at a reasonable hour, a search was instituted, with the result that her body was discovered in a creek. From the evidence given at the inquest, it appears she attempted to cross a stream which was in flood at the time, and getting swept off the ford, she was unable to regain it, and was drowned.

Yet another fatal accident to record. A man named Davis, supposed to be but a short time in the Colony, fell off the wharf on Monday night, the 27th inst., and was drowned. His body was found this morning lying on the shingle close to the river in front of Hungerford and McKay's work shop.

Two more accidents, both of which nearly proved fatal, took place lately close to Brunnerton, the one to Mr. Fraser, the other to a youth named Thos. O'Brien. Fraser was piloting a raft down the river when, at the Falls above Brunnerton, the raft got submerged and Fraser was swept into the current. Were it not for the prompt action of Mr. C. Curtis, who noticed the mishap and sprang boldly into the river to the rescue of Fraser, whom he brought safely to land, there would be one more added to the long list of fatal accidents during the past few days.—The youth O'Brien was driving a dray along the public road, when, in some unaccountable way, he fell from his seat and one of the wheels passed over his thigh. Fortunately, with the exception of a severe crushing, he sustained no injury, and he is now fast recovering.

Owing to the serious damage caused to coal through breakage after it leaves the mine, damage estimated at an average of one shilling per ton, the Greymouth Harbour Board offered a premium, some time ago, for the best invention for preventing the loss referred to. Mr. Brinble, a local tinsmith has succeeded, inventing what is probably the best coal shoot yet seen or devised in the Colony. It not only reduces the breakage to a minimum, but also trims the coals. The invention consists of a square shaped hopper suspended by chains to any convenient place over the vessel's hold. At the bottom of the hopper, is a short, round shoot, and the main shoot is attached to this in such a way that it can be turned round in any direction and at any angle. The body of the shoot is constructed on the telescopic principle, and is capable of being lengthened or shortened at pleasure in a few seconds. The extreme end of the shoot has a fan-shaped contrivance for spreading the coals in the hold. Coals can be run into the body of the shoot from any species of railway-truck, cart, or other receptacle, either from a side of a wharf, stait, or a coal hopper lifted and suspended over the vessel's hold. The coals passing down the hopper glide into the shoot, which delivers them wherever required. The discharge of coals can be directed to any part of the ship, and by a slight alteration to the end of the shoot, it can be applied to fill bunkers in almost any part of the vessel. Such an invention is of great importance to a coal producing district, and it is claimed for it that a saving of nearly a shilling per ton will be effected by its use.

Mr. Martin Kennedy, proprietor of the Brunner Coal Mine, has been absent in Sydney some weeks, for the purpose of procuring additional steamers for his coal trade. A good article requires no puffing, and will force itself into prominence through its own inherent values.

The Mayor read a letter from the Under-Secretary for the Colony, at the last meeting of the Borough Council. The letter stated that in order to mark the general appreciation entertained for the efforts of the Prince of Wales (not of whales—Captain Jackson Barry claims that proud distinction) in his connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, it was proposed to present him with a testimonial, and concluded by asking the Mayor to put the matter before the public, with a view to co-operation. The amount of a subscription must not exceed two guineas.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Dublin, August 26.

RUFFIANISM continues to ride rampant in Belfast. It is a spectacle surely for the civilised world to behold the state into which that hapless city is brought by the connivance of the Government. The Orangemen have clearly proved to Lord Randolph Churchill that he might count upon their chivalry. He asked them to charge with all their chivalry, it will be remembered, and they continue to do so; this week it is down upon an excursion of school girls they charge; the next, an aged Papist is captured, tarred, and kicked to within an inch of the grave. For thirty-three years a Catholic, named Johnston, worked among Mayor Harland's Orange pets; he must have been rather inoffensive, one may presume, when his Orange fellow-workers allowed him to reach the years of 60! However, he was seized last week, knocked down, and kicked, and then held, while cans of hot tar were poured over his head and body. The Thug newspapers of Ulster comfort the unhappy man with the reflection of how "foolish he must have been to go amongst Protestants while their blood was up." Practically the rioters are masters of the situation in Belfast. They dictate their terms to the executive, which, like that ancient musician in the tune the old cow died with, asks time to "consider," and having considered, gracefully yields. The melody I allude to is a well-known one in the North:

"There was an old man and he had an old cow,
And he had nothing to give her;
He took down his fiddle and played her a tune,
Consider, good cow, consider!
'Tis no time of year for the grass to grow,
Consider, good cow, consider!"

We are full of the conviction that the colonial visitors went away from Dublin as fervent Home Rulers as we could desire. The town was quite animated during their stay, which, short as it was, made some of these strangers with the badges on their breasts, almost familiar figures in our eyes. One day, returning from some sight-seeing in the direction of Kilmainham, a member of our reception committee observed in passing Thomas street, that the spot was sacred and dear to the Irish people, because of Robert Emmet; at the execution wall he uncovered his head, whereupon the strangers did the same, and a few of the loyal minority who were present turned up their eyes in righteous deprecation of such conduct. But *apropos* of Home Rule and of our brethren abroad, surely it were almost worth while to suffer in order to receive the friendly hand, and the ringing words of sympathy, hope, and approval, that have reached us from you all underneath the Southern Cross. Oh, be sure that Ireland is grateful for this, that the moral help given us now will not be forgotten!

The series of Royal Commissions proposed by the Tories for the cure of Ireland are looked upon as a sort of huge grim joke. From one end of the land to the other, the eviction campaign is opening; house-wrecking and heart-breaking sheriff parties patrol the mountains, and glens, and lonesome country roads, hunting out the people from their homes, and trying to collect impossible rents—the rents which Sir James Caird, in the London *Times*, declared to be absolutely irrecoverable. Mr. Parnell's demand for the stoppage of evictions, nobly as it was made, received the response we were prepared for. Once more the Grand Old Man touched a keen chord in the Celtic breast when he pleaded guilty to being the leader of the Nationalist party, adding the words: "But I am delighted at being either the leader or follower in any movement which is intended to soothe the people of Ireland, and realise their hopes."

The Marquis of Salisbury thinks the "ordinary law" will do for us at present. It ought, considering that from the petty sessions to the Court of Appeal he holds it in the hollow of his hand. An ignorant, brutal, and prejudiced magistracy, corrupt sheriffs, packed juries, partisan, intolerant and intolerable judges—this is the machinery of "ordinary law" in Ireland, and it ought to suffice, one would think, even for Lord Salisbury. But we will see what we'll see further on.

The evictions at Woodford read like the notes of a regular campaign. The people tried to impede the body of police and military by every means in their power. Three bridges leading to the doomed district were destroyed; the houses were barricaded, in some instances stone walls were built inside the doors; the bailiffs were assailed with lime-water, hot-water, and stones from the windows. It would pay the rent ten times over what these colossal evicting parties cost. Then at last, when the field is fought and won, it is rather judicious to behold 100 soldiers, with drawn swords, burst into a hut which contains, perhaps, only a bed-ridden old man or woman, and a half-frantic mother or father, who, with a ring of little, nigh naked children, have protracted the siege. In one case the police were so disgusted by the landlord's cruelty to a poor old man, named Bruder, they collected his rent (£16 10s). However, there were £17 more due for expenses, and "his honour" held out for that also. Poor Bruder went the way of the rest—to the workhouse. Amongst the rack-renters in Ireland of to-day three most noble marquises stand out in lurid light—Ely, Sligo, and Clanrickarde. The latter, however, bears off the palm. His wealth is something marvellous. From Galway alone he draws over £40,000 a year; in return for which it is said he has sworn to ruin the two towns Portumna and Loughrea. He was never known in his life to do one kind or generous act. No man speaks a good word of him, or has cause to speak it. They say even the worst of landlords in the West is indignant at comparison with him. At the present moment, two hundred honest men's homes are by him doomed to destruction.

R. K.

Kidney complaint, one of the most common and yet most neglected diseases of this country, can be readily cured by the use of Hop Bitters. Be sure and get American Co.'s make. See

An extraordinary scene was witnessed at Cardiff on Monday July 26th, when a large body of workmen armed with battering rams attacked a toll-gate erected upon a bridge, hitherto free, approaching the docks. The gates were thrown into the river amid loud cheering. The mob then attacked and destroyed the collector's hut, the collector escaping with his cashbox. A policeman was struck by a stone on face and sustained a nasty wound. A number of police were present, but were powerless to prevent the mischief. The toll which was a penny per head, was imposed by the Taff Vale Railway Company.

London, Aug. 16.—A *Cable News* reporter visited Knock on Sunday. The town was crowded with 6,000 pilgrims from all parts of the world, many of whom camped out in the surrounding country, but the majority passed the night within the chapel precincts, praying and seeking Archdeacon Cavanagh's blessing, and applying for holy water, cement, and other mementoes of the famous shrine. In the middle of the night a blind Welsh pilgrim, named Mitchell, screamed out, "Blessed be God. I can see." The excitement and awe were redoubled and prayers and joyous cries were heard throughout the night. Mitchell maintains his sight, although it is credibly averred that he has been stone blind for years. Several pilgrims saw visions, and other cures are reported. Sunday was devoted to processions and devotional exercises. The visitors included Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. McCormack, Miss Green, and Mr. Considine of New York, and many people from the colonies,

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E. O'CONNOR.

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.

WHITAKER BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC DEPOT, WELLINGTON.

