

# New Zealand Gabel

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### A RASCAL'S STORY

THE Rev. Theodore Oswald Keatinge was still the centre of attraction in Dublin when the San Francisco mail of November left that city. The rev. gentlemen was then on his trial for obtaining money under false pretences, an occupation in which his reverence appears to have been engaged with more or less success and more or less imprisonment for some thirty years. But what of that? As an Evangelical publication produced in Dunedin told us on a recent occasion, the character of the individual who panders for the muck-markets of the sect is of no consequence.—All that is necessary is that he or she should be able to purvey in sufficient quantity the pabulum required. The Rev. Theodore Oswald Keatinge, we need hardly say, was a master in the required art. His experience was strange and eventful and he knew admirably how to deal with the people among whom he found himself. We need, however, hardly quote the wild farrago of invention which this adventurous evangelist put forth. It is identical with that to be found in those publications abundantly issued by other foul-mouthed thieves of both sexes who follow the infamous calling which the ticket-of-leave man, their worthy fellow, adopted for the benefit of the pious opponents of Rome, and which, by the way, it would seem he had followed at one time for a short period in Melbourne, which, moreover, he may still follow at a future period among ourselves in New Zealand. For, as we said, we have it in black and white, and on good authority of their own, that the character of the individual must not hinder the Evangelical banquet. The hunger for filth may as well be satiated by a rogue as by anyone else, and, indeed, who else would minister to it? The Rev. Theodore Oswald Keatinge, then, had had his adventures, had been the confidential friend, for example, of a cardinal who was assassinated by the Jesuits at Rome, had been persecuted there himself because of the superior morality of his life, had been betrayed at Montreal where his child was poisoned, and had been only spared from perishing as a war-correspondent in the Soudan, where persecution was driving him to find a welcome grave and avoid direct suicide, by the fact that the withdrawal of the English troops was simultaneous with his appointment. The Rev. Theodore Oswald Keatinge, moreover, was converted from a state of reprobation, and in the twinkling of an eye became a vessel of election.

AND here, just as a specimen of his style and to afford our readers an opportunity of seeing how completely similar his story is with others that they have heard of, we shall quote a passage or too.

He has been describing the persecution, to which he although still a vessel of wrath was subjected. "These things," he continues, 'added to mental disquietude, brought on illness. I hung between life and death, but God was merciful to me, and spared me from dying in my sins. I was enabled to believe that Jesus died even for me. Colonel Rowe examined into my case in America and here, and found I was grossly persecuted, and that wherever I had been treated according to my behaviour I have invariably won esteem and confidence. But I have testimony to give against Rome and men listened to it because it came communicated to them as true, and, therefore, it was important to stop my mouth. However, I want to preach Jesus, and His blessed Gospel. Whenever I related my experiences as a priest, people have been converted, and directly some one goes to the rector and says, 'have you heard about Dr. Keatinge?' 'No.' 'Well, I say nothing, but I should not like to have anything to do with him.' But when he politely gets rid of me, he has no charge to make against me, but has been intimidated. Colonel Rowe found that Dr. Lee circulated a report that I had assassinated my dear friend and benefactor, Cardinal d'Andrea. The prevalence of Ritualism has lowered that wholesome dread of the Papacy which ought to be a safeguard to plain minds. When a priest leaves the Church of Rome he is hunted down until he turns to the Church again broken-hearted and despairing, because Protestants will not take the trouble to learn the tactics of Popery and save him from this cruel persecution. . . . Unlike the majority of priests who are purposely kept in gross ignorance in order to keep

them dependent on the Church, ~~there~~ several accomplishments that would afford me a livelihood if I could only get fair play . . . I am fond of Church work. Although thoroughly up in all points of the Romish controversy I prefer to take my stand upon the simple Gospel truth in all its fulness, and show how incompatible with it is the Church of Rome, and that you re Scriptural truth, tradition, and Gospel on your side. My wife is a devoted worker herself principally amongst girls."—The sentence we may observe relates to the redoubtable "Polly"—a lady described by the reporter of the *Freeman*, as not in the least showing any signs of bashfulness on her appearance in court.

BUT this wretched cant with the invention well BY NO MEANS worthy of the hulks accompanying it was swallowed EXTINGUISHED, eagerly by the whole pious Evangelical world of

Dublin, from Archbishop Plunket down, and we may reasonably believe that a great deal of the regret and mortification caused by the rascal's detection, is owing to disappointment at the impossibility of maintaining the truth of his rigmarole. This, nevertheless, has probably suffered only a temporary eclipse, and we may expect to find it reproduced after a little, as most true and edifying history—many falsehoods, at least, of a like invention passing current among our Evangelical friends for true history, and being every now and then reproduced as such. For foul-mouthed filthy, apostate and lying writer of begging letters, disreputable unsexed drab, or convicted felon, all and each are historians, apostles, guides, and prophets in Evangelical circles, if only they have a tongue to abuse the Catholic Church.

THE season of school examinations which comes THE NEWEST round regularly every year is always one that THING IN THE provides us with much that is interesting, and FEMALE LINE, from which we derive a good deal of profit. All our pundits are in full feather, and the fruits of deep study, and ripe experience are to be had on every side for the reading. This year the chief laurels of the campaign seem to have been gathered by those gentlemen who dealt with the great subject of woman's culture at the Girls' High School in Dunedin, and the mind arises refreshed and invigorated from contemplating their pronouncements. Great are the privileges, for example, attached to our acquirement of the profound truth that gymnastics and the Latin tongue are now the accomplishments that form the perfect woman. Time was when a woman was considered fully competent to undertake and perform all the duties of life if she were skilled to carve a goose and make a shirt, but we are far removed from those days of darkness, and our grandmothers no longer possess the slightest scrap of a claim on our reverence. Gymnastics and the Latin tongue. What indeed would those stately dames whose spelling even of plain English was rather deficient, and whose liveliest movement was confined to the solemn grace of a minuet, have thought of the chatelaine become a perfect mistress of the flying trapeze and able to direct her household affairs in polished hexameters? But away with such an inquiry, what have we to do with an ancestry? Did not Sir Robert Stout, in fact, speaking at another school give us to understand that there were very heavy penalties attached to having an ancestry at all, and that we might much better have come into the world without any such aid? Sir Robert wisely provided for a departure from those figures without fact, by which he attempted to prove the beneficial nature of godlessness, in attributing the criminal classes for whose increase he, nevertheless, with a shrewd prevision, looks, to the faults of offending forefathers. Would it not be eminently worthy of the learned Knight's genius and quite on a par with many of his hobbies were he to advocate some plan for the reformation of this ancestry. He would at least do so as usefully as he occupies himself with other plans for the benefit of mankind. We propose, then, that Sir Robert be incontinently appointed President of an Ancestral Morals Reformation Society. Even godlessness itself, as it appears, cannot remove the blot this ancestry has left, and save from the curse the miserable victims of fate. But long live the Latin tongue and gymnastics by which our fair ones are at length to attain to the elevation kind nature prepared for them. Dr. Hislop has given us the key and revealed the hidden path. Whether or not, however according to Huxley, as quoted by the Doctor, the golden hair will

continue to curl on the skull in which the brains of the girl graduate are enclosed still remains to be seen. We have at least known close students of the other sex who attributed an early baldness to hard study, and the fair graduate would be quite above supplementing any premature failure of the kind with borrowed tresses. That, of course, is understood. Or if the golden hair remains, how will it assort with other common defects arising from deep scholastic pursuits. Golden hair without a so and gleaming eye to correspond, and merely, for example, fringing over a pair of green spectacles, would scarcely be completely welcoming, and might partake of that stamp of the ruin that some artists have noted in the remains of beauty mixed with deformity. But, however it be, judging from the enthusiasm with which another speaker at the Girls' High School, that is Mr. W. D. Stewart, took up Dr. Hislop's theme and dilated on the learned glories of the sex, it would seem that he assumed the continuance of the beauty or even its increase as a matter of course. Were the days of chivalry to return it is evident that Mr. Stewart would catch up a Latin grammar as some fair lady's favour and enter the lists with ardour to challenge the world to produce anything more beautiful than the female scholar. We need not particularise the kind of steed with which Mr. Stewart might suitably associate himself for the occasion, or any other perhaps, for that will be apparent to anyone of any intelligence. But Mr. Stewart has seen the photograph, so he tells us, of a lady lawyer in Chicago, *matre pulchra filia pulchrior*, and for her dear sake offers to provide the first lady who follows her example in New Zealand with a brief. It would be ungentlemanly to suggest that Mr. Stewart's particular client would have anything to regret in the transaction. But if Mr. Stewart were engaged on the other side. Ah, then, indeed a client would be in jeopardy. But lady doctors, lady lawyers, lady professors, ladies made tough and supple of body by gymnastics, and strong of intellect by the Latin tongue, the world is at your feet!

THE DEVIL TO PAY. THE evil of the matter is, however, that all this bracing of the female body and strengthening of the female mind must play the mischief with posterity. Dr. Richardson, for instance, a well known authority on such matters, gives us in a recent number of *Longman's Magazine* a scientific statement of what the result must be. And although his conclusions may in some degree be flattering to women, to women of common sense they must convey different impressions from those we have heard so pretentiously put forward in Dunedin within the last few days. Dr. Richardson declares that up to the present science had misjudged the capabilities of the woman's frame. Everything that a man does, he says, a woman may be trained to do. In all the active pursuits of life she may become the rival and the victor of men. For every kind of labour she is as well fitted by nature, and some of her qualifications, both of body and mind, make her the natural superior of any man in such a line. In intellect also she may surpass, and there is nothing to prevent her from attaining to the highest eminence. But at the same time the system now so much in vogue and commonly known as "cram" must prove immediately and inevitably her destruction. If a woman, nevertheless, makes up her mind, or if others determine for her, she being too young to decide for herself, as must necessarily be the case so that she may be trained at the right age, that she is to lead the life of a man either bodily or mentally, she must surrender all thoughts of maternity. She must devote herself to a life of celibacy and pursue her calling steadily in such a state. Human society, in short, must adopt something of the nature of life in a beehive and divide itself, so to speak, into workers, drones, and queens. But whether the celibate woman working for herself, an active, but not necessarily an amiable or improved, old maid, will be a more valuable being than the honest man who toils for the support of his wife and family, may easily be determined.

THE SAFE GUARD. WE do not, however, anticipate any danger of such a division for any of these colonies. Mr. W. D. Stewart's fear is our hope, and we rely on the indifference of the children to counteract nearly all the mischief of pedants and experimentists. However great the sums that may be spent upon the educational craze, and the Premier speaks with something like bravado, in the present state of the Colony, of his intention to stop at no expense, the children of these colonies will not respond to the efforts made, or as a whole become a deeply studious class. Money may be squandered, will be squandered, in fact, in vast sums, according to the Premier's alarming statement, but the results will be insignificant. The age of universal scholarship is as yet far removed from us. The mediocre clerk will for the most part be the outcome among our boys, and our girls will never renounce their hopes of matrimony in favour of celibacy combined with hard work either of the head or hands. Lavish and useless expenditure of money needed by the country for other purposes; the exaltation of a few and two making a mourning-block of a popular craze; the absurdity of men who talk of they know not what; superficial acquirements, and false show; these are the

advantages of the education system as it now exists and as the future is to improve it. Its *raison d'être*, meantime, and the end which it is intended to promote, and which it will in truth promote, are godlessness, and godlessness only. We shall have among our women few celibate workers, but among both sexes many self-indulgent atheists.

WE have no intention of meddling in whatever it is that has occurred between the Most Rev. Dr. LUCK, and the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Auckland as reported by the correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*. But one remark made by his Lordship on the occasion has a common interest for all Irishmen, and is moreover important owing to its bearing on the future of religion in this Colony, and therefore we consider ourselves excusable in referring to it. Dr. Luck said, "He was an Englishman, and therefore could say disinterestedly of the Roman Catholic Irish of Auckland that they had always given liberally to everything and everybody." Dr. Luck, here, indeed, reminds us that he is to be taken as the typical English Bishop of the colonies generally. It was in such a character that it pleased His Lordship to come among us and the display of the loyalty made on board the vessel that first brought him to our shores, earned for him a patriotic reputation that does him infinite honour, and furnishes an eloquent reply to those who maintain that the Catholic ecclesiastic belongs to no country but Rome. To find that His Lordship, then, in his especial character of Englishman, for the moment having divested himself of the bishop's associations with his flock as the common father of all, and viewing them from a distant, more elevated, and wholly disinterested stand-point, gives his approval to Irish Catholics as such, and vindicates their claim to liberality and generosity, is most agreeable and flattering to us. The Englishman, as we see, may rush in where the mere Irishman dare not tread. We Irishmen may now hold up our heads, indeed, for we may claim that the Irishmen of Auckland are no exception even in Dr. Luck's mind, but that all of us are included in this sentence of approbation. We have been tried in the furnace of disinterested English opinion and have borne the test. The decision fills us with gratitude and makes us doubly honourable in our own eyes as we are convinced that we must henceforward be also in the eyes of our neighbours. It gives us a firm security in a championship possessing special claims to consideration, and which hitherto we could not rely on. We are no longer a people concerning whom invidious doubts may be harboured. But this approval as we said has an important bearing on the future of religion in the Colony. It is of high importance to learn that even in his natural state and without any of those circumstances of interest that must influence the ecclesiastic who necessarily recognises the Irish Catholic people as a race of missionaries, owing to whose devotion and faithfulness to their religion the Catholic Church is established firmly in these colonies, he himself exercises the office of a Prelate, and bishoprics, parishes, and missions exist, the Englishman can confer his approbation upon them and hold them up as an example to be profitably followed. The future of religion in this Colony, as elsewhere in all the British Empire, even in England itself, depends upon the position of the Irish Catholic as standing apart from the surrounding population. The great example of the United States, for instance, is before us, and nothing can be more plain than the fact that the Church there arose and grew and flourished by means of the Irish people, bound together by the ties of a common nationality and clinging to it with passionate devotion.—They, in this way, made themselves a power in the State, and, by means of their united strength, they asserted the claims of their Church and ensured for her safety and respect.—Had the Irish Catholic been deprived of his nationality and confounded with the people of other races, nothing of all this could have happened. Accommodation to the temporal prejudices of his neighbours would have been followed by accommodation to their spiritual prejudices, and the Irishman, become a feeble, isolated, member of society, living among his neighbours on sufferance, would not have had either the means or the will to uphold his religious rights.—There is now besides, almost in every part of the world, the need that the Catholic should be a man of considerable independence, and indifferent in a great degree to the prejudices and opinions of those among whom he lives.—But if the Irish Catholic gives away in a matter that enters so deeply into his nature as does his spirit of nationality, the chances are that he will not long hold out without a like surrender of his religious principles.—We see, in fact, that wherever the Irish Catholic becomes indifferent to the traditions of his country, he is lukewarm also concerning his faith—and his children, still more than he himself, are careless and indifferent, or, it may be wholly neglectful and apostate.—We, therefore, look upon it as a most fortunate omen when the Englishman as such, who occupies an influential situation, finds himself able sincerely to commend the Irish people and to hold them up as an example of what is good and praiseworthy.—The Englishman of such a disposition, combined with the Bishop whose first and almost whose only care is the welfare of

religion, and who has before his eyes the things that the Irish people have done for the Church, and the position that clinging together and asserting their nationality they have gained for her in lands more or less hostile to her, should necessarily be as anxious as Irishmen themselves to foster Irish nationality. We, therefore, rejoice to find the traces of such a disposition in Dr. Luck and augur the best results from it.—It is fortunate that his Lordship's paths of duty both as disinterested Englishman and interested Catholic Bishop are perceived by him to be identical, as we have no doubt they are.

### MR. J. E. REDMOND'S LETTER.

London, October 29, 1886.

THE event of the day is the decision of the election Judges in the case of the Derry petition. Mr Justin McCarthy has obtained the seat and we have once more established our supremacy in Ulster. The defeats which we experienced in South Derry County and in South Tyrone have been more than compensated for by the victories in Belfast and Derry City. In both of these cases we won, I am happy to say by the aid of Protestant votes, and henceforth it will be difficult indeed for Mr Chamberlain to maintain his assertion that Ireland is composed of two nations, or that the non-Catholic population is opposed to Home Rule. The capture of Derry is a heavy blow to the Orange faction. The maiden city, has long been regarded as the centre and the citadel of their power. It is a strange old world kind of town, quaint and ancient in appearance, with a perfect set of walls and fortifications, and with a memorable history. The siege of Derry during the brief Catholic ascendancy under James II. was one of the most notable in history. The heroic constancy of the defenders of the city, who held it for 105 days, and though almost famished, refused to surrender, has been the theme of the admiration of succeeding generations of Protestants and Catholics alike; though the memory of this incident has been used by the Orangemen of to-day to inspire their followers to deeds of religious intolerance and sectarian hatred, the Catholics have never attempted nor desired to deminish the renown of Governor Walker and his comrades who held Derry in bygone days. From that day to this Derry has remained the stronghold of Protestantism in Ulster. With pardonable pride the walls have been kept in thorough repair. "Roaring Meg," and the other celebrated guns are still mounted in position, and at one spot a stately column has been erected to the memory of Walker. The defence of Derry against the invasion of the troops of James has been imitated ever since in a petty way, by the exclusion of Catholics from positions of importance or of honour within the city. To-day, no single Catholic Church stands within the walls, but as the city of the present spreads far beyond the fortifications in every direction, this can scarcely be called a practical grievance, though it shows clearly enough the intolerant spirit of the dominant class. The idea of Derry being represented in Parliament by a Catholic a year or two ago was considered too preposterous to be entertained for a moment, and though the reduction of the franchise gave the Catholics a fair chance; it did not give them a majority on the register, and consequently the Orange faction considered the Borough secure. They did not, however, make allowance for the revival of nationalism amongst the Protestant population which has been rapidly going on for some time in Ireland, and which in the case of Derry has at last turned the scale. Mr. Justin McCarthy has not been elected as a Catholic, but as a Home Ruler. The fact of his being a Catholic, however, makes the victory all the more striking. Mr Charles E. Lewis departs from the House of Commons "unwept, unhonoured and unsung." It is safe to say that no more unpopular man with all parties ever sat at Westminster. He is an Englishman and a London solicitor, whose sole connection with Ireland was that of being member for Derry. As a professional man he goes by the name of "the Tricker," a title which sufficiently explains itself. As a Member of Parliament he made himself unusually disagreeable. Mr. Sexton a few weeks ago, in discussing the riots which attended the result of the Derry election last July, and commenting on the violent action and language of Mr. Lewis, said that, if that gentleman had upon that occasion received a knock on the head from a policeman's baton, or a prick between the ribs from a bayonet, the public verdict would have been "served him right." The loud and general cheers, even from the Tory benches, which greeted this sally, showed conclusively the position Mr. Lewis occupied in the regard of his colleagues, and I think there will be general jubilation at what is likely to prove his permanent dismissal from public life. This decision in Derry will render one of the seats for Longford vacant, as it will be remembered Mr. McCarthy was elected without opposition for that county. There are therefore three seats now vacant in Ireland, Longford, Sligo which Mr. Sexton holds in addition to Belfast and North-East Cork, from which Mr. E. Leamy, much to the regret of his colleagues, has just retired. Two of these seats will be required for Mr. William O'Brien, and Mr. T. M. Healy, both of whom will return to Parliament in February. The third will in all probability be given to one of our Ulster Protestant friends

who are every day taking a more prominent part in the national struggle. The Protestant Home Rule Association is rapidly spreading. In Dublin it numbers in its ranks some of the best-known Protestants of the city, including men like the Rev. J. A. Galbraith, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor Swift MacNeil. A most useful function is being undertaken by this Association, namely, supplying lecturers to English meetings to there discuss the historical aspects of the Home Rule question. If once Englishmen really grasped what Mr. Gladstone has called "the blackguardism and baseness of the Union," the day of our triumph would not be far distant. Unfortunately Englishmen as a rule, know absolutely nothing of Irish history, and the work of education in Great Britain must necessarily be a slow one.

The Convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain will assemble in Liverpool on November 6. The year has been indeed, a busy one. Two general elections have been fought within the twelve months. The record of progress which the Executive are enabled to lay before the delegates is cheering indeed. The organisation now numbers 423 branches. Its income has risen considerably. In 1884 the annual receipts amounted to £319, for the year 1885 they amounted to £1,162, and for the year just completed they amounted to £2,324. In the year 23,000 new members were added to the list of membership. The report of the administration, after alluding to the attempt made to under-estimate the importance of the Irish vote in Great Britain, says:—"The best answer to such statements will be increase the efficiency of the organisation. The adoption by England's greatest statesman and by the Liberal Party of the policy of Home Rule has removed the unpleasant relations which at one time existed between the organisation and the Liberal Party. Irishmen, whose sympathies are strongly with democratic and progressive opinions, rejoice as much as can British Liberals at this changed state of relations, and trust that the combination of the democratic forces of all nationalities in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales may continue. In common with every Irish organisation in the world the National League of Great Britain acknowledge the imperishable debt of gratitude it owes to the eminent and noble statesman, who sacrificed power, and risked popularity in the effort to do justice to Ireland; and who, during the last election, worked with the most self-sacrificing energy for the good cause. The executive also desire to join the rest of the Irish race in thankful acknowledgement of the splendid spirit in which the working classes of England, Scotland, and Wales stood by the Liberal leader in his policy of justice and reconciliation; and to Scotland and Wales they feel an especial gratitude is due, for the emphasis with which they declared in favour of justice to Ireland. These acts have done much to soften the asperities and the bitter memories of the Irish struggle, and will have an indestructible influence in bringing about peace between the people of Great Britain and Ireland." The following resolutions also will be proposed for adoption:—"That this Convention of the Delegates of the Irish National League of Great Britain, representing two millions of the Irish race in England and Scotland, expresses its profound gratitude to their kindred in America and Australia for the generous support they have given to the Irish cause; that thanks are at the same time offered to Americans and Australians of other than Irish birth, whose sympathies with freedom have ranged them on the Irish side; and that the Press of all shades of opinion in America has largely contributed to the growth of opinion in favour of Ireland by the eloquence and unanimity with which it has backed up Ireland's claim for self-government." "That this Convention joins the rest of the Irish race in offering to Mr. Gladstone its fervent thanks for the self-sacrifice, energy, and eloquence, with which he has pleaded the cause of Ireland; that his attempt to solve the Irish question will give him a place in the Irish heart for all time, and that it is the earnest prayer of every member of this Convention that he may live to see the fruits of his labours in a self-governed, contented, and prosperous Ireland." "That this Convention re-affirms its complete confidence in the leadership of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party, and pledges itself to stand by them till they have won the legislative independence of Ireland."

This is the season of conventions. This week the Delegates of all the Tory organisations of Great Britain assembled at Bradford, and, as is usual now in Conservative gatherings, Lord Randolph Churchill was the hero of the occasion. Nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which the leader of the so-called Tory Democracy has mounted to the very top of the political ladder. Nominally, Lord Salisbury is Premier, but in reality Lord Randolph Churchill is Prime Minister, Cabinet, Privy Council, and Government all rolled into one. He absolutely leads the Tory Party by the nose, but as he had led them into office, they don't seem to object to operation. Rumour says Lord Salisbury is getting somewhat weary of political life, and that the next "sensation" will probably be his retirement in favour of Lord Randolph. Ireland has no reason to object. If the Tory Party must be in office at all, then manifestly it is well to have at the head of affairs a statesman who has abundantly proved that he has no very fixed principles and that he can be squeezed where occasion arises. In his Bradford speech Lor

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Randolph made some notable statements about Ireland. He said "rents are being fairly paid all over the country, and large and liberal reductions of rent have been made by the landlords." In another part of the same speech he said "there has been a marked decrease of crime and outrage in Ireland and the returns of crime for the last month have been lower than for the last five years." This happy result depends upon the action of the landlords. Where they allow reasonable reductions, the tenants will pay readily enough, and where no agrarian trouble exists crime will disappear. If the Government can induce landlords all during the winter to make abatements, the peace will be preserved. If evictions recommence, crime will recommence too. There is good reason, I am glad to say, to hope that with isolated exceptions, Ireland will enjoy a peaceful winter after all, for which blessing we may thank the determination of the tenants who showed clearly that if the landlords attempted to exact the full rents they would get none at all.

J. E. REDMOND.

## Poet's Corner.

### BABYLON.

(From JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE'S "Songs and Satires.")

Her robes are of purple and scarlet,  
And the kings have bent their knees  
To the gemmed and jewelled harlot  
Who sitteth on many seas.

They have drunk the abominations  
Of her golden cup of shame;  
She has drugged and debauched the nations  
With the mystery of her name.

Her merchants have gathered riches  
By the power of her wantonness,  
And her users are as leeches  
On the world's supreme distress.

She has scoured the seas as a spoiler;  
Her mart is a robbers den,  
With the wrested toll of the toiler,  
And the mortgaged souls of men.

Her crimson flag is flying,  
Where the East and the West are one;  
Her drums while the day is dying  
Salute the rising sun.

She has scourged the weak and the lowly  
And the just with an iron rod;  
She is drunk with the blood of the holy,—  
She shall drink of the wrath of God!

## CATHOLIC CONCERT AT TEMUKA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE third annual concert given by the pupils attending the school of the Sisters of St. Joseph, was held in the Volunteer Hall on Thursday evening, the 16th, and was the most successful one ever held in Temuka. The hall was crammed, all the available space being filled up. The stage presented a very pretty appearance, being decorated in a most artistic manner with flowers and evergreens. In the vicinity of the footlights were several pots of beautiful geraniums, kindly lent by Mr. Joseph Whitehead, and on the front, beneath the footlights, was worked in flowers the word "Welcome." On the whole, the stage presented a most pleasing spectacle to the eye. Upon the curtain rising, Miss Lucy Quinn appeared before the vast audience, and opened the concert with a prologue; she spoke in a distinct and impressive manner. Miss Quinn next rendered an overture on the piano in first-class style, which was followed by "King Christmas," a chorus. In this a great number of girls took part, each one being dressed in white, and having a bunch of flowers in hand. The sweet manner in which they sang, and the order in which they came and went off the stage, spoke well for those who trained them. The dialogue "Too Good for Common School," between Masters J. Connelly, H. J. Louis, and T. Dunn, was spoken capitally, and was succeeded by "Fairy Bells," a song by little girls. The recitation "Holly and Ivy," came next. This was done full justice to by Misses A. Murphy and C. Gaffaney, each one saying her part well. The Misses Connelly were very successful in their duet, "Whispering Hope," and received well-merited applause. Next came a very interesting dialogue, entitled "The Salesman," in which Misses Murphy, Connel, Brosnan, and Woulfe took part. In this piece Miss Murphy, a doctress, wrought many family cures by simple remedies. For instance, a lady came to her whose husband used to abuse her with his tongue. The doctress prescribed a bottle of water for her, a mouthful of which she had to take when her husband got in a passion, and the effects were marvellous. Of course, her mouth being full of water, she could not answer him, and he soon cooled down. All the girls spoke extremely well, Miss Woulfe especially, whose accentuation was grand. "Do They Miss Me at Home," by the boys, was nicely sung. Miss M. A. Connelly, who followed with a recitation entitled "The Flower Girl," was loudly applauded. The piece was given perfectly, for which she well deserved the praise she received. Miss C. Gaffaney next rendered "Those Evening Bells;"

(piano solo), in a first-class manner, considering her age her fingering was good. The recitation "The Trades," by Masters J. Gaffaney, E. Lavery, M. Quinn, R. Bourke, J. Jackson, and M. Demuth, was very amusing, and was well spoken. Master H. J. Louis proved successful in his comic song, "I'm Fond of Taking it Easy." "The Adopted Child," by Misses Fitzgerald and E. Thompson, was really splendid. Miss E. Thompson is a child of about four or five, and it would be impossible to improve the manner in which she played her part. The way in which she appealed to the lady to let her go to see her mother and brothers and sisters, was most impressive. A pin could be heard fall during the rendition of the dialogue. A duet by Misses Quinn brought the curtain down, in order to prepare the stage for a drama. Upon the curtain rising, was presented a sketch of the interior of "Ernschiff Hall." The characters were represented as follows:—Countess Moreland, Miss A. Connelly; Miss Sinclair (her niece), Miss Fitzgerald; Miss Hamilton (her niece), Miss C. Gaffaney; Lucy (little housemaid), Miss Lucy Quinn; Evans (footman), Master H. J. Louis. In this Countess Moreland disguises herself, in order that she may judge for herself which of her nieces (whom she expects to arrive at any moment) is the most worthy of her vast estate, and also to see whether their good behaviour is not overdrawn by their parents. This was the best item of the evening, and all did full justice to the author, especially Miss Lucy Quinn, considering her size. They all spoke in a manner which reflected great credit on those who taught them. The song and chorus "Don't Let it Happen Again," by Masters T. Dunn, H. J. Louis, and the boys, brought the first part of the concert to a close. After an interval of five minutes, Miss Quinn opened the second part with an overture, which was cleverly executed. This was succeeded by all the girls singing "Always Happy," which was sung in a melodious manner. The next on the programme was the dialogue "Where Ignorance is Bliss, 'twere Folly to be Wise," which was full of fun. Two pupils (Master H. J. Louis and T. Dunn) were sent to a singing master (Master), who did not know a note of music. When they arrived, he ordered them to sing "The Battle-cry of Freedom," but they replied it was usual for the master to sing it over first. He struck on a series of airs, but none the right, and he again ordered them to proceed, and pulled out his baton. They struck up the first line of "Mary had a little lamb," and wound up with "The Battle-cry of Freedom." He greeted them with "Well done, boys; well done, I couldn't do it better myself." He succeeded in getting a fine song out of them, to which he wielded the baton in a manner which would do justice to Sir Michael Costa. The audience showed their appreciation by frequent applause. The solo "In Her Little Bed we Laid Her" was done full justice to by Miss Connelly, who was followed by Master Demuth reciting "I'm Only a Boy" first rate. Miss Lucy Quinn rendered a piano solo, "St. Patrick's Day," in a manner that won for her general applause. "The Orphan Boy," by Misses Demuth and Connelly, was next given, and they received well earned applause. The next item produced was the drama "King Alfred," in which masters H. Louis, E. Kis, and Connelly, and Miss E. Gaffaney took part. The well-known cake episode of the King's life was splendidly enacted. All acquitted themselves well, especially Miss E. Gaffaney. "The Chiming Bells" (duet), by Misses Connelly, elicited great applause, which gave place to the dialogue. "The Office was not strong," by Master J. Connelly and Miss K. Lavery, who performed their parts creditably. Miss Popplewell, in her recitation "Deeds, not Words," was very clever, and was followed by Miss B. Connelly singing "The Swiss Toy Girl." She was dressed for the occasion, and the manner in which she gave the song fairly brought down the house, her voice was very sweet indeed, and all present were delighted with her, more so as she is only about six years old. The dialogue "The Gossips" by Misses Demuth, Murphy, M. Connelly, M. A. Connelly, was very laughter-making, and all took their parts honourably. After the rendering of "I Wish you all Good Health," by all the girls, Miss Lucy Quinn appeared before the audience. She said she had been deputed by her teachers and companions to thank them for their attendance and patient hearing, and concluded by wishing all "A Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year." The singing of the National Anthem brought the performance to a close. Miss Gaffaney accompanied the singing, which she did in good style. A word of praise to the sisters of St. Joseph must not be omitted. The children during the entertainment proved that their teachers' hearts were with their work. Certainly the good name they bear for teaching was not diminished by the excellent concert they produced.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN DUNEDIN.

A VERY pleasant and successful entertainment was given in the old church building, Dunedin, on Monday evening in aid of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The programme opened with a chorus for ladies' voices by Wekerlin, which was very sweetly given. Mr. J. B. Callan then gave one of his clever readings from Dickens which as usual delighted the audience. Miss D. Horan next contributed a song in a very finished style, and was followed by Miss Mary Popplewell who played with brilliancy as a piano solo Moszkowski's "Valse de Concert." Mrs. Angus then sang Molloy's "Kerry Dance," in a manner that almost surpassed her far-famed powers, and was as perfect as it well could be. Mr. T. Bracken, M.H.R., gave a recitation with his accustomed ability and secured a warm measure of applause. Mr. H. Matthews sang Pansuti's "Outpost," with good effect, and the Misses Woods and Conway gave very pleasingly Auber's duet, "Come O'er the Moonlight Sea." The second part of the entertainment consisted of some very well arranged tableaux vivants; the Highland Fling danced in character; and the Nursery Rhymes Quadrilles, both musical and terpsichorean. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all who were present.

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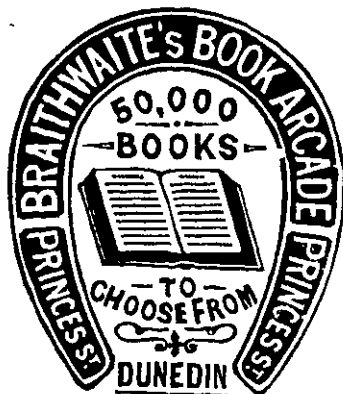
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## WANTED FOR THE GWALIOR.

(From the *Shamrock*.)

In a village little known and little visited, about sixty miles in a south-westerly direction from where we are, was born Bartle Brogan, the eldest son of Miles and Kitty Brogan. It was here he breathed first his native air, in a thatched cabin at the foot of a steep hill, just as you entered the village by the mail-coach road outside from Dublin. The Brogans' property consisted of four acres of arable land; about the same amount of moor or bottom, on which you might sail a boat fully three months in the year; and they had the right to cut turf from a neighbouring bog. On this farm the Brogans contrived to live by making as much of their land as it would yield. They had a couple of cows, and very often a horse for sale of a good breed, a number of pigs and fowl; and with this stock and hard work the Brogans lived fairly comfortable.

The Brogan family consisted of six individuals: there was Kitty Brogan, and Myles Brogan, the parents of Bartle and Mat Brogan, and Biddy and Judy Brogan. Bartle was the eldest of the children, and was about six-and-twenty at the period I speak of, and Judy was the youngest and was just out of her teens. In good looks the Brogan family had nothing to boast of, because old Myles Brogan and Kitty Brogan were rather plain, and their offspring resembling them much, they were rather plain too. However, as the adage has it, "Handsome is that handsome does," the Brogans were considered handsome in that way, and had a good name as neighbours in the district. I have said that the Brogans had frequently a horse for sale of good breed. Old Myles and his sons were judges of horse flesh, and so were able occasionally to pick up at fair or market a half-bred horse or mare, which, from the treatment and grooming it got, was in a short time in a good form, and upon which very considerable profit was obtained. Indeed, were it not that from this source of revenue the Brogans supplemented what they made out of their land, their condition would be far from comfortable on so small a farm, with so low a price for what the land produced, and so high a rent to pay.

It was selling one of the best cobs the Brogans had ever in fair or market that Bartle Brogan met a Major O'Flynn, a half-pay officer retired from the British army, and who had a considerable property in a midland county. Major O'Flynn bought the cob, and whilst the purchase was being made ascertained that Bartle had a very fair knowledge of the good points and defects of horses, and their treatment in various ailments, and that he would be very useful about his (the Major's) stables. In so concluding the Major was quite right, but if he looked for anything further in Bartle useful he would have found a "plentiful scarcity" of it. It was not very difficult to get Bartle into the Major's service, which he joined shortly after the purchase of the cob, and he became one of the lower servants in the Major's establishment. Bartle had always been a great boaster, he told lies of exaggeration without end, even when under his own roof and amongst his own circle, but when he got into the Major's family he lied to perfection. He had another defect. He was an arrant coward, except when crossing the country after the hounds, when he was just as fearless as the best horseman. He had a third defect, and that was an over-estimate of his own ability, and a very low one of his neighbours. The Major was an old man when Bartle joined his establishment; he had seen a great deal of service, and a good deal of the world. Every summer he would take his family somewhere for a few months, and on these occasions Bartle accompanied the Major's family to France, Italy, or Switzerland, which Bartle magnified to the extent of the whole world. His letters home were rather amusing, they were such a tissue of ridiculous lies, which, strange to say, his own family, although they knew him best, gave credence to. Bartle had a suit of livery the same as the upper servants, and not that usually worn by an ostler. It was bought him for a special occasion when the Major gave a large dinner party. The butler during the dinner was in a state of feverish excitement and misery too deep for words to explain, for although Bartle was given the simplest duty to perform in his capacity as waiter, he was so elated in his gorgeous livery, and so afraid of greasing it, and so occupied in looking at his reflection wherever he might see it, that he spilt the soup on several ladies' dresses and on himself, dropped slices of meat from the plates, and picked them off the floor with his hands; broke some glasses, upset a decanter of wine, stumbled a few times, and knocked down the back hair of some ladies with his elbows, and did a number of other things very ludicrous to a stranger looking on, but extremely unpleasant for the Major's family and horriously to the butler. Indeed, the latter, it is said, was ill for a week after from the shock to his nervous system, and he gave notice that should the Major again require Bartle to attend at table he (the butler) would leave the Major's service as soon after as he legally could. But the Major or his family did not require to be told of any consequence resulting from Bartle again attending at table, as his performance precluded him from ever at any future time, under any circumstances, doing duty as a waiter.

The morning after the dinner party at the Major's, Bartle wrote the following letter to his mother:—

"Dear Mother,—I have only time to write you a few lines. The Major has been entertainin' company, and has dinner parties every night. I do duty as the principal servant, who is called the butler. I have to look after the wine and attend table, and have a lot of servants under me to show what to do. There is another butler in the house, but the Major and the mistress much prefer my style at the table, as they say I do it more genteel. They don't like to part with the butler, as he has been so long with them. Indeed, it was my argument that has them of that notion, as they are very anxious for me to get the place. The mistress said to me yesterday that she'd lay a tanner that in the Queen's palace there isn't a butler like me. The Major said the same the day before; but I don't like to be flatterin' myself. I believe next year we thraavel to Timbucktoo. I don't know of any new place after that. I can spake forty furrin' languages, and the next will be forty-wab. I was bringin' home a pet crocodile, but it died of smallpox on the way over. It was a great pet, I used to go midin' on it across the country, by land and wather. I taught

it English, and it went all through 'Readin' made aisy.' It didn't like figures, yet it learnt as far as fractions. I was very sorry when it died. The docthor said the smallpox was brought on by it not havin' fresh water to swim in on board ship. It's loss has left a plank in my life.—Hopin' you will keep well, I remain your affectionate son,

"BARTLE BROGAN."

P.S.—I forgot to say in my last letter from furrin parts that when I and the Major were out huntin' elephants we were attacked by four tigers. The Major lost all power from fright, but they didn't take a feather out of me. I shot two o' them, ripped open the third with my tobacco-knife, but the blade remained in him, so I choked the fourth. I had them all skinned when the Major come to. Goin' home same day eight savages, with bows and arrows and javelins, attacked us for the tiger skins. I was mortally wounded in two places, but am quite well now. We killed all the savages. The Major says I'm the bravest man he ever met, and would make a splendid soger. He asked me would I be afeered to go out to the war in Inja? Bedad, I'd like it well,' says I, 'and would be there now only I wouldn't like to leave you, Major,' says I. 'If the war goes on,' says he, 'I might be called back into the army again.' 'If you are,' says I, 'I'll take the shillin' with delight at wanst, and be in the thick of the fight with you.' 'You are entirely too venthursome a man, Bartle,' says he, laughin'.—I remain, mother, your affectionate son again,

"BARTLE BROGAN."

In about a week after Kitty Brogan received the above she got another letter from her son. It was to the following effect,—

"My Dear Mother—I have got lave to come home to you for a fortnight. The mistress here told me she thought I wasn't lookin' well, and the change would do me good. There will be no dinner parties here while I am away or I couldn't come. I am bringin' my livery with me to show you it. It is the most expensive of all the liveries. The tailor that made it come from Lounon to take my measure for it, and I believe it was made in France. While I'm at home I hope to be able to give Biddy, and Judy, and Mat, some little instruction in manners if they are not to oould to learn. You may expect me next Sathurday. I go second class on the railway, although my situation entitles me to go first, but we must be humble in this wor'd. The mistress and the Miss O'Flynn's cried bitterly this mornin' when talkin' over my lavin' even for a short time. The Major is seein' me off, and is sendin' me in his carriage. I heard it whispered that I'm to resave an address when I come back. I hope not as I don't like to be bothered answerin' it. The master's preservers here had poachers on it who weren't a bit afeerd of the game-keepers, so the Major asked me what he'd do. I said I'd take the watchin' for a few nights if it was left to myself. He said that would be very dangerous and too venthursome. 'Don't you mind that,' said I, 'I've never shown the white feather up to this, and I'm not going to begin now.' So he left me have my way. On my rounds the first night I come upon six poachers. They fired at me—two bullets goin' through my hat, and another through the collar of my coat. I had only a heavy stick, yet I rushed in upon them, and before you could say Jack Robinson I had them all roarin' murder on the ground, and callin' for mercy. I let them off, as they swore p sively they would never poach again. There has been no poachin' since, and the Major said so darin' an affair as to attack six poachers armed, and I only havin' a stick, was the pluckiest, bravest thing he ever heard tell of, and that if I didn't tell him he wouldn't believe it. There is some talk of the Major been called back to the army, in consequence of the war in Inja. I hope and trust he may, as I would go out with him, and bedad them Injins would I soon have cause to remember to their sorrow devil-may-care Bartle Brogan. I hope you all keep well.—Your affectionate son,

"BARTLE BROGHAN."

"P.S.—This is strictly private. I think if I liked that I could have the Major's youngest daughter, Miss Eva O'Flynn. She has been tarowin' sheep's eyes at me, but I give her no encouragement. I know the poor thing feels it. She is considered very handsome, but she is not my style. I know the master or the mistress would have no objection. Miss Eva is the tastiest of the Major's daughters, and whatever she selects and considers best is always thought so by everybody else here. I very much pity the poor girl, but a man is not obliged to marry every girl that falls in love with him. If that was so, I would have forty wives before now callin' themselves Broghans.—Your affectionate son again,

"BARTLE BROGHAN."

