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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

AN important interview between the Archbishop of Dublin and the special commissioner of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is among the more interesting topics of the day.—The commissioner began by questioning his Grace as to the course which in his opinion it would devolve upon Mr. Dillon to pursue with regard to his prosecution. Whether, he asked, did the Archbishop think he should accept the alternative of giving bail, or submit to imprisonment.—The Archbishop's reply was the expression of a hope that Mr. Dillon would allow no mistaken notions concerning chivalry to prevent his giving the required bail.—“If John Dillon,” he said, “takes such a course, every public man in whom our people have confidence would feel himself constrained to follow his example; and so by the simple procedure of serving a number of formal notices, the imprisonment of all the leading members of the Parliamentary Party would be effected. It would be nothing short of downright folly to take a step that should naturally lead to so disastrous a result.” His Grace went on to explain that Mr. Dillon's case was different from that of Father Fahy. Father Fahy, he said, was accused of using threatening

influence of that organisation has been effectively used for the purpose of moderating the vigour of some local branches, which, but for this influence, wholesomely exercised, might easily have degenerated into violence. I must say—and I say it now most deliberately—that I cannot conceive any act of authority more directly calculated to plunge this country into confusion and anarchy than the suppression of the National League.”

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

THE “Plan of Campaign,” as the system of paying their rents into the hands of agents appointed to settle with the landlords on their behalf by the tenants is called, was next brought by the commissioner under his Grace's notice. “Well, I confess that at first I was a little startled at it,” he replied. “I was not only startled, but grieved. I had never yet had cause to express my dissent from the programme of the present National movement. I speak, as you understand, of the dissent that it would have been my duty as an Irish bishop to express, if that programme, as it came under my observation in this diocese, contained anything that I should regard as contravening justice and morality. Notwithstanding all my sympathy with the movement, its adoption in this diocese of any unjust or immoral means for the furtherance of its object would, of course, put upon me the painful duty of publishing an episcopal condemnation of it. We Catholics, as you know, cannot act on the

the matter referred to the legal decision of the courts, and Mr. Parnell tried, and both in turn failed. "So now, in spite of all our efforts, it has been thrown into the hands of the tenants themselves. Those who are responsible for this result must now bear the responsibility of it."

CONCLUSION.

THE conclusion of the interview, so far as it referred to the land question and the League, was as follows:—"It is sometimes urged against the views

of the case taken by the tenants' friends that if the tenant wished for a change in the existing terms of the rent contract, he should begin by giving up the holding which he has hitherto held on those terms which he now repudiates as unfair and impossible." "I am glad you mentioned that point. It was for a time one of my outstanding difficulties; but as a well-known member of the Irish Parliamentary party has recently said in reference to it, the course of recent land legislation since 1870 has cut the ground from under every objection of the sort. Until 1870 the laws of this country recognised but one ownership in the soil; that, as a matter of course, was the ownership of the landlord. While this state of things continued, a tenant in thus holding out for a reduction of rent undoubtedly should have been regarded as keeping possession of that which was legally the property of another. But whatever grounds there would have been in that former state of things for requiring him to surrender that property if he found it impossible to comply with the conditions under which he held it, the case now stands in a wholly different light, as the result of the Land Laws of 1870 and 1881. For now, beyond all question, the system of land tenure in Ireland is a system of 'dual ownership.' It is no longer a system of landlord ownership exclusively. The tenant, as well as the landlord, is now recognised by the law as having his ownership as well." "And that this is so is recognised by the present Government?" "It is there as a matter of law; but, as you say, its existence is expressly recognised by the present Government as well. They have, in fact, proclaimed it as their policy to get rid of this 'dual ownership' in the land. So they recognise its existence. As to abolishing it, that can have but one meaning—the adoption of Michael Davitt's programme, the 'abolition of landlordism in Ireland.' We have only the two classes of legal owners in the soil—the landlords and the tenant. We may safely assume that it is not part of the Ministerial policy to get rid of the tenants, or, at least, of all the tenants. And while the tenants are there no way but one exists of putting an end to the dual ownership of land, and that is by putting an end to landlordism." "But how does this bear on your remark in reference to the tenant's surrender or non-surrender of his holding?" "What I wished to say was this—that while the tenant had no legal ownership in the land he was holding on to what was unquestionably the legal property of the landlord, and of the landlord only. But now that the property of the tenant in his holding has received full legal recognition—for its existence, at all events, is recognised as fully as the existence of the property of the landlord—a tenant forcibly ejected from possession is ejected from the possession of the landlord's property, no doubt but he is ejected also from the possession of that which is his own. The existence, then, of our present system of land tenure in Ireland has put this question of rent-fixing on a very special footing. It can no longer with safety be left in the hands of either landlord or tenant. The maintenance of social order requires that it should be dealt with by some authority independent of both. Every effort has been made by the tenants and their friends to have it so dealt with. All these efforts have failed. They have failed through the influence of the landlord class. And the strength of the tenants' position now is that they merely dispute the exclusive right of the landlord as a rent-fixer. They say and they say with truth, that if the landlord has his position, they have theirs. Our Imperial Legislature in its wisdom seems to leave the matter to be fought out between the parties, and so the tenants say that they will stand upon their rights; that, in other words, they will not now give up at the landlord's bidding that which the law has fully recognised as being their own property. All this may represent a state of things not far removed from social disorganisation; but it is a state of things the full responsibility of which must be thrown on those who are responsible for the rejection of the Land Purchase Bill of Mr Gladstone, and of the Tenants Relief Bill of Mr. Parnell. Those who have incurred that responsibility, and it is a fearful heavy one, must now deal with it as best they can." "Then are you apprehensive that there will be much danger of outrages increasing if a policy of repression is adopted?" "God forbid!" said his Grace. "But I do not like to enter into this question, as I am responsible only for my own diocese. Thank God, we have been here so far very free from agrarian crime. I have remarked that in every address of welcome presented to me by the people of the rural districts of the diocese on the occasion of my first visiting them, crimes and outrages were strongly denounced. I have always taken advantage of the opportunity thus afforded me to speak out pretty strongly on the subject. And I have remarked on every occasion with singular pleasure that when speaking thus, addressing crowded gatherings of

the people, no words that I spoke were more loudly or more cordially applauded than those in which I spoke in condemnation of crime and outrage; and I have every confidence that I shall never have to speak otherwise of the sentiments of the people of this diocese."

FRIGHTFUL EVENTS.

THE sad and fatal accidents for which Dunedin during the last few years has gained an unenviable notoriety, have, it is to be hoped, reached their culmination in the afflicting events of last Sunday. When it was announced at an early hour of the afternoon that the Dunedin Iron and Woodware Company's great establishment was on fire, and that the chances of checking the flames were slight, it was felt that a catastrophe involving a heavy loss, the throwing out of work of many men, and hindrance to business that in the present circumstances of the city and colony could be but badly afforded, had occurred. But all such considerations were shortly forgotten in presence of the greater horror, and the knowledge that in some instances life had been actually lost, and in others was in terrible suffering and cruel jeopardy. Certain portions of the building, in a word, had given way and buried beneath the burning *débris* some young men who were engaged in trying to save the property endangered, and a man of more advanced years, the father of a large family, who had tried to rescue them. Two of the young fellows who still survived could be seen and communicated with, the upper parts of their bodies being comparatively free—while they were imprisoned by the weight that had fallen lower down across their limbs. Of these, the one was a sailor named Willis, who had come from Liverpool on board the barque *Guinevere*, and the other was Edward Henry Esquilant, the member of a family well known and highly esteemed in this city, and himself in every way deserving of respect and regard. It may easily be imagined that such a situation caused the utmost excitement among all those who witnessed or were made acquainted with it, and the harrowing nature of the scene was heightened by the fact that young Esquilant's father and brothers were present, while his mother and sister at a little distance were kept informed of all that was taking place. Brave hearts, however, were at hand to do all that could be done, and the work of removing the fallen mass was carried on in imminent danger to the men engaged. Of these, the principal, we may say, were Messrs. Drummond, McEwen, McKenzie, and Constables Clarke and Chisholm. Dr Brown also was in attendance all through, and deserves praise for his unswerving devotion. It was, nevertheless 6 p.m. before Willis was taken out, and more than an hour later before Esquilant was at length rescued. Both of them were still alive, and Esquilant, whose courage all through was a marvel to all who witnessed it, remained conscious up to the time of his arrival at the hospital, where he was at once conveyed. But the injuries received in both cases had been too serious to admit of recovery, and a few hours saw the fatal end. It is not necessary that we should add anything to this brief recital of facts—they explain themselves and carry their moral with them. Still, while we can feel for the friends of the sailors Pascoe and Willis, when they learn the sad intelligence, our immediate sympathies are naturally with Mrs. Miller and her children deprived in a moment of a husband and father, and with Mr. and Mrs. Esquilant and their family, who have lost an amiable and affectionate son and brother—a fine young fellow, as steady and industrious as he was kind-hearted, mirthful, and manly.

CLEVER TACTICS.