NEW LIST:

- Life of Father Tom Burke, by W. J. Fitzpatrick, F.S.A., 2 vols., 35s.
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The Following of Christ, translated from the Latin, 1556, 4s.
Life of Thomas Grant, First Bishop of Southwark, by K. O'Meara, 8s 6d.
Library of St. Francis de Sales—The Catholic Controversy, 6s 6d.
Corbett's List of Abbeys, Priors, Convents, Hospitals, etc., Confiscated by the Protestant Sovereigns and Parliaments, 1s 6d.
Reflection and Prayers for Holy Communion, 2 vols., 10s.
The War of Anti-Christ with the Church and Christian Civilisation, by Monsignor Dillon, 6s.
The Virgin Mother of Good Council, by Monseigneur Dillon, 6s.
Life and Letters of St. Francis Xavier, by H. J. Coleridge, 2 vols., 11s 6d.
European Civilisation, Protestantism and Catholicity Compared, by Rev. J. Balmes, 11s 6d, net.
The Child, by Monseigneur Dupanloup, 3s.
The Catholic Children's Illustrated Magazine, commencing vol I. (1879) to vol 7 (1885), each 4s.
God our Father, 3s 6d. The Happiness of Heaven, 4s.
Works by the Rev. Michael Muller—
Devotions to the Holy Rosary, 5s. Grace and the Sacraments, 7s. Parental, Ecclesiastical, and Civil Authority, 7s. Prayer, the Key of Salvation, 7s. The Church and Her Enemies, 7s. The Greatest and First Commandment, 8s. The Prodigal Son, 7s. The Explanation of the Commandments, 7s. Sacramentals, Prayer, etc., 7s. The Blessed Eucharist, our Greatest Treasure, 5s. The Apostles' Creed, 7s. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, 8s. The Purgatorial Consoler, 2s 3d. The Holy Eucharist and Penance, 7s. Public School Education, 6s.
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- (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 Cosmi, &c., and will consist of about 1000 pages, bound in Maroon Morocco.

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

ELECTION FOR DUNEDIN CENTRAL.

TO THE ELECTORS.

GENTLEMEN,—I was to-day nominated as a Candidate for the vacancy in this district, caused by the death of the late Mr. Bradshaw. I therefore solicit your votes on Tuesday next at the Garrison Hall, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

I am in favour of Free-trade, as I do not desire the manufacturers to have it all their own way. If we do the result would be that we should have to pay a much higher price for a very inferior article, and wages would be lower than they are now.

I should like to see small farmers with a little means induced to come here to settle upon our lands, and I shall, if elected, do all in my power to encourage such people to come.

I shall, if elected, do my best to have the Otago Central Railway constructed to Ida Bura in the Upper Taieri Plains, being a further distance of 60 miles from Sutton Creek. I shall also ask the Government to proceed with the construction of the new Passenger Railway Station at Dunedin, the foundations of which were laid some time ago. I shall also ask a grant of £160,000 a year for the purpose of carrying on these two works until they are finished. I am confident that by these being proceeded with at once ample work will be provided for the unemployed, and the present distress in a great measure be relieved.

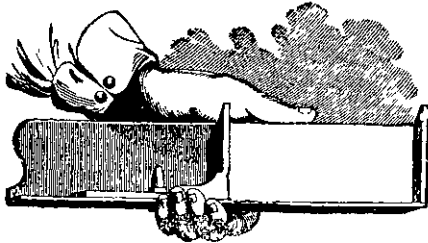
I am, gentlemen,

Yours, etc.,

CHAS. R. CHAPMAN.

Dunedin, October 13, 1886.

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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.

CERTIFIED Male TEACHER wanted for a Catholic School. Apply to the Editor of the N.Z. TABLET.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR Canvasser and Collector, MR. J. D. POPE, will visit the Goldfields 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.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 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.

A HAZY VIEW.



THE latest deliverance on Protection, the subject that is now occupying so great a share of public attention—more especially in connection with the Central election in Dunedin—is that reported to have been made by the Hon. Mr. BALLANCE, speaking the other night at Masterton. Mr. BALLANCE, if reported aright, reduces the question to a very simple matter, and one that should enable even the merest tyro to form a just conclusion without much difficulty. The question, he says, lies entirely between the manufacturers and importers, and it is for them to decide it. The chief objection, nevertheless, brought against Protection is that its results must be to enrich a small class of the community at the expense of the great majority, and one of the first duties of a Minister pledging himself to support a Protective tariff, as Mr. BALLANCE has done, might well be to prove to the public that such a charge was false, rather than to speak so as to confirm that charge. But the question, in fact,—whatever may be the case concerning the benefits to be gained—is not confined to any two particular sections of the community, being, on the contrary, of very general interest—and that it is felt to be so is plainly proved if only by the manner in which the contest in Dunedin is being watched and commented on by the Press of the Colony. What is at stake is the advancement or stagnation of the country as a whole, in comparison with which the interests of any particular class, however important they may otherwise be, seem utterly insignificant. There is not much, meantime, to encourage in an utterance whose drift is to show us that one, at least, of those gentlemen in whose hands the fortunes of the Colony are placed has made up his mind on a vital subject evidently without carefully examining it, and more as a matter of arbitrary choice, or, perhaps, of private influences, than anything else. If Protection can be shown to be a mere question between importers and manufacturers, the question is evidently decided already, and in full accordance with the objections brought against the system. Mr. BALLANCE, while professing himself a Protectionist, supports the strongest argument of the Freetrader.

A DOUBTFUL PROPOSAL.

THAT proposal of the Government, enounced by Mr. BALLANCE, for the expropriation of private estates near towns, has so much to recommend it that it promises to be a step in the right direction of settlement by the aid of the State. It seems, however, to be simply the adoption of the plans recently advocated by Sir GEORGE GREY, and which did not appear to recommend themselves by any particular need or wisdom. There is abundant land in the country available

for settlement on much easier terms than those that must necessarily attend on the purchase of high-priced blocks, at 10 per cent. above the Property-Tax valuation. And we hold, besides, that an attempt to interfere with the rights of private property before the absolute necessity for such a measure becomes apparent will be particularly ill-judged and doubtful. The proceeding, in fact, may be looked upon as a beginning made at the wrong end, and seems more of an undertaking adopted with some ulterior view—a matter always possible to a Ministry containing such apostles of speculative progress and experimental philosophy as Sir ROBERT STOUT and the Hon. Mr. BALLANCE, than of a genuine undertaking for the simple and immediate welfare of the community at large. Of an undertaking on the part of the State for the settlement of the lands, and the provision by it of such funds as are necessary for that object, nevertheless, we heartily approve. Mr. MACANDREW, in his proposals to that effect, has had our hearty support, and we should be much more confident at seeing the Ministry follow his lead in this matter than we can feel when we see them call up from oblivion—to which, indeed, certain of themselves also had condemned them—the proposals of Sir GEORGE GREY.

It is evident that nothing would have delighted the anti-Irish Press more than the predominance of a dynamite section at Chicago. Indeed, had the Convention unanimously expressed itself in favour of that combustible, the cup of their joy would have been full, and we may reasonably suspect that they would even consent without much scruple to see a few buildings in London destroyed just to give point to their arguments.—What, after all, would be a score or two of common lives, when set against the interests of an aristocracy?

THE resolution of the Tory Government not to interfere with the National League created some surprise in Ireland—since they went out of office last year denouncing vengeance against it, and their first act on returning to power was expected to be an attempt at fulfilling their threats. We may be convinced that liking or forgiveness does not lie at the bottom of their moderation, but we shall probably not have to wait long to learn their true reasons. In Ireland the explanation was in part that the ordinary law could afford all the means of cruelty and oppression, if it were properly handled, without resorting to special legislation.

ONE of the principal reasons why the Irish tenants are not at present able to satisfy the claims of the extortionist landlords is the great fall which has taken place in the price of butter, an article much depended on for the production of rents. The usurers, nevertheless, will make no allowance, and would exact their pound of flesh off the very bones of a skeleton.—But we wish they may get it.

OUR great distance from Australia (says *United Ireland*) naturally, but unfortunately, prevents a timely appreciation of the great services which that great colony is rendering the Irish National cause. Few English readers, and not many more Irish ones, we venture to say, have any adequate notion of the earnestness and enthusiasm with which Mr. Gladstone's proposals were endorsed by the people of New South Wales—and not alone by the people, but by the leading members of the Government—by every man, in fact, who from his experience in public life is qualified to pronounce an opinion on the benefit or otherwise to a people of the principle of Home Rule in the administration of the affairs of a nation. Our Australian exchanges give us some notion of what our antipodes have done on the subject.

It is announced that the Native Minister has made arrangements for the sitting of a Native Land Court, under the presidency of Judge Wilson on the West Coast. The object of the Court will be to give Natives an opportunity of having grievances redressed, proving their claims and obtaining crown grants, as well as to deal out strict justice to those who interfere unlawfully with the rights of settlers.

Dr. K. I. O'Doherty, whom private reasons induced to decline re-election to the Imperial Parliament, in which he lately represented the County Meath, has returned to Australia. We understand that it is the Doctor's intention to change his place of residence from Brisbane to Sydney. The Irishmen of the Colonies generally will congratulate themselves on the return among them of one who has borne so honourable a part in the contemporary history of their native land, and so well upheld her reputation in the southern hemisphere. The following resolution relating to the matter was lately passed in Sydney:—"That the Central Committee of the Irish National League in Sydney are very glad to learn that it is the intention of Dr. O'Doherty to permanently reside in Sydney, fully appreciating his unflinching patriotism and his courteous manner as a gentleman, not to speak of his renowned skill as a medical practitioner."

The Parliament of New South Wales is confirming itself in an unenviable notoriety. A pleasant succession of boxing-matches between honourable members, gross abuse, and rowdiness generally,

appears to be the order of the day, and to go on from week to week with little intermission. Members, however, who see reason to believe that they have been elected to seats in a "den of thieves," or a "brutal house," as they name the august assembly in question, are not to be blamed perhaps, if they suit their manners to their company. The reputation of the Colony, meantime, must necessarily suffer from such scandalous behaviour. Let us congratulate ourselves that we are far above all this kind of thing in New Zealand, where certain folk would make it a grave fault in a Member to have transgressed so much as by singing in the House a few lines of a good old song.

THE facts attendant on the suicide of the unfortunate teacher, Gurr, at Onehunga, give us another warning concerning the dangers of the godless schools. Either the man was guilty of the disgraceful conduct of which he was accused, although of this there seems to be strong doubts, or else the girls who accused him showed themselves capable of foul and disgusting lying as well as of a good deal more. In either case parents should perceive how considerably the law acts in compelling them to submit their innocent children to polluting influences, whether those of an infamous teacher or those of abandoned schoolmates—the choice between the two being rather a difficult one to make.