Although Bartle had been born and reared and spent twenty years of his life in the thatched cabin of his father and mother, the five or six years he was from home with Major O'Flynn, had the Broghan family thinking he, Bartle, was a gentleman, as he was mixing in the highest circles, and familiar with lords and ladies, who, according to Bartle's letters home (the date and signature on them only being true), treated him as an equal. There was, consequently, a nervousness evident in the Broghan circle at receiving so distinguished a visitor. Old Broghan and his wife and three children gave the tailor and dressmaker, and others who deal in outfits, more money than they could afford. Second-hand plates, knives, forks, and spoons were purchased, and the cooking utensils required were borrowed. The inside of the cabin was cleaned up, and put on an appearance more respectable than it had ever done before. The pig was ejected from its place in the corner. The outside of the cabin was white-washed, the dung-hill made tidy before the door, with the draining from it carried off by a channel to a dyke close by, and not, as heretofore, collected in a stagnant pool about the threshold. In a word, the Broghans did their best to have their place in a far better condition than it had ever been before, and were not so nervous when the Saturday arrived which was to bring Bartle home. It came, and Bartle came with it, and, considering that Bartle was so important a personage in the Major's family, it was rather suprising his luggage consisted only of a carpet bag and a cast-off overcoat of the Major's, which he had got the previous Christmas.

(To be continued.)

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MISS HUGHES (late of the Star and Garter Hotel, Oamaru) has pleasure in informing her friends and the public that she has taken the above Hotel, and feels confident that her long experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the Hotel will be conducted in a first-class manner, and that every attention will be paid to make the management equal to any in the city.

MATHESON BROS. beg to announce that, having moved into their new premises (lately occupied by G. R. West), they have decided to continue their CHEAP SALE, to get rid of a quantity of surplus stock come to light in removing, comprising a number of Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Breakfast Sets, Toilet do., Dessert do. (some of them slightly defective), Lamps, Vases, and a quantity of Fancy Ornaments, which must be cleared to make room for goods arriving and to arrive; also some very cheap lines in Glassware—viz, 400 Cut Glass Jugs, at 4s 6d each, and 200 Silver-frosted do., at 3s 9d—worth double; 300 Glass Creams, at 6d each; Glass Dishes, from 1s pair; 500 dozen simple Dinner Plates, at 4s 6d dozen—worth 10 dozen.

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## CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN.

## DOMINICAN CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes took place at this school on Friday his Lordship the Bishop presiding. There were also present the Rev. Fathers Lynch, Vereker, and Purton, O.S.B., and several members of the Dominican community. The following programme was performed by the young ladies who, as usual, did their parts admirably, and displayed all the fruits of careful teaching and diligent study.—Solo and Chorus, "When daylight's going"; overture, "Caliph of Bagdad," (*Boieldieu*); pianoforte duet, "Chant du Paysan," (*Rendam*); vocal trio, "Light and laughing Summer sky,"; pianoforte solo, "Rondo," (*Hummel*); pianoforte duet, "Benedictus"; pastoral glee, "Ye shepherds tell me," (*Mazzinghi*); overture, "Die Italiener in Algier"; chorus, "Joyous reapers" (*Campana*); pianoforte solo, "Valse," (*Chopin*); overture, "Hebrides," (*Mendelssohn*); vocal duet, "Watching from our dreams"; overture, "Jean de Paris," (*Boieldieu*); vocal chorus, "The Lark," (*Walpy*). The pianoforte playing was in every case far above the average, and in several instances extremely brilliant, and the songs and choruses were distinguished for their correct expression, harmony, and sweetness. The young ladies who particularly distinguished themselves as pianists being the Misses Williamson, Moloney, Hanning, and Martin, and those who took the principal parts in singing being the Misses D. Howell, M. Morrison, and R. Blaney. The prizes were given by the Bishop in the intervals between certain musical selections, and before the concluding chorus, the young lady who had been pronounced by the votes of her school-fellows most deserving of the Bishop's prize for good conduct, amiability, and general excellence, was crowned with the wreath prepared for the occasion. The prize in this instance was awarded to Miss Martin. His Lordship having performed this pleasing duty addressed the pupils to the following effect:—He thanked them for the entertainment they had given him, for their music and singing, and for their appearance and deportment. It would not be presumptuous, he thought, for him to say that all present would agree with him in saying that their music and singing had been of a high class, and justly claimed for the school a high tone. They had afforded him the greatest pleasure, and two things were made evident by them. First, that the pupils had made good use of their time, they had studied diligently, and improved themselves most creditably—the proficiency especially shown by those young children who had taken part in the concert was extremely remarkable. Secondly, all the industry of the pupils would have been of no avail had they not been well taught. It was evident that they had been judiciously directed and guided, and abundant proofs were furnished by them of the zeal, devotion, and labour that had been expended on them. The Most Rev. speaker did not pretend to be an expert in music and singing. He only knew what pleased himself, but judging by a long experience in which he had heard a great deal of music, he gave his opinion that their playing and singing had been extremely good—of this, however, he could not judge so as to say who deserved a premium and who did not, and he had been obliged to leave that judgment to those who were qualified to decide. Respecting other things, he could speak with more confidence. He had himself examined the school, and he had examined it thoroughly, sparing no pains to discover what degree of knowledge the pupils possessed—their possession of knowledge gave him an opportunity of judging of their general proficiency. He had examined them in all that they had learned except needlework, painting, flower-making and music. He had examined them in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the whole course of their general studies, and they had given him very great satisfaction. He referred to the school as a school taken altogether, everywhere there were exceptions. This was a kind of festive occasion, and it was not suitable to find fault but still it must be admitted that he had a duty to perform, and he must say that all had not been equally good, all had not been equally successful. But this of course could not be expected, even had they all been equally industrious, the brain power that nature had conferred upon all was not equal. The number of failures, however, had been exceedingly small. In many of the classes he had found a difficulty in deciding who was best—he had spent some time in examining them but in some cases no mistake was made, and he was obliged to direct that the marks gained by the girls during the course of the year should be compared so as to decide in that way. This statement was sufficient to show that the pupils had been exceedingly industrious and that they had been well taught. He had much pleasure and he was sure that all present would join him in congratulating them on the success of their year's work.—The exhibition of needlework and other matters done by the hand would be held when the concert ended with the chorus still to be sung. Some of the things thus shown were of the utmost importance, and gave clear evidence of advancement in acquisitions and accomplishments that were very necessary. His Lordship concluded by exhorting those of the pupils who should return to school next year to be regular in their attendance and attentive to their studies, such being the necessary conditions of progress. In dismissing the school until Jan. 31, he advised the girls while they amused themselves innocently, to occupy themselves also in some useful way, such as reading some improving book. This, he said, would help to keep up their habits of industry, and would add to their information, and if they followed his advice they would find themselves all the happier on returning to school.

The exhibition of work this year was not quite as extensive as we remember it on former occasions.—The quality of the articles shown, however, left nothing to be desired—the needlework both plain and fancy; the flowers in wax and paper, and the paintings were most creditable to all who were concerned in them. Among the exhibits especially noticed by us were some specimens of bleached ferns done by Miss McKinnon and which were extremely pretty and curious, the leaves while retaining all their shape and peculiar marking, had in some mysterious way been turned as white as snow. An alum basket by Miss Heggarty was also an attractive

feature, and displayed no small degree of ingenuity and taste. There was besides a quantity of French embroidery in chenille, some beautiful arrangements of wax and paper flowers mixed, and a large collection of plain work most delicately stitched and inlaid with rich embroidery. Miss Cameron showed some nice oil paintings and a wreath of roses in water colours, on silk, and Miss McKinnon and a private pupil exhibited some choice specimens of crystalum painting. Raised beadwork was shown by the Misses Martin, McKinnon, and D. Howell; crewels by Misses Monkman and Sloane; plainwork by the Misses Martin, P. and G. Harding, D. G. and M. Howell, Columb, A. Hallinan, M. Fagan, Macedo, Coletan, Allen, Cahill, Meenan, Reany, Scanlan, Allen, and A. Mills, Miss Martin taking the prize in this department, and Miss Mary Meenan, a tiny damsel of six years old, distinguishing herself by the complete manufacture of a most astonishing pinafore. Miss Martin had a handsome ladies' lounge in French embroidery; wax and paper flowers were shown by the Misses Colehan, C. Meenan, Martin and Blaney. Crochet mantles in wool were exhibited by the Misses Purton, Columb, and Martin; the Misses Colehan, and M. Howell had teapot coseys; Mantle drapes were shown by the Misses McKinnon, Boughan, and Cameron, Miss C. Meenan had a pole screen. A hanging in French embroidery was shown by Miss D. Howell. Misses R. Mills, and Lamb had antimaccassars. Cushions were shown by the Misses Heggarty, Mills, Wain, Carson, and Blaney. The Misses Martin, Dunne, and Heggarty had point and Honiton lace. Fender stools were exhibited by the Misses Heggarty and Wain; slippers by Miss McGrath; embroidery on satin by Miss M. Howell; embroidery in chenille by Miss G. Allen. All the articles shown as we said, were among the best of their kind, and spoke well for the industry and skill of the young ladies exhibiting them. The following is the list of prizes:—

English—Fourth Class: English and History—Miss Mills, 1; Miss Williamson, 2. Transcription—Miss Martin. Composition—Misses Wain and Roughan. Mapping—Misses Wain and Carson. Certificates—Misses Martin, Mills, Wain, Carson, Columb, Hall, Williamson, Morrison, and Roughan. Third Class: English and History—Miss Meenan, 1; Misses Scanlan, Moloney, and Colehan, 2. Transcription—Miss Meenan. Composition and History—Miss Hayes. Mapping—Miss Allen. English, History, and Mapping—Miss Howell. Certificates—Misses Meenan, Howell, Colehan, Allen, Scanlan, Moloney, Hayes, Fagan. Second Class: English and History—Misses M. Howell and Blaney, 1; Misses Fitzpatrick and G. Allen, 2. Transcription—Misses Monckman, Dunne, and Fitzpatrick. Certificates—Misses Dunne, M. Howell, Blaney, Monckman, Perrin, Macedo, G. Allen, A. Mills, T. Hall, Owen, Fitzpatrick. First Class: English—Miss Sloane, 1; Miss Hallinan, 2; Miss L. Columb, hon. mention. Transcription—Miss Hallinan, Certificates Misses J. Lamb, M. J. Sloane, P. Harding, A. Mills, A. Hallinan, Barnes, S. Green, L. Columb, E. Sloane, G. Howell.

French—Fourth Class: Miss Williamson. Third Class: Misses Meenan, Heggarty, Allen. Second Class: Misses G. Allen and Moloney.

Arithmetic—Fourth Class: Miss Carson. Third Class: Miss Hall, 1; Misses Colehan, Wain, Williamson, F. Allen, Roughan, honourable mention. Second Class: Misses Moloney, Fagan, Blaney, M. Howell, G. Allen. First Class: Misses M. J. Sloane and Hallinan, 1; Miss Lamb, honourable mention; Misses Howell and L. Columb, 2.

Writing—Misses Martin, Mills, Hayes, 1; Misses Dunne, P. Harding, Hallinan, 2.

Freehand Drawing—Misses Heggarty, Wain, Carson, Howell, M. Howell, Allen, G. Allen, Columb.

Painting—Miss Cameron.

Plain Work—Miss Columb, 1; Misses Howell, Meenan, A. Mills, 2.

Fancy Work—Miss Martin, 1; Misses Meenan, Colehan, Wain, Blaney, 2.

Flower-making—Miss Colehan.

Politeness and deportment—Misses Heggarty, Martin, Mills, Colehan, M. Howell, Cameron, M'Intyre, M'Grath, Ritchie, Allen, G. Allen, M. Owen, Fagan, Columb.

Order (boarders)—Misses Cameron, M'Intyre, Ritchie, M'Grath, Colehan, Meenan, M. Howell, Blaney.

Order (day pupils)—Misses Mills, Martin, Wain, Morrison, Barnes, Columb.

Domestic Duties (boarders)—Misses Colehan, Meenan, D. Howell, M. Howell, Blaney.

Christian Doctrine (boarders)—Misses Meenan, Ritchie, Cameron, Colehan, M'Intyre, M'Grath, Roughan, 1; Misses G. Harding, P. Harding, M. J. Sloane, 2.

Scripture History (boarders)—Misses M'Grath, Cameron, M'Intyre, Colehan, Meenan, Roughan. (Day pupils)—Misses Columb and Williamson.

Christian Doctrine (day pupils)—Misses Lamb, Hall, Williamson, Columb, Fagan, Morrison, Scanlan, Hayes, Molony, Hallinan, Mills, Monckman, Martin, Heggarty, 1; Misses S. Green, Columb, S. Hall, A. Mills, Fitzpatrick, M. O'Reilly, B. O'Brien, Reany, Cantwell, Barnes, Macedo, O'Driscoll, Cahill, Busb, W. Ferrin, 2; Misses Hannon, Lister, Purton, Meenan, K. Martin, N. Hall, P. Ferrin, 3; Misses Hungerford and N. Martin 4.

Music.—Misses Williamson and Maloney, 1; Miss M. Howell, 2; Improvement in music.—Miss Howell, Miss G. Harding, and M. O'Reilly, 3.

Singing.—Miss Howell, 1; Miss Morrison, 2. Improvement in singing.—Miss Blaney.

Regular Attendance.—Miss Hallinan, 1.

Good conduct (boarders)—Misses Howell, Ritchie, Cameron, M'Intyre, M'Grath, Roughan, Meenan, Colehan, Sloane, 1. (Day pupils)—Misses Hall, Columb, Martin, Mills, Heggarty, Allen, G. Allen, Scanlan, Hallinan, Fagan, Fitzpatrick, Monckman, Columb, Lamb.

## JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Good Conduct, Miss O'Reilly; application, Miss K. Martin; application and reading, Miss L. Reany; general improvement, Miss N. Hall; do. do., Miss M. Meenan; neatness, Miss Hannon;

THE GREAT  
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extra jewelled. Worth £8 8s.

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£12 10s; or Crystal Glass, £5 15s.

£6 10s—S. D. and Co.'s Silver Keyless Hunting Lever, value for £10  
10s. Open Face, £5 10s.

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Unequaled at £10 10s.

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Gold English Levers and Half Chronometers. Never equalled  
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Every means has been adopted to contribute to the comfort and  
happiness of the pupils, and all the apartments are commodious and  
healthy.

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

A bulletin giving on account of the progress of each pupil, will  
be transmitted to the parents or guardians at the close of each  
quarter.

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NOTICE.

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has been appointed canvasser and collector in the country districts  
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many years, in one way or another, connected with the TABLET, and  
from our acquaintance with him we have no doubt that our sub-  
scribers will find their dealings with him in every way satisfactory.

punctually, Miss Fitzgerald; arithmetic, spelling and writing, Miss G. Harding; geography, Miss A. Cantwell; grammar and punctuality, Miss G. Bush; arithmetic, Miss Cahill; spelling, Miss N. Martin; poetry, Miss O'Driscoll; spelling, Miss Hungerford; writing, Miss M. Liston; reading, Miss P. Perrin; arithmetic and geography, Miss Doyle; general improvement, Miss Purton.

Matriculation Class.—English, Latin, Mathematics, Geography: Miss Ritchie, 1; English Grammar, Geography, and Composition; Miss Moloney, 2; Latin, Algebra: Miss McIntyre, 2; Arithmetic, Euclid, Mapping: Miss Hegarty, 2; General Improvement, Miss M'Grath.

#### ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

The distribution of prizes took place on Thursday, the 16th inst at this school, which is under the care of the Dominican nuns. His Lordship the Bishop presided, and there were present also the Rev. Fathers Lynch, Vereker, and Purton, O.S.B., together with several of the parents, friends, and relatives of the pupils.—The following programme was gone through with in a very pleasing manner—the recitations giving evidence of careful training and intelligence, and the singing being remarkably good.—“The Harp that Once” struck as extremely creditable, the difficult harmonies being sustained without an interruption or the occurrence of a single discord. “Let Erin remember,” which was given afterwards in response for a demand made for more music, was also sung very nicely and with a proper spirit:—Juvenile chorus, “I love the merry Sunshine”; recitation, “Choice of Trades.” Distribution of I. standard merits. Boy's chorus, “Our cheerful Song”; duet, “Beautiful Isle of the Sea.” Distribution of II. standard merits. Recitation, “Never say Fail”; chorus, “Trip it lightly.” Distribution of low and high III. merits. Vocal duet, “Flower Gatherers”; recitation, “The King of Arragon.” Distribution of IV. and V. merits. Chorus, “The Harp that Once.”—His Lordship, who distributed the prizes, said he was very well satisfied with the progress made by the girls during the year, and with their conduct generally.—He, however, could not say so much for the boys.—The boys had not given him satisfaction; they had not made the progress that was expected, and their conduct had not been what it ought to be. He said this especially that it might come to the ears of the parents. He thought that parents might do a great deal more in this matter than they did. They might see that their children were regular in attending school.—Without regular attendance nothing could be looked for. If a child were kept at home for some days he fell behind, and could seldom recover the ground he had lost. Parents could see also that their boys attended to their home lessons, and that they did not spend their evenings running about in the streets, and picking up mischief there of every kind. In the school, everything was done that could be done to improve the children. The teachers were in every respect thoroughly efficient, thoroughly competent for the work undertaken by them, and they spared themselves no pains and no labour; they did their part as well as it could be done, and if parents would exert themselves to work in harmony with them much better results might be obtained than were now to be shown. This was an important school, 220 children attended it and on its success a great deal depended. The gratitude of the children, added the speaker, was due to those gentlemen and ladies who had given the prizes won by them—to the Hon. Mr. Larnach, and Messrs. Kennedy, Smith, Caldwell, and several of those who were present. His Lordship, in dismissing the school for the holidays, earnestly impressed upon them the necessity of being well-behaved, and enjoying themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. A very neat and nicely-executed selection of needlework was laid out for inspection in a side room. It consisted for the most part of plain work, and spoke well for the industry and skill of the girls. The *pièce de resistance* was evidently an altar cloth prettily braided and delicately stitched, which, with an alb, also displaying considerable taste and skill, occupied a conspicuous position. An idler's job, in the shape of a braided smoking cap, was pointed out, it having been constructed by such girls as during the year had come to school unprovided with working materials. We append the prize list.

#### PRIZE LIST.

Standard I (36 examined, 25 passed).—Kate Perkins, Lizzie M'Caffrey, Mary Casey, Mary Fitzpatrick, Lizzie Curry, Grace Stokes, Maggie Moloney, Julia Ryan, Evelyn Murray, Maggie Montague, Maggie O'Neill, Thomas Bennett, Thomas Kehoe, Angus M'Donald, Thomas Houlahan, Michael Keyes, Thomas Shannon, John Dee, Michael Walshe, Peter Waugh, Arthur Barry, Michael O'Driscoll, Edward Keating, Thomas Gallagher, James Lennon.

Standard II (17 examined, eight passed).—Mary Amy Tierney, N. Griffin, N. Brady, L. Hayes, J. Casey, J. North, T. Fanning.

Standard III (12 examined, six passed): N. Shannon, K. Healy, M. Cuff, M. Perkins, M. Walsh, J. Bruton. High (10 examined, seven passed): J. O'Connor, A. N. Brady, M. Langan, D. Comyn, A. Coughlin, E. M'Namara, M. Butter.

Standard IV (seven examined, six passed).—N. Everett, A. Marlow, M. Kehoe, B. Murray, K. Blaney, J. Meade.

Standard V (four examined, three passed).—Kate Whelan, Mary Gregan, Mary Bennett.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES.

Regular attendance (Mrs Meade's prize).—J. O'Connor, M. Langan, N. Shannon, J. Ryan. Boys (Miss Heffernan's prize). Thomas Bennett, T. Shannon, James Lennon. Christian doctrine: First prize (presented by Mr Caldwell): Kate Whelan, M. Gregan, A. Marlow, M. Kehoe, A. Coughlin, M. Cuff, K. Healy, C. Keating. Second prize: N. Shannon, N. M'Namara, M. O'Keefe, M. Bradley, L. Hayes, N. Griffen, M. A. Tierney, M. O'Neill, K. Perkins, L. M'Caffrey, M. Fitzpatrick, M. Kehoe, M. Moloney, L. Horan, M. Walshe, J. Roach.

Needlework—Fancywork (Mrs. Blaney's prize): A. Marlow, 1; L. Griffen, 2; M. Langan. Plain work (presented by Hon. Mr. Larnach): M. Kehoe, A. Marlow, M. Bennett, Mary Butter, M. Gregan, 1; Alice Brady, M. Cuff, M. Perkins, N. Brady, D. Comyn, 2.

Application.—Teresa Meade, Julia Ryan, Arthur Barry.—Special prizes.