THE tactics pursued by certain of our contemporaries are not without their amusing points as well as the others attendant on them. It is, after all, amusing, as well as pitiable and rather exasperating, to see any given portion of the great British public, whether at home or abroad, played upon by means of their anti-Catholic prejudices, and led by the nose in whatever direction interested men desire to lead them. Now, it is to secure the election of a chosen candidate to some public office, as we lately saw, for example, in the case of the Dunedin mayoralty. Now, it is to prevent the catastrophe that a minority dread, and which, should it take place, must upset all their calculations. Our agreeable minority, for instance, are desperately concerned just at present lest the grave deficit in the funds of the colony and the palpable fact that such a deficit is chiefly owing to the absurd expense of the education system may strike home to the minds of the majority, who are not quite so much enamoured of Godlessness in itself as they might be, and as it is reasonably hoped that by-and-bye, under the guidance of secularism, they may become, and who, left to themselves and in a cool and collected frame, most probably would decide on putting an end to the cause of all the evil, and on establishing a less costly, and much less deleterious system in its place. The bare idea of such a thing is enough to set the whole dove cot of these moral pigeons in commotion, and they will leave no stone unturned to hinder any such change from taking place.

IT is amusing, nevertheless, as we said, to see the THE ORIGIN OF great British public, as represented among our SECULARISM, selves, awayed by such an influence, and rising to the no-Popery cry in a determined effort to do the very thing that of all others, in a calmer mental condition, they

would refrain from doing, and even resist with all their might. For what is the true origin of secularism? It originated first of all in the contest of Judaism with Christianity. This is a battle that has never been relaxed. It began with the birth of our Blessed Lord. It raged against the early Christians, and was a chief cause of some of their most virulent persecutions. It kindled that of Barcochba, the false Messiah, against them. It drew the wrath of Nero on them, and turned the favourable disposition of Valerian towards them into bitter hatred and hostility. It persevered all through the middle ages, and wherever a blow could be dealt at the Christian, as such, in any form, it was dealt openly, or in secret and with treachery. And in the world of the present day the virulence of the Jew against the Christian religion is made more powerful and fierce by the promise of success he discerns. The Jew was ever a persecutor, and when people talk of the sufferings he endured in the middle ages, they forget that at the worst his sufferings may be regarded as mere reprisals. He but received the fruits of the lessons he himself had taught and practised.

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE. THE war of Judaism against Christianity, then, lies at the root of secularism. It is this power of the Jew in Europe, now grown to enormous proportions and pervading every rank of society that has brought about there also the establishment of secularism. It is the Jewish influence in the Secret Societies and atheistical sects that has succeeded in making the policy of secularism the policy approved of and now openly adopted by them. It is Judaism, then, Judaism not so to speak, as a religious system, for it does not aspire to so wide a proselytism, but as the unwearied, determined, relentless enemy of Christianity that the advocates of secular education are supporting. The atheistic sects are its servants and ministers in this cause, and all who co-operate with them are in alliance with it.

DUPES AND TOOLS. BUT are we to suppose that the majority among any portion of the British public has a sympathy with Judaism? The Jew in all the ordinary relations of life they doubtless are willing to regard as an estimable member of society, and a deserving fellow-citizen. Any attempt to discredit him as such they would treat with the contempt and indignation it would richly merit. But the Jew in his religious aspect, as the hereditary enemy of Christ, every Christian must reject, and turn his back upon. Nay, the atheistical sects themselves cannot have much sympathy for the professor of a most narrow and exclusive creed, a persecutor from the beginning, and one who claims for himself and his people the sovereignty of the earth, who looks for the Messiah to lay the whole world prostrate beneath his feet. The atheistic sects themselves are the despised tools of the Jew, and he derides them while they carry out his designs.

HOW ABOUT OURSELVES? AND have we not some reason to suspect that such has been the case among ourselves also? Mr. Charles Bright, for example, who established the seat in which the Premier of the Colony, as a Freethinking philosopher, now sits, was a Jew, and the institution he founded is the mainstay of secularism in New Zealand,

NO-POPERY. WE, behold, then, the amusing spectacle of the Christian majority moved by the No-Popery cry to enter the camp of Judaism and fight its time-honoured battle against Christianity. Certain of our contemporaries perceive that there are signs of a failure in the secular system—that the victorious banner of Judaism bids fair to make a retrograde step, because the people, touched in their plainest interests—those that concern the financial condition of the Colony—are likely to take the alarm and to prefer Christianity to bankruptcy, and therefore they set about to create a commotion. The easy means are at hand; their correspondence columns are filled to order—possibly by Evangelical dupes—and the no-Popery element is in an uproar. Anything rather than justice to Catholics. The Secret Societies of the Continent have given the word, and the counsellors of Judaism have pulled the strings of the Secret Societies, and the British public, or any given portion of it, is also ready to respond to the pull. The no-Popery cry can accomplish all that is desired, and if the popular mind be sufficiently excited and confused by it, even financial interests will be overlooked. But every gull according to his kind is more or less ridiculous. The Protestant parting with his religion to please the Jew and plague the Catholic is an absurd gull indeed.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW CALEDONIA. WE take the following from the *Néo-Calédonien* of the 5th inst.:—The Calédonien brought us yesterday, among other passengers, four missionaries destined for the Vicariate Apostolic of the New Hebrides. Their coming will permit the Chief of the Mission to take possession, in the name of religion, for the welfare and honour of France, of the New Hebrides group, hitherto given up to English and Protestant influence. We do not yet know

when the apostles of Christian civilisation will set out for these islands, nor in what quarters they will establish themselves on arriving there. It would seem, first of all, that the missionaries owe their presence to our soldiers and colonists already established at Port Havannah and Port Sandwich, as well because of the particular need that the pioneers of French civilisation and the guardians of the banner of France may have of their ministry, as for the aid and support that this ministry would find in a centre already gained to our influence, and whence it would radiate into all the group—sheltered from Presbyterian tricks and the savageness of the natives made double by the sectarian hatreds so long inculcated among them.

TWO NIGHTS AT ST. CYRAN'S RECTORY:

(From *Merry England*.)

IN the early winter of 1880, I had an appointment to go to a conference of social, political, and ecclesiastical subjects, at what I will call Nutleigh St. Cyran's Rectory, in one of the most westerly counties. Some of the subjects to be discussed were of pressing interest, and those who had been summoned from various parts of England were the nominated deputies of many other parsons and laymen, all of whom were deeply interested in the results of our interesting and formal confabulations. Much wind and many words were the personal contributions of all the talkative and agreeable members.

To the host who was to receive me I was a perfect stranger, and well acquainted with only one of those who were expected to attend. The conference was to last three days.

I had been unable to attend on the first day, but on the second I had been up betimes, and started by train on the Great Western Railway nearly two hours before daybreak. Having to catch the train of another branch railway about noon, I was much disappointed when the London train, by which I had journeyed, missed it. The snow was deep.

I thus found myself at a somewhat obscure station, where I was compelled to wait until the afternoon; and when at last I had finished a tedious railway journey, I still was more than six miles from my appointed destination.

Securing a fly from the adjoining railway inn, where I partook of exceedingly hard biscuits and a glass of cider, I was driven six miles along by-roads and country lanes upon which the snow lay thick. The hoar frost, glittering and fantastical in shape, clustered on trees and hung upon hedges, while the rich crimson and purple sunshine, flushing the western slopes of a snow-bound lovely country, gave place to a wintry and leaden gloom, the shadows steadily deepening upon the horizon before I had reached my much-desired destination.

Close to the Rectory gates stood a picturesque lodge (inhabited by the parish clerk), past which the vehicle was lumberingly driven; and I was soon welcomed by my host.

It was, as I saw at a glance, a handsome and venerable building, and, as I subsequently learned, had been exchanged under the Bishop's authority, nearly seventy years ago, by the then rector, for the old rectory house, a building which stood almost inconveniently close to St. Cyran's Court, the new and magnificent residence of the St. Cyrans, which had been then just erected.

The rectory was a long, low, gabled house, with mullioned windows, forming three unequal and irregular sides of a square, of which the whole of the chief side was taken up by a large oak-paneled hall, reaching from floor to ceiling. There was a huge fireplace on one side, in which, so late as the year 1880, long logs of wood and big wedges of coal burned on old-fashioned dog-irons. On either side of the chimney were deep recesses, stone sedilia with oaken seats, covered with plush, while the chimney itself was at once broad and vasty. A heavy curtain hung before the iron-bound door of the outer porch. Two large screens—one of gilded Japanese work, the other covered with crimson plush—protected the place from winter winds and ordinary draughts at either end. Antlers of stag, which, three centuries ago, had fallen before the crossbows of the St. Cyrans, were ranged around; and there were a few old portraits on the walls here and there. Down the centre of the hall stood a large and massive oak table, covered with green baize, books, papers, writing materials, round which sat the members of the conference, presided over by the rector.

I was greeted by my host with cordiality, and, though late, welcomed to the gathering. We sat talking over the appointed problems for discussion at the conference until a stately standing clock in one of the corners, with an eccentric musical warning of what was about to happen, struck the hour of 6.

We rose, and, in preparation for dinner an hour later—to which, to write the truth, I was looking forward with pardonable interest after a long lunchless journey—I was shown to my bedroom. The hostess, a pleasant and intelligent woman, apologised for putting me into a room which had long been unused. But the house was very full, and some of her guests, she added, were being accommodated with sleeping rooms in the village—one at a yeoman-farmer's, two at the Court, and one at the village doctor's.