WE regret to learn that Dunedin is about to lose another of its amateur vocalists. This time it is Mr. J. P. Harris, who leaves for the purpose of joining an opera company about to be formed in Melbourne by Mr. Martin Simonsen. Mr. Harris, during his residence in this city, has always been most obliging in giving his services whenever the occasion offered, and the benefit which it is purposed to tender to him before his departure is, therefore, a well-deserved compliment. It will take place at the Lyceum Hall on the 22nd inst., and we would bespeak for it the hearty support of our readers in Dunedin.

THE cloaked man or woman, the mermaid, or whatever monster it was that appeared last week to three young men in the moonlight on the Ocean Beach, near Dunedin, and by which we hoped to throw into the shade the phenomenon beheld in Auckland, turns out to have been nothing more formidable or wonderful than a large seal. The poor brute, being encountered in the broad daylight on Saturday by a gentleman carrying a watering-pot, was then and there put to death by having its head smashed with that ordinarily harmless vessel.

THE land-purchasing projects of the Tory Government were divined at once by the Parnellites. In the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment, Mr. Sexton, in one of his brilliant speeches, challenged Lord Randolph Churchill to deny that such projects entered into their scheme. It will, indeed, require a face of brass in the Unionists and Mr. Chamberlain if they venture to support such a scheme. But apart from their support the Tories and the landlords are without a hope.

"JARVEY" was in his glory, it seems, while the Indian and Colonial visitors were lately in Dublin. That famous and unique vehicle, the Irish jaunting-car, took their particular fancy, and engaged a large share of their attention.

THE pastime of pronouncing the Pope on the brink of the grave, which so much delighted Revolutionists, and their anti-Catholic sympathisers generally, during the later portion of the reign of Pius IX., and long before he really fell into ill health, is now once more in season. But if the Pope were not on the point of death, how could the Jesuits be accused of poisoning him? The reason for the reports in question is very plain. Meantime the Pope continues in his accustomed health, and there are no signs, whatever, except those which must attend, with few exceptions, on the advanced age of every man alive, that his Holiness may immediately fulfil the aspirations of the enemies of the Church in general, and those of the *London Times* in particular, to which we have alluded elsewhere.

If there is any object which the Tories have at heart it certainly is that of saving the landlords from all possible loss and harm, and this is possibly the stumbling-block that will sooner or later bring about their overthrow. They evidently themselves perceive the danger of the position and are anxious to avoid it, but the ardour of their feelings does not permit of a perfect concealment, and a rash utterance now and then makes explanation necessary. Lord Salisbury, for example, in one of his late speeches consoled the landlords by letting slip a proposal that the State should compensate them for any injuries done them by the land courts in fixing judicial rents, a rash utterance that caused much alarm among his party, and which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach felt himself obliged immediately to explain as having quite another meaning than that understood from his lordship's language. The country, however, will narrowly watch the manner in which Lord Salisbury proposes to increase the number of freeholders in Ireland, for he has said more than enough to place it on the alert.

THE *North Otago Times* publishes an honest proposal made at Oamaru, to the effect that the depression should be relieved by the repudiation of the debt due by the borough. The devil is to be cheated in the dark, it appears, and, while direct repudiation is to be avoided, a plan may be adopted by which bond-holders will be glad to take all they can get on the understanding that their money was

lent on too high a valuation. The morality of the proposal is very apparent, and its convenience is even more that apparent. It is most striking, in fact, and the precedent if afforded would, doubtless, be gladly followed, whenever possible, by debtors of all sorts and conditions, who also had taken leave of their honesty. The melancholy aspect of the affair is that it lends confirmation strong to the ugliest accusations brought against the Colony by Mr. Froude.

THE state of affairs in Bulgaria still presents to the world the strangest phenomena probably ever witnessed of their kind. The Russian agent, General Kaulbars, goes about openly endeavouring to bring about a crisis that would furnish an excuse for an occupation of the country by Russian troops, but acting at the same time in a manner quite as outrageous, and fully as compromising to the Power he represents, as an occupation without any excuse would be. The Russian Press declares that a peaceable settlement of the question is now impossible.

THE rumour of an approaching war between France and Germany is once more repeated. It is now circulated by the French papers that support General Boulanger, and which probably act on his inspiration. As the General lately incurred a good deal of odium, and lost much of his popularity by means of a correspondence that was recently published, proving him to have owed his promotion to the Duc d'Aumale, a fact which he had flatly denied, it is not improbable that he would be glad to bring about a condition of things in which the need for his services would in some degree restore him to the favour of the public. Were he successful, besides, in a war with Germany all France would be at his feet. There is a certain risk attached to placing such a man as General Boulanger in a neck-or-nothing situation.

MESSRS. W. Hutchison, T. Bracken, W. Darling, and C. R. Chapman were nominated on Wednesday for the representation of Dunedin Central—the show of hands being in favour of Mr. Bracken. The poll, demanded by Mr. Chapman will be taken on Tuesday.

LADY Aberdeen followed up her good work in Dublin by bringing under the especial attention of her Majesty the Irish stall at the Edinburgh Exhibition.—The exhibits in question spoke highly of Irish skill, taste, and industry, and were much admired by the Queen.

H. A. C. B. S.

A GENERAL meeting of the Catholics of Rangiora was held on Sunday, October 3rd, at the old church, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Hibernian Society in the district. It was announced from the altar by Rev. Father Binsfield, and was very well attended, and was in the first instance called by the subjoined circular:—

"Dear Sir,—It having been suggested that it would be wise to call a general meeting of the Catholic Irishmen of the Parochial district of Rangiora, to be held in the old church of the aforesaid place, at 1 o'clock p.m., on Sunday, October 3rd, 1886, you are respectfully requested to attend. The object of our meeting is, to bring together a representative body of our countrymen, to discuss the policy of establishing and inaugurating in our midst the only national organisation we have in this country, viz., the Hibernian Society. We would gladly avoid the labour to many inseparable from attendance at this meeting, but an attempt to solicit apart the sympathy of the various districts having proved ineffectual, we see no better course open to us to pursue. Indolence and indifference seem to have got hold of some; apathy and distrust of others; ignorance and selfishness of many more. Let us, fellow-countrymen and children of one Church, meet together, and the first will be succeeded by activity and enthusiasm; the second will give way to friendliness and confidence; and the third will yield to knowledge and generosity.

"We are painfully aware that many of our young men have little knowledge of the nature, rules, and object of the Hibernian Society. On the day of meeting a full explanation will be given by delegates from Christchurch, and you can see and judge for yourselves the wisdom of establishing it or not. It is to be hoped that those difficulties which seem now to deter many from joining will then be satisfactorily explained away: that those rules only which are considered essential to the maintenance of the Society will be enforced; that others which are impracticable for scattered districts like this, will be merely optional; and so in things of vital importance there must be unity; in matters of lesser moment a reasonable liberty; but in all things brotherly and Christian love. Why should we of Rangiora be behind our countrymen in other places in fidelity to our Church, devotion to our native land, and regard for our own interests. Unity is strength, and if each individual only throws his soul into the work, it will doubtless be a marked success.

"Signed on behalf of the H. A. C. B. S.

"JOHN J. CONROY."

Rev. Father Binsfield was moved to the chair, and expressed his desire to see a branch of what he regarded as a very worthy institution established amongst them. The benefits to be derived from it were of great importance, especially to married men with families. It also encouraged the love of country, which was one of the purest emotions in the human breast. Although he (Rev. Father Binsfield) was not Irish, yet from his long residence with them, both in New Zealand and America, he was intimately acquainted with all their aspirations, and knew from experience that the good Irishman was also the good Catholic. If, then, the Society would work in harmony with the Church, the members would be better men in every respect. The rev. father then regretted being unable to sit through the

meeting, owing to a slight indisposition, and suggested Mr. Sellars, of Christchurch, District Past President, to occupy the chair.

Mr. Sellars was then voted to the chair, and Mr. Leahy, of Christchurch, acted as minute secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman then explained the object for which the meeting was convened, and went fully into the nature and advantages of the Society, giving its threefold character, namely—benefits:—Medical, or the attendance of doctor and medicine for self and family during illness; £1 per week during sickness, and £10 on the death of wife, and on the death of a member, his wife or nearest relation receives £20. National: Fostering the love of Ireland amongst its members—the Society being composed mainly of Irishmen, or of Irish descent—and in this respect it gave him great pleasure to observe the colonial Irish taking so keen an interest in the Society as they do; and, thirdly, Religious: its members must be good, practical Catholics, and more especially the officers should show a good example. While in Auckland, he was edified to see so large a Society there, and to also see so many of its members approach Holy Communion in a body. He then called on

Mr. Lonargan, delegate of Christchurch, who appealed to those present to join, and pointed out that this was the only Catholic organisation in the Colony; the anti-Catholic spirit of the other Friendly Societies; the necessity and advantages of uniting in one body all parts of New Zealand Catholics for any given purpose—the education question, for instance. He went over the ground of its benefits: how it tended to thrift and economy amongst the members, and made them better Catholics; more especially, it kept the younger men from society where Catholic practices were sneered at, and where young men of weak minds were ashamed, and frequently denied the religion of their forefathers. It was to avoid and provide against this state of things that the Society was established. He was morally certain now that the Society had the approval of His Holiness Leo XIII. through the Sydney Council. He concluded by moving, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a branch of the H.A.C.B.S. be established in Rangiora."

This was seconded by Mr. Pope, of Christchurch, and supported by Messrs. Malcolm, Duncan, Anderson, Quill, Conroy, of Rangiora. Messrs. Leahy and O'Shaughnessy, of Christchurch, also spoke in favour of the motion, and, after some questions were answered, the question was put, and unanimously carried. The following gentlemen were then appointed as a committee to give effect to the resolution: Messrs. Anderson, Duncan, Conroy, Quill; after which several names were handed in as members. The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to Father Binsfield, the chairman, and Christchurch delegate.