Arithmetic, Writing, and Singing (the Hon. Mr. Larnach's prizes): K. Blaney, 1; C. Keating, second prize for class singing.

Good conduct.—Silver medal (presented by J. Kennedy, Esq., Brooklyn, U.S.), awarded to Kate Whelan. Boys (silver medal), to John Casey. Prize (Mr. Caldwell's): M. Gregan, A. Marlow, M. Kehoe, J. O'Connor, M. Bennett, 1; Maggie O'Keefe, 2.

Infant school.—Regular attendance: N. Horan 1. Boys: J. Horan, W. and M. Bruton, E. Smith.

Application.—Mary Blaney, L. O'Connor, Pat Cuff.

Class singing.—Rose Keenan.

Good conduct.—B. Greany, K. and M. Houlihan, Casey, Perkins, T. Kehoe, T. Cuff.

#### CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL.

The distribution of prizes in connection with these schools took place on Tuesday, a new departure being made in the event's coming off in the evening, instead of in the forenoon as heretofore. The change was made practicable by the old church building's being at the disposal of the Brothers, and a large assembly of the parents, friends, and relations of the boys were present.—His Lordship the Bishop as usual presiding. The following programme was carried out in a very satisfactory manner, the singing of the boys especially being far above the average.—All the vocal selections, with the exception of the solo given were harmonized, and although the singers had not the aid of an instrumental accompaniment they kept perfectly in tune. The recitations rendered, also, were very well done. And Professor Snuffles and his interrogators and introducers displayed phenomenal powers of memory.—Their jaw-breakers were in themselves a marvel in the way of recollection, to say nothing of pronunciation. Solo (piano), “Marche des Troubadours,” J. Macedo; recitation, “Prologue,” F. Heley; part song, “The Bridge,” singing class; recitation, “The Young Soldier-Patriot,” J. Black; solo (violin), “Selections,” J. Lee; duet (vocal), “Irish Melody,” J. Sullivan, A. Hall; recitation, “The Negro's Complaint,” J. Cantwell; part song, “The Echo,” class; recitation, “The Level Crossing,” A. Hall; duet (vocal), “The Minute Gun,” F. Murphy, T. M'Bride; part song, “Laugh and Grow Fat,” class; recitation, “The Patriot's Rebuke,” J. Macedo; solo (vocal), “She is Far from the Land,” F. Murphy; “Professor Snuffles on Electricity,” J. Buckley, D. Falkner, E. Sheedy, (Prof.), J. Delany, H. Griffin. When the programme was concluded the Bishop distributed the prizes to the fortunate winners, and afterwards delivered an address, which will be found at length in our leading columns. His Lordship also thanked those ladies and gentleman, and bespoke for them the gratitude of the boys, who had contributed prizes. They were the following, Rev. Fathers Lynch and Vereker. Mesdames Delaney, Bryant, Haydon, McBride, and Dillon. Messrs McKeay, Callan, Caldwell, Gourley, Smith, Connellan, Fitzgerald, McNamara, Roche, Fagan, Dunne, and the members of the Catholic Literary Society. We append the prize list, and, in order that our readers may form a better idea of the true quality of the school, we also give the questions set for the Bishop's Scholarship.

The prize list is as follows:—

I. Bishop's Scholarship Class.—The subjects examined in were:—Christian doctrine, English, arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra, Latin, and French. Those who succeeded in passing in four subjects, provided arithmetic was one, received a certificate for the subjects passed in and also a “percentage” prize. The following are the names of the successful candidates, with their number of passes and average percentage in all the subjects. (Note.—A pass is 70 per cent.)—C: J. Columb, to whom were awarded the scholarship and medal, gifts of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, and Mr. Roche's prize for high scoring, passed in all the subjects, averaging 93.2 per cent. J. J. Farrell (Mrs. Haydon's prize) passed in all; his average was 92.1 per cent. J. W. Meenan (Rev. Father Vereker's) passed in all, and made 91.7 per cent. D. J. Falkner (Rev. Father Lynch's), all; 88.2 per cent. J. J. Connor (Mr. Caldwell's), all; 88.0 per cent. E. Sheedy (Mr. Roche's), all; 83.4 per cent. H. Griffin (Mr. Caldwell's), all; 83.3 per cent. W. Morkane (Mr. Connellan's) passed in Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra. His percentage in all was 77.8. J. Farrell (Mr. Caldwell's) passed in Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, book-keeping, and French; percentage for all, 73.1.

Special Prizes.—Regular attendance (Mr. J. B. Callan's): E. Philp. Home Work (Mr. J. B. Callan's): E. Sheedy, 1; M. Hickey, 2. Good conduct (first prize, gold medal, presented by Mr. W. H. M'Keay; second prize, Most Rev. Dr. Moran's): J. J. Farrell, 1; E. Knott, 2. Christian doctrine (Father Lynch's): J. J. Farrell. Eloquence (Mr. J. B. Callan's): E. Sheedy. Penmanship (Mr. N. Smith's): W. Burke. Shorthand (Mr. N. Smith's): C. Columb. Mapping (Mr. Columb's): J. Macedo; second prize, G. Morrell. Improvement in English composition (Mrs. Delaney's prize): J. Connellan. Dux of school (silver medal, presented by the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society): D. J. Falkner.

II. Junior Scholarship Class.—Subjects examined in; Christian doctrine, English, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography and history, orthography (catch words), 60 per cent. is a pass in this class. The following having passed in four or more subjects, one of which was arithmetic, were awarded prizes according to their percentages in all the subjects and a certificate for the subjects passed in:—T. Walsh (to whom were awarded the junior scholarship and Mr. W. H. M'Keay's silver medal as well as Mr. Caldwell's percentage prize) passed in all the subjects averaging 89.5 per cent. T. Webb (Mr. Caldwell's prize): passed in all, making 83.8 per cent. J. Kennedy (Mr. T. M'Namara's) passed in all, averaging 80.8 per cent. J. Delaney (Father Vereker's) all except geography; average in all, 80.5 per cent. A. Hall (Mr. Gourley's); passed in all, making 80.1 per cent. J. Cantwell (Mr. Gourley's): all; 79.8 per cent. M. Francis (Mr. Gourley's): all; 78.3 per cent. J. Dillon: Christian doctrine, English, arithmetic, orthography; 76.1 per cent. W. Yamm: all except book-keeping; 75.8 per cent. E. O'Neill (Mrs. Delany's): all except orthography; 73.6 per cent. J. Geerin (Mr. Connellan's): Christian doctrine, English, arithmetic, book-keeping 71.3 per cent. in all. F. Murphy (Mrs. Haydon's): all except

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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS  
Will be offered at the Continental during the  
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Anyone on the look-out for  
B A R G A I N S  
Cannot afford to pass this  
GRAND BOOT WAREHOUSE

Note Address :  
C O N T I N E N T A L,  
Opposite Post Office, DUNEDIN.

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

**T H E C I T Y P O R K S H O P,**  
41 GEORGE STREET.  
(Next to Dodd and Malcolm, drapers).  
Picnic Parties, Sourees, Booth-keepers, and  
others, supplied with Boiled Pork and Beef  
Hams, Ham Sandwiches, Pork Pies, Sausage  
Rolls, etc., on the shortest notice. Also on  
Sale, as usual, Sucking Pigs, Dairy-f-d Pork  
(fresh and salt), prime Hams and Bacon,  
choice Veal and Lamb genuine Epping and  
Cambridge Pork Sausages, and every variety  
of the very best small goods.

**G E O R G E M A T T H E W S**  
MORAY PLACE,  
D U N E D I N,  
Offers for Sale AGRICULTURAL and GRAIN  
SEEDS of the Finest Quality.  
English and German Flower Seeds in  
great variety.  
Pot Plants of every description.

[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.

**J A M E S M O W A T,**  
TAILOR AND IMPORTER,  
75 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Best Materials, Style, and Workmanship,  
combined with Moderate Charges.

**B A R N I N G H A M A N D C O.**  
Ornamental Iron Founders and  
Range Makers.  
HAVE REMOVED  
from Great King Street to their New Premises  
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET  
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95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN  
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND SCARF  
MERCHANTS.

**A. C H I A R O N I**

Is determined to have a  
CLEARING SALE,  
As he has to visit Italy within six months.  
Having a large and varied Stock, consisting  
of—High-Class Oil Painting, Water  
Colours, Engravings, Chromos,  
Colour Photos, and  
Oleographs.  
From the best Italian and English Masters;  
Also, an Invoice of  
ALABASTER STATUARY,

Including—  
Group Three Dancer and Three Graces, Venus  
in the Shell, Highland Mary, The Diver,  
Travelling Monk, Garibaldi, and lots  
of Single Statuettes (assorted),  
Large Marble Vases, Plaques  
of Italian Poets.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—  
About Twenty Drawing Suites (assorted pat-  
terns, in Italian walnut), handsomely-carved  
Walnut Inlaid Oval Tables, Walnut Inlaid  
Cheffoniers (marble top, plate-glass back and  
door), a large Stock of Gilt and Ebony Chim-  
ney Glasses, Gilt Consol Tables (marble top  
and pier-glass), an assortment of Girandoles.  
Having a large Stock of Picture-frame  
Moulding, I will be able to Frame Pictures,  
Cheaper than any other House in Town.  
Also Carving and Gilding at Cheapest Rates.  
This will be a good opportunity of getting  
high class Pictures and Furniture to those  
furnishing.

A. C H I A R O N I,  
24 GEORGE STREET.

**T A K E A L L I N A L L.**

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.  
"I was dragged down with debt, poverty  
and suffering for years, caused by a sick  
family and large bills for doctoring.  
I was completely discouraged, until one  
year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I  
commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month  
we were all well, and none of us have seen a  
sick day since, and I want to say to all poor  
men, you can keep your families well a year  
with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's  
visit will cost. I know it."

A WORKINGMAN.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medi-  
cines.*  
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,  
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,  
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion  
*cures.*  
—Take all the *Ague*, Fever, and bilious  
*specifics.*  
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force  
*revives.*  
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.  
—*In short*, take all the best qualities of all  
these and the—*best*  
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the  
world, and you will find that *Hop Bitters*  
have the best curative qualities and powers of  
all—*concentrated* in them,  
—And that they will cure when any or all  
of these, singly or—*combined*. Fail!!!!  
—A thorough trial will give positive proof  
of this.

HARDENED LIVER

Five years ago I broke down with kidney  
and liver complaint and rheumatism.  
Since then I have been unable to be about  
at all. My liver became hard like wood ; my  
limbs were puffed up and filled with water.  
All the best physicians agreed that nothing  
could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters ;  
I have used seven bottles ; the hardness has  
all gone from my liver, the swelling from  
my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my  
case ; otherwise I would have been now in my  
grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

PROSECUTE THE SWINDLERS!!

If when you call for American Hop Bitters  
(see green twig of Hops on the white label and  
Dr. Soule'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  
his conviction.

[A CARD].

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SOLICITOR,  
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COMPANY OF NEW  
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The above Company will despatch steamers  
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STAR, s.s., on Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 10 p.m.  
Cargo till 3 p.m.

**F O R L Y T T E L T O N , W E L L I N G -**  
TON, PICTON, NELSON, TABANAKI  
AND MANUKAU—PENGUIN, s.s., on Mon-  
day, December 27. Passengers, 5 p.m., from  
wharf.

**F O R S Y D N E Y V I A L Y T T E L -**  
TON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GIS-  
BORNE, AND AUCKLAND.—ROTOMA-  
HANA, s.s., on Wednesday, 29th December.  
Passengers, 2.30 p.m. train.

**F O R M E L B O U R N E V I A B L U F F**  
AND HOBART.—MARAROA, s.s., on  
Thursday, Dec. 30th. Passengers by 3.43 p.m.  
train.

**F O R S Y D N E Y V I A O A M A R U ,**  
LYTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON,  
AND BRITBANE—TEKAPO s.s., early in  
January.

**F O R F I J I F R O M A U C K L A N D .**  
ARAWATA, s.s., about 9th January  
1886.

**F O R T O N G A , S A M O A A N D**  
TAHITI—JANET NICOLL, s.s., leaves  
Auckland about the 30th of December.  
Freight and passengers booked through. Full  
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TELTON—WELLINGTON, NELSON  
AND WESTPORT.—MAHINAPUA, s.s., on  
Thursday, December 30. Passengers from Dun-  
edin wharf at 4 p.m.

**F O R G R E Y M O U T H ( t a k i n g c a r g o**  
for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru,  
Lyttelton, Wellington, and Nelson—  
KORANUI, about Tuesday, December 28th.

**F O R A U C K L A N D , v i a O A M A R U ,**  
TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON,  
NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA.  
OHAU, s.s., Early.

OFFICES : Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cum-  
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CORDIAL AND AERATED WATER  
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In Great King Street from  
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We beg to inform our numerous Friends and  
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Our SODAWATER is without doubt the  
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GINGER WINE, which will surely command  
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Parties, and Picnics supplied.

BENNETT and SON,

orthography; 70 per cent. J. Buckley. Christian doctrine, English, arithmetic, orthography, 66½ per cent. H. Mulloy: Christian doctrine, English, arithmetic, geography; 64½ per cent.

Special prizes.—Regular attendance (Mr. Caldwell's): T. Walsh. Home lessons (Mr. Caldwell's): Frank O'Driscoll. Good conduct (Father Lynch's): J. Delany. Christian doctrine: Best oral answering (Father Lynch's prize)—T. Heley. High scoring in Christian doctrine, English, bookkeeping, and orthography (Father Vereker's): Alf. Griffen.

MIDDLE ROOM.

Class IV.—D. Edmonds (Mrs. M'Bride's prize); Christian doctrine 1; arithmetic, grammar 1. W. Connor: Christian doctrine 2, arithmetic 2 (Mr. Fitzgerald's) home lessons. John Bryant (Mr. Roche's): Christian doctrine 3, writing. Thomas M'Bride (Mr. Gourley's prize): Singing, drawing and geography. Daniel Walsh (Mrs. Bryant's prize): Arithmetic and home lessons. Thomas Hussey: Grammar 3, home work 2, and Christian doctrine (Mr. Fagan's prize). Patrick O'Neil: Grammar and home lessons. T. Butler (Mr. Dillon's prize): Christian doctrine and geography. James Milligan: Writing and grammar. Charles Wilkins: Arithmetic and home lessons. Joseph O'Brien Drawing and home exercise. John Walsh: Arithmetic. James M'Donnell: Grammar and drawing. Michael Fitzgerald: Regular attendance. James Guthrie: Arithmetic and geography. Ernest Johnson: Drawing and geography. James Mulloy: Reading and home lessons. Henry Day: Christian doctrine, improvement. J. O'Sullivan: Singing: Second Division—Michael Morrissey: Christian doctrine 1 and writing. Joseph Walsh: Christian doctrine 2, James O'Reilly: Geography. Andrew Murray: Christian doctrine 3 and geography. Gabriel East: Christian doctrine 4 and grammar. William Kay: Arithmetic. William Kirk: Writing. Patrick Whitty: Arithmetic. John O'Hagan: Geography. Henry Attridge: Dictation. William Cahill: Home exercise. Edward Kennedy: Regular attendance, Arthur M'Kay: improvement.

Class III.—J. Fagan; Christian doctrine, reading, spelling, and arithmetic. J. Drum: Christian doctrine reading and spelling. J. M Nab: Christian doctrine, writing, and spelling. D. Daly: Christian doctrine, writing, and spelling. J. Sheedy (Mr. Roche's prize): Reading and home work. C. Day (Mrs. Roche's prize): Writing and home work. E. Wilkins: Reading and home lessons. A. Konkel: Arithmetic and writing. R. Cotter: Home lessons and Christian doctrine. H. Miles: Reading and spelling. A. Costello: Arithmetic and home work. Alfred Trinder (Mr. Roche's prize): Christian doctrine and spelling. S. Bernech: Christian doctrine and home lessons. J. Barry: Writing. John M'Quillan: Home lessons. J. FitzPatrick: Home lessons. J. Liston writing. M. Hannon: Christian doctrine. William Brown: Home work. Frank Woods: Christian doctrine. Good conduct (bishop's prize): Michael Fitzgerald

JUNIOR ROOM.

First Division.—J. Rowan: Christian doctrine 1, home lessons 1, home exercise 1, and writing 1 (Mr. R. Dunne's prize). J. Divine: Christian doctrine 3, arithmetic 2, home lessons, 2, home exercise 2. J. Black: Christian doctrine 2, home lessons 4, reading 2, home exercise 3. R. Pearson: Reading 1, home lessons 3, spelling 2. R. Wilson: Christian doctrine 4, writing 4, home lessons 5. J. Morrell: Spelling 1, home exercise 4. J. Gramaldi: Arithmetic 3, spelling 3. W. Holmes: Spelling 4, reading 4. J. M'Kewen: Arithmetic 1. M. M'Grath: Spelling 5, home exercise 5. W. Nesbitt: Home exercise 6.

Second Division.—P. Coner: Christian doctrine 1, home lessons 2, arithmetic 1, and writing. James Kay: Christian doctrine 1, spelling 2, home lessons 1, reading 1. H. Corrigan: Christian doctrine 3, arithmetic 2, home lessons 4. C. Walsh: Christian doctrine 4, home lessons 3, reading 2. John Kay: Home exercise 2, writing 2, spelling 3, reading 4. Thomas Stewart: Spelling 1, Christian doctrine 5, home exercise 1. T. M'Dermott: Arithmetic 3, reading 3. R. Whitty: Arithmetic 4, Christian doctrine 5. E. Bush: Writing 3. R. Wilson: Good Conduct (the Bishop's prize).

BISHOP'S SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, DEC. '86.

Christian Doctrine.—I. General Catechism.

1. What is meant by the "Unity of the Church"?
2. Give the words addressed to St. Peter by Our Lord, when he made St. Peter head of the Church.
3. Show by some passage from the Old Testament, that the Jews believed in Purgatory.
4. Why do Catholics honour the *relics* of the Saints?
5. What is meant by *servile works*?
6. Mention the chief duties of servants, apprentices, etc., to their masters.
7. Explain what is meant by *calumny*, and what is meant by *detractio*.
8. Who is your neighbour?

II. Scripture History:

1. Describe briefly the capture of the city of Jericho.
2. Mention a few circumstances about Josue, Gideon, Jephthe, and Samuel.
3. State the manner in which Saul was chosen king.
4. Describe the circumstances connected with the death of—Saul.
5. Give some particulars of the life of Absalom.
6. Mention briefly the chief events of Solomon's reign.
7. What was the cause of the *schism* that took place after the death of Solomon?

ENGLISH.

1. [The following passage is to be written from the dictation of the Supervisor, and the papers so written to be delivered up before the candidates receive this paper.]

"The highest *intellects*, like the tops of mountains, are the first to catch and reflect the dawn. They are bright while the level below is still in darkness. But soon the light which at first illumina-

ted only the loftiest eminences, descends on the plain, and penetrates to the deepest valleys."—Macaulay.

1. (a) Parse fully the words in italics in the above passage; (b) classify all the phrases in the same, according as they are *noun*, *adjectival*, or *adverbial*, giving your reason in each case.

3. Analyse fully—

"I was deceived by the information which you brought me, because it was not correct.

Parse the words italicised in—

"Woe worth the *chase*, woe *worth* the day  
That cost thy *life*, my *gallant grey*."

5. Write at least six words that are used only in the *plural*.

6. What is the possessive case *plural*, of—Man, Eagle, Child, Monkey?

7. Write a description of Dunedin.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide nineteen millions ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven by four thousand and nine.

2. Required the weight of one guinea, if 45 can be coined from a pound of gold.

3. If 17 yards of silk cost £4 8s 6½d, what will be the cost of 120 yards at the same rate?

4. Suppose the wages of 54 men for 36 days amount to £60 15s, what will be the wages of 30 men and 56 boys for 32 days, supposing two men to do as much work as four boys?

5. Find the value of 7389 lbs. @ £5 3s 9d ¼ lb.

6. How many yards of carpet 27 inches wide, will cover a room 15 feet long by 13 feet broad?

7. Find by practice the cost of 369 miles, 3 furlongs, 22 yards, of telegraph wire @ £141 3s 4d ¼ mile.

8. What is the interest of £612 10s for 6 years @ 3½ per cent?

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. The following entries appear in Day-book: open Accounts in Ledger, and post the entries:—

	£	s.	d.
Nov. 3rd, Received from T. Brown ...	55	10	0
" " Sold J. Smith, goods ...	320	0	0
" " Paid rent of shop ...	150	0	0

2. How is a Goods Account closed?

3. A merchant pays £50 a year insurance on his premises: what entries should he make in his Ledger for this amount?

4. If a man commences business with £1000, and gains in a year £500 profit; if he finds at the end of the year that his cash on hand is £1250, that his expenses have been £250, that he owes £100, and that nothing is due to him: how much has he gained or lost during the year?

5. Draw out a form of Receipt in favour of Jones and Robertson, who have paid you £400 out of £1000 due to you.

(Want of time prevents our giving the Algebra paper.)