It was a large and low apartment at the extreme end of the house's northern wing, reached by a long narrow passage, where the bedroom door, at the top of a set of six or seven steps, was of unusual thickness and antiquity. This door was protected by several large-headed nails, and, as I at once noticed, for I own archaeological tastes, by three cumbersome but artistic hinges, which, in the shape of floriated fleur-de-lys in iron, were spread all over it. There was no handle to the door, but a stout ring and clinking latch.

I thought to myself, as I entered it with my bed candle, "Well, it certainly is a lonely, queer kind of place."

The room looked larger than it really was, because it was so low. All round, it was panelled in dark oak. The roof was of oak in heavy squares, which I noticed had been originally picked out in vermilion, green, and yellow, but the colours had faded. The

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mantelpiece was elaborately carved, and there were several carved figures under semicircular canopies in low relief on either side. The wood fire on the hearth lighted up its lonesomeness a little, and mellowed the dark and sombre tones and tints of the apartment.

There were two small windows on either side, with low, long seats in each. The bedstead—an old-fashioned and cumbersome structure, certainly of the Jacobean, probably of the Elizabethan era—had a tester of rusty black velvet, scalloped with faded gold embroidery and bunches of black feathers, like those seen on hearses, at each corner. It was raised on a substantial platform, and the four-cornered pillars of oak sustaining the canopy were placed at such a distance from the bed itself that a part of the platform was available for walking all round the three sides of it.

Having performed my accustomed devotional exercises, I locked the door from within, went to bed, and extinguished the candle. Before doing this, finding the night cold, and having found my journey from London wearisome and sleep-inspiring, I had piled on some wooden logs from a large basket full of them, and though these flared and crackled for a while, I soon slept comfortably.

In the middle of the night, in the smaller hours it must have been, I awoke with the impression that some living and moving body was sitting and pressing unduly upon my chest, and, with a feeling of suppressed breathing, my first thought was that a large retriever dog—which I noticed had been allowed and petted in every room in the house, and was excluded from neither dining-room nor drawing-room—had somehow got upon the bed, and was partially lying across my chest. Therefore, with an effort—I might almost say with a struggle—I raised myself up on my left elbow, and with my right hand thrust out against the supposed intruder. But there was none as I found. I then suddenly remembered that I had duly locked the door. The fire had burned itself out, as I at once remarked in raising myself up again on one elbow, and, looking before me, only a few faint smouldering wood-embers glimmered on the broad hearth. Through the windows and their curtains came in a faint November light, insufficient to overcome the fading pink glow of the dying fire, yet quite enough to enable me to distinctly distinguish the furniture and objects of the room.

All of a sudden I saw a figure, the outline of which seemed not very distinct, gliding by a steady and singular motion—an unusual kind of moving undulation—around the bed. Having reached one side, the form, darkish gray in colour, which seemed to be covered with what appeared to be a flowing gauze-like cloak, turned sharply and glided back with a like movement to the other side of the bed.

For a while I watched it, following it with my wide-open eyes steadily around the room and back again. Its movements were regular, monotonous, weird. I could clearly distinguish head and arms, but no features—at least with any distinctness. But the form was, as I then thought, the figure of a man; while the monotonous gliding motion, during the minutes I watched it, never for an instant ceased. Was I dreaming, or in some trance—half awake only, wandering mentally, or plainly out of my mind?

Seizing the match-box, which was on a table close to the bed's head, I struck a match and lit the bed-candle. Still—for I kept my eyes on it—the form kept gliding around and back again as before. I followed it steadily and regularly. Its undulatory movements seldom varied, and its dark gray colour never altered. But at length—in the course of two or three minutes—I distinctly noticed that it began to appear less distinct. The dark shades of its form, and the whole outline (the lower part first) grew less dark, and in the course of several minutes (I may have thought them longer than they were) it by degrees altogether vanished away.

More puzzled than I could think it possible for a sensible man to be under the circumstances, or than I could describe, I waited for awhile, quietly thinking over what I had seen, and then all at once sprang out of bed. The first thing I did was to see if the door of the room was still locked, as I felt certain I had left it. This I found to be the case, without any shadow of doubt; for I at once unlocked it, as a test, looked out down the steps into the long, dark, gloomy passage leading up to my room, from which came nor sound, nor sign, nor breath, and then locked the door anew.

At that moment the clock of the village church struck 1. I went back to bed again, leaving the light burning; and for three long hours—for I heard the same clock strike the hours of 2 and 3—I lay awake.

No fresh appearance of the form was seen by me. But, again and again, with wearisome iterations, dull sounds of heavy thumps at the head of the bed, under the floor, up the chimney, and overhead (as if in some room above, though there was no such room), were steadily heard. It seemed as though some person had wrapped a large hammer in a blanket, several times folded, and was wandering about the house and room, striking some solid substance in various parts of the bed-chamber, or parts adjacent to it. Sometimes these knocks were loud, sometimes low, sometimes they ceased.

I am free to confess that I was a little overawed. I lay awake, wondering and disquieted. At length, though the thumping sounds had not altogether come to an end, I extinguished the candle, and in due course went to sleep.

(Concluded next week.)

SKINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigour, cures Dyspepsia. At chemists and druggists. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., agents, Dunedin.

There has just died at her residence, Tullamullan, about four miles from Ballymena, an old woman 102 years of age, named Jane Agnew, relict of the late Mr. William Agnew. In her declining years she had reached such a patriarchal age as was blessed with excellent health almost up to her demise, and was able to sit up out of bed so late as Saturday last. She was 15 years of age at the Irish rebellion, or "The turn out," as it is more commonly denominated in the North, and was most entertaining of an evening in relating her recollections of some of the chief incidents connected with the "Rising of '98."

THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE TRUTH ABOUT '98:

By J. E. REDMOND, M.P., Barrister-at-Law.

INTRODUCTION.

THE necessity of going back upon some of the darkest and most disgraceful pages of the history of English rule in Ireland has been forced upon the advocates of Home Rule, by the deliberate policy of suppression and misrepresentation adopted by their opponents. Anything like an honest appeal to history has been avoided by our enemies, and every allusion to the wrongs inflicted upon Ireland by her English rulers has been denounced as a profitless and malicious attempt to rake up a hateful and forgotten past. At the same time that they have demanded the clarity of silence and oblivion for the wrong-doings of the English ruling class, they have at considerable pains unearthed from history every instance of cruelty, or bigotry, or injustice on the part of the Irish people, which might be calculated to injure their present demand for autonomy. Such attempts to create anti-Irish prejudice in England must be met, and they can only be met, by that process of going back on the past, which the opponents of Home Rule deprecate so much, but which, nevertheless, they so constantly resort to themselves, as we have said, when it suits their ends.

Besides, it is impossible to understand the Irish question of to-day without a knowledge of the history of the past, and it is the duty of the people of England resolutely to face the disagreeable task of learning how largely English misrule and English oppression, in bygone days, are responsible for existing Irish misery, poverty, and disaffection. At any rate, before deciding finally on the question of the Legislative Union between the two countries, it is the duty of Englishmen to study closely the history of the transactions which marked the closing days of the last century, and to try to understand the primary causes of Irish discontent prior to the Union as well as the means whereby that Union was brought about. Without the knowledge which would be derived from such a study of the past, the meaning of Irish disloyalty, and the very nature of the present Irish question must remain to the ordinary Englishman an insoluble problem.

In the carrying of the Legislative Union of 1800, the Insurrection of 1798 played an important part, and as an explanation of the hatred of generations of the Irish race for England and English rule, its history is of the utmost value at the present moment.

There is another reason why this particular chapter of Irish history should form the subject of study and inquiry. At the last election our enemies scattered broadcast throughout Great Britain exaggerated and sensational accounts of certain deeds of atrocity perpetrated by some of the peasantry during the insurrection, together with woodcuts from Cruikshank's pictures, and represented the rising as having been a purely Catholic one, unprovoked in any way by those in authority, and marked all through by deeds of shocking brutality perpetrated upon the Protestant population of the country.

It is the object of these pages shortly to lay the true story of the Insurrection of 1798 before the public, and to show that in no sense could it be said to be a Catholic rising; that it was deliberately provoked as part and parcel of a settled plan to enable the Union to be carried; that the people were graded into open resistance by unutterable cruelties of every kind, practised upon them by a barbarous soldiery, and a bloodthirsty Irish faction; and that the outrages perpetrated by the people, though not in any way to be pilloried, were not unnatural acts of retaliation, and in number were few, indeed, compared with the outrages perpetrated by those in authority. Finally, it is intended to prove these grave accusations as far as possible from the writings of English statesmen and historians, whose authority cannot be called in question by anyone.

PART I.

"MR. PITT DID IT."