Mr. John Hughes' Carriers Arms Hotel, Invercargill, has just been rebuilt in brick, and furnished in first-class style. The house is now among the best of its kind in the Colony, and offers to its customers and the public generally unsurpassed accommodation. The stables attached to the hotel are extremely well planned and conducted.

Messrs. Morrison and Mitchell, Auctioneers, Dunedin, announce that their sale for horses will henceforward be held on the same day as that for dairy cows, that is every Friday. A weekly sale of furniture will be held each Saturday at the rooms of the Firm, Rattray street.

Mr. George Dwyer, late of Messrs. Keast and McCarthy's, has taken the Grange Hotel, Dunedin. The establishment is situated in a most agreeable and convenient position, and the method in which it will be conducted will leave nothing to be desired.

Messrs. J. Jamison, Merchant Tailors, Princes street, Dunedin, may be visited with confidence by gentlemen desirous of obtaining really genuine articles of clothing.

A pilgrimage of Italian priests to Rome on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee will take place in the Fall of 1887. Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop of Turin, has blessed the project, and the director of the pilgrimage will be Cardinal Parocchi, Vicar-General of the Sovereign Pontiff. In September, 1883, a like pilgrimage of the Italian clergy, to the number of 5,000, was made under the presidency of Cardinal Alimonda.

New York, Aug. 24.—O'Brien, Deasy, and Redmond arrived on Sunday from Chicago. After witnessing the swimming of Niagara rapids performed by W. J. Kendall, they drove to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, then through the Park, and afterward went down to Manhattan Beach. They sailed for Queenstown to-day. *Bon voyage* to the trinity of patriots who represented Parnell at Chicago.

The city of Breslau lately celebrated the 500th anniversary of an occurrence which was memorable in the history of the town and is known wherever German poetry finds a home. The bell which hangs in the southern tower of St. Mary Magdalen's church and is named "St. Mary's bell," but is usually known as "the poor sinners' bell," rang out morning and evening on the 17th of July to remind all who heard it that it was cast on that day 500 years ago. Next day, Sunday, the preacher reminded his congregation of the pathetic story which has made it singular among bells, how, when all was ready for the casting, the bell-founder withdrew for a few moments, leaving a boy in charge of the furnace, warning him not to meddle with the catch that secured the seething metal in the caldron. But the boy disregarded the caution, and then terrified on seeing the molten metal beginning to flow into the mould, called to the bell-founder for help. Rushing in and seeing what he had intended to be his masterpiece ruined, as he thought, angered to madness, he slew the boy on the spot. When the metal had cooled and the mould was opened, the bell was found to be an exquisite work, perfect in finish, and of marvellous sweetness of tone. Coming to his senses, he recognised his bloody work and straightway gave himself up to the magistrates. "Blood for blood" was the law; he was condemned to die, and he went to his doom while his beautiful bell pealed an invitation to all to pray for "the poor sinner," whence its name. W. Muller has enshrined the sad story in a ballad of touching simplicity.—*Times*.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended October 13, as follows:—

Store Cattle.—With the approach of more genial weather we look for an improvement in the demand, but in the meantime there is little or no business passing.

Store Sheep.—This market continues inactive, and no transactions of any consequence to report.

Wool.—London circulars to hand per s.s. Kaikoura, dated 27th August, report as follows:—"Though there has been recently less business transacted by private treaty, owing to an indisposition shared by buyers and sellers alike to anticipate the public sales which will commence on the 7th proximo, the tone of the market remains very firm at the advance lately established. The further rise in the value of merino and kindred wools, referred to in previous issues, has, without doubt, been mainly due to the comparative shortness of present and prospective supplies; but it is satisfactory to note, as tending to impart greater stability to the present situation, that at several points there has been an appreciable improvement in the consumptive demand. It is likewise worthy to remark that, owing chiefly to the receipt of orders on American account, there has lately been a hardening in values at those centres where the coarse-haired domestic growths form the principle staple of consumption; and, further, that the stock of wool at Antwerp was very much lower after the August sales than at the same time last year, which could not possibly be augmented to any extent by supplies from South America before the end of the year, indicating a good opening for the November sales by the anticipated presence of Continental buyers." The only business done locally is confined to fellmongers' lots, which are invariably disposed of on skin sale-days.

Sheepskins.—On Monday, as usual, very heavy catalogues were offered, when all the buyers were present; but, owing to the continued broken and unfavourable weather experienced, competition was only moderately active, showing no improvement in the prices obtained for dry skins. More attention was paid to green skins, ordinary realising about last week's rates; extra large heavy-woolled, slightly over. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 10d to 3s 6d; full-wool, 3s 9d to 5s 8d; merino, low to medium, 8d to 3s 3d; full-wool, 3s 6d to 4s 9d; dry pelts, 2d to 7d; green crossbreds, 4s 9d, 5s, 5s 3d, 5s 6d, 5s 9d, 6d, 6s 4d; do merino, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 4s 11d; lamb-skins, 5d.

Hides.—There has been no fresh feature in this market during the past week. A fair demand for local requirements exists. Shippers, however, are still indisposed to operate, even at present low quotations, which are as follows:—Inferior and bulls', 1½d to 2d; light, 2½d to 2½d; medium, 2½d to 3d; heavy, 3½d to 3½d per lb.

Tallow.—A fair local demand continues to be experienced, but shippers are not operating to any extent. Quotations are about the same as last week, viz., inferior and mixed, 10s to 13s; medium, 14s to 16s; good to prime mutton, 17s to 19s; rough fat, inferior and mixed, 6s to 7s; medium, 8s to 10s; caul, or any other good clean fat, 11s to 12s per cwt.

Grain.—What has been in fair request, but no sales of any importance have transpired, as stocks in first hands are almost *nil* and arrivals have been slight. Prices continue firm and slightly advancing, and, while millers are freely purchasing any small lots coming to hand, they are disinclined to enter into any large transactions at present quotations, which are: For prime milling, velvet and Tuscan, 4s 10d to 5s; red wheat, 4s 9d to 4s 11d; medium to good, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 3s 3d to 4s 3d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Oats are in a very limited inquiry, purchases being almost confined to the supply of local requirements. The tone of the market is weaker, and prices tending downwards. Owing to holders' indisposition to meet buyers, shipping orders have been directed to other channels, and until we are in a position to sell at prices to allow shippers a margin, business here will be extremely slow. Quotations are:—For prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; short bright feed, 2s to 2s 1d; medium, 1s 10d to 2s; inferior, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; long Tartars, fit for seed, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; but slow of sale (ex store, bags in).—Barley: There is very little doing in malting samples, but there is a very good demand for milling and feed, which is in short supply, scarcely any being in the market. Quotations are for prime malting, 3s to 3s 2d; medium, 2s 9d to 2s 11d; feed and milling, 2s 5d to 2s 8d (bags weighed in).

Ryegrass Seed.—The market continues quiet, only a very moderate amount of business passing, without any improvement in values. Quotations are:—for farmers' undressed medium, 3s 3d to 4s 3d; good to prime, off old pasture, 4s 6d to 5s; machine-dressed, 5s 3d to 5s 6d; extra prime, 5s 9d to 6s; imported, 5s 6d (bags extra).—Cocksfoot seed: There is no alteration in demand or value; the business passing is small, at from 4½d to 5d per lb. (bags extra.)

Potatoes.—The market is glutted; local dealers hold heavy stocks, and no outlet for shipment. Fresh-picked Derwents are sold at from 40s to 50s; inferior unsaleable.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, inferior to prime, 2s to 2s 4d. 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 9d. Chaff: straw, 2d 15s to 3s; sheaf, 2½ 10s to 2½ 15s. Straw, 2 per ton; hay, oaten, 25 10s; ryegrass (scarce), 24 10s; bran, 24 10s; pollard, 25 10s. Potatoes: Derwents, 22 10s; kidneys, unsaleable.—Butter: fresh, 6d to 1s; salt butter, best, 6d. Flour: 210 10s to 211; roller, 211 10s to 212 10s. Oatmeal, 12. Eggs, 7d.

J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under date October 13, as follows:—Wheat: The market is still barely supplied, and any lots coming to hand are readily placed at quotations of last

week—viz., 4s 10d to 4s 1d for prime velvet and Tuscan, and up to 5s might be got for extra choice quality; red straw, 4s 9d to 4s 10d; medium milling, 4s 7d to 4s 8d; fowl feed, 3s 10d to 4s 3d.—Oats are very slow of sale and prices easier. I quote milling at 2s 3d to 2s 4d; bright short feed, 2s 2d; and unless a demand very speedily springs up in the Australian markets prices will have to recede still further. Ordinary feed quality sells locally at 2s to 2s 1d. Barley: Malting is quiet at 3s 1d to 3s 2d, but feed and milling lots are wanted at 2s 6d to 2s 8d.—Chaff: Supplies of oaten sheaf are not plentiful, but buyers object to the prices asked and are using straw chaff in consequence. I quote oaten sheaf at 24 15s; oaten straw, 23 to 23 2s 6d.—Potatoes: Fresh arrivals of Derwents sell slowly at 22 10s; stored lots, 22.—Grass Seed: Quiet at recent quotations.—Butter: Salt butter dull of sale at 6d to 8d; fresh (in over supply), at 6d to 8d for mixed lots.—Eggs: 7d to 7½d per dozen.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND CO. report as follows:—The supply of first-class heavy young draught geldings and of good strong light-harness horses (suitable for spring-cart and tramway work) is quite inadequate to the demand. There are also inquiries for carriage pairs not less than 16½ hands, but these also are becoming scarce. On Saturday last we sold a few good draught geldings at from £22 to £27, also a number of light horses at current rates. We quote first-class draughts at from £24 to £27; medium (useful farm horses), from £15 to £22; light draughts and spring-cart horses, from £13 to £17; first-class hacks and light-harness horses, from £16 to £22; medium, £8 to £12; inferior and light, £1 10s to £5.

E. R. BRADSHAW, New Zealand Rabbitskin Exchange, Jetty street, reports:—At auction sales on Tuesday, the 11th inst, 38 bales and 168 bags were offered, of which 4 bales and 7 bags were passed. Prices ruled as follows:—Prime selected wintors, 12d to 14d; shipping lines in new bales, and properly classed, up to 15d; fair average wintors, 10d to 12d; mixed seasons, 6d to 9½d; and summers, 3d to 4d. Skins now being taken are slow of sale at from 4d to 8d per lb. I am prepared to give vendors same prices as hitherto all the year round.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 12, 1886.