LATIN.

I.

Express in English:—Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent ne urbs egrederetur.

Zeno adolescentulo, qui inepta multa loquebatur, "Idcirco," inquit, "aures habemus duas et os unum, ut plura audiamus quam loquamur."

II.

Put into Latin:—(1) The houses of the city are beautiful. (2) The remembrance of these things is pleasing to us. (3) Demosthenes and Cicero were renowned orators: the former was a Grecian, the latter a Roman.

III.

1. Decline fully in the *singular*—

(a) Parvus Puer.

(b) Magnum regnum.

2. Write the *accusative* cases, *sing.* and *plur* of—*consul*, *nubes*, *calcar*, *gens*.

3. Write the 3rd. Person *Plural*, *Perfect* and *Pluperfect Subjunctive* of *rego*, *audio*, and *moneo*.

FRENCH.

I.

Express in English:—(1) un négociant écrivait à son ami qu'il pensait avoir oublié chez lui une boîte d'or, et le pria de la faire chercher et de la remettre au porteur de sa missive; et en *post-scriptum*, il ajoutait: "Ne cherchez pas ma boîte je viens de la retrouver."—puis il cachette sa lettre et l'envoie.

(2) Un gentilhomme de la cour demandait à Louis XII. la confiscation des biens d'un riche bourgeois d'Orléans, qui s'était déclaré ouvertement contre ce prince, avant son avènement au trône. "Je n'étais pas son roi," répondit-il, "lorsqu'il m'a offensé. En le devant, je suis devenu son père. Je dois lui pardonner et le défendre."—BERQUIN.

II.

Turn into French:—1. The boys have many cherries.

2. The man sells blue paper and red ink.

3. No rose is without its thorns.

4. Twelve years ago. How old is she? The year 1887. This man can walk (faire) two thousand miles in three months. Henry the Fourth, 500 horses. 762 scholars.

III.

Grammatical Questions:—1. Write the plurals of *genou*, *feu*, *nez*, *travail*, *ciel*.

2. Write out fully in French all the persons of *did I receive*.

3. What is the 3rd Person Plural, Past Definite of *aimer* and *rendre*?

4. Give the masculine singular of *blanche*, *turque*, *vieille*, and the feminine plural of *grec*, *sot*, *vif*, *cher*, and *sujet*.

5. Write the names of the days of the week.

That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with American Co.'s Hop Bitters. Observe



## CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.

ANNUAL GATHERING,  
1st, 3rd, and 4th JANUARY, 1887,  
SOCIETY'S GROUNDS, KENSINGTON.

£400 GIVEN IN PRIZES.

Bagpipe Music and Dancing, £72.  
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For Details see Handbills.

Entries for all events close at the Society's Office, Victoria Chambers, Manse street, not later than 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, 28th December. Under no pretence will entries be received after said date. Competitors for the Running and Walking Matches must send in with their entries their three last performances, also their colours.

Entry money for the Caledonian Grand Handicap, 7s 6d, which includes acceptance; Walking, Wrestling, Steeplechase, One-mile and Three-mile Handicap, 5s each; all other events, 2s 6d; Youths' Running and Walking, 1s each; Swingle Tree, 2s 6d, post entry.

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To be held on the  
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KENSINGTON,

On  
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Sports to Commence at Half-past Twelve sharp.

A GRAND PROCESSION OF THE SOCIETY, headed by a first-class Band, will leave the Christian Brothers' Schoolroom at 11.30 to march to the Grounds.

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I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following subscriptions:—

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Mr. Sherlock, Westport	2	9	8	J. Hickson, Esq.	0	7	6
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## NOTICE.

We would most respectfully direct the attention of our subscribers to the desirableness of being punctual in settling their accounts. A generous attention on their part to this matter will enable us to face the coming year with cheerfulness, and give us fresh energy for our task. So much we hope from their good-will.

## ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"VULGARIAN."—It is as plain as a pike-staff. The fault lies in the verb. As to the noun, it is most appropriately associated with the missionary. The tent from time immemorial has been associated with holy people of all kinds, and no missionary could possibly object to be represented as residing in that. But about the word "pitched" we are not so confident. There may be some irreverence connected with the idea of a missionary pitching anything whatever, except, of course, the personage whom it is his special privilege to pitch, and toss, and buffet in every manner, but he shall be nameless. If our correspondent will analyse the word "pitched" he must, we think, acknowledge the justice of the charge brought against him. There are extreme depths of levity and vulgarity and all that is improper attached to the word, and it really should not be brought into contact with superior people. Rob the Grinder, for example, found the word "cove" very suitable to him, but Miss Tox would not hear of anything but "individual." There are obligations of language that should not by any means be violated.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 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.

### BISHOP MORAN'S SPEECH AT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL.



FTER having distributed the prizes and made some remarks on the school work of the year, Bishop MORAN spoke as follows:—"It is customary for me, on the occasion of the annual breaking-up of this school, to draw the attention of those present to some considerations regarding the question of education in general, and in

particular to our relations towards Government on this question, and to protest against the injustice done to Catholics by the system of education legally established in this Colony. I see no reason why I should on this occasion depart from my usual mode of proceeding. The injustice so often complained of continues, and is becoming more striking as the years pass by. Instead of getting tired of the contest with injustice and godless education, Catholics are daily putting forth new energy, and proving both their determination to save their children from its baneful influence, and their ability to come through the crisis victorious. Since I had the pleasure of meeting you for the purpose of distributing prizes twelve months ago, St. Patrick's College, Wellington, was solemnly opened by the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, assisted by a large number of Bishops from Australia and New Zealand. Though only recently erected, the success of this college has been remarkable. It has already a large staff of able professors, and no less than 120 pupils. The mention of the name of this college suggests to me to institute a contrast between the action of the Government in reference to the St. Patrick's on the one hand and the Wellington secular college on the other. In the Wellington College there are 30 students, whereas in St. Patrick's, Wellington, there are one hundred and twenty students. The curriculum of studies is about the same in both. Both are attended by the sons of colonists, who are equally bound to contribute funds to provide education for our youth. Observe, however, how differently Government treats these two colleges. The Wellington College

has been built and furnished at the public expense, and its staff of professors and maintenance are largely provided for out of public funds, to which all are compelled to contribute, whereas, on the contrary, St. Patrick's has been built, furnished, and is maintained exclusively by Catholics, who after paying their share to the establishment and upholding of the Wellington College, feel themselves obliged to provide a college for their own sons by reason of the godless system of education pursued in the Wellington College. That is, Government provides a system of education at the public expense for secularists, and for secularists alone, to the exclusion of all Christian people. It is of no avail to say and to prove that in St. Patrick's, and all other Catholic schools, secular subjects are as successfully taught as in purely secular schools, and that, therefore, they who contribute money for providing education in Catholic schools are as much entitled to the consideration of the Government as merely secular institutions. And this proves that it is not so much the obtaining by our youth of a secular education that is sought for as the withdrawing of our children from the influence of religion. Were it otherwise, surely Government would not refuse to us Catholics, for the support of our own schools, the money we contribute towards the maintenance of education. Again, here is another instance of the same palpable injustice. A few perches from where we are now assembled, there are two Government schools, one a common school, the other the Dunedin High School. The common school has been built and maintained entirely by Government at the public expense; the High School has been built and is in great part maintained out of the proceeds of public endowments. In the High School there are 240 boys, about the same number as that of this school. The curriculum of education is pretty much the same in both schools, and yet Government is lavish in its generosity to the High School, frequented by the sons of all the rich people of this city and neighbourhood, whilst all aid is stubbornly withheld from this school, frequented by the sons of struggling Catholics. No consideration is paid to the claims of Catholics, no pity extended to people who are compelled to pay for the free and godless education of other people's children whilst bravely discharging their duties like men and Christians to their own, and providing at their own expense excellent schools for them. The reply made to our claim is that we are asking for denominational education, and that this is a system which the public are determined shall not be established. Our answer is, We are making no such demand; neither are we, as has been sometimes said, asking non-Catholics to aid Catholic schools. We do not wish to interfere with the majority or with other people in their wish for a secular or any other system of education. We simply ask for justice, claiming that as tax-payers, we are in justice entitled to spend on our own schools the money we contribute for the purposes of public education. And we maintain that this is just reasonable, and politic, and that to refuse us this is not only the result of foolish bigotry, but also a rank injustice. It is instructive to observe the conduct of some secularists, particularly the most rabid of the sect. Observe the way, for example, in which some newspapers discuss this question, and you will be enabled to ascertain what sort of teaching your children should be subjected to in the secular schools, for which these are so zealous. They are secularists, and, of course, as they are, so will the school be. How, then, do these treat questions of history bearing on religion and political religious questions. Some illustrations of this point are so recent that it is hardly necessary to trouble you with any detailed description of the views our secularists are so anxious to impress upon the public, and consequently on the school children. We need not go far a-field for an instance. Our near neighbour, the *Evening Star*, is a loud secularist, and, nevertheless, holds the scales so even that it hesitates not to publish forgeries, with the object of misrepresenting Catholics and of exciting odium against them. What a secularist is so zealous in teaching the public, he will, you may be sure, be equally zealous in causing to be taught in public schools. From this you can easily arrive at a conclusion as to the nature of the education secularists have prepared for your children in government institutions. And, by the way, as I have mentioned this subject, I avail myself of the opportunity of expressing my surprise at not seeing in the *Evening Star*, that extremely eloquent letter of the Rev. Mr. KEATING *alias* MORETON, to the Priest's Protection Society in Dublin. Perhaps, indeed, the editor has not had the happiness of seeing a copy of this pre-

cious document; if so, we shall be happy to send him one; it is a valuable historical document and a neat companion record to the forged speech of Archbishop KENRICK, so lately published by him. It is hardly necessary for me, however, to spend so many words in pointing out the way in which, most probably, secularists would educate your children if they got a chance. You are quite alive to the dangers inherent in Godless schools, as your zeal in establishing Catholic schools abundantly proves. All, I think, must by this time be convinced that it is idle to hope for any change in this respect; and is it therefore, too much to expect that in view of this fact, Government and Parliament may be induced to reconsider their attitude towards us, with a view of doing justice to a large and deserving body of people, of putting an end to a policy of tyranny, which plunders the poorest portion of the community, and applies the plunder to providing luxuries for the richest, and of securing peace. I hope it may be so. There is a great fear, however, of even attempting to amend the present Education Act. Our strong minded and philosophical legislators, particularly the Premier, who is not, of course, a victim of superstition of any sort, are in terrible alarm lest our present system, like a house of cards from which one is removed, should suddenly collapse. It is agreed on all hands that the Education Act requires amendment on many points. But the secularists, led by the Premier, refuse to touch it, on the ground that it is incapable of being mended without the imminent risk of being utterly destroyed. What a comment on the law, and what a comment on legislators! A law is such that an attempt to amend it endangers its existence, and therefore, say our legislators, it must continue with all its imperfections unchanged. And this is the outcome of philosophy, strong-mindedness, and superiority to all superstitions! Well, I can only say that the greatest enemy of our present system of education could say nothing worse of it or of its supporters, nothing more condemnatory of both. It must be a wretched Legislature that is either unwilling or unable to amend an Act of Parliament which all recognise as needing amendment; and he must be a curiosity in the shape of a member of Parliament who advises his fellow-Members to let the Act alone, on the ground that to attempt to amend it would most probably lead to its repeal."

Another reason advanced against our claim is the additional expense that a concession to our schools would entail. This, however, is a delusion, unless, indeed, it is the real intention of the secularists to save money through the well-known determination of Catholics not to send their children to secular schools. For does not the law at present sanction the paying of three pounds fifteen shillings each for the education of all children of school age? How, then, could the paying of this amount to Catholic schools for Catholic children increase expense. The number of school children is not increased by doing so, and the aggregate expenditure would be only the same, to which all children are entitled. But, even should the expense be increased—which, however, would not be the case—secularists to be consistent should not complain, for is it not on record that our secularist Premier stated only the other day that there was not nearly education enough, and that the consideration of expense should not be permitted to embarrass the final settlement of the question? This was His Honour's statement in substance, if not exactly in these words. Expense, however, or no expense, are not Catholic children of school age entitled to have three pounds fifteen shillings per annum expended on their education, and if they frequent Catholic schools instead of godless institutions, and are refused what they should receive in the secular schools because they go to Catholic schools instead, are not those who refuse to do them justice bigots, and paltry misers, who are saving money on their adherence to principle and the dictates of conscience? Are they not guilty of a gross injustice?

WE understand that it is in contemplation to give entertainments in the old church building, Dunedin, on January 27 and 28, in aid of the St. Joseph's school removal fund.—The programmes will be particularly brilliant, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, plays and tableaux.

THE following paragraph which we clip from the *Pilot* has a very important significance.—"Last year in the city of Boston there were, by official report, over 11,000 births. Of this number, over 7,000 were Catholics, as shown by the ecclesiastical register of baptisms. A steady annual growth of 7 to 11, independent of the gain by immigration, will, in the course of one generation, make Boston the most distinctly Celtic city in the world."

WE do not suppose that the spirit of the poet is caught by infection. Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, nevertheless, who is associated with Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly in the literary department of the *Boston Pilot* has published a volume of poems that are very highly spoken of. We reproduce one of them in another place which we think will be generally recognised as of extreme power and beauty.

THE end to which scientific scepticism or the philosophy of the period may lead, has recently had a striking illustration in a certain work published by M. Renan. M. Renan had, indeed, already given cause of doubt to his graver admirers by admitting it to be at least open to question as to whether after all it was not the followers of pleasure who were in the right. But now at the age of sixty-three he has thought good to answer the question and that in the affirmative. His latest publication, in a word, is said to dispute the palm for nastiness with the novels of M. Zola, and to profess a complete distrust in the virtue or even the common decency of the human race. It's moral is the conclusion that were mankind certain of an immediate destruction the few hours left to them would be devoted to the indulgence of the passions, and complete abandonment to vice. With the noble army of martyrs, moreover, full in his memory, and notwithstanding his own testimony to at least one career worthy of being enrolled among their records, and the witness he himself has borne to the great holiness of the religious life, he has chosen to confound the whole human race together in his brutal conclusion, and to draw his revolting example from that life. But such is a natural progress, from pride to false science and unbelief, and from unbelief, so-called scientific, to baseness of mind, contempt for the truth and the drivelling of filth. Let our secular apostles beware, if their desire for the prevalence of virtue be indeed sincere. When Renan falls, even in his old age, what security is there for the common herd in all the heat of youth and desire?

WE find the following good news in one of our Catholic exchanges:—A telegram from Berlin informs us that after the school vacations, all the Catholic seminaries will be re-opened, in consequence of the late religious law. There is a return to the policy of wisdom and fair dealing in Germany; while in France, injustice and persecution are on the increase. And again, it is given as a positive fact that in Prussia and in the Slesbian dominion of the House of Hohenzollern, the Benedictines will return to their monasteries. The first house that will be opened to them is the Abbey of Beuron in the Black Forest. Several years ago the Benedictines banished from this Abbey took up their residence at the mother-house of Monte Cassino in Italy. There several of the monks who were excellent artists, they having introduced a new school of religious art known by the name of the Beuron school, painted a series of admirable frescoes in the older part of Monte Cassino, where St. Benedict lived, which were exposed to public view on the fourteenth centenary of St. Benedict's birth in 1880. The Abbey of Beuron is a foundation of the Catholic branch of the Hohenzollern family, but even that did not save it from the effects of the Kulturkampf. A member of that house, the pious Princess Catherine, lives a retired life in a building attached to the Abbey. She is a widow and devotes herself wholly to works of charity. When she saw the Benedictines driven from their home she predicted that they would return to their Abbey. Now she is about to see them return under the Father Abbot Maur Wolter, the same with whom they went into exile.

LORD LONDONDERRY had rather a lively time of it in presiding in Dublin the other day at the conferring of degrees by the Royal University. In comparison with it our gallant Premier spent a halcyon hour at the Lyceum in Dunedin on a recent memorable occasion. Lord Londonderry, however, accepted the inevitable with a better grace, and made no appeal to the protection of the police. It was hard, nevertheless, that his lordship should be interrupted in a carefully prepared speech on education, by eager inquiries, for example, as to the whereabouts of Fred Archer. Sir Robert Stout can fully understand the grievousness of such a situation, and realise the frivolity of such an interruption at a moment of awful solemnity and supreme heaviness. But who among ourselves, except Mr. W. D. Stewart, could perfectly sympathise with his Excellency on being interrupted by some rapturous undergraduate desiring to partake in his congratulations addressed to the ladies who had taken their degrees. Had Mr. Stewart been so broken in upon by any one desirous of sharing his sunny memories of fair editors and charming lawyers across the Pacific, his condition would have been most pathetic. What completely floored Lord Londonderry was the determined rejection of his kind proposal to preside again on a similar occasion next year. This the undergraduates would not hear of by any means, and his Excellency was obliged to sit down defeated. In recompense for his forbearance he was treated to a hearty chorus of "God save Ireland." But here, on similar occasions, we have no one to sing "God save New Zealand," of which, however, there is much need.

THE Catholics of the United States have now finally determined against the government system of secular education, and are making vigorous efforts to remove their children from the schools. "The exodus is going to continue," says the *Brooklyn Catholic Review*,

"until not a Catholic child is left in a public school. The late Council at Baltimore has assured this by its legislation, and if one chooses to read the acts of the diocesan synods held and to be held before the year ends, one will see the command to the rectors of parishes to build schools for the children within two years after ratification. A thousand new Catholic schools will dot the American landscape before the close of 1887, and two hundred thousand children will make their abode in them. Hitherto we have read of the depopulation of city schools only, but this year the country districts have suffered, and we have on our table a list of towns and villages whose school, have each lost from one to two hundred children by the building of Catholic schools. Within the next two years the number will have increased many times, and the demoralization of many district schools will be as complete as many of their enemies could desire."

THE spirit of the Irish landlord has received a striking illustration in the vindictive closing by Lord Cloncurry of the limestone quarries of Ardclugh in Kildare which for more than a hundred years have afforded employment to a thriving community.—His Lordship has taken the opportunity of a lapse of the lease to ruin these people completely.—And without a blush he admits that his sole motive is antipathy and vengeance against the Land League.—Such an action on the part of a representative man shows the worth of the party in whose interests it is still determined to ruthlessly oppress the Irish people.

Lord Clanricarde has been so far daunted by the campaign at Woodford as to offer his tenants a reduction of 20 per. cent. Considering his Lordship's well earned reputation as a usurer the concession is a most important one, and nothing has occurred more betraying the position to which the landlords feel themselves reduced.

The esteem in which Mr. Justice Day has been taught by his Belfast experiences to hold the Orangemen is well proved by his refusal to permit the epithet "respectable" to be applied to any of them residing in the Shankhill district. He directed that they should be called "well-to-do" instead, whenever the occasion required.

WE are requested to announce that the drawing of the art-union in connection with St Columbkille's Convent of Mercy, Hokitika, has been postponed until St. Patrick's Day.

*United Ireland* which has lately given some interesting details concerning the careers of the late Lord Clanricarde and the Marquis who now enjoys the title, quoting as a principal source of the information published certain records concerning the blackguardism of the former nobleman contained in a blackguardly letter written by the latter, among the rest, publishes the following paragraph:—"He has himself done much to maintain the family reputation he inherited. In lust and greed he has not disgraced his father, and if he shrank from the darker crimes of the bolder titled villain he has displayed instead a cowardly meanness that is all his own. It will be news to our readers, though it is no news in the haunts of London dissipation, that Sanguinetti (what an appropriate name), the notorious Jew money-lender, and the 'Most Noble' the Marquis of Clanricarde are identical. Indeed so closely has he trod in the footsteps of his illustrious parent that men gravely doubt whether the shame is greater to be son of the former Marquis of Clanricarde or to be father of the present."—Yet there are editors among ourselves who venture to pronounce Sanguinetti the Usurer an excellent Irish landlord.—But, let us give every man his due. Such editors are not necessarily to be accredited with favouring the Jew in a particular manner. Their motive is merely contempt and hatred of the Irish tenant, concerning whom they know nothing whatever.—But ignorance and prejudice may well give birth to misrepresentation.

THE Hibernian Society's Fête at the Caledonian grounds, Kensington, will be among the chief events of Boxing Day near Dunedin. These sports have grown in popularity yearly, and large numbers of people are to be reckoned among their regular visitors. Everything has been done this year to secure the comfort and amusement of those who attend.

MR. GLADSTONE replying to an article of Lord Brabourne's published in *Blackwood* speaks as follows:—"He seems to be unaware that historical dependence on the Crown, even the Crown of the *Domus Hibernia*, was as strongly asserted by Dean Swift, for example, as dependence on the English Parliament was denied; and that the Parliament of the Pale grew into the Parliament of the nation, and would have obtained 90 years ago a worthy Constitution had it not been prevented by the British Government. Lord Brabourne will render good service to the cause he has espoused and will discharge the duty he has acknowledged if he can confute the assertions of Mr. Burke respecting the Grattan Parliament, and perhaps even more if he can perform the same office for the terrible proofs and citations contained in the memoir of Mr. O'Connell, published in 1843, which go to show, taken with what followed 1660, that the relations of England to Ireland have as a whole perhaps been more profoundly disgraced by cruelty and by fraud than those between any other nations in the entire history of Christendom."