When, during the discussion of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, one of the leaders of the Ulster Orange party stated that the Rebellion of 1798 was produced by the action of the Irish Parliament, he was interrupted by Mr. Gladstone, who vehemently asserted that "Mr. Pitt did it." The accusation was an indictment of the whole Irish policy of Mr. Pitt of the gravest character, and it furnished in four words the key to the otherwise inexplicable puzzle, which the policy of the English Cabinet from 1794 down to the Union presents to the student of history, "Mr. Pitt did it." The English Minister deliberately shaped his policy so as to render the spread of disloyalty in Ireland inevitable, and he knowingly permitted the people to be forced into open insurrection, by the intimidation and cruelty of the ascendancy faction, and by the oppression of a lawless and abandoned soldiery. Mr. Pitt's policy was clearly defined in his own mind before 1794. He had arrived at the conclusion, which to-day seems plain enough to everybody who is acquainted with the facts, that the Government of Ireland by the methods which then were in force could not continue. The one great danger against which he desired to guard was separation from England, and separation he regarded, and rightly so, as inevitable unless one of two courses were adopted. Either Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform should be granted, and disaffection thereby disarmed; or the very existence of Ireland as a nation should be destroyed and a legislative union established. It seems for one brief moment as if the first and more generous policy had received his sanction; but it soon became evident that, on the contrary, he had decided in favour of a union, and that his apparent adoption of the policy of conciliation was in reality part of the plan formed for the accomplishment of the base and evil designs to which he had in his own mind committed himself. He well knew that in quiet times the proposal of a legislative union would be met with a storm of popular indignation; but, after the suppression of an unsuccessful rebellion, things, he believed, would be different. He saw sectarian hatred gradually softening; he knew that the union

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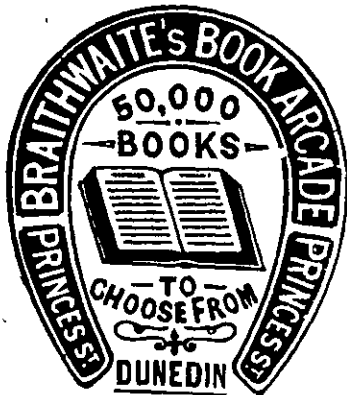
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of Irishmen of different creeds would be fatal to his scheme; and a rebellion in which, if possible, Catholic should be pitted against Protestant, became in his eyes more than ever necessary to success. After such a rebellion, he anticipated that the bulk of the Protestants, fresh from a bitter and exhausting struggle, would be glad to rush into the arms of England for protection, and would accept the union. The Catholics, on the other side, regarding the obtaining of emancipation from the hands of an exasperated and terrified Protestant faction as no longer possible, would also, he expected, consent to a union, in the hope that the English Parliament would give them their rights.

To have deliberately planned an insurrection in order to suppress it in the blood of the people; to have allowed the people to be goaded into rebellion, and then to have used that rebellion as the chasm between the mass of the people and the dominant class, a means of intensifying hatred between men of different religions in the same land; to have widened and deepened in order to degrade and injure both; and to have done all this in order to smooth the way for the carrying of a great measure like the Legislative Union, which professed to be a treaty voluntarily entered into by both nations—all this was an infamy too great to be attributed to any man lightly or without convincing evidence.

Yet this is the accusation gravely brought against William Pitt, in relation to the rebellion of 1798, and the Union of 1800, by Mr. Lecky, the chief reputable historian of the present day, who sides with the "Paper-Unionists."

MR. LECKY'S TESTIMONY.

In speaking of the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, in 1795, Mr. Lecky says, in his *Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*:—

"It is probable that he (Pitt) was already looking forward to the Union. The steady object of his later Irish policy was to corrupt and degrade, in order that he ultimately might destroy the legislature of the country. Had Parliament been a mirror of the national will, had the Catholics been brought within the pale of the constitution, his policy would have been defeated. By raising the hopes of the Catholics almost to certainty, and then dashing them to the ground; by taking this step at the very moment when the inflammatory spirit engendered by the Revolution had begun to spread among the people, Pitt sowed in Ireland the seeds of discord and bloodshed, of religious animosities, and social disorganisation, which paralysed the energies of the country, and rendered possible the success of his machinations.

"The Rebellion of 1798, with all the accumulated misery it entailed, was the direct and predicted consequence of his policy. Having suffered Lord Fitzwilliam to amuse the Irish people by the prospects of Emancipation, he blighted their hopes by recalling him, and thus produced the Rebellion."

(To be continued.)

THE SLIGO MEETING.

(Dublin Freeman, Dec. 4).

THE proceedings at Sligo on Saturday night and on Sunday, after the proclamation of the Sunday meeting, might well give pause to the Government, if they have really at heart, as they profess, the peace and good order of the country. The constabulary, acting under orders, dispersed the meetings on Saturday. Quite illegally, as we believe, they have prevented Members of Parliament from addressing their own constituents. They have bludgeoned, and possibly killed, Mr. Devine, Chairman of the Tubercular Board of Guardians, and other citizens—and all for what? What has been gained? The meetings were held—not one, but half a dozen. The speeches can scarcely have been modified by the occurrences which preceded them—a thousandfold more attention has been directed to the question raised than could otherwise have been obtained—the people have been exasperated. Mr. O'Brien, it is said, is to be proceeded against as well as Mr. Dillon, and Lord Londonderry, having set the ball of Coercion a-rolling, has gone off to England to amuse himself. To expect the present Irish Administration to grapple with the real evil of the situation, and to moderate rather than excite passions that had as well lie dormant, is to forget that the object of its existence is to prop up the condemned institution of Irish landlordism. Who will now deny that the issue of this new show of vigour is to precipitate a crisis? The representations of a landlord magistracy, the frantic shrieks of the *Times*, the "Weekly notes on current topics" of the I.L.P.U., have worked up the requisite spirit, and accordingly the Government have struck it. Ireland can now appeal for the first time to the English Press for justification. As the *Liverpool Post* puts it:—"Effective coercion was difficult three years ago. Now it is practically impossible. Then 90 per cent. of the English people believed in it and supported it. Now hardly 50 per cent. support, and not 10 per cent. believe in it. Then the Irish Parliamentary Party numbered nearly 40. Now they number nearly 90, and have with them besides the full force of Liberal opinion in the House of Commons." It is the same paper, a paper which ranks amongst the first of the Liberal provincial organs in England, that sums up the result of the new policy in the following words:—"The speedy consequences of this new Tory departure will be the destruction, not of the National movement, but of the Government. There is no need, no excuse, for coercion. There is no conspiracy against the payment of rent, nor against the ordinary operations of the law. From one end of Ireland to the other reasonable landlords are receiving reasonable payments, and are going about their business in peace and security. The affairs of the League are conducted at the present time with great tact and moderation, and with a constant remembrance of English public opinion. The Unionist leaders know full well that the one thing needed to seal the fate of the landlords, and drive over English public opinion to Home Rule unadulterated and unrestricted is another term of coercion. Liberals as partisans have assuredly no cause to regret the decision of the Government, for it marks the dawn of their victory. As honest men, however, as lovers of justice, as friends of England and of Ire

land, they will strive strenuously to avert a great and inexcusable crime. The times, it will be admitted, are changed since coercion had to be resisted against the united voice of England by a small body of men whose members might be told on the fingers of one hand. And even then the passage of a measure of the kind was no easy task. How is it to be carried now?"

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, ROSS.

ON Friday, Dec. 10, the Secretary (Mr. Collins) and a few of the committee visited the St. Patrick's school—the resident priest (Father Abern) being absent on his annual visit to the southern part of his parish—and distributed a number of prizes presented by the teacher (Mr. Stuart) to the children. The Secretary congratulated those who had been successful in gaining a prize, and hoped that those who did not would work hard and be successful next year. He went on to speak of the very efficient manner in which the school had been conducted for the past year, and concluded by calling on the children to give three hearty cheers for the teacher, which were heartily responded to; three more were given for the committee and Mr. Collins, when the school was formally closed for one month.

Father Abern returned from the South, after an absence of one month, in excellent health.

On the 20th an entertainment was held in the Totara Hall in aid of the St. Patrick's school funds, and was a decided success. The following programme was most creditably carried out. Part I. was introduced by the Misses Kate and Mary Healy performing a very difficult pianoforte duet, gaining for the effort great applause. Mr. Hedge then sang the comic song, "If you only knew how it was done," and gained an encore. Song, "Eighteenpence," by Mr. Missen (in character) caused much appreciative laughter, and an encore. Vocal duet, "Juanita," by the Misses Ellen and Jane Sharkey was tastefully rendered. Mr. Coughlin appeared and rendered effectively that stirring sea song, "Sailing," in good tune, and was well received. Mr. Hedge re-appeared and sang, "O Steer My Barque to Erin's Isle"; was warmly applauded and encored. Miss Ellen Sharkey also reappeared and sang "O Sing to Me the Auld Scotch Songs," very sweetly and with fair accent. Mr. Dixon apologised for not being able to keep his promise for a song and dance owing to the number of summers he had seen, which were not improving him. Mr. Coughlin rendered another popular air, "Our Jack's Come Home." Mr. James Sharkey, who had acted as stage manager, thanked all those present on behalf of the committee for their attendance, and also the ladies and gentlemen who had given their services. This concluded part first and, after an interval of ten minutes, seven young lady amateurs opened part second by introducing that charming four-act drama entitled, "The Reverse of the Medal." Dramatis personæ:—Countess Erraud, Miss E. Sharkey; Isabel (her daughter), Miss M. O'Gorman; Madam Marville (governess to Isabel), Miss J. Sharkey; Philips, (Jady's maid to Countess), Miss Sim; Ellen (housemaid to Countess), Miss M. Healy; Mother Alarm (farmer's wife), Miss K. Healy; Jane, (Shepherdess to Mother Alarm), Miss E. O'Gorman. The young ladies deserve great praise for the very able and creditable manner in which each performed her part. The very pleasant and enjoyable scene closed by the young lady amateurs forming a semi-circle and singing "Home, Sweet Home," and all went home satisfied that they had a very pleasant evening's amusement.