Yesterday the church presented that pretty sight never seen in any churches except those of the Catholic religion—the spectacle of the first Communion. Nearly 300 children attended the eight o'clock Mass, the annual first fruits offered by the rising generation to religion, under the guiding hands of the pastors of the Church and the good religious of Our Lady of Missions. It is here as in all other parts of Catholic Christendom. The girls in white dresses, white veils, gloves and wreaths, and the boys with white ties, badges, gloves and rosettes, formed together a wonderful sight as they filed in and took their places. The Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the priests, administered the Communion to these little ones, addressing to them one of those discourses full of practical wisdom and tender feeling which "my dear children" have so often learned to appreciate. At the eleven o'clock Mass there was a Confirmation service, at which his Lordship took great pains to explain the nature of the Sacrament to the children and adults, a large sprinkling of which had come to receive it,—telling them how they would be made soldiers of Jesus Christ, how they would receive special strength and grace, making clear to them the matter and the form of the Sacrament, dilating on the wonderful manner in which the outward sign produced the inward grace, and exhorting all to persevere after so noble a beginning. To the parents and others who stayed to see the ceremony, he said he would beg them to think of the time when they started in the spiritual life with this special grace, to examine their consciences as to whether they had lived up to the high standard it implied, and to make strong resolutions not to lose sight of it in future. As the Bishop moved among his young people, up and down the Sanctuary rails, with mitre and crosier, cape and cassock of violet and surplice of white, the cope thrown over all, attended by his priests holding back the ends of that garment, the scene was a picture as old and as new as the unchanging Church. In the evening his Lordship gave a great sermon on the sacrament of the Eucharist, reviewing the whole theology of the subject, quoting the fathers and the prophets and the councils, illustrating his meaning and strengthening his arguments by comparisons from the domain of Nature and the wonderful works of God therein. Next Sunday he will be at Rangiora to open a church, to give Confirmation, and to assist at the first Communion. Most of the choir from the church here, I am informed, are to attend.

The work of the Magdalen proceeds apace. Last week the tender of Messrs. Greig and Hunter was accepted for the first instalment of the buildings, Mr. Weyburn installed as clerk of the works, and the first loads of material sent forward to the ground. With contractors like these, with Mr. Petre as architect, and the experience of Mr. Weyburn, whose capacity is attested by our fine convent in Barbadoes street, and the splendid college of St. Patrick, Wellington, at both of which places he officiated as clerk of the works, the future of these buildings ought to be assured. As I have told you once before, there are already a few penitents at the temporary establishment these edifices have in Manchester street. Even now I am given to understand that their success is phenomenal, and I know they have some hard cases. A transformation seems to take place in contrary sense, but as completely as when the spear of Ithuriel touched the fiend. The wand of the Good Shepherd touches them, and the most helpless seem to become at once reformed.

We are in the throes of the great poisoning case. The papers give us nothing else, the public talk of nothing else. I do not expect it will be over till next week. A nice prospect for the unfortunate jury. To-day the chief feature was the opening address of the Attorney-General, which made the very most of the Crown case.

Irish News.

ARMAGH.—His Grace, the Primate, Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, lately visited Dr. Reeves, the newly-created Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore. His Grace was accompanied by the Rev. Henry McNece, C.C. The meeting was most cordial. The Primate congratulated Dr. Reeves on his elevation to the episcopacy, and regretted exceedingly his departure from Armagh. Dr. Reeves expressed the great esteem he had always entertained for the Primate and his regret at departing from old and valued friends.

CARLOW.—On Sunday, July 4, a monster meeting, under the auspices of the St. Mullin Branch of the Irish National League, was held at Glynn, for the purpose of reorganising the local and surrounding branches of the League; so as, by united action, to prepare to meet the all-important crisis into which the country is plunged. The chair was taken by Rev. J. Ferris, P.P., who delivered a rousing speech. Addresses were also made by Father Bourke, Father Staples, Poulpeatsy; Mr. E. Galavan, Ballywilliam; Mr. J. J. Keating, Mooneymore.

CAVAN.—At a meeting of the Belturbet I.N.L., held on July 4, —Mr. Peter Fitzpatrick, president, in the chair,—it was resolved to take steps to promote the Parliamentary Fund. Rev. P. O'Beilly, C.C., strongly urged such action.

CLARE.—At the Clare Summer Assizes on July 5, Mr. Justice Johnson took up the case of Margaret O'Dea *versus* The High Sheriff of Clare. This was originally an action for £500 brought by the plaintiff against the High Sheriff of the county, Mr. F. W. Hickman, for illegal seizure of cattle, and for assault by bailiffs on her daughter, Ellen O'Dea. The case came before Mr. Justice O'Brien, at the last Spring Assizes, who directed a verdict for the defendant with permission to the plaintiff to apply for a new trial on a point of law. A motion was accordingly made in the Court of Exchequer, before Chief Baron Palles, and a new trial was granted with costs against the defendant from the outset. The jury, after a protracted absence, returned to court with a verdict for the appellant of 70dol. damages. The result was received with evident satisfaction by a large number of persons from the Milltown district.

James Gilligan, a labourer, his wife and eight children were evicted from their wretched hovel in Old Mill street, Ennis, on July 5, by a landlord who disgraces the name he bears—McMahon Ryan. The Gilligans were looked after by the local House League.

CORK.—On July 5, Thomas Brennan, sheriff's bailiff, and a police escort of about a dozen men left Castletown Bere for the townlands of Killough and Cloughfune, on an eviction expedition, and at Killough there were evicted three brothers—John, Peter, and Patrick Sullivan, who held a joint farm at the yearly rent of £51 8s. After possession was taken they were re-admitted as caretakers. At Cloughfune, John Murphy was evicted from his holding that he held at the yearly rent £23. He was also re-admitted as caretaker after the process of eviction was gone through. A group of women and children collected at each place of eviction, and they indulged in groaning at the bailiff, but nothing else occurred. Samuel A. Hutchins, of Arduaghshell, is the landlord. On the 6th the same bailiff with a similar force of police left for the Adrigole locality, where possession of a farm of land was to be taken and given over to one Power, a tenant-farmer of the same place.

DEBBY.—There seemed very good grounds for the petition presented by the Nationalists against the return of Mr. Lewis for Londonderry City. For instance, a man named O'Brien, a Lewisite, was charged by the Nationalists with personating his father, who is dead. He was arrested and brought up for investigation. Three of Mr. Lewis' polling agents and his published election agent sat on the Bench, and refused to give a remand, although it was sworn that six witnesses would be produced to prove the charge. Mr. O'Doherty protested against the decision. Other facts of a different character, but of a much more damaging kind have been revealed.

DONEGAL.—The Rev. Thomas Curran, Adm., Gweedore, writing to the *Freeman*, says: The reality of destitution here is amply demonstrated by the large number of families seeking admission into the workhouse. The people held out as long as possible in hopes that outdoor relief would reach them through some influence, but the Guardians have determinedly set their faces against anything of the kind. The Guardians also, very unwisely, I think, for the present and future interests of the people and the ratepayers, insist that all the members of the family including the head, will enter. This necessitates complete abandonment of the homestead, and means certain ruin to the families in question. There is a general cry against the apparent apathy and indifference of the Guardians and their officials, and their procrastinating method of dealing with applications for admission into the workhouse. Yesterday a poor family who had applied for relief three weeks ago were obliged to undertake the journey on foot, worn and hungry and sickly, because no efforts can move the relieving officer to give orders and supply transports as the requirements demand. Over 300 families have made application for relief so far back as three weeks ago, and all that has been done since was to admit thirty-six persons into the workhouse on last Wednesday week, and expel them again on last Monday because the whole families had not entered. An eye witness describes the passing of these creatures through Falcarragh in the following words. 'It was a mournful sight to witness the procession of four carts crowded with half-naked peasants passing through here this morning under a drenching shower on their way home from Dunfanaghy workhouse.' Recently the relieving officer sent orders of admission for twenty-two families to the parish priest, and on Thursday as early as dawn these poor people were off on their disheartening journey. Several other families crowded around the priest's residence on Wednesday evening to learn if tickets arrived for them. They complained bitterly that they had been applying to the officer every week for three weeks, that some of them wrote to him, and that some of them travelled to his

residence eight miles off, and that they were now starving, and that the neighbours were wearied of supplying them with bowls of meal since they had eaten the last relief in meal given by Father M'Fadden."

DUBLIN.—The *Freeman's Journal* complains of the terrible stench emanating from the Liffy, which it declares to be the most abominable in the whole course of its experience. It fears that if the corporation does not take some steps to abate the nuisance, the health of the citizens will be seriously imperilled.

On Sunday, July 11, the National Historical and Literary League commemorated the life and labours of Father Tom Burke. Father Tom Burke lives in a thousand forms. In the crowded city of Dublin, we see the orphanage raised or sustained by his advocacy; there in the distant town the temple erected through his earnest appeals. Here we perceive the penitents' retreat for which he pleaded in irresistible accents, there the village school where the children of the poor engaged his priestly solicitude for their education. Ireland owes a deep debt of gratitude to the great Dominican. The memory of the "Prince of Preachers" received encomiums from the members of the National Historical and Literary League.

GALWAY.—The Most Noble, the Marquis of Clanricarde (says *United Ireland*) must not be permitted to hide his light under a bushel by reason of the greater interest of the general election. It is but bare justice to that eminent patriot to show how he is suffering from the general wickedness of the times. The Land Commission has been looking after his concerns, down in the West. Decisions were given at Portumna lately in about seventy cases, in which his lordship's tenants demurred to his exactions. Briefly and in plain figures these decrees reduce a rent-roll of about £1,060 to about £760. These reductions, said Mr. Crean (whose remarks were tacitly assented to by Mr. Rice and Colonel Bayley), are very large, but not larger than the condition of things in the County Galway requires. The effect of Mr. Crean's decision is to show that the Marquis of Clanricarde has been trying to extort about thirty per cent. too much from his unfortunate tenants about Portumna—all the while that he is an absentee and the most worthless and selfish money extractor that ever a countryside was cursed with.