MR. LAWRENSEN of Prince's street, Dunedin, has issued as a Christmas gift, a very pretty blotter. The idea is an original one and is tastefully carried out.

THE Christian Brothers' schools Dunedin, will re-open after the holidays on Monday January 24.

THE Tory Government seem to be attempting to make the legitimate proceedings of the Land League in receiving such sums as tenants are able to pay in the way of rent and acting as their agents a pretence for coercing the country. We have, however, as yet only the version of the matter given us by the unfriendly hands that direct the cable, and cannot form any precise judgments. But our confidence in the wisdom of the League remains unshaken.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt from the Hon. Secretary of the Irish National League, Kumara, of the sum of £33 15s, for transmission to the Hon. Secretary of the League at Dublin.

WITH the next number of the TABLET we shall issue a handsome sheet almanac, containing besides the calendar, the despatch and arrival of the European mails, the principal Catholic festivals and fasts throughout the year, with some event to mark each day.

LORD DENBIGH, who has lately returned from a visit to Rome gives his Conservative friends a version of an attempt evidently made by him to re-enact the famous part played by Sir George Errington, at the Vatican. He does not seem to have succeeded very remarkably in his interview with the Pope, who clearly confined himself to what was polite, but strictly not committing. Lord Denbigh gives his friends to understand that with an English envoy at the Vatican, England could turn Ireland with ease around on her little finger. He deplores the complete ignorance of Irish affairs shown by the Holy Father, who, nevertheless, is exactly informed of all that takes place there through the Irish hierarchy. Nothing can be clearer, in fact, than the polite reticence maintained by His Holiness. Of Lord Denbigh's sagacity as to other political matters, we may judge by his expressed belief that since the advent of the Tories to power, foreign nations looked on England with more respect. Lord Randolph Churchill's fighting shy at Bradford of the proposal made to follow the policy of Lord Beaconsfield sufficiently answers that.

### "THE CANTERBURY IRISH" AT THE CALEDONIAN SPORTS.

NEVER since the foundation of the province did the the good people of Canterbury celebrate the anniversary in such a thorough manner. Many and different were the attractions provided; sports, picnics, Sunday school treats, excursions, and even camp meetings were not wanting for those whose spiritual wants require such a stimulus. Thousands went to various parts of the country by rail and boat, thousands visited the sports and unemployed picnic at Hagley Park; whilst the varied and attractive bill of fare provided by the Caledonian Society at Lancaster Park brought together about 2,000 persons, the greater part of whom, no doubt, were born, or at least their parents were, beyond the Tweed. Among the principal items were a bayonet competition and a tug of war, open to Volunteer companies alone. There was a good deal of interest attached to both these events, as it was known for some time that the Scotchmen would strain every nerve to keep them, especially that for the bayonet exercise, in the hands of their compatriots. For the first-named, three companies competed, Scotch, Lyttelton Navals, and Irish, the latter being evidently out of the running, as they were a junior company, and had never entered before, so that the knowing ones, looked wise, shook their heads, and regretted in pure Doric the futility of such an attempt. Yet their surprise was great, although not near so great as their chagrin, when the judges announced that the Irish headed the list, being several points ahead of the Navals, the Scotchmen making a very respectable rear-guard. This was the more creditable to the successful squad, as they had only just arrived in town a few minutes before, after a hard morning's work at Kaiapori, marching over sandhills and through manuka scrub, whereas their opponents remained at home in order to be fresh for the contest. Four teams entered for the tug of war, one from each of the foregoing, and one from Kaiapori. It was evident however that the contest would lie between the Kaiapori men and the Irish the others, so smarting under their recent unexpected defeat, raised a churlish objection to the judges, who were the same as those in those in the bayonet competition, and consequently left the field. The teams seemed very evenly balanced, and it was a matter of much doubt for a minute or two which side would be victorious, but after a little it was seen that the pull was going steadily and slowly in the direction of the Kaiapori men, when a thousand Scotch throats shouted "Well done Kaiapori," but never did Chanticleer's note of defiance on his own dunghill produce such unexpected results. Whatever it did in the way of encouragement for the Kaiapori men, it had far greater effect on the Irish mettle, for the last notes had scarcely died out ere they responded by pulling their opponents over the line. The second attempt was somewhat similar to the first, and resulted in a win for the Irish team, thus on their first appearance in a public competition succeeding in carrying away two prizes from some of the smartest Companies in Canterbury. It is a pity that the Scotchmen did not take their beating in a more dignified manner, and not display such rudeness to the judges, and want of generosity to the victorious, especially as they were, to a certain extent, acting the parts of hosts at their own sports. After the competition, the successful and defeated teams were hospitably entertained by Mr. Wallace of the Central Hotel, who is richer by a couple of new hats through the success of the Irish team.

## News in Brief.

A VERY rich find of copper, near the Sugarloaf Mountain, is reported from Braidwood, N.S.W.

The last of the nuns belonging to the Convent of the Sapienza, at Naples, have been sent away from that convent.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, will arrive in Sydney in March next.

There was a great rush in London after shares in Guinness and Son's brewery. The capital asked for was £6,000,000, whilst the applications reached over £100,000,000.

From Berlin comes the statement that the question of the final repeal of the May Laws, which hitherto has been negotiated semi-officially, is shortly to become the subject of direct diplomatic relations between Germany and the Vatican.

Over 100,000 people took part in the triumphant reception of William Beach, at Sydney.

Dr. Bewick, Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, died at his residence on the 29th Oct. at the age of sixty years.

The Pontifical Secretary of State requests the Nuncio to represent to the French Government the serious consequences which would arise from the adoption of measures of an odious character against the Catholic clergy in France.

The *Standard* states that diplomatists in Berlin regard the Eastern question as decidedly worse, and that the relations between Germany, France, Austria, and Russia are extremely critical.

The *Osservatore Cattolico* was sequestered, September 29, for having said that no force of nations or of kings can prevail against Christ and the Pope. This was regarded as an offence against the King of Italy!

The Pope has sent his portrait, enriched with brilliants, to the Archbishop of Olmutz, Cardinal Landgrave Furstenberg, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of this prelate's ordination.

General Boulanger, French Minister of War, and Admiral Aube, Minister of Marine, are intent on their demand for £22,000,000 to complete the military and naval defences of France.

The Rev. M. J. Murphy, Vice-President of Carlow College, has been appointed parish priest of Kildare in succession to the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh.

Mr. M'Hugh, of the *Sligo Champion*, arrested on a charge of inciting to boycotting and agrarian outrages, has been released from custody.

In consequence of Russia being opposed to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, and insisting on Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia being appointed to the Throne of Bulgaria, the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand has been allowed to drop.

The *Morning Post* publishes an article apparently inspired by the Government, warning the Turkish Government that unless they abandon their present Russophile and anti-English policy, England will take vigorous action to counteract Russian threats.

One way of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee is that to be adopted by the Victorian branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, of presenting every Protestant public scholar in the colony with a Testament bearing her Majesty's autograph.

Count Herbert Bismarck, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received the Bulgarian deputation on their arrival at Berlin, and will counsel them to accede to the demands of Russia.

It is announced that Germany has annexed the Bouganville, Choiseul, Isabel, and Solomon groups in the Western Pacific.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, while driving, were thrown from their conveyance, and Mr. Dillon's injuries are of so serious a nature as to confine him to bed.

The plan of the campaign adopted by the no-rent agitators has been proclaimed an illegal conspiracy and those partaking in it liable to prosecution. It is also proclaimed that the money collected by the agitators will be seized by the Government.

The agreement for the widening of the Suez Canal has been concluded, and M. de Lesseps is at present in Egypt making arrangements for carrying out the work. The width of the canal from Port Said to the Bitter Lakes will be 34 metres, thence to Suez 65 metres.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris, and Sheehy, when arrested at Loughrea, were engaged in presiding over the collections of rents. They were brought up, charged with obstructing the proper payment of rents, and remanded, bail being accepted. The money collected by the prisoners from tenants for payment of rents has been seized by the police.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris, and O'Shea, who were brought up at Loughrea, charged with obstructing the proper payment of rent, will not be further proceeded against at that place, but instead, the defendants, together with Messrs. Redmond and O'Reilly, will be brought up to Dublin, charged with conspiracy.

Mr. Roughton's wholesale boot factory, South Dunedin, affords a cheering feature among the surroundings of the times, whose dullness is so generally complained of. A large number of hands are kept in constant employment, and there is ready sale for the goods produced. The secret seems to be that the articles manufactured are the very best of their kind and in every case give the utmost satisfaction to the purchaser who is always ready to return again when his requirements demand in search of boots or shoes to match those that appeared as if they never would wear out.

Mr. A. Chiaroni, George street, Dunedin, is preparing to visit Italy, and in consequence is clearing off his stock at a great sacrifice. All those who desire to adorn or furnish their houses are thus offered an opportunity that may not soon again occur, and which it would be imprudent to neglect.

Among the provisions made to forward the festivities of the season those to be found at the City Pork Shop, George street, Dunedin, are not the least. Everything that the trade comprises may be had here of the best possible qualities and the lowest prices.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended December 21, as follows:—

**Store Sheep.**—There is a considerable number of all sorts offering, but there are very few inquiries. Beyond an occasional sale now and again the business done is unimportant, the market still continuing quiet.

**Store Cattle.**—Owing to the season being so far very favourable, with an abundance of feed, a good demand still continues to be experienced for grown cattle, all offered being easily placed at rates comparing favourably with those obtained for fat.

**Sheepskins.**—There was the usual attendance of buyers at the regular weekly auctions held on Monday, when good catalogues were offered. Competition was fairly active, but prices obtained show a considerable reduction on those ruling lately. Green pelts and lambskins, however, are in good demand, realising advanced rates. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 9d to 3s; do do merino, 8d to 2s 9d; full-woolled crossbreds, 3s 3d to 4s 11d; do do merino, 3s to 4s 3d; dry pelts 3d to 5d; green do, 8d to 1s; lambskins, 1s 2d to 1s 6d.

**Rabbitskins.**—Moderate catalogues were offered on Monday when all the buyers in the trade were in attendance. There are only a few coming forward now, and as some orders are still on hand uncompleted, competition on Monday was brisk, particularly for best skins. Medium were also in better demand, and brought higher prices. Suckers and small brought 1d to 3d; common and low season, 4d to 9d; fair ordinary to good, 10d to 1s 1d; good to prime winter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d.

**Hides.**—There is no alteration to report. The local demand continues sufficiently active to absorb all the supplies at rates giving very little room for shippers to operate. Quotations are as before: Inferior and bull, 1½d to 2d; light, 2½d to 2¾d; medium, 2¾d to 3d; heavy (in good condition, free from offal and cuts), 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

**Tallow.**—The market continues firm, but without any apparent improvement in prices. A good demand exists for local consumption, almost all our supplies being required for manufacturing purposes here. Quotations are—For inferior and mixed, 12s to 15s; medium, 16s to 18s; prime mutton, 19s to 20s (prime parcels, fit for shipment, a shade more); rough fat—inferior, 6s to 7s; medium, 8s to 10s; best mutton, 11s to 12s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The market this week has been exceedingly quiet. Very little business has passed, and although holders of best milling samples are still adhering to late prices, a few parcels of medium to good have been disposed of during the last few days at lower prices than have been obtained (quality considered) a week or two ago. Quotations are—for best milling, 4s 10d to 4s 11d; for extra choice, 1d more; good to prime, 4s 8d to 4s 9d; medium to good, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; inferior and fowls' wheat (has been in oversupply and prices lower, for best 6d per bushel), 3s to 3s 9d (ex store, sacks in).—Oats: A considerable business has been done in these during the past week at about last week's quotations. Heavy bright milling have been in the most demand, and, as the market is almost bare of this quality, there is a slight improvement in price. A little "off colour" are, if stout, easily placed, but dark and musty lots, of which there is a considerable supply, can scarcely be moved. Quotations are: For prime heavy milling (bright), 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d; bright short feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; discoloured and long oats, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; musty, 1s 2d to 1s 3d (ex store, bags in).—Barley: There is very little demand for malting, the season being now over. Milling is also dull, and owing to large supplies of inferior wheat being put on the market, and the reduction in the price of oats, feed barley is now only occasionally asked for, and then in small lots. Quotations are nominally for malting, 2s 9d to 3s; feed and milling, 2s 3d to 2s 8d.—Grass Seeds: A slight demand still continues to exist for small retail lots, and as stocks are light, late quotations are obtained.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 9d. Wheat: milling, 4s 6d to 5s; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s. Barley: malting, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; prime milling, 2s 9d; feeding, 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Chaff: straw, £2 to £2 5s; sheaf, £3 10s to £4 5s. Straw, £2 per ton; hay oaten, £5 10s; ryegrass (scarce), £4 10s. Bran, £4. Pollard, £4 10s. Potatoes: Derwents, £1 10s. Butter: fresh, 4d to 9d; salt, best, 6d. Flour: £10 10s to £11; roller, £11 10s to £12 5s. Oatmeal, £10 0s. Eggs, 8d. New potatoes (Auckland), 1d per lb; local, 10s per cwt.

### IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE—KUMARA BRANCH.

A MEETING of the branch was held on the first Sunday of the month, Rev. Father M'Manus presiding. There was a good attendance of members, and contributions were received amounting to £7.

"It was unanimously resolved that the funds in the hands of the Treasurer be remitted by first mail to the secretary of the Irish National League, and that our secretary be instructed to request the editor of the N. Z. TABLET to kindly take charge of the same."

The question of sending a delegate from the Coast to represent the branches at the Convention to be held in Sydney, in March next, was discussed at length. It was decided to postpone the consideration of the question till next meeting (first Sunday in January) to see if any communication on the matter would be received from other branches.

There are more cures made with American Co.'s Hop Bitters than all other medicines. See flags and all



# Irish News.

**ANTRIM.**—The Ulster Constitutional Club of Belfast has resolved to wind up its affairs, owing to the inability to meet liabilities. The club was inaugurated during Lord Idlesleigh's visit to Belfast in 1883.

**ARMAGH.**—Mr. John McParland, of Armagh, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Armagh. Mr. McParland is a Catholic.

**CAVAN.**—On Oct. 1, the Endowed Schools Commissioners attended at Cavan for the purpose of taking evidence relative to the present working of the Royal School in that town. Lord Justice Fitzgibbon presided at the enquiry. Memorials were presented signed by 627 Protestants of every denomination in the county, protesting against the proposed discontinuance of the Royal School as a step calculated to deprive them of the advantages of the higher branches of classical education. All the evidence plainly showed that the day of the Royal Schools was fast passing. The Rev. H. Brady, President of St. Patrick's College, and the Rev. Brother Maguire, Principal of the Christian Schools, gave evidence of the good working of their respective institutions.

**CLARE.**—John McInerney, Joseph Kearney, and Thomas Halpin, the men charged with with being concerned in the shooting of the farmer, Thomas Green, near Ennis, on Sept. 11, have been discharged from custody, there being no evidence against them to warrant their further detention.

**CORK.**—In the Dunmanway Union there will shortly be erected 188 labourers' cottages.

Sixty notices of ejectment have been served at Kilgrogan, County Cork, on the estates of Sir A. Blennerhasset, Mr. A. Blennerhasset and the Hon. Rowland Wynne.

At the Lismore Revision Sessions over a hundred tenant farmers from the polling districts of Tallow, Lismore, and Cappoquin, were struck off the list of voters, not having paid their rates.

An enthusiastic National League meeting was held on Sep. 26, at Kilbrittan, near Bandon, under the presidency of the Rev. William Murphy. A deputation consisting of Alderman Hooper and Mr. John O'Brien, M.P., attended from Cork, and addressed the meeting. Alderman Hooper, in the course of his speech, advised the tenants during the coming winter to take a manly stand, and promised that if evictions were attempted, he would be present to encourage and counsel the people.

**DONEGAL.**—At the Donegal Quarter Sessions on October 12, over 100 ejectments were entered for hearing. Decrees were granted in the cases of over 40 tenants on the island of Aranmore, though in consequence of the defendants being in England at the harvest, an application was made to stay proceedings.

**DOWN.**—A basket-maker named McAlinden, who lived near Newry, a short way up the Armagh road, on Sep. 30 fell from a tree and broke his neck. He was engaged in breaking branches to use as material for his baskets. He died instantly after the fall.

**DUBLIN.**—The Father Burke Memorial Church at Tallaght has been completed, and was solemnly consecrated on Sunday, Oct. 10, by Archbishop Walsh.

The fortnightly meeting of the National League was held in Dublin on Oct. 12, Mr. T. M. Healy presiding; and Messrs. Dillon, Bigger, MacDonald, Harris, M.P.'s being present. Mr. Harrington, M.P., drew the attention of officers of local branches to keep up constant communication with the head office during the coming winter, as there could be no doubt there would be a very large number of evictions this winter. Mr. Healy said he was extremely gratified to find that a large number of landlords had reduced the judicial rents, and that was a proof of the justice of the tenants' case, as stated in Parliament. The Royal Commission, which was to assemble next day (Oct. 13), had among its objects to collect evidence to make out a case for the suppression of the National League. In all probability the League would be suppressed, and in that event a great burden would be taken off the gentlemen at the head of its affairs. If the League were suppressed he wished the Government joy of the country. If a constitutional movement like this were broken up he told the people to take upon their own responsibility the defence of their homes. As to the Conservative scheme of Home Rule, it clearly bore the Birmingham brand upon it. The scheme would never satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. Mr. Dillon characterised as tyrannical and brutal the action of the Woodford magistrates, who had refused to supply publicans' license, and he pledged himself that a record of the publicans who suffered would be kept, and when the Irish people got the taxation and licensing laws of the country, they would repay them every penny they had lost. Bigger and Mr. Macdonald also addressed the meeting.

**FERMANAGH.**—Mr. William Redmond in Enniskillen.—Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., accompanied by Mrs. Redmond, reached Enniskillen late on the night of Oct. 9. An immense crowd was waiting at the station to meet them. On reaching the Royal Hotel, Mr. Redmond addressed his old friends in Enniskillen, telling them that he believed they were to have another Coercion Act; but that he hoped it had as little terror for them as it had for him, and that having fought it before they would fight it again. During the week Mr. Redmond has been a close attendant in the Enniskillen revision court, where he has helped to checkmate some of the Tory tricks and dodges which Mr. J. W. Dane has been hopelessly trying on with the revising barrister.

**GALWAY.**—On the evening of Oct. 15, a large public meeting was held in the Galway Court House to express regret at the departure of the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Galway, for Australia. Many speeches were made and resolutions were passed:

At a recent meeting of the Galway Town Commissioners, Mr. T. O'Sullivan proposed the following resolution: "That the statue of Lord Dunkellin be removed from the square to some place more suitable to his character." On a division it was lost by a vote of 12 to 7.

J. E. Ellie, M. P. for Nottinghamshire, England, is in Carraroe to see with his own eyes, and personally inquire into the real facts of the case between the landlords and tenants in Woodford. He has visited several of the evicted holdings on the Lewis estate, and made inquiries into the particulars. He also prosecuted his inquiries on the Clanricarde estate. His sons, who accompanied him, took several photographic views of the place. At an early date he will communicate the results of his study on the spot of the Irish question, probably in the shape of an address to his constituents.

**KERRY.**—The Rev. Eugene Shee lectured in Tralee, on October 14, on "The Irish Cause."

The Constabulary made an important arrest on October 11, at Boherke, near Kiskeam, in the shape of a man known as Captain Moonlight, who is stated to be the leader of the Moonlighters at Cork, Clare, and Limerick, and identified with most of the County Limerick raids. He was conveyed to Limerick City for identification. Two more of his gang were arrested with him.

A young man named Leane was arrested on October 10, midway between Lyrecropane and Knocknacoshel, on a charge of cattle stealing on the previous night. The police came upon the party while they were in the act of shooting two bullocks, which were grazing on an evicted farm in the neighbourhood. All escaped, but Leane was identified. On the morning of October 11, a raid for arms was made at Oakpark, near Tralee, at the house of a man named Baker, a small farmer, by a disguised party of four men. Baker was away at Tralee Fair, and the raiders meeting Miss Baker ordered her to give up all the firearms in the house. She replying that they kept none, the party searched the house fruitlessly for hours and then departed. Information of the matter was immediately given to the police at Tralee, and they made a search in the locality with a view to the arrest of the perpetrators. This evening four young men from Tralee were arrested for alleged complicity in the affair, named Keefe, Callaghan, Sullivan, and Tuomey.