Thursday, the day set apart for the annual picnic in connection with St. Patrick's School, was very wet, and promised very badly for the day's enjoyment up to 2 p.m., when the weather cleared. The band which had been engaged arrived from Hokitika about 9 a.m., under the able leadership of Mr. Lenin. The procession formed at the church grounds headed by the band, and marched to the school reserve where a very enjoyable evening was past. A platform which had been erected for dancing, and a booth where refreshments could be had, were both liberally patronised; also the various sports were well contested. It is needless to mention that justice was done by the children to all the good things usually proscribed for such occasions. At about 7 o'clock the children and band formed a procession and marched back to the church grounds, where the band finished up with "Auld Lang Syne," and all dispersed. The band was entertained at Mr. Healy's Junction Hotel for dinner.

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A Republican deputy has made the discovery that the crews of the French fleet still have morning and evening prayers on board ship. He demands the immediate suppression of this habit, and will move a vote of blame against the Minister of the Navy.

A correspondent writes to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* complaining that a historic spot, noteworthy in the early life of medieval Germany, is doomed to disappear beyond recognition. Ingleheim was a favourite residence of Charlemagne, where he built a great palace and monastery and laid out pleasure grounds. From the hill where he had fixed his own dwelling, he remarked the early disappearance of the winter snow from the Johannisberg and the slopes of Rudesheim, and he had vines brought from Italy and planted in these places, which instinct told him would produce good wine. This was the first introduction of the vine into Germany. Few remains of the buildings now exist. What their extent must have been may be inferred from the fact that from the Ingleheim hill to the Rhine is fully two miles, and yet the river is said, in all accounts, to have washed the palace walls. It is this hill and immediate neighbourhood which is known among the people by the name of "Charlemagne's Hall." Some pillars were standing in the last century; but they have been long since scattered. One of them is preserved at Mayence. A great champagne grower purchased the property some years ago; but it has since passed into the hands of a limited company, who purpose letting it out in small peasant holdings.

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Prize Meat, December 10 and 11
Lawrence, George street.

MR. DILLON GLORIES IN HIS "CRIME."

A NATIONAL League demonstration was held on Sunday, November 29, at Eyre Court, County Galway, a town on Lord Clanricarde's estate, about five miles from Banagher. The attendance was very good, all the surrounding districts being well represented. The chair was taken amid cheers by the Rev. J. Kirwan, P.P., Eyre Court. The usual resolutions having been passed.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., who was warmly cheered, said—*I am glad to see you here to-day assembled together in as good a cause, I will venture to say, as ever brought Irishmen together in Ireland (cheers). I am glad to see you here for many reasons, and, if for no other, because I now believe, and am fully convinced, that in the struggle which we are engaged in along with you upon this estate here for justice—ay, for less than justice—you are perfectly certain to win (cheers). After the spirit which I saw in Portumna yesterday, I would not believe any man that it was possible to put down the tenantry of this estate (cheers). Now, I have two important facts to bring before you to-day, and the first of them is this—that after what I saw in Portumna yesterday, I am entitled to say, and I do say it with confidence, that before this day three weeks there won't be a single tenant on the Clanricarde estate that the trustees of the estate fund won't have his money under lock and key (cheers), and I can't tell you when that is the fact that you need not be in the least afraid any longer of any of the croakers or timid people who always in a fight like this will go amongst the people to tell them to funk (groans). Lord Clanricarde has come out with another letter (loud laughter) Why, I suppose he is nearly fifty years of age, and I don't believe he ever wrote a letter to the newspapers before, but here I have the second letter which has been written by Lord Clanricarde since this campaign commenced, and it is a most amusing letter. He says that Mr. Dillon in his speech at Woodford declared that he (Lord Clanricarde) had knocked 50 per cent. off his rents. Well, all I can say is he must have a very queer eye (laughter). I never said—I don't think anybody could say—that he ever knocked 50, 30, or 20 per cent. off the rents, because, so far as I am informed, he never gave any reduction at all; but what I did say, and what was the truth, was that the Land Court in Portumna knocked off 50 per cent. off some of his rents. The amusing landlord goes on to say, "What is to become of distressed creditors?" the distressed creditor being himself (loud laughter). He has nothing at all to say of the distressed creditor to whom he lends the rents on the Clanricarde estate at 20 per cent.—that is his business in London, because you must know that your most noble landlord devotes himself in London to the aristocratic business of a gombeen man (great laughter and applause). In this letter he enters into a large calculation in which he clearly proves that he himself only gets one and sixpence in the pound out of his rents (laughter). All I can say is this—that if it be true that only one and sixpence in the pound out of all the rents of Clanricarde's estates gets to unfortunate Clanricarde himself, I will undertake on behalf of the tenants that each and every one of them, if he will give him a clear receipt for a year's rent, will send him one and sixpence to the pound (laughter). He then goes on to say—for every word of the letter is a falsehood—"I am informed by my tenantry that if I do not consent to reinstate the few hopeless defaulters I have been compelled to part with—that is a new word for evicting a man (laughter)—that they will conspire with some bogus trustee to defraud their long-suffering creditor" (loud laughter). Now really this is an amusing statement. Who are "the few hopeless defaulters?" Broder, Tom Saunders, Fahy, and Conroy (cheers)—as respectable, hard-working, and honest tenants as any landlord ever had on his estate. And this worthy lord has no word for these four men but "the few hopeless defaulters"—men who paid him his rent a great deal too long and too much of it (loud cheers). If he does not look very sharp and mend his hand he will have to part company with the whole of his tenantry (renewed cheers). I say that if the temper that I have seen on this estate is maintained by the people of this country—and I believe it will be maintained—there is no power at the disposal of the Government which can carry on evictions upon this estate to any extent which will make it a serious blow to the resources of our fund, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that if the present Government attempt to cast from their homes the tenantry of Clanricarde because they have asked for justice—aye, and for less than justice—I say that in the end it will be the Government and not you that will go to the wall (loud cheers). Now, to-day, at Sligo, the Government are entering upon a new policy of coercion—they have undertaken to put down the great meeting which is called at Sligo. This meeting was called to protest against the infamous packing of the panel at the Sligo Winter Assizes, packed with a majority of Orangemen and Protestants (loud groans) in a district where the Nationalists and Catholics number ten to one—packed for the purpose of robbing of their liberty and condemning to penal servitude gallant fellows who fought at Woodford against the evictors (cheers). I have declared, and I declare again, that so far am I from considering these men have been guilty of any crime that I consider they deserve the gratitude and thanks of their fellow-countrymen, and yet we are to be told, by the action of the Government in suppressing the Sligo meeting that we, the Nationalists and people of Ireland, are bound to stand by silently while we see honest and brave young men robbed of their liberty by infamous and scandalous practices in the packing of juries. We shall have means to hold up to public odium and to public execration the action of the Government and of the officials in Sligo, who have denied men the right to be tried by a fair and impartial Sligo jury (cheers). The Government, it would appear, have made up their minds to try their hands at a little coercion again; but I am bound to say, from what I see of it, it is a very poor, shabby kind of coercion (laughter). I was on Lord Dillon's estate last Friday looking after Lord Dillon's rents (laughter), and I was informed by telegram from Dublin that the Government were going to strike a blow. I thought at least they would arrest me in the town of Ballaghaderin, but just before the meeting*