Martin Pelly, coroner, held an inquest recently at Harbor street, Ballinaeole, on the remains of John McDermott, a young man, aged seventeen years, who was drowned while bathing in the River Suck, adjacent to the chapel. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

KERRY.—Numerous evictions took place on July 5 and 6 at Annascaul and Dingle respectively. A large force of police and several bailiffs or emergency men were drafted into both places for the occasion. Mr. Mr. S. M. Hussey evicted at Annascaul the following: Michael Shea, Maurice Murphy and a man named Wren; also Robert Moriarty, relieving officer. The two latter were not reinstated as caretakers. In the case of Moriarty some men were concealed in the chimney, and they are, it appears, to be summoned to petty sessions for that offence. In Dingle, Mr. Fitzgerald, agent for the Townsend property, turned out several families, householders, for non payment of rent. In two cases only were the parties re-instated. The misery to be witnessed in every case was heartrending.

The annual examination of students for admission into Maynooth College were conducted at St. Brandon's Seminary, Killarney, by the Very Rev. J. Coffey, Dean of Kerry, etc. The Venerable Archdeacon Irwin, P.P., Castleisland, and the Rev. John O'Leary, P.P., Ballymacelligott. Ten students of the head class were presented for these examinations, and places were awarded as follows: Messrs. Thos. Mulvihill, Tabet, 1st; Michael Scanlan, Killarney, 2nd; Joseph O'Sullivan, do, 3rd; T. D. O'Sullivan, Kenmare, 4th; Patrick Brown, Listowel, 5th; Henry O'Carroll, do, 6th. Messrs. Michael O'Leary, Cahirdaniel, and Michael O'Donoghue, Cahirciveen, obtained nominations. The places at Maynooth allotted to Kerry students have for some years been kept under ten in number, but several students have been prepared at Listowel and elsewhere as candidates for the foreign missions.

KILDARE.—On July 2 the remains of Mr. T. G. Waters were removed from his late residence, Kilpatrick, Monasterevan, and deposited in the family burial ground at Lackagh, a pretty little cemetery situated on high ground about two miles from the town of Kildare. Shortly after 12 o'clock the remains were placed in the hearse, and the cortege, which was very long, proceeded to the graveyard, which is about six miles from deceased's late residence. Immense numbers of local friends attended, together with numerous persons who travelled from Dublin and other places. A large contingent from the vicinity of the Curragh also followed the remains to its last resting place to tender this sad tribute of respect to one who long since had endeared himself to all who knew him.

KILKENNY.—The funeral of the late Rev. John Shortall, C.C., Clontariff, which took place on June 30, was largely attended nearly fifty priests and a numerous body of the laity being present. As a student Father Shortall's career, both in the diocesan seminary and in Maynooth College, was very brilliant. By his superior talents and close application to study, he succeeded in carrying off high honours in all his classes. After his ordination he was appointed to a professorship in St. Kieran's College, which he filled with great benefit to those who studied under him. His missionary life was confined to the parishes of Muckalee and Lisdowney. Towards the close of his mission time in Muckalee, he was seized with a very severe attack of measles, from which he contracted delicate health, to which he finally succumbed.

KING'S COUNTY.—The sheriff, bailiff and a large force of constabulary proceeded on June 30 to evict Michael George O'Leary, John Kelly and Roddy Nolan—tenants on the estate of Lady Osborne, of Beechwood. This was the humane (!) lady's reply to the tenant's modest request for a reduction of 15 per cent. in their grinding rents. At the last moment a settlement—and such a settlement!—was effected. A year's rent, with full costs of all the legal proceedings had to be paid, and security given for the remaining half-year's rent due!



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Bishop's Effervescent Citrate of Lithia; Carlsbad and Vichy Salts,
Citrate of Coffeine; Fellow's Hypophosphites; Scott's Emulsion;
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Capsules; Apioi Capsules; Park Davis' Cascara Sagrada, Cascara
Cordial, and other preparations; Pure Terabene; Dr. Jenner's Syrup
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PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in
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TO CATHOLICS AND OTHERS.

THE Public are hereby Cautioned against Purchasing
Photographs of His Eminence Cardinal Moran, a group con-
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The Whole Winter Stock will be offered at Ruinous Prices, as it
has to Cleared Out at any Sacrifice for Ready-Money. The prices
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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.

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OUR Subscribers are notified that **Mr. J. D. POPE**, of Wellington,
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The Jesuit Fathers have resolved to close the sister College of Tullabeg, to transfer the students to Clongowes Wood, and to amalgamate the staffs and teaching appliances of the two colleges. The reasons that have induced the Order to take this step are most cogent. The comparatively remote situation of Tullabeg deprived its students of many advantages that could only be secured nearer Dublin.

LIMERICK.—On July 3 a deputation of the National Teachers of the diocese of Limerick attended at St. Michael Church, Limerick, for the purpose of presenting Most Rev. Bishop O'Dwyer with an address and a beautiful and costly drawing-room clock as a token of their reverent affection and gladness for the high dignity conferred upon him.

LOUTH.—On July 8, an old man named John Clarke while eating his dinner in the house of a relative in Peter street, Drogheda, was choked by a piece of meat becoming impacted in his throat. Death ensued in a few minutes.

The condition of the crops in this county is very promising. Meadows have but seldom given a better supply of grass. Potatoes are late, but the blight is unknown. The grain crops badly require rain, but are otherwise in splendid condition.

A ceremony of more than ordinary interest took place in the Augustinian Church, Shop street, Drogheda, on July 11. The picture of Our Lady of Good Counsel was unveiled and the shrine in her honour solemnly opened. The Very Rev. Father Pius, Passionist, of Harold's Cross, preached at the 12 o'clock Mass, and also in the evening.

MEATH.—On July 7, at the Petty Sessions held at Dunshaughlin, before Mr. Nicholas Logan and Mr. Thomas Thunder, a young man named Thomas Dowd, an agricultural labourer, was charged with having on the 29th June last at Batterstown, wilfully killed and slain an old man named John Teeling. District Inspector Supple conducted the proceedings for the Crown. The prisoner was not professionally represented. The evidence showed that the two men had been in the employment of Mr. Anthony Allan, a gentleman residing at Freffence, near Trim. The deceased, who was a herdsman, lived near Batterstown, and the accused was a servant boy residing with Mr. Allan. On the 29th June Mr. Allan, attended by Dowd, went to Batterstown to shoot rabbits, and after being engaged at the sport for some time he gave the gun and ammunition in charge to Dowd, and told him to call for him later on at the residence of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, whom he went to visit. Dowd proceeded to Teeling's house, and when the time arrived for going to his master he left the house with the deceased, carrying the gun with him. As they were going through the field Teeling told Dowd to load the gun, and that they would get a shot at a rabbit. Dowd, although he never had a gun in his hands before, did load it, and while arranging it one of the barrels went off and the contents lodged in the right side of Teeling, who was a few feet in front at the time. Teeling fell and Dowd flung the gun away, ran to the police barrack at Batterstown and reported the occurrence. He was subsequently placed under arrest. Teeling was brought at once to the Mater Misericordie Hospital by Mr. Allan, and on the following day he died of the injuries he had received. In his declaration taken by Sergeant Duffy he said the affair was an accident, and that Dowd did not mean to do it. The accused was returned for trial to the assizes, bail being accepted. The deceased was about sixty years of age, and had seven in family. Mr. Allan has provided for the relatives.

On Sunday, July 11, the great annual excursion pilgrimage, under the auspices of the Irish Historical and Antiquarian Society, to the Hill of Tara, took place. "The Hill of Tara," writes Dr. Petrie in his celebrated work on its history and antiquities, "is not less remarkable for the pleasing and extensive prospects which it commands than for the associations connected with it as the site of the residence of the Irish monarchs from the earliest times. In both these circumstances it bears a striking resemblance to the Hill of Ailach, near Derry, the residence of the Kings of Ulster, and to the Hill of Eurania, near Armagh, another residence of the Ulster Kings, but who were of a different race."

TIPPERARY.—At the Tipperary Board of Guardians on July 6, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. William Allis presiding, a man named Heelin, a smith, Limerick road, appeared before the board and stated he, his wife, and five children were in a state of destitution in consequence of having been evicted from his house and workshop last week for nonpayment of rent by Miss Ellie King, agent to her uncle, Mr. John O'Leary! After some discussion the question was referred to the board's solicitor.

The following was recently offered for sale in the Land Court: The estate of Geo. D. Smith, owner: ex parte Percy Becknell, petitioner. Part of the lands of Gurteen, with dwelling-house and offices, held under fee farm grant dated 30th of April, 1884, subject to a perpetual yearly fee-farm rent of £44 7s 2d, barony of Lower Ormonde. Sold at £2,650 to Mr. Percy Becknell, of Foxgrove, Kent, petitioner.

TYRONE.—The Dungannon correspondent of the *Freeman* says: "Last week I ascertained that a number of evictions had taken place upon the estate of Colonel Mansfield, at a place called Galbally. Upon proceeding there I found the Rev. J. J. McCarty, P.P., and the Curate, the Rev. J. McWilliams, at the parochial house. Both gentlemen expressed their surprise at the unexpected action of the landlord. In the evening about fifty police arrived at Galbally under the command of District-Inspector McGovern and Mr. Thomas French, R.M., as a protecting force to Mr. S. Rodgers and the bailiffs. There were ten tenants to be evicted on the estate of Colonel Mansfield, and one on the estate of Mr. James Clarke. Some of the tenants after eviction were readmitted as care-takers. During the proceedings distressing scenes were witnessed, and in the case of one young woman the shock experienced resulted in what appears to be a violent fit of insanity. The Rev. J. McCarthy, P.P., and Rev. Thomas McWilliams, are giving all possible consolation and advice to the afflicted people.