On October 9, Judge Curran opened the Kerry Quarter Session in the Kerry Court House. There were only three cases of ordinary crime on the calendar. The first case called was that of Thomas Connor, Daniel Clifford, and Mary Clifford, charged with wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a "rick" of turf, the property of one Timothy Reardon, at Ballyard, near Cahirciveen, on July 5 last. In addressing the jury, the Judge ordered them to bring in a verdict of guilty against the prisoners Connor and Clifford, and acquit Mrs. Clifford. This the jury refused to do, and after some exciting talk they were discharged, and the prisoners, with the exception of Mrs. Clifford, who was discharged, were remanded for the winter assizes, bail being refused. The next case was that of Cornelius Clifford and John Sullivan, who were charged, at Cahirciveen, of ill-treating on September 1 last, John Daly, a bailiff, and rescuing a horse and cart from him belonging to one John Sullivan, seized by Daly under a sheriff's warrant. After considerable evidence, the Judge, in addressing the jury, said:—"These men committed a gross violation of the law. In this case he should tell the jury they ought and must convict the prisoners. They had no other way out of it—they had no other alternative." After retiring for several times, the jury, however, could not agree, stating as a reason that from the evidence the prisoner Clifford was not guilty. The Judge made several vain efforts to induce them to change their opinion, but without success, and after some remarks of indignation at the conduct of the jury, discharged the prisoners on their agreement to pay the cost of the decree.

**LIMERICK.**—At the last meeting of the Limerick City Branch of the National League a discussion took place with reference to hunting. The Mayor, who presided, said that the masters of hounds should distinctly understand that if they allowed evicting landlords or their agents or understrappers to attend their meets the farmers would not permit hunting over their lands.

A Limerick telegram of September 30, states that within the past few days the constabulary in the South of Ireland have received special instructions from Dublin Castle with regard to the working and organization of the National League. The orders point to the Government having it under consideration to take some important step in the matter. In each district where a branch exists, the police are directed to obtain the details with regard to the *personnel*, the names of the officers of the branch, and other particulars.

**MAYO.**—Great preparations are being made in Achill to prevent the landlords seizing upon the crops, which are just ripe. The people seem determined to give the produce of the seed given them by a charitable public to their families, and not to the landlords. On the estate of Mr. Pike, where the sheriff is daily expected to attend to carry out a number of evictions at the suit of that landlord, seeing the terrible position to which they were reduced by the failure of their crops and the payment of an exorbitant rent last year, they are now loud in their protestations against a continuance of the payment of that rent this year.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY.**—On September 30, the Donaghmore Workhouse, situated about a mile from the Ballybrophy Station, was closed, and its inmates, about 50 in number, were equally distributed among Abbeyleix and Roscrea Unions. At the final meeting of the Board of Guardians, September 29, the Catholic and Protestant chaplains were unanimously voted half a year's salary each in lieu of not having received notice of the abolition of their respective offices. The Donaghmore Union was established during the famine years, with 16 other unions. It is rumored that the Union buildings will be used for an industrial school, for which purpose, it is stated, that Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, has put in a tender to the Local Government Board, in whom the building is vested.

**BOSCOMMON.**—Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M.P., lectured in Boyle on October 11 before a large audience. His subject was "Russia."

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A Large Stock of Irish National Song Books, 4d, 9d, and 1s 3d each.

Just issued by the O'Connell Press Popular Library, Wrapper. 3d; neat cloth, 6d; cloth, extra gilt, 1s 3d.  
 On Irish Affairs, by Edmund Burke.  
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We have just received Eight Large Cases of the above, all of them handsomely bound, at very low prices.—For complete list, see our New Catalogue.  
 Grand Variety of NEW LACE PICTURES for Prayer Books. 3d, 4d, 6d, and 9d each.

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We have the Best Assorted Stock of the above in the Colony, and Customer's can rely on receiving good value for their money—(Bazaars etc., treated most liberally.)

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**NOTICE.**

Now that the season of school examinations is arrived, we would respectfully request superintendents and schoolmasters who desire to publish reports in our columns, to provide for reports especially written for us—either by applying to our correspondents in the various places or by such other means as they may select. There are many inconveniences attached to our publishing reports taken from the secular Press, and we only are willing to do so in exceptional instances.

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An enthusiastic Nationalist demonstration was held in the town of Roscommon, on Sunday, October 10, principally for the purpose of considering the present great depression in agricultural affairs, as well as to decide upon united action by the farmers and people during the coming crisis. The meeting took place in the fine market square of the town. Large contingents were present from the surrounding towns. The principal speakers were Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M.P., Messrs. J. B. Cox, Luke I. Hayes, and others also spoke.

**SLIGO.**—A very large public meeting was held on Oct. 10, at Gurteen. The Very Rev. Canon O'Donoghue, P.P., presided. Mr. William O'Brien was present and delivered an eloquent address. The following resolution was passed: "Resolved—That we, the men of South Sligo, express our deep obligations to Mr. William O'Brien for the kindness and self-sacrifice he has displayed in attending our meeting; that we express our unswerving confidence in C. S. Parnell and the members of the Irish Parliamentary party; that we reiterate our determination never to rest satisfied until the Irish people have attained the management of Irish affairs under a National Parliament in College Green; that we call upon the tenant-farmers in Ireland to unite in determined opposition to their landlord oppressors; that we condemn the men who grab farms from which their neighbours are ejected, and call upon the people of this neighbourhood to remember this fact in dealing with grabbers; that we express our indignation at the unjustifiable treatment of Father Fahy, who has been convicted on uncorroborated evidence, and we offer to him in his prison cell the assurance of our admiration and sympathy."

A petroleum spring has been discovered under a house in Sligo. While the floor of the house was being repaired a quantity of oil suddenly burst forth. The spring affords a good supply of oil.

**TIPPERARY.**—At a special meeting of the Tipperary Town Commissioners, a strong resolution was adopted expressing indignation at the imprisonment of Father Fahy, and strongly condemning the action of the Government, and tendering to Father Fahy their expression of admiration at his intrepid and unflinching endurance of injustice.

A great popular demonstration was held, on September 29, at Dundrum. The occasion was the advertisement for sale of seven cows which had been seized for rent by the landlord, Viscount Harden. Through the intervention of Father Ryan and Mr. Mayne, M.P., a settlement was effected, and the cows were released. After the arrangement with the agent, Mr. Mayne, M.P., Father Ryan, and others addressed the people.

**TYRONE.**—Mr. William O'Brien, on October 1, visited Aghnacloy for the purpose of attending the revision sessions there, and was given an enthusiastic welcome by the people.

**WATERFORD.**—It is stated that the County Waterford farmers will not allow any hunting over their lands during the imprisonment of Father Fahy.

A meeting of delegates from the different branches of the National League in West Waterford was held at the Blackwater Vale Hotel, Lismore, on Sept. 30, for the purpose of forwarding a movement to present a testimonial to Mr. J. D. Pynn, M.P.

A large force of police, accompanied by bailiffs, attempted to make several seizures for rent on the property of Hon. More Smyth, situated between Youghal and Lismore. The tenants, however, had their cattle and other important effects removed, so that the seizures were fruitless.

**WESTMEATH.**—On the night of October 14, one of those disgraceful moonlight outrages, which so much retard the progress of the National movement, occurred at a place called Lowtown, about six miles from Mullingar. A party of men with their faces blackened and possessed of firearms called at the houses of two farmers named Thomas and James Flynn, and demanded whatever firearms were in the house. Having got them they went away. No arrests have been as yet effected. Great pain is felt by all classes of the community at the disgraceful occurrence, and particularly so as it is the first of its kind for the past three or four years that has happened in the county.

**WEXFORD.**—An all-round Griffith's valuation reduction has been made in the rent of Miss Martin's estate, Ballyknock, which was formerly in the hands of Mr. Boyd, of Chilcomb, New Ross, under whose management much discontent prevailed amongst the tenantry.

On October 14, nearly all the tenants of Lord Carew attended at the rent office in Enniscorthy, and demanded a reduction of 25 per cent. on their rents. The landlord had offered 15 per cent., but this the tenants considered quite inadequate to enable them to live. The Rev. Thomas Staples, with a deputation of the tenants went into Mr. Rutledge, the agent, to lay the case before him, and after a prolonged discussion returned with the announcement that their demand would not be acceded to. The tenants then left in a body, without paying any rent.

**WICKLOW.**—The revision sessions for the Bray polling district of East Wicklow were resumed on September 25. Throughout the day the Nationalists made considerable gains.

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Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, sending his personal subscription of £100 to Prior Glyn for the new St. Patrick's Church in Rome, wrote: "Such a project can need no words of mine to recommend it. Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards, when they visit the Eternal City, find there churches of their respective nations. For some years past the Catholics of England have been engaged in building there a church in honour of the English martyr, St. Thomas of Canterbury. It is something like a reproach to us that we in Ireland have still to begin the work. Every Irish Catholic must feel grateful to you that you have given us the opportunity of taking it in hands even now."

## OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Dublin, October 28th.

THE event of the week is the "relief of Derry." Mr. Lewis, who misrepresented that historic city since the general election, surrendered in a manner which leaves the performances of Colonel Lundy, two hundred years ago, quite in the shade. The gallant Colonel made his escape under cover of a labourer's smock at the dead of night, history tells us. Mr. Lewis accomplished his flight in a much more shameful method. When unmasked before the world he took shelter behind the legal quibble of pleading guilty, and so saved himself from the dock. The detected briber fled to London, and his advocate, Sergt. O'Brien, took upon himself to claim the mercy of the court for his client. These courts are extremely merciful to delinquents of Mr. Lewis's kidney. No man in Ireland is more noted for launching out high moral sentiments than the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice O'Brien, when he has a hungry peasant before him in the dock, but given a transgressor with a broadcloth coat on his back, and you have Mr. Justice O'Brien in a totally different mood. He dismissed the case of the criminal runaway in a few smooth technical words—the double guilt of perjury and bribery has no power to move the conscience of a pious Castle Cawtholic like the Judge. However, the great fact remains that Derry, the Maiden City, is ours at last, and Justin McCarthy returns to Parliament once more, brings up the Irish Party to eighty six.

The Belfast Commission has closed, Hamlet has been enacted, with the part of Hamlet left out. All sorts and conditions of men were up for examination before this commission, but the moving spirit of the riots, Lord Randolph Churchill, did not appear. Surely the irony of fate seldom went further than to have Lord Rully appoint a commission to enquire into the results of his own evil pranks! Of course the evidence went to prove what people knew already, that black is black, —or rather orange is orange—and white, white. The riots were commenced and continued to prejudice the minds of ignorant British voters against Home Rule. Nobody expects anything from a Royal Commission, so that although the Orangemen were condemned out of their own mouths, we don't believe any undue curbing is likely to gall their fiery spirits, at least during the present Governmental regime.

Week after week the landlords are coming down with reductions, which they swore, last month, the National League would never extract from them. It is only fair, however, to remark that it is fear, and not love, which has changed their attitude. Even Clanrickarde the notorious has been pierced by the stings of public loathing and contempt. But the letter in which he tries to exculpate himself is singularly worthy of the writer, and not a bad means of insight to the feelings which govern his class. The Marquis excuses himself for not affording any reductions up to the present, because he was so busy evicting those who did not pay last year! When he has those wretches safely in gaol, he will look out for worthy cases. In the meantime, he is feeding his passion for exterminating in town as in country. Loughrea belongs to him; the Town Commissioners complained about the sanitary condition of some dozen houses there, whereupon he turned his crowbar brigade against the houses, and levelled them to the ground.

The appointment of Father Eugene Sheehy, the first of our patriot priests imprisoned as a suspect, to the pastoral charge of the important parish of Bruce and Rockhill, has caused universal pleasure throughout Ireland.

To-day, the granting of decrees to the students took place in the Royal University. The audience was uncommonly large, and, moreover, uncommonly interesting, inasmuch as the people took every pains to show Lord Castlereagh, who was present in his capacity of Viceroy, what were their political opinions. The Lieutenant is a small man mentally and bodily, and his insignificance is rather accentuated by the dandyism which he affects. To-day, he looked the perfect type of a young musher, the hair of his sleek little head parted down the middle, a tall white collar propping his chin, a glass screwed over his eye, a general air of boredom pervading each look and movement. His entrance was the signal for a perfect storm of hisses and cheers. Lord Emly, the Chancellor, proceeded through an hour's platitudes, and in conclusion alluded to the honour his Excellency did them in being present. "No honour; no honour!"—was promptly called back by a number of voices. Castlereagh, however, must have rather a large share of good temper, for on getting up to speak he was greeted with cheers for "Home Rule, our own again," cheers for the "Aberdeens," cheers for "Mr. Gladstone." He suited his words to the occasion, and delivered himself of some laboured sentences in Lord Aberdeen's favour. Even the antics of a lively young under-graduate, who ventured on an imitation of a cock's crow did not disturb him. Luckily the Viceroy did not bring forth as a cure for our grievances a plan for which he is getting credit just now—that of importing Queen Victoria next spring. He has already brought over to us Fred Archer, the famous jockey, and a host of blacklegs and sporting characters with slang cockney names. Still we are not happy.

The loyal and pious circles of Dublin society have been shaken to the centre by the discovery of Keatings, their ex-Jesuit, in his true colours. The means by which this clever swindler imposed upon the credulous were almost marvellous. Fashionable crowds fought to hear him the most select pulpits in Dublin were at his service, grave and reverend divines accepted his help in their ministrations, and believed his most absurd stories. He convinced them that the Pope himself pursued him in disguise in order to assassinate him; that a child of his had been poisoned by Catholic agents, etc., etc. Keatings took flight when suspected, but was arrested at Liverpool, and brought back here yesterday.

On Friday, 22nd inst., the pupils of the Young Ireland Society celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Davis in a deeply interesting way. A concert was given, consisting exclusively of selections from Davis's works. After this, an eloquent address on his life and writings was delivered by J. G. Taylor, B.S. The speaker dwelt

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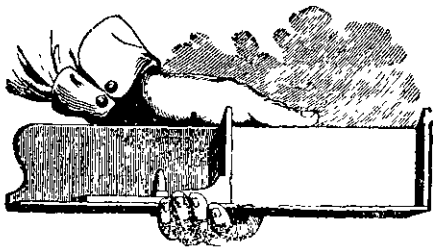
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Flowers, Laces, Gloves, Ribbons, Etc.,  
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Spacious Hand Ball Alley.

forcibly on the noble ideals Davis kept before him, and exhorted those present to take the lesson of his life to heart. The annual prizes were distributed by Miss O'Leary, the sister of the President, John O'Leary.

R. K.

### A SOCIALIST PLOT.

A PLOT to destroy Vienna has been discovered, and seventeen Anarchists have been arrested—fifteen in Vienna, and two in Switzerland. One specially dangerous man, who had formerly been expelled from Vienna, managed to escape. The following are particulars of the plot:—

The police examination of the prisoners has established the fact that the plot was directed from the United States, and from London. A very perfect organization had been formed for putting the scheme into execution. The organization comprised several groups. One had charge of all the details connected with the firing of the capital, a second took charge of the dynamite operations, and a third was neither more nor less than a gang of counterfeit coiners. Apart from those supervisory groups, there were four others whose duty it was to execute the plot. To the first of these latter was entrusted the firing of Penzing—that is to say of Schonbrunn; the second was to have set fire to the large timber yards in and about the capital; while the third had been told off to set the suburbs of Untermeidling and Hetzendorf in flames; and the fourth to do the same at Meidling and Favoriten. While the town was burning in these various places, the dynamite party was to begin its work on the chief buildings of the capital. On this latter point, however, it is difficult to obtain precise information. In addition to the arrests made, the police have seized a large quantity of weapons and explosives. Among these are a considerable number of daggers, a quantity of dynamite, printing machines, and forgers' implements, bombs such as Most's *Freiheit* and Peukert's *Rebel* have advocated the use of, and what are called fire-bottles. These latter, which are of glass, are of cylindrical shape. They are about 14in. in height, and 2ft. in circumference. Each bottle contained two distinct liquids, which have yet to be analysed. When ready for use a small fuse is inserted in the neck of the bottle. The lower part of the fuse contains a white powder, and the upper part a piece of wadding. When it is desired to explode the bottle, a few drops of nitric acid are poured on the wadding, and as soon as this soaks through and comes in contact with the white powder, the explosion takes place. The acid penetrating slowly, the persons using the bottle can get clear away before the bottle explodes. The bombs are circular, and have a diameter of between 3in. and 4in., the centre being filled with a powerful dynamite. They are exploded by any one of some twenty fuses, provided on the outer surface with percussion-caps. The fuses are so arranged that it is practically certain, however the bomb is thrown, that at least three of the caps will explode, and so cause the bursting of the bomb. At the secret meetings, which they used to hold at a low public house in Penzing, the Anarchists were instructed in the manufacture and use of explosives. Since the discovery of the plots it has been ascertained that a fire which recently occurred in the neighbourhood was caused by the Anarchists, who adopted this means of trying the efficacy of their fire-bottles. The police became aware of the existence of the plot on the 2nd Oct., and acted with such promptitude that those implicated in it were arrested on the following day—on the eve, that is to say, of St. Joseph's Day, when the scheme was to have been put into execution. The arrests were made as the conspirators were about to hold their last meeting to arrange the final details of their diabolical plot. Some of those arrested made a full confession as soon almost as they were in the hands of the police. The latter first got wind of the affair through the treachery of an Anarchist at Prague, who was in the secrets of the Vienna gang, most of whom are Czechs, and Germans. The object of the counterfeit department in the conspiracy was, of course, to provide money for the Anarchist cause, and the implements and machinery seized by the police comprised everything necessary for the coining. Among other things seized were a number of false beards, and police orders for effecting domiciliary visits, provided with forged seals and signatures of police officials. Not long ago a party of five Anarchists, dressed in police uniforms and provided with one of these spurious documents, waited upon an old lady, and, under the pretext that she was suspected of having counterfeit coin in her possession seized all the money she had in the house, amounting to several hundred florins, and all, of course, perfectly good. Among those arrested in connection with the present plot are two of these bogus police officials. The *Fremdenblatt*, writing on the plot, say that Most and Peukert (the editor of the *Rebel* in London), are probably especially incensed against Vienna, from which they were both expelled. Other towns, however, it thinks, are in no less danger than Vienna.

The four Algerian Bishops have addressed to the French Senate and Chamber a dignified protest against the rejection by the Budget Committee of the grant of 100,000 francs to their seminaries for the training of the clergy. They urge that the persecution of Catholicism at home becomes an argument against the French protectorate of Catholic missions abroad; that an honourable inheritance and French prestige in the world are thus impaired; and the French influence in the Mediterranean, being keenly combated, should be jealously upheld. They further allege (but not quite accurately) that even Protestant nations like England and Holland, while not subsidising Catholic priests at home, help to maintain them in their colonies. Attributing the decision of the Committee to sectarian animosity against the Church, they implore Parliament to save Europe the spectacle of French Bishops reduced to begging for subscriptions, even abroad, for institutions serviceable to France.

### CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

December 20, 1886.

THE Jubilee Mission was brought to a close on Sunday week in a fitting manner, by the ceremonies of the renewal of the Baptismal vows. There was to have been a grand procession round the Presbytery grounds before the ceremony, but the rain, which spoils so many things in this country, was too much for that part of the programme. The church was, however, very well filled, and before the end of the ceremony its state merited the use of the word crowded. In conclusion, the reverend missionary, after a last powerful discourse, took leave of the congregation in terms of great kindness towards them, and thankfulness for the task he had been permitted to undertake.

We have had a great fright here. The cables announced this morning that the shares of the Midland Company had been withdrawn from the market, as not enough had been applied for. "The Midland Company has broken down after all—what a sell." Such was the exclamation not uncommon in the town during the forenoon. But the few remembered to have seen it in print that the Midland railway promoters were not issuing shares, or intending to issue them for the present. The first quarter of a million was taken up entirely by the company of promoters, who intended to begin the line by spending that away on it, before offering shares to the public, with the determination to finance otherwise in case of the public refusal to accept the shares; that ought to have been very generally known as the position of the company. But people forget news so quickly that when this item was made public, many behaved as I have described. Mr Scott being quickly communicated with by the panic-stricken, promptly reassured them with information about the true state of affairs. He suggested that the Midland referred to might be the North Midland railway of Western Australia. A Press Association message confirming this suggestion a few hours later, serenity was once more restored.

The contracting company have commenced work by accepting various tenders on the Greymouth side. Mr. Scott, who represents the Company in the Colony has made several journeys, and Mr. Brodie Hoare, who is at the head of the Directors, has made one; there has been a good deal of negotiation with the Government. The contract is said to be as good as signed, and it is declared to be far more favourable to the Colony than the schedule of last year's Enabling Act allowed us to suspect, and Mr. Howland has built a carriage to carry the engineers and directors backwards and forwards on their journey. That is the state of the much talked of Midland railway at the present moment.

I wish we could echo the sigh of relief with which, as we have been informed, your city received the news that Hall is not to be tried there. The prospect of the murder trial has come upon us all like another nightmare, and everybody is talking about hangings and crimes, and cognate subjects, in a manner whose freedom is appalling. In the interest of public morality, which suffers from this dwelling on crimes and punishments, there ought to be a law against choosing the same place twice over when there are changes of venue.