a gentleman from Dublin, a detective (groans), walked in and handed to me a bundle of documents—a summons to appear before the High Court of Justice in Dublin (laughter). Well, now, what do you suppose the charge against me in these documents was? It amounted to this—that I had incited the tenantry of certain landlords to combine against them and refuse to pay their rent. Well I am going to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench and tell them that is exactly what I did do, and what I mean to go on doing (loud cheers), and they can make the best use they can of the admission. The next crime was this—that I praised the Woodford men, and they had what they called an affidavit describing the operations of the police in Woodford. That extended to about fifty pages of manuscript, and they accused me of disturbing the country by holding up the example of these men in Woodford as worthy of imitation in other parts of the country (cheers). Well, I intend also to tell them in the Court of Queen's Bench that, with the help of God, I mean to go on praising the Woodford men (cheers). And if it be true that it is not possible for unjust landlords to levy their rackrents so long as I am at liberty to go amongst the Irish people, I say that that statement is the proudest statement I ever heard made of myself (hear, hear). I recollect many years ago in the early days of the Land League hearing an old ballad singer in the County Mayo who composed a ballad on my adventures during the time. At the end of every verse he described me as a man who had taught the Irish people "Rackrenters to subdue" (laughter and applause). I recollect the words well, and I am bound to confess that it is not in the power of any sovereign in Europe to give me a title that would make me prouder than that the Irish people should say and believe that I had taught them how "rackrenters to subdue" (loud cheer). When I was young, living as I did a good deal amongst the people and seeing what they had suffered and how this accursed system of landlordism, of rackrent, and of the office had sunk into their hearts and was tending every day to make them mean as well as poor, I could think of no higher ambition to lay before myself than to put before the people a plan and a system to raise in their breasts a spirit by which they would subdue rackrenters (hear, hear) and office officials, and by which they would be able to live in this country no longer as slaves or as cowards, but as free and brave men, without having any longer that hateful influence continually hanging over them (cheers). When I saw, as I did, the Irish race chained like slaves to the land, tilling it from morning till night in order to maintain in luxury a race of men, hardly a single one amongst whom cared one straw for the interests of Ireland or for the lives of the people who lived under them—when I saw the people of this country—the people who if they get fair play, as I have seen them abroad getting fair play, have noble and high qualities—when I saw them degraded—aye, often into liars and cowards by the fatally poisonous influence of the bailiffs and the land agent; when I saw men who ought to be proud men, because they made their living by the labour of their own hands, the proudest thing that any man can boast of; when I saw men who ought to be brave, and honest, and proud cringing like slaves before some base and hateful bailiff or some wretched rent warner; when I saw them play the traitor to their neighbour, and go behind his back and seek to rob him of his home, or raise the rent over his head (groans), I said to myself: "If I ever live to be a man, one of the dearest wishes I shall have is this—that it may be given to me to be an instrument, however humble, to emancipate the Irish people for ever from this hateful tyranny (loud cheers)—to make the Irish farmer no longer what he has been in the past, a rackrented slave, but a free and independent owner of his own property." If the Government to-day summon me to the Court of Queen's Bench, I take it as a title of nobility and honour that they have declared to the people of Ireland that so long as I am free to stand on a platform in Ireland and free to speak to the people of Ireland they cannot carry on the rackrenting game or evictions (cheers). I glory in the crime and I repeat it to-day, for I appeal to you, and I feel it almost unnecessary for me to do so, to put your shoulder to the wheel like men, and by every means in your power to make the task of the rackrenter and evictor difficult in this place (cheers). I am as convinced as I am that to-morrow's sun will rise, that if you carry out our advice and are loyal to one another, Clanricarde in this struggle will go down beaten in the end; and furthermore, that when you have won the victory on this estate you will have won the victory for all the Irish tenantry all over Ireland (cheers). You have a big fish to deal with—if you beat him there is not an estate in Ireland that won't be only too glad to follow the path for which you have opened the way. And now I shall bring up to the High Court of Justice in Ireland and the Government this message—that whatever they may do to me—and I don't think they are going to do very much—it will be a long day and a tough struggle before they can get a penny of rent on Clanricarde's estate again (loud and prolonged cheering).

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At Tuesday's meeting of the Bedford Town Council an extraordinary statement was made by Councillor Taylor, a member of the Food and Drugs Committee. He said that during the quarter six samples of beer had been sent to Guy's Hospital for analysis, and he, in the presence of a chemist, saw placed in one of the samples a large quantity of the most deadly poison. This, said Mr. Taylor, was done because he considered that not only should the analyst test their drugs, but the analyst ought himself to be tested. The report upon this sample was as follows:—"I am of opinion that the sample of beer is genuine."

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E. O'CONNOR.

Correspondence.

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

SOME REMARKS ON THE LETTERS OF SIR R. STOUT IN ANSWER TO DR. MORAN.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—No doubt the public gaze hung with deep interest on this controversy, but none, perhaps, watched it more closely than I, who am the humblest reader of your journal. Anxious to satisfy myself of the truth or non-truth of the Premier's statements, I followed his arguments as closely as my poor ordinary capacity would allow and, in a sense, am sorry to say I was not finally convinced by the force of his logic and reasoning. This, no doubt, may be owing to the weakness of my own mental calibre. Sir Robert could throw me arguments pile upon pile, but he had it not in his power to give me intelligence to see their force. The arguments, however, yet remain in the full pride of their strength and are now before me in two copies of the TABLET. As this controversy is now closed I purpose, with your permission, to examine his first argument founded on Prop. XV. and to give my own reasons, not as a theologian, but as an ordinary reader, why his logic failed to bring conviction to my mind and to warrant the statements he had publicly made regarding Catholics and their Church. This I intend to do but nothing more. I do not here assume the position of defender of the Syllabus and Encyclical; this, it will be almost impertinence on my part to say, I may leave with all confidence in the hands of Dr. Moran.

Sir Robert, then, on his own acknowledgment made the statements attributed to him. He was asked to substantiate them and he endeavoured to do so. How? By throwing together five Propositions excerpted from different parts of the Syllabus and stringing to the tail of these an extract from an Encyclical letter. On the strength of these he makes his reply to the two first questions put him by the Bishop. Now, that your readers may not be confused, I shall repeat the first statement of the Premier and the first Prop. given by him as an argument in support of that statement. Said the Premier, "It was laid down by the Pope that it was the duty of the State to support religion; they even went further by condemning as an error that all religions should be free in a state." Says the condemned Prop. (XV.): "Every man is free to embrace and profess that religion which led by the light of reason he may have thought true." The burden of proof here rested with Sir Robert. Everyone who knows anything about logic will at once admit that if he wished to draw an argument for his utterance from the condemnation of this Prop., it was his duty to establish for the public that it was condemned by the Pope, in that sense, and in that sense only, that would warrant the Premier's statement. If it were condemned in any other sense, that is to say, if His Holiness attached any other sense to it, than that given it by Sir Robert Stout, and condemned it in that sense, it is not only vain and absurd but even unjust for the Premier to bring it forward in support of his statement. Now has the Premier shown us what is the sense of the Prop., and has he proved to us that in that sense as understood by him, and in that only, the Pope condemned it? Far from it; instead, he has had what I will call the simplicity, but which Dr. Moran with, perhaps, more sagacity termed the adroitness, to tell the Bishop that he (Sir Robert Stout) was awaiting his (the Bishop's) explanations not only of it, but of them all. Is it not clear that a Prop. may be so cleverly worded that from it may be drawn, very naturally, by all ordinary minds a meaning not only harmless, but right and good, while at the same time there may be hidden, to be perceived only by minds of greater acumen, a very logical but poisonous inference, which would in the hands of wicked and irreligious men be entirely subversive of moral life? Was there in this Prop. any such danger to be apprehended? If so, it seems to me to have been the duty of the Pope, who claims to be the representative of Christ upon earth and the guardian of moral truth, to condemn it at once and unmercifully. If there was no such poison hidden beneath, I submit it behoved Sir Robert, before he made an attack on the Church and her Supreme Head, to prove for ordinary minds, such as the mass of the public are possessed of, that there could be no such double meaning in this Proposition, and that in condemning it the Pope intended to deny "that all religions should be free in a State" in the ordinary sense in which these words are understood. When people say that "all religions should be free in a State" they commonly understand it to be the recognized right of "every man" to be allowed to pray and worship in a rational manner according to his conscience, as, for instance, we are allowed to do in this country. Did the Pope condemn Prop. XV. in that sense? This is Sir Robert's contention, which I venture to say he has not proved, and which in my opinion it was his duty to have proved before he embarked on his bold assertions. And why do I make this statement? Because in my judgment the Proposition clearly may bear another interpretation than that adapted to Sir Robert's line of argument. There is question here on the authority of Dr. Moran and on the admission of Sir Robert of the individual. If you examine this Prop. carefully, as it is here nakedly expressed, can you not at once deduce from it that all religious truths are subject to the examination of reason. Sir Robert Stout, no doubt, and his clique of Freethinkers will say they are, but the Pope and Christians generally are not Sir Robert Stout, and they beg to differ and say no. Here at once is the source of all the flaws in Sir Robert's arguments. He coolly assumes that these five Propositions allow to man nothing but his legitimate rights, and starting from this gratuitous hypothesis he boldly declaims against the Pope and the Church for condemning them. But he should, if he reasoned like a logician, have made this the *minor* in his syllogism, proved it, and then drawn his legitimate condemna-

tion of the Pope. To do this he would have more than an acorn to crack. Sir Robert's aim was to prove that the Pope and Catholic Church smell of rank intolerance. As proof, or part of proof, he alleges Prop. XV. Before this will serve his purpose he must establish three things: (1) that this proposition can have only those meanings adapted to his arguments; (2) that in whatever sense it be understood, it justly gives in the judgment of all right-minded men (not in that of Sir Robert alone), a right to "every man" to embrace and profess that religion which led by the light of reason he may have thought true; 3. That in that sense in which the Pope has condemned it, he has thereby denied to "every man" a liberty to which every man has a just title. Not one of these has the Premier in my opinion in any way established. But he says referring to the Proposition, "the language is plain." It may be to philosophers and dialecticians, but I assure the Premier that to ordinary minds like my own, Propositions of that kind when isolated from their context, and extracted substantially as they have been, from various authors, appear plain in their verbal dress, but obscure and ambiguous enough as to their hidden meanings. Sir Robert, no doubt, thinks every man ought to have every liberty contained within the wording of that Proposition and the rest, but he should just have considered whether such liberty may not clash with Divine authority, and assign to man a right which belongs only to Him who made him. I am surprised at a man whose mind must be sharpened by constant examination of "legal" documents to pass so superficially over Propositions like these, where every meaning is, evidently, not on the surface. Moreover, he should have remembered that in his soul, large and capacious as it is, all other souls and their faculties are not eternally locked up, and that the Pope and the Catholic Church are not under any necessity of thinking these Propositions as harmless as the gallant knight in his great-souled philanthropy may imagine. What right, with all deference to his titles and high position, has Sir Robert Stout to declaim against the Pope and the Catholic Church, for denying in a sense of which she alone ought to be the best judge that "that every man is free to embrace and profess that religion which led by the light of reason he may have thought true." She says every man is not so free; his position, on the contrary, obliges him to say every man is; she says I am divinely appointed to be a judge in the matter; his predilection for Free-thinking principles obliges him to say you are not. There is clearly at the bottom of this whole controversy an endless contention and logomachy.