WATERFORD.—St. John's Church, Waterford, which had for many months been closed, while the works of internal reparation and adornment were being executed, has again been thrown open to public worship. To those who knew the sacred edifice before these works were undertaken, the structure is hardly recognisable, so great have been the changes. The church is in the style of 15th century Gothic, more commonly known as the perpendicular style. The interior was very simple, with great expanses of cold and staring white wall space and deal floor, the whole aspect being bald throughout. Such was the state of the church until the zealous administrator of the parish, the Rev. Maurice Keatings, undertook the noble work of adornment, which has just been brought to a satisfactory termination. The whole of the nave, aisles, chancel, side chapels, and roof throughout have been most beautifully decorated in oil painting, with appropriate designs, ornaments, and emblems, which has been artistically executed by Mr. Hodkinson, of Limerick. The general effect of this decoration is still further enhanced by the introduction in the spandrels of the nave arches, and in the space over the chancel arch, of medallions of the Doctors of the Church, the Evangelists, and the Good Shepherd, with attendant angels; these are the work of Mr. O'Shea, of Limerick. Passing to the furnishing of the church, the first thing that attracts the eye is the noble reredos which stretches across nearly the entire end of the chancel. This is a beautiful work in Caen stone, enriched on the right and left with two bas-reliefs representing the Crucifixion, with Our Lady and St. John, and the Last Supper. On each side of these are niches with angels; between these and the bas-reliefs are two larger seated figures of SS. Peter and Paul, above which again stand two still larger figures of St. Patrick and St. John under pinnacled canopies, filling up the two spaces between the centre window and the two side ones. Quite detached, and in front of this reredos, stands the old altar, redecorated and enriched with a marble dorsal and metal tabernacle. Not less rich are the two new side altars and reredoes in the same material. All these works were executed in the most artistic manner by Messrs. P. J. Neill and Co., of Dublin. Besides this, the church has been further beautified by the laying of tiled paving on the spaces in front of the Communion rails of the side and high altars in the central alley of the nave, and across the west end of the church. All the above-named works were executed from the edges and under the superintendence of the well-known firm of architects, Messrs. Goldie, Child, and Goldie, to whose talent are due so many other works of merit in the city of Waterford and all over Ireland, but known by none better perhaps than by the splendid cathedral of the diocese of Elphin at Sligo.

WEXFORD.—Lord Templemore's Dunbrody tenants recently held a meeting at Bamsgrange, under the presidency of Canon Doyle, and unanimously passed a resolution pledging themselves to pay no rent unless a reduction of 25 per cent. was granted.

A quay porter, named Sullivan, recently attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the quay at New Ross into the river. A young man, named Matthew Kearns, bravely plunged in to his rescue. A desperate struggle ensued between the two men, and it looked as if both were doomed. In this extremity a short ladder was thrown out, and Sullivan's head somehow getting caught between the rungs, the brave Kearns, nothing daunted, endeavoured, swimming on his back, to bear the ladder and its human freight ashore. After some efforts his strength began to fail, when Mr. Joseph Roche, assistant secretary of the local L.N.L., seeing the critical turn things had taken, jumped in to save the struggling men. The struggle for life was still a tough one, as the great portion of the work now devolved on Mr. Roche. Fortunately, however, Mr. Patrick Lee, boat-house-keeper, had by this time become aware of the transaction, and shoving out a boat, rowed rapidly to the scene, and by his aid all parties were soon safe on terra firma. Mr. Kearns has already distinguished himself on eight or nine occasions in rescuing drowning persons, and has received a vellum testimonial from the Royal Humane Society in recognition of his services in saving the life of a man who was thrown overboard from a ship in the year 1880. The would-be suicide has been arrested.

The quiet little village of Killisk (says the *Wexford People*) was shocked on Wednesday, July 7, by the news that an old woman, one Widow Murphy, was found dead, and partially eaten by rats. Every neighbour hurried to know the facts, which, unfortunately, turned out to be too true. All felt much at her untimely end. Many were the prayers offered up for her spiritual welfare, intermingled with some curses for the system of landlordism that was the cause of her sad fate. Mrs. Murphy was evicted about four years ago from her little holding of eight acres by Mr. Maher, of Ballinkee, because she was unable to pay an impossible rack rent, where she and her late husband toiled and endeavoured to reclaim from a marsh land of comparative fertility. They were both highly esteemed on account of their amiable disposition and sterling qualities, the husband being a poet, and in the intervals of his labours would compose and sing songs in praise of Killisk and its lovely scenery, the only natural charms for any disinterested writer being an extensive bog and several marl holes. After the eviction Mrs. Murphy could not be induced to leave the vicinity of her old home, and located herself in a miserable hovel adjoining her farm not fit for a pig, but well suited for rats, which were her only companions, and had become somewhat domesticated, and shared in her bed and board. It appeared she was dead for four or five days, and presented a frightful appearance. An inquest was held on Friday, and the jury passed a resolution condemning the action of the landlord in issuing this "death sentence." All present, except the Coroner, expressed the hope that the system would soon be a thing of the past. Mr. Quirk delivered a panegyric on the deceased, and exhorted all to join in upholding the principles of the National League. After this the funeral cortege moved slowly and sadly to the family burying ground in Oulart. It was a very large funeral, and one that will not soon be forgotten in this locality.

WICKLOW.—An interesting incident in connection with the East Wicklow election was the fact that three hundred Arklow fishermen, who were following their hazardous avocation in the Southern seas

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arrived in their boats at intervals during the day of election, and having voted for Corbett put to sea again. At Bray, one young Nationalist and his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had recorded their votes for the cause of Ireland that day. All were voters under the household franchise.

Lord Waterford has this year deprived his West Wicklow tenantry of turbary on adjoining mountains! A large number of writs have been served on the property.

On July 6 Archbishop Walsh visited Arklow by the 2 p.m. train from Dublin, for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation next day in the Church of SS. Mary and Peter. He was received by Father Dunphy, P.P., by a number of the parochial clergy, and by an immense number of people who had assembled at the railway station for the purpose of giving the noble and patriotic prelate a hearty Irish welcome. The moment the Archbishop stepped from the carriage he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The Arklow Fife and Drum Band, attired in their splendid new uniforms, performed some stirring national airs whilst his Grace was proceeding to the Presbytery, which was gaily decorated with evergreens, mottoes and banners, among which were the Papal Arms on a splendid green ground, and two green flags, with mottoes in white letters "*Caed Mille Failthe*" and the Fishermen's Welcome." Some eight hundred were confirmed.

THE DEPRESSION: ITS CAUSES, AND REMEDIES FOR ITS REMOVAL.

(Concluded.)

INSTEAD of borrowing money and increasing taxation thereby in the purchase of freehold property, why not nationalise the 33,000,000 acres now in possession of the Crown. If the landed property of private individuals has been increased in value by the construction of railways and by the cultivation of the soil, would not such property or similar property be equally benefited if held by the State? Then, again, Government have from time to time given employment to the working men on unremunerative works, at least such can be said of many of our half-finished and misplaced railways. Could not these men so employed have been put to more remunerative works, such as draining, clearing and the fencing of land fit for settlement? By so doing Government land would be increased in value equally as well as if it were private property. It is therefore easy to discern that State lands would be greatly increased in value and the great stumbling block to men of limited capital willing to settle upon the land would be at once removed. Working men getting steady employment in preparing these settlements, if endowed with common sense, and possessed of frugal habits, could soon place themselves in a position to take up a piece of land for settlement, and would eventually realise the hope that had been the means of inducing them to come to New Zealand. The land thus prepared for settlement could be surveyed into farms varying in size from 150 to 500 acres, according to quality and distance from a main road or railway. The first year the land should be given free, so as not to encumber the settlers or cause them to go to the money lender, as such a proceeding generally causes ruin to the energetic and struggling farmer. The second year the rent should be fixed by competent valuers, recommended by the majority of farmers residing in the settlement and finally appointed by Government. These valuers on account of residing in the districts could more readily judge of the quality of the land within their district. Working men or men of small capital who would be inclined to settle on the land, and would not be in a position to take a farm individually, could form themselves into companies and work their land on a co-operative principle. The extent of the shares could be restricted to—say, 50 shares, so as not to cause a monopoly. The price of these shares could be fixed as the necessity of the case would require the number of shareholders in such farming co-operative companies to be according to the acreage allotted to them by Government. A meeting could take place annually of the shareholders, wherein the different works suitable to each could be discussed and their appointments made. At this meeting all transactions that had taken place on business matters could be read and all accounts balanced if possible, and dividends declared. Any shareholder willing to sell his shares either to the company, or to a non-shareholder not interested in any other land speculation, could do so. Village settlements could be formed in every settled district, when schools and churches could be built and local industries fostered. Working men who often reside in towns for the sake of giving their children an education, could then see no drawback in residing in country districts; moreover, their income would be greatly increased in obtaining steady employment. It would also be the means of giving the rising generation of youths in this Colony a true knowledge of industry and self-reliance, and in so doing contribute in a great measure to a true and lasting prosperity of this Colony. To working men who would not be in possession of sufficient capital to purchase shares in a company, the Government could give a guarantee of work—for, say, 18 months or two years, and this work could be let by contract or by day labour in preparing these new settlements. I am confident that if such a scheme were brought into operation such a word as "depression" would soon be eradicated from our common language in this healthy and exceedingly fertile climate.