Schools are breaking up in all directions, and thousands of young people are set free to enjoy themselves as only boyhood and girlhood can enjoy themselves; but no one has had the courage to speak out like the Governor.

Our anniversary day, of which we are all very proud, notwithstanding that the lines of the settlement are so different from the expectation of the day of landing which we commemorate, passed off very well. Games, sports, exercises of all kinds, made it very agreeable. The sons of Scotland (Caledonian Society) had a special gathering, and a special display of tartans and the national spirit. In their bayonet competition the squad from the Irish Rifles won the prize, and the Christchurch Highlanders, whom they beat, were not at all satisfied with the judging. It was truly a dreadful thing to beat Highlanders on their own ground, and wrest away from them their own prize. But it was only Irishmen who could have done such a thing. As showing the Scottish spirit, there is a good story about this gathering. "Fine company that Irish!" "Oo-ay, vera fine vera fine indeed." "They're the best company in the Canterbury battalion." "With an exception, sir, an exception." It is unnecessary for me to say that the second speaker was dressed in a kilt, neither need I mention that it is a fact that the Irish company is the finest of the battalion, without any exception.

St. Patrick's College is getting golden opinions in the district, the lads who have returned being in most cases very complimentary in their remarks about their new college, and their air and bearing being much commended by all who come across them.

Christmas having come round, these lines will find themselves in many households in company with many kindly words of your own Mr. Editor. I hasten therefore to wish our readers all the compliments of the season.

"ROUGH ON PILES."—Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles.

The Lateran Palace, with the Vatican and the Villa of Castle Gandolfo, have been left to the use of the Sovereign Pontiff by the Law of Guarantees. The present palace was built by Pope Sixtus V., who reigned from 1585 to 1590, and is as strong as a fortress.—The ground floor is at present used as a Museum of Pagan Antiquities, statues, bas-reliefs, mosaics and inscriptions. The first floor contains the Christian Museum arranged in admirable order by the Commendatore Giovanni Battista de Rossi. Here are great numbers of inscriptions taken from the Catacombs and classified by De Rossi, as well as a very important collection of Christian sarcophagi which illustrate the art of sculpture as practised by the Christians of Rome in the fourth and fifth centuries, and the symbolism which they had established.



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**FIRE INSURANCES**

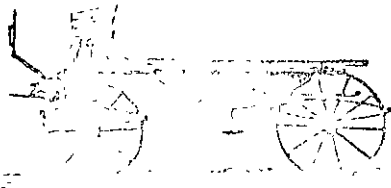
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture, also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

**SUB-AGENCIES.**

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	E. Davis
Palmerston	...	T. M. Smith
Jamaru	...	L. E. Wilson
Kakanui	...	Robert Morton
Otakia, Henley, and Greytown	...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	...	Wm. McConnochin
Clinton	...	James Garden
Tapuanui	...	Bremner & Washer

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

**JAMES EDGAR,**  
Manager for Otago.



**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of N.S. Wales, PRINCES STREET.  
Every description of Jewellery made to order. Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations.  
N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

**IRISH PEOPLE.**

**SEE** the nice assortment of Porcelain from the Famous Belleek Pottery, Ireland. **UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE.**  
Also Extra Strong CUPS and SAUCERS, Stone-China, White and Gold, from Same Pottery  
To be had only at  
**GORDON'S, 155 GEORGE STREET.**  
The **CHEAPEST SHOP** in DUNEDIN for China, Earthenware, and Glass.  
**GORDON'S, 155 GEORGE STREET.**

**J. FLEMING,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
PRODUCE MERCHANT,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Cash Buyer of Oats, Wheat, Ryeley Potatoes &c. &c.

**JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,**  
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,  
HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

COALS! COALS! COALS!

**WE** beg to inform the Public that we are delivering every description of Coals at the Lowest possible prices.  
**MARTIN AND WATSON,**  
Octagon and Castle Street.

**PEOPLE'S BOOT SHOP,**

75 GEORGE STREET.

Just received per s.s. Kaikoura, a large shipment of Ladies' Prunellas, at very Low Prices.

Also,  
**MEN'S AND WOMEN'S LIGHT Calf, CLOTH, AND KID BOOTS AND SHOES.**

For Quality and Prices not to be beaten in Dunedin.

**E. LOFT,**  
75 George Street and Arcade.

**CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL,**  
DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

**JOHN HUGHES** has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patrons and the Public in general that the above Hotel has just been rebuilt in Brick, and he has furnished it with every consideration for the comfort and convenience of all who may patronise him.

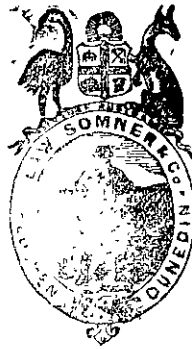
There are also added New and Extensive Stables, also built in Brick, with Loose Boxes—second to none in the District.

The Hotel is within Three Minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

**HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.**  
None but the Best Wines and Spirits kept in Stock. **JOHN HUGHES,** Proprietor.

**LAW, SOMNER & CO.,**

GENUINE SEEDS.



GENUINE SEEDS.

**George St., DUNEDIN.**

Every description of Trees, Plants and Seeds. Priced Catalogues on application.

**FERGUSON & MITCHELL,**

76, Princes Street,

**MERCANTILE STATIONERS,**

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

**FRESH SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS.**

**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 Trefoil.

**TURNIPS**—Drap, and all Seasonable Seeds of best quality.

**MANURES**—Superphosphates, Bonedust, Malden and Chesterfield Island Guano.

Our Vegetable and Flower Seeds are in great variety, and popular because reliable.

400gal. Iron Tanks, Barbed Wire, Standards, and Fencing Wire.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**  
Dunedin.

**HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.**

**E S H E E D Y**

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

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

**D A V I D S C O T T,**

**ORNAMENTAL LEAD LIGHT AND CHURCH WINDOW MANUFACTURER, GLASS EMBOSSEY AND SIGN WRITER, OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.**

**OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,**  
Corner of  
**MACANDREW ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.**

**P. DWYER** PROPRIETOR

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

**JOHN KENNELLY**  
COAL PIT HEATH COAL YARD,  
RATTRA Y 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.

**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

**SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,**  
Established - 1865.

**H. P A L M E R,**  
**STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,**  
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombs—Stones 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, EMBOSSEY, BOOKBINDERS AND ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

**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.

**G R E A T C H E A P S A L E**  
 OF  
 HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, TIES, &c.

**A. MASTERS & CO.,**  
 PRINCES ST.,  
 D U N E D I N.

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

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.

In Thanking our Customers and the General Public for the liberal support since entering our new building, we have decided to give still further inducements. A HANDSOME PRESENT will be given, to all purchasers of our

PURE BLENDED TEAS.

Presents include Teapots, Coffeepots, Tea Sets, Milk Jugs, Trays, Vases, etc.

These Teas are blended so as to combine PURITY, PUNGENCY, STRENGTH, AND FLAVOUR,

and are confidently recommended as being Second to None in the Dunedin Market.

FIRST CROP TEAS ALONE USED IN BLENDING.

Prices, from 1s 6d to 2s 10d per lb.

2s 10d per lb—Finest in Dunedin, full-bodied, well-flavoured, and delicate aroma.

2s 4d per lb—A very fine tea, as one trial will convince.

2s per lb—Second to none; worth pence per lb more.

1s 6d per lb—A good, strong household tea.

Samples by post or on application.

A trial respectfully solicited.

**J. FORD AND CO.,**  
 The City Tea Mart, 121 George Street.

**GROCERIES. GROCERIES. GROCERIES.**

Never in the history of the grocery trade have goods been given so cheap as at the present time. But we are offering our large stock at still further reductions, as the following prices will show:—

Matches (R. Bell's blue tips), 1s 3d per doz.; Safety, 2d doz. Blue (Keen's square), 8d per lb. Washing Soda, 7lb. for 9d. Blacking (Day and Martin), 6d per lb., bottles, 3 for 10d; large size, 1s 2d per bottle. Sugars—Snowdrops, 2d per lb.; No. 1 Company's, 2d per lb. (with tea). Bi-carbonate Soda, 2d per lb. Tartaric Acid, 2s 4d. Choice Fruits for Christmas. Prime Hams, 9d. Dairy-fed Bacon, 6d.

**J. FORD AND CO.,**  
 Tea Blenders and Grocers, 121 George Street.

**COBB & CO'S**  
 TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL  
 COACHES.

PASSING THROUGH  
 THE GRANDEST SCENERY  
 IN THE WORLD.

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

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

CHALLENGE.

IT having come to my ears that certain interested parties are circulating damaging (?) reports about me as follows—that I do not keep faith with the public as regards a saving of 25 per cent. to customers who favour me with their dispensing, that the quality of drugs used is not up to the mark, and several similar absurd canards, I hereby publicly Challenge any Chemist and Druggist throughout the length and breadth of New Zealand to a thorough comparison of prices and quality before any impartial judge (the public is the best). My Drugs are all directly imported from the very best wholesale druggists in England and America, and are guaranteed absolutely pure, no article being taken into stock without it answers the minutest tests of the British Pharmacopœia. The public are cautioned against any and all of these absurd statements. Each and all can easily prove my assertions or otherwise. I am confident of the verdict being in my favour. I would also caution the public against "advertising quacks" or "cure alls," whose sole recommendation is a bogus degree or a medical art union. A 10s customer is guaranteed a large prize of a 1s value. Remember this—10s spent with the undersigned means a saving to the purchaser of at least 2s 6d.

**A. M. LOASBY,**  
 Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Chemist,  
 30 and 174, Princes Street, Dunedin.

FILTERS! FILTERS! FILTERS  
 Dunedin Manufacture.

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

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

Testimonials on application.  
 Inspection invited.

**W. M. WHITE,**

Stoneware Manufacturer, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

**F. R. WHITE** (late of Railway Hotel, Winton), respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public that he is now Mine Host of the **NEWMARKET HOTEL**, Princes Street south, Dunedin, and will be pleased to accommodate his old friends and the public generally.  
 First-class Accommodation.

**JAMES COUSTON**  
 PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN

**KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED**

KAITANGATA COAL.

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

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

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

Crawford street,  
 Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

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

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

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

The public are heartily invited to call and inspect the stock of

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

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

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,**  
 IRONMONGERS,

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reductions are genuine.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

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

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

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

**GEORGE DOWSE.**

August 4, 1886.

**JAMES JONES**  
 MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
 HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Fountains, Vases, and all kinds of Ornamental Stonework.

J. J. being a Direct Importer of Marble and Granite Monuments, etc., from the cheapest Home Markets, is able to sell at the lowest rates. All kinds of Native Stones,—a large stock always on hand.

**WOOD AND IRON FENCES.**  
 Designs, with Prices, on Application.

## WHOLESALE BOOT FACTORY, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Retail shops,  
MAIN STREET, SOUTH DUNEDIN.  
SUBURBAN NOTES, BY "RUSTICUS."

When walking into town on Friday morning I met Mr. Roughton, boot and shoe manufacturer, Main Road, South Dunedin, and after complimentary greetings, he enquired how I found business, to which I made the usual stereotyped reply that the very name of business in these depressed times was only a sham, a delusion, and a snare, and as a matter of fact there was none at all, when he replied, "Come in here," pointing to his manufactory, "and I will show you how the depression, as you call it, affects me." We walked in, and found ten girls as busy as bees, some at sewing machines, stitching the uppers of boots of every kind, shape, and size, and others at different kinds of work. From there we went into another room, where a half-dozen young men and lads were also busily engaged at different parts of boots; from thence into another, then into a fourth, thence outside into a shop where one "game" were at it, and then into another shop where another batch of busy hands were toiling away. Mr. Roughton informed me that besides those that I saw at work he has fully 20 more working at their own homes, and that he finds constant employment to nearly 70 hands all the year round. On my asking him how he managed to keep always busy when other factories had their seasons of slackness, and work short hours, his reply was that he was a thoroughly practical workman himself, that he personally superintended the whole business, made it his sole endeavour to supply a first-rate article at such a moderate price, and of such a superior quality, that they advertised themselves, and kept his expenses down to a minimum. Every one on the premises had his work before him. There were no drones or idlers there, nor would they be tolerated. Of course the newest and best of machinery for cutting and rolling the leather is utilised, and everything in the whole establishment seemed to me to be in apple-pie order. Casual passers-by would never imagine, looking at the plain, unpretentious shop, that there was such a hive of industry within its walls. If, however, they would step inside and enquire for the courteous principal, I am certain he would with pleasure show them over the whole of the premises, and explain to them all the mysteries of the art of boot and shoe manufacturing, as carried on in these latter days of ours. I have mentioned before that Mr. Roughton said he kept his expenses down to the lowest minimum. I do mean by that that he pays small wages, on the contrary, I believe that his tradesmen earn very good wages, fully equal to, if not better, than those paid in other factories, and I also know that the utmost good feeling exists between him and his employes, as some of them have been in his service for years, and others who previously had left and gone to Victoria and New South Wales are back again with him. I would like to see some more factories employing as many hands in full swing amongst us, and if a little more protection and encouragement were given to local industries, they would soon spring up, and then the depression which we hear so much of at present would take unto itself wings and flee away; let us hope that the day is not far distant when such will be the case; in the meantime let us wish more success and business to the enterprising proprietor of the boot and shoe factory in South Dunedin. And at

THE A BOOT SHOP,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Next Carter & Co., Drapers).

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.

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

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

## SUSSEX HOTEL, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. FAGAN

(Late of the Gridiron Hotel, Princes street)  
Having taken the above well-known family Hotel, begs to intimate to his numerous country friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to afford them every Accommodation requisite his new residence. Charges Moderate.

Parties called for early r ns. Hot and Cold Baths.

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

M. FAGAN,  
Proprietor.

## WEST COAST GOLDFIELDS.

A Quantity of

**GOLD - WASHING CRADLES**  
now making to order, on an improved principle, can be inspected at the workshop of James Flynn, King Street, who has had considerable experience in Gold-mining in Victoria, etc. The Cradles are constructed so that they can be taken to pieces for packing, and warranted not to weigh over 30lbs. An inspection invited, when all information will be kindly given by the undersigned.—  
JAMES FLYNN, Carpenter and Joiner, next Kincaid, McQueen's, King Street, Dunedin.  
PRICE ... .. £2 10s.

## DOUGLAS HOTEL, OCTAGON, DUNEDIN, (Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON ... PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

## T E N D E R. NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL PUBLIC.

Having commenced the MANUFACTURING of PORTLAND CEMENT, and having by Practical Tests established the fact that I can produce a First-class Article—equal, if not superior, to any Hydraulic Cement imported into the Colony—I now desire to give notice to the Public and all those interested that—

Within one week from date I will be prepared to Supply from 10 to 12 Tons Per Day;

Within Three Months from 25 to 30 Tons Per Day;

Within Six Months to Supply New Zealand Requirements; and

Within 12 Months to Supply for Exports, as may be required.

My Cement has been tested alongside of the Best Imported Brands, and has proved itself superior in most cases; so that I am confident I can supply an article which will give entire satisfaction to all who may favour me with their patronage.

Having at present a Small Quantity on hand, I will be glad to supply those interested with Testing Samples.

First-class HYDRAULIC and ORDINARY LIME Always on Hand and Supplied at Shortest Notice.

I am also prepared to Supply BRICKS of a Very Superior Quality, in quantities to suit purchasers, at any Railway Station, or delivered in any part of Dunedin, at current rates.

Small Quantities can always be obtained at Store, in Vogel street.

JAMES MACDONALD.

CEMENT MANUFACTURER,  
Vogel street, Dunedin,  
Cement and Brick Works: Walton Park,  
Green Island,  
Lime Works: Milburn.

## H. J. HAIGH

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

Grey Street, Wellington.

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

## GRANGE HOTEL, Corner HANOVER AND LEITH STREETS, DUNEDIN.

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.

## 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 Eidon Chambers  
Larger Offices, over Matheson Brothers,  
DOWLING STREET.

DUNEDIN



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, 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., L<sup>TD</sup>**

(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.

VISIT THE GRANITE HOUSE AT THE HOLIDAYS.

GOOD CHEER

For the

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS  
At

**THE GRANITE HOUSE,**  
36 and 38 GEORGE STREET.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS.

The Best Value in the City, and a splendid choice of all the Newest Styles in cut and material. Prices—35s, 39s 6d, 44s up.

BOYS' TWEED SUITS.

We make a Speciality of this Department. Boys' Knicker Suits, 3s 11d, 4s 6d up. Boys' Trouser Suits in great variety.

**THE GRANITE HOUSE**

(Late Ready-Money Richards),

36 and 38 GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**VENETIAN BLINDS**

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,  
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

**JOHNSTON AND CO**

MERCHANT TAILORS,

49 GEORGE ST.,  
DUNEDIN.

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

Trousers from 15s, freight and duty included.

**PRINCESS THEATRE**

PALMERSTON STREET, WESTPORT  
(Adjoining Gilmer's Hotel).

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

JOHN GILMER, Proprietor.



**A**NDREW MARTINELLI,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
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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.

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FREDERICK STREET (2 doors off George Street).

**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.

AUCTION NOTICE.

**A**ALEXANDER M'KENZIE  
LAND, ESTATE, AND  
INSURANCE AGENT,

Begs to intimate to the Public that he has taken the most central and commodious rooms in Dunedin, 12 Rattray street (lately occupied by Messrs. Morrison and Mitchell), and intends carrying on business under the style of Alex. M'Kenzie and Co., Auctioneers, Valuers, Land, Estate, and Insurance Agents, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that we intend to settle all consignments with vendors immediately after sale, thereby doing away with the present system. First Sale, Saturday, November 20th. See future advertisements. Goods received till 10 o'clock a.m. day of sale.

**VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH**

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

First-class accommodation for Families.

**F**RANK W. PETRE

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

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And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

**W**ILLIAM REID

Wholesale and Retail  
SEED MERCHANT, NURSERYMAN, &c.  
HIGH STREET,  
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Catalogue and Price List on Application.

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

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

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

**C**ROWN HOTEL,

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This Hotel is situated in a most central position, and affords Excellent Accommodation to the Public.

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of Rooms for families.

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

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**S**IMON BROTHERS.—Still Excelling all others—because they are large Manufacturers and Direct Importers.—No double profits.

**H**OLIDAY BOOTS.—Large Special Shipment. Just Opened Splendid Goods from most Famous Makers. Prices must satisfy.

**S**IMON BROTHERS.—Ladies' Kid or Levant Button Boots, 8s 9d; Superior Elastics, 6s 9d, 7s 9d; Shoes, 6s 9d.

**B**BETTER THAN EVER.—Gent's Lorne Balmorals, 12s 9d (sewn), 8s; do pegged, 9s 6d; Shoes, 9s 6d, 10s 9d; Elastic Sides (sewn), 10s.

**S**IMON BROTHERS.—Our "Beehive" Boots (own make) give every satisfaction. Men's Balmorals from 9s 6d; women's, 8-6d.

**F**AMOUS "BEEHIVE" BOOTS.—Girls and Boys' Boots from 4s 9d. SIMON BROTHERS, George Street, near Octagon.

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

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Sales in 1885 ... 603,292 Machines  
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Three out of every four Machines sold in the world are Singer's

UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED FIRST PRIZES !!

And at CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION Two Gold and two Silver Medals.

TO BE OBTAINED AT:

PER { 2s. 6d. } WEEK.

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Beware of German and other Imitations SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

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

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

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform our numerous Friends and the Public generally that we have PURCHASED THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on by Mr. Geo. Mitchell, CORNER DUNDAS AND KING STREETS, which we intend in future to conduct on the CASH PRINCIPLE. Having had over twelve years' experience in the firm of J. Peterson and Co., we are thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the cash trade.

Note Address— WILSON BROS., Corner King and Dundas streets.

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.

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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.

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 24th day of December 1886.

DRINK NELSON MOATE & Co's EXTRACTS

The Best Teas IN THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

AWARDED TO NELSON MOATE & CO CHCH

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

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

DUNEDIN HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

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

EDWARD ILES, HAIRDRESSER & PERFUMER, In thanking those who have patronised him since he established himself in business in Dunedin, has much pleasure in announcing that he has opened his

NEW HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS (Late Glasgow Pie House), two doors from his late shop, Princes Street,

Experience has taught E.I. that the best method of securing business is to minister to the comfort of customers, and he has accordingly Furnished and Fitted his New Rooms in a style that will, he feels sure, be appreciated by visitors.

A Ladies' Hair-dressing Room has also been Opened in the New Premises. Special attention will be paid to the execution of all kinds of Hair Work in the latest designs.

The choicest brands of Cigars and Tobacco can be had in the Front Shop leading to the DUNEDIN HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

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

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A TRULY WONDERFUL WATCH. THE WATERBURY.

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THE "WATERBURY" is in every respect essentially the Watch for the mechanic, the clerk, the miner, the bushman, the working man, in a word the watch for the people, and is within the reach of all.

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