In his last letter, he tells us that Bishop Moran refused to show wherein his interpretation "of the 'legal' documents was wrong." The Bishop might have done so had he liked, but it was not necessary for his purpose. It was sufficient to have asserted that the Pope might have condemned them in a sense different from your "interpretation." It is one thing to prove that your interpretation is wrong, it is another to show or assert that that in which the Pope condemned them was different. Dr. Moran made this assertion, at least indirectly; yours, then, was the duty to prove for the public that the interpretation in which the Pope condemned them was identical with that put upon them by you. Furthermore, you should have shown that the meaning fixed to them by you was correct, and correct in every sense. This done, you will have established your purpose of branding the Catholic Church with intolerance and bigotry, but not till then.

The Bishop does not underestimate the intelligence of the public, or the readers of any journal, but the charge may be justly retorted on Sir Robert Stout, who took it for granted that all readers of the Syllabus and Encyclical understood them as he understood them.—I am, etc.,

E. P. HURLEY.

P.S.—I have here referred only to his general line of argument in connection with Prop. XV., and that for two reasons, first, because I do not wish to occupy your space, and second, because what I have written with reference to this will fairly apply to all his reasoning.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."—Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. A chemist and druggist.

In his "Echoes of the Week" in the *Illustrated London News*, "G. A. S." writes:—I paid a visit to some old friends of mine, the Nuns of Nazareth House, Hammersmith. These good Sisters, as many of my readers may be aware, shelter, feed, clothe and educate some four hundred girl children ranging in age between babyhood and sixteen years. They are trained to be domestic servants and nursery governesses; and when they leave Nazareth House situations are found for them. In addition to these girls, the Nuns entirely maintain about two hundred aged and infirm men and women, whom they nurse and tend with simply Samaritan kindness. To provide food for these helpless creatures, young and old, the Nuns are fair incessantly to beg. They never ask for alms in money, but they will be grateful for subscriptions, and quite as grateful, too, for donations in kind—broken victuals, wine, beer, tobacco, old cloths, magazines and periodicals, boots, and shoes, blankets, bed-linen, bedding, coals, soap, lollipops and toys. Call upon the Nuns of Nazareth House, and see things for yourselves. I did not go to Hammersmith on Saturday to view the premises. I had seen them before; but I wanted to see the soup-kitchens which the Sisters have already opened, and I wanted to see the noontide distribution of soup to the outside poor, who have only to knock at the wicket at Nazareth House and exhibit their famished visages to be admitted and fed. I wish that I could have taken Mr. Luke Fieldes, A. B. A., or Mr. Caton Woodville, or Mr. Fred Barnard with me. Their pencils might have given you some idea of the doleful yet comforting spectacle which I beheld. Scores upon scores of ragged and pallid men, women, and children, from dotards of seventy to urchins of seven, ravenously devouring the soup and bread served out by the kindly Sisters. Go to Nazareth House, Pomp, and see the soup served out to the outsiders; and take physic, Pomp, before you go!

WAR! WAR! WAR!

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We defy competition, as we are Direct Importers and Manufacturers.

Note Address:
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THE CITY PORK SHOP,
41 GEORGE STREET.

(Next to Dodd and Malcolm, drapers).
Picnic Parties, Soirees, 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-fed 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.

[A CARD.]

VISITORS TO DUNEDIN are reminded that Mr. CHAS. NICHOLSON (late of Moa Flat) is now "Mine Host" of the Baldwin Hotel, Princes street. Comfortable quarters and good brands of Liquors. Luncheon from 12 to 2 daily.

JAMES MOWAT,

TAILOR AND IMPORTER,
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Best Materials, Style, and Workmanship,
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BODLEY'S American Aerated Fruit Drinks, made from filtered water and purified carbonated gas, 2d per glass—Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Orange, Pine Apple, Vanilla, Ginger Ale.

READING and Refreshment Rooms,
with every convenience, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

DRESSING-ROOM for Ladies—a
matron in attendance.

FRESH TEA made to order for
every visitor.

BOILING WATER always on hand.
Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, 3d per cup.

FRENCH ROLL and Pat Butter, 2d
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AND all other kinds of light Refreshments at equally low prices.

FRUIT of every description in its
season.

ADDRESS—No. 48 Princes Street,
opposite old Queen's Theatre.

A. CHIARONI
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 Dancers and Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Highland Mary, The Diver, Travelling Monk, Caribaldi, and lots of Single Statuettes (assorted), Large Marble Vases, Plaques of Italian Poets.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—

About Twenty Drawing Suites (assorted patterns, 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 Chimney Glasses, Gilt Console 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. CHIARONI,
24 GEORGE STREET.

TAKE ALL IN ALL.

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 Medicines,

—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.



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COMPANY OF NEW
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The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR OAMARU.—BEAUTIFUL STAR, s.s., on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 10 p.m. Cargo till 3 p.m.

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FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF AND HOPART—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Thursday, Feb. 3. Passengers by 3.43 p.m. train.

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UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED,
AND BLACK DIAMOND LINE.

Special Cargo and Passenger Service.

Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—GRAFTON, s.s., on Friday, 4th February, Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 4 p.m.

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

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

GREAT KING STREET
(Between Frederick and Albany Streets).

Having purchased the old established
CORDIAL AND AERATED WATER
BUSINESS

In Great King Street from
Mr. A. M. LEWIS,

We beg to inform our numerous Friends and the Public generally that we are prepared to execute all Orders entrusted to us with every care, and trust that by making the very best article we shall merit a fair share of your patronage.

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

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

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

Hotels, Clubs, Private Houses, Stores, Balls Parties, and Picnics supplied.

BENNETT and SON.

BARNINGHAM AND CO.,
Ornamental Iron Founders and
Range Makers,
HAVE REMOVED
from Great King Street to their New premises
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET
(opposite Knox Church)

REDVERS BULLER AS UNDER-SECRETARY.

(Dublin Freeman Dec. 4.)

THE sensation of Tuesday was not, after all, the proceedings against John Dillon, but the announcement that Sir Redvers Buller had been appointed Under-Secretary in place of Sir Robert Hamilton. Everyone was asking and is asking what the appointment means? The *Daily Express*, which alone amongst the Dublin papers published the announcement on Tuesday morning, did not dare to give an opinion upon it. It confined itself to an explanation that the appointment was only a temporary one, pending some contemplated changes which would restore to the office its political character, and at the same time give to the Under-Secretary a place in the House. Such an arrangement might ten years ago have been a convenient change. Of course to-day it has no meaning. It is made simply for the purpose of breaking to the Tory mind the stunning effect of the appointment itself. The battle of the Irish tenant and of the Irish people now being fought will be short and sharp. It will be decided before Sir Michael Beach even gets a chance of making a proposal about the Under-Secretaryship. What, then, does the appointment mean? We must await events to know. That it is regarded with distrust, with apprehension, with something like consternation by the anti-National and landlord organs is in itself a good sign. The *Times* says that "were the appointment of Sir Redvers Buller a permanent one, it would be open to grave objections on several grounds—his military occupation, his want of official and Irish experience, etc. But when the Government have not got the men they want, they must, we suppose, do the best they can with the men they have." It goes on to express a hope "that the responsibilities of his new office may impress upon Sir Redvers Buller the importance of maintaining broad principles in spite of the temptations to swerve, sometimes furnished by the details of special cases." The *St. James Gazette*, an extremely able organ of the landlord faction, declares that "the appointment is not a happy one." It calls attention to the disclosures made by *United Ireland*, and the opinions of Sir Redvers Buller, as enunciated by him before the Land Commission at Killarney; and with unanswerable logic it argues that "even though some of these statements may be denied they are widely believed in substance, at all events by many on both sides in Ireland, and that in itself is a grave objection to the appointment. Sir Robert Hamilton," it says, "was rightly removed, because the notoriety of his opinions weakened the Irish Executive. It is hard to see how that body has been strengthened by the nomination of a man who is, rightly or wrongly, suspected of sharing the same opinions." The *Fall Mall Gazette* takes up the same point, and presses it home, with full knowledge that the opinions attributed to Sir Redvers Buller are those which he undoubtedly holds, or at least held a week or two ago. "From the high-flying point of view," says our plain-speaking contemporary, "which insists on the vigorous and automatic enforcement of the law for the eviction of tenants, whether the landlord is reasonable or not, Sir Redvers Buller is seven times more a child of the devil than Sir Robert Hamilton. The latter was only a Home Ruler; his successor, unless belied by friends and foes, is, what is far more important, a practical anti-rack-renter of the first water." The *Evening Mail*, which it must be granted has both more brains and more courage than its morning Tory contemporary, faces the situation more boldly. All along the *Evening Mail* saw that the salvation of the landlords lay in their giving reductions, either through some such judicial machinery as was provided by Mr. Parnell's rejected Bill, or otherwise. The following is its opinion:—"That General Buller should think some of the rents in the county Kerry are excessive is possible enough. Whether they are or not is a question on which we have no means of forming an opinion; and if he does think so, he is quite right in exercising whatever discretion the law allows him in withholding the service of the police in their enforcement." Let us consider in the light of these facts what is the position of the Irish landlord to-day? He rejected every offer of concession on the part of the leaders of the people from the day when Michael Davitt, upon the formation of the Land League six years ago, proposed a settlement of the land question upon the basis of twenty years' purchase on Griffith's valuation, until a few months ago, when Mr. Parnell proposed to meet the present crisis by giving to the Land Courts power to modify the judicial rents temporarily on the tenants paying in fifty per cent, as a guarantee of their *bona fides*. The appointment of General Buller may mean what is called "a more vigorous administration of the law." It may mean anything, from hunting Moonlighters up to martial law. But if it does not mean the collection of rackrents at the bayonet's point, it does not mean what alone the Irish supporters of the Government want. They may not like John Dillon, and may have no particular affection for William O'Brien, nor any peculiar regard for the National League, but the one thing about which they are thinking all the time is their own pockets and how best to transfer any money the tenants have left into those capacious receptacles. We wonder if they were offered Mr. Parnell's Bill to-day, would they accept it. This much we can tell them, that they will not get the chance. Their doom as a class is sealed. They have got to go, and the sooner the better; and we are much mistaken if General Buller's appointment will not vastly assist the process. General Buller, we suppose, may feel it incumbent upon him to assert himself by some display of vigour, but the appointment itself, in view of the absence of any contradiction of the opinions attributed to him, is the most terrible and significant hint of the approaching fate of Irish landlordism which could have been given to a doomed class by an Administration which they foolishly thought was going to back them up even at the expense of its own ruin.