The Hon. Mr. Larnach in giving his report of the resources of the goldfields of New Zealand, as far as I can remember, said that the average earnings of alluvial miners were £86 per annum, and that miners engaged at quartz reefing averaged £182 per annum. Now, if we contrast these earnings with the earnings of farm servants, or those engaged constantly on a farm, the balance is evidently in favour of the farm servant. As he has no outlay in providing implements, it is only his labour that is engaged in the occupation, and it as a rule is more certain of being remunerated; whereas the miner's risk is a purely speculative one, consisting of capital and labour. Ought it not, then, to be the chief aim of our legislators to encourage

the people by giving them every inducement to settle upon the land? By so doing, it would open up a fresh market to our overtaxed farmers for their produce and surplus stock. It would also relieve the labour market, and be conducive in settling men on the land, who now leave New Zealand with the capital they have so industriously earned, to seek a home in some more favourable country, where they can acquire land more readily than here. Labour is the true prosperity of any country. Yet, as a rule, when any particular commercial crisis takes place, and the price of farm or station produce is reduced below its usual average—whereby the capitalist or speculator will not get his usual high rate of interest on his investment—the first alarm given is that the cost of production is too high, and accordingly some move is made with the intention of reducing the price of labour. Now just take a momentary glance at the other side of the question. No matter to what price the produce of the farm or station would rise in value, the price of labour would not be increased by the employers of labor. Have not the extreme high price paid for rents to landlords, and the high price in the purchase of the land from land speculators who sold the land much beyond its real value, as much to do with the cost of production as the price of labour has? But this is not all. Are not the banks or money lenders, who advance money on crops or for other requirements, as well as the commission agents who undertake the sale of our produce, also items that increase the cost of production. For the sake of showing more forcibly how much commission is annually paid by our farmers for the sale of produce and stock, I will take as an illustration thirty farmers. The sales of each, taking together produce and stock, amount say to £1,500, or a total of £45,000 at 2½ per cent, the usual cost, the commission amounts to £1,125; and yet the sum total is much below the average annual sales of this district. It will be seen by the calculation that the sum of £37 10s is annually paid away in commission by each of these farmers. The saving in this item alone would employ one man six months of the year, rations included, even at the present price of labour; or in other words, it would pay the labor of ploughing, harrowing, and sowing 150 acres of crops, which should produce in an average season 40 bushels to the acre, or a total of 6000 bushels of grain. The only thorough way to improve the depressed condition of our farmers is by a system of co-operation; and unless this subject is taken up by them in a true businesslike manner in regard to all matters conducive to their well being, all that can be written or said at our Farmer's Club meetings will be of little avail. Whenever companies are initiated on a sound footing, whether it be land companies or co-operative stores or any other kind of company, as a rule they prosper if managed right. Now, if commercial companies or shipping companies prosper by the investment of capital for the remuneration of labour—whereby the money so invested is increased by the labour employed in developing this capital—then it seems evident to me that if a system of co-operation in farming were applied it would also bear good results, whether it were established on Government land or leasehold land, so long as the rent charged were in keeping with the selling price of grain or stock of any sort. The too grasping nature of landlords in demanding a higher rent than tenants can possibly bear has been the chief cause of the depression amongst farmers, and, as a consequence it has crippled their energy and depopulated the district of its manhood population, as well as ruined the business places of our towns; and in so doing has injured themselves by a decrease in the value of their property. In most cases the tenants of the district leased their land when times were brisk, and on these leasehold farms they spent most of their capital in the erections of buildings and in sub-dividing their farms into workable paddocks, and consequently the landlords had quite the best of the bargain. Had the landlords erected buildings and fences, the farmers would have been placed in a much better position to work their land, and would have been more capable of withstanding any loss sustained in the sale of farm produce or stock when the prices of such were reduced in value. If landlords would study their own interests aright and lease their lands at moderate rents, it would be more to their benefit. If rents were charged on a basis similar to what I have already referred to, the chasm that separates landlords and tenants would be for ever obliterated. The same style could also be applied to labour with equal results. On account of excessive high rents farmers must take all that is possible out of the soil to meet the landlord's demands with the least possible expense. Therefore the soil is over-taxed, and must eventually be reduced in productiveness, and consequently it will be overrun with weeds, etc. When the rental charged for land in this district was low, which was when the system of cropping was the general style of farming in the early days of the district, those engaged at it made money; but when rents were raised the landlords received more than their share. I now come to another remedy for depression, and that is the establishment of markets. If regular markets were established, it would prove to be a great boon to our farmers for the sale of their produce of every description, and also for their stock. Could not regular weekly markets be established, where buyers and sellers could meet, and each could be more readily satisfied in doing business than under the present unsatisfactory state of things? Business then would be done more promptly, as it would be more of a cash business, which is all the more satisfactory to those who practice it. In the Home country, every town and village has its regular fairs and markets at stated intervals, where the real value of the article is paid for in cash at the time of purchase. These regular sales prove to be a source of enjoyment to the people, as well as being profitable to them by the promptitude of their business transactions. If markets were established in the Colony, merchants and others would be more safe in competing with one another, and it is evident that better prices would be obtained than the present unsatisfactory and haphazard style of transacting business admits of. In concluding this paper, I may state that it is impossible to treat the subject thoroughly in a paper like this; nevertheless, if I have failed in the attempt, it is to be hoped others more capable will take up the subject, and do it justice.

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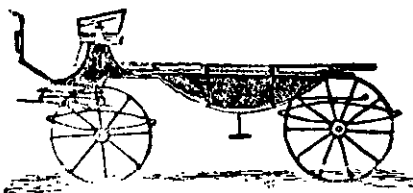
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JOHN KENNELLY.
COAL PIT HEATH COAL YARD,
RATTRAY STREET WHARF.

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

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

Orders delivered to any part of City Suburbs.

MONUMENTAL WORKS, Near RAILWAY STATION, CHRISTCHURCH.



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

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

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

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

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

NEILL & CO. (LIMITED),

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

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

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

READ'S DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING
ALE AND STOUT

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

The winter supplies of Stout now landing in prime order.

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

Silver Ray Kerosene, 130 test.

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

Sago and Tapioca.

Crushed Loaf Cube, Granulated and Mauritius Sugar.

Mill Stones, Silk, and Mill Bills.

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

High street, 28th May, 1886.

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, Beefton
and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday
Friday on arrival of first train from Christ-
and church, returning to Christchurch every
Wednesday and Saturday.

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

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY.

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

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

N.Z. TABLET COUPON.

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

D. DAWSON,
47 George street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,

SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,
Has removed his Consulting Rooms from
Princes-street North to
STEINHOFF'S BUILDINGS
(Opposite Cargill's Monument),
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 Iron-
mongers 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 de-
scription of best quality Stoneware, at cheapest
rates.

Testimonials on application.
Inspection invited.

W. M. WHITE,

Stoneware Manufacturer, Dunedin.

JAMES COUSTON

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL
COMPAN , LIMITED

KAITANGATA COAL.

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

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

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

Crawford street,
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

JOHN GILLIES,
Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under
taker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig
and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquida-
tion 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 reduc-
tions are genuine.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I beg to intimate to the General Public
that I have this day BOUGHT the well-
known SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSI-
NESS 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 ex-
tended 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 FENCES,
Designs, with Prices, on Application.

[A CARD].

SPECIAL TO LADIES.

H. J. H A I G H

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 same.

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.

MR. M. DONNELLY,
SOLICITOR,
UNION CHAMBERS,
PRINCES STREET.

Money to Lend on Freehold Security.

ALEXANDER SLIGO

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

BOOKBINDING, PAPER-BULING.
Account Bookmaking on the Premises.
42 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Wholesale and Retail

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.

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
Shag Point Coal ...	26s
Newcastle Coal ...	32s

Bluff Gravel 5s per Bag.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

MR. M'BRIDE Proprietress.

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

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 in his new residence. Charges Moderate. Parties called for early trains. Hot and Cold Baths.

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

M. FAGAN, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

PALLY AND CO.,
HOSIERS, HATTLERS, 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 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.

PALLY AND CO., 95, GEORGE STREET.



THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, SEEDS-
MAN, &c.,

THEATRE ROYAL BUILDINGS,
TIMARU,

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

J O H N C O R R,
GENERAL FAMILY GROCER
AND
PRODUCE DEALER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
WESTPORT.

Agents for the South British Fire Insurance
Company.

Commission and Shipping Agent.

V E N E T I A N B L I N D S
V E N E T I A N B L I N D S

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,
STUART ST.
(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

J O H N S T O N A N D C O
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.

P R I N C E S S T H E A T R E
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.]

V I S I T O R S T O D U N E D I N are
reminded that Mr. CHAS. NICHOL-
SON (late of Moa Flat) is now "Mine Host"
of the Baldwin Hotel, Princes street. Com-
fortable quarters and good brands of Liquors.

Luncheon from 12 to 2 daily.



A N D R E W M A R T I N E L L I,
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.

I T A L I A N W A R E H O U S E,
189 GEORGE STREET, 189.

S I N C L A I R P E D E N A N D C O.
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'Far-
lane, Dunedin, and eight years in some of the
best business houses in Edinburgh, he intends
to make it his careful study to identify the in-
terests of his Customers with those of his own.
All Orders executed at the Lowest Current
Prices.

S I N C L A I R P E D E N A N D C O.,
I T A L I A N W A R E H O U S E,
189 George-street, 189

P.S. Orders for the Country carefully packed

J. F L E M I N G,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE MERCHANT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

O W I N G 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 1st
inst.

W. PATRICK,
Maclaggan and Princes Streets.

V I S I T O R S T O C H R I S T C H U R C H
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.

F R A N K W. P E T R E

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN
And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches
finished under special arrangements.

W I L L I A M R E I D
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 Gar-
den 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 Medi-
cine 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 Pul-
monary Consumption.

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

P E T E R D U T T O N,
Manufacturing and Dispensing Chemist,
KENSINGTON,
Near the Railway Crossing.
P. & J. ISAACS,
Wholesale Agents, Dowling Street, Dnn in

USE PEACOCK'S
C E L E B R A T E D J A M S
 THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
 FROM CHOICEST FRUITS

DRINK
NELSON MOATE & Co's
The Best Teas
IN THE WORLD
UNRIVALLED
 THOUGH
 COPIED
 BY ALL
 Packets
 1lb 1/2lb
 BOXES
 HALF
 CHESTS

EXTRACTS

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."

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

PURE BLENDED TEAS

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

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

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 STOCKS, WINES and SPIRITS, can Reduce their Former Prices to meet the times.

Whisky—Burke's XXX—Irish	... 4
Do Garnkirk—Scotch	... 4
Do Flasks...	... 3
Do Half-Flasks	... 2 0
Brandy—XXXX Besquit 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.

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon Dunedin, this 15th day of October 1886.

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
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