An original letter of Santa-Teresa de Jesus, the founder of the Carmelite Order, was sold lately at an auction in London for £91. It refers to the establishment of a community at Burgos.

General News.

In spite of his great age Father Beckx, the General of the Jesuits, who is now in his 92nd year, is still able to go out. Though stooping somewhat, Father Beckx looks as if he might live for years.

Father Joseph, the celebrated Trappist friar, died at Gethsemane Abbey, New Hope, Kentucky, last month. He was known in the world as M. Cordia Collier, and a generation ago was famous as a vocalist. He was a native of France, from which he was exiled in 1848 because he wrote a revolutionary song. He died at the venerable age of 78 years.

The San Diego (Cal.) *Herald* tells the following feat by a young lady named Miss Lawrence:—Last Tuesday a band of wild cattle were being driven through the streets, when one of them singled out a child at play and started for it. The vaquero, who was drunk, tumbled from his horse, and attempted to turn the furious animal. At this moment Miss Lawrence came along, and taking in the situation at a glance, sprang into the saddle, ran down the wild steer, threw her shawl over its head just as it was about to gore the child, then rode up to the child, and, without leaving her saddle, reached and lifted it into her lap, and carried it off in safety. This was not only an act of heroism, but an exhibition of horsemanship such as few persons could equal.

The Nuncio at Madrid has been instructed by the Vatican to protest against the interference of the civil authorities in the religious celebration of marriages as contemplated by the new law. He has also—acting on instructions from the Vatican—asked the aid of Spain, in conjunction with that of Austria, to ameliorate the present intolerable position of the Holy See.

A Requiem Mass for the late King Alfonso was celebrated last month in the Church of San Francisco, Madrid. It was a most imposing ceremony. Two thousand persons were invited. The church looked magnificent. The dome alone had 1,700 lights, and the effect was dazzling. The catafalque was almost hidden beneath wreaths of roses.

Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia comes from a whilom reigning dynasty, which claims direct descent from King David of Israel, and is, therefore, not to be compared with the mushroom, though mighty houses of to-day. The prince is a highly educated, accomplished, courteous gentleman of European type. He was educated abroad, as well as in Russia, and speaks several European languages besides his own.

The discovery of a Greek city on the banks of the Dnieper is announced in the last number of the Russian *Historical Messenger*. About five versts below the village of Bielozersk are the ruins of a city which have just been explored. Traces have been found of streets regularly laid out, the foundation of houses, stoves filled with cinders, pots, and the remains of bones, pits to hold grain, drainage pipes, many domestic articles, fragments of statues and handsome cornices, pieces of lead, and some Greek money with the inscription "Olbia." To all appearance this is the site of the Greek city of that name. As yet only a tenth part of the ruins has been explored. Next spring the excavations will be continued, and the *hourgans* close by will be examined.

Mr. John O'Leary made a remark at the Manchester Martyrs' demonstration at Ennis the other day which has not attracted the attention it deserves:—"It has been often noted, I believe, as deepening the pathos of the last scene of all that these men met their death amidst strange, unsympathising faces, mirroring of hearts hardened against Ireland and her wrongs. If these hearts have been somewhat softened of late, who can tell how much of this we may not owe to Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien? . . . Perhaps, then, in a deep oratorical sense, these men may have died for England, too, however little they were conscious of it." This is a true and profound reflection. Englishmen would do well to ponder it deeply. Mr. O'Leary represents an influential section of Irish opinion; that which ardently longs for the chance of freeing this island from English rule by shot and steel, if less sharp weapons will not convince England of the ineradicableness of Irish aspirations. There is more seed of amity between the two nations in the remark of the stern Irish rebel than could be picked out of the file of the leading newspaper of England for the century.—*United Ireland*.

Mr. Swinburne, says the *Globe*, is a gentleman whose poetry has not always commanded our admiration; but he has lately rhymed in such gallant style in defence of the Union, and laid about him so stoutly with his two-edged poetical sword amid disunionist knives, that we cannot refuse to say a word for him when he is lying wounded in the house of his friends. For some one has dared in a Republican contemporary, to compare the great Algernon Charles with that really inferior *litterateur*, Mrs. Sairey Gamp. Not as a poet, but as a writer of prose, is he hauled into this annoying comparison; but even so, it is vexatious for a genius, who in prose style is a compound of Boanerges and Bobadil, to be treated to this humiliating parallel. We are anxious, then, to express our dissent from this unjust insinuation. We do not believe that Mr. Swinburne has fashioned the form of his writings after the model supplied by Mrs. Gamp's conversation. There are points of resemblance, no doubt—such glimpses of likeness as will often be found in the writings of two immortals. There is a concatenation of phrase, a sort of breathlessness of hurrying verbiage to be found in both. The poetical figure called Apostrophe is frequently employed both by Swinburne and Gamp, and the Aposiopesis of the latter classic is sometimes effectively introduced by the former. We must also add that those Swinburnian "daughters of dreams and of stories," Faustine, Frazoletta, Dolores, Felise, Yolande, and Juliette bear a suspicious resemblance to that mythical Mrs. Harris created by the fertile imagination of Mrs. Gamp. But there, in our opinion, the resemblance absolutely ceases. We are convinced that Mr. Swinburne will occupy a higher place in literature both as pros. writer and poet, than Mrs. Gamp, and we hasten to offer him our sympathy under this unkind attack.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Announce that an

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

**£70,000 WORTH OF GENERAL DRAPERY,
CLOTHING, AND FURNISHINGS**

Will Commence on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1887.**HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.**

Have decided to Submit the whole of their Stock to the Public for Three Weeks, commencing on the above date.

The Goods throughout the various Departments will be found up to their usual Standard of Excellence, and being re-marked at ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS, the Public will be able to Purchase FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY at less than is usually paid for inferior goods. Shipments now landing and to land will be included at Sale Prices.

OPEN TILL 9 P.M. ON SATURDAYS DURING THE SALE

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.**NOTICE TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.**

GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

THE CHEAPEST SALE in Dunedin, Now in full swing at the London Drapery Company in George St.

PRICE AND BULLEID.

THE Goods we offer are not old-fashioned goods, but all This Season's Imports.

COME AND SEE.

THE GREAT BARGAINS.—One visit will speak more than all the advertisements that be written

At THE LONDON.

THE Biggest Bargain in New Zealand—5000 Yards Shetland Grey Flannel. During this Cheap Sale. Price 8½d. No mistake about this, worth 1s 6d.

At THE LONDON.

LOOK again.—All our lovely Washing Silks clearing at One Shilling per yard. We mean it must be turned into money. Bargains all over our establishment.

Remember the Corner Establishment in George Street.

GENUINE CLEARING SUMMER SALE.

PRICE AND BULLEID.

OPPOSITE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, PRINCES STREET.

THE GREAT BANKRUPT STOCKOF
ROSS AND McNEIL

Has been purchased by

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,

And in order to realise upon it as quickly as possible, will submit the whole of this Splendidly ASSORTED STOCK at price varying from
TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. UNDER ENGLISH COST.

Everyone invited to inspect this Enormous Stock. All High-class Goods. Will be sold at Immense Reductions.

THE GREAT BANKRUPT STOCKOF
ROSS AND McNEIL,
IRONMONGERS.(Opposite Bank of New Zealand),
PRINCES STREET.**G R A N D A R T - U N I O N**In Aid of
CONVENT FUND.(Under the Patronage of the RIGHT REV. P. MORAN, D.D.,
Bishop of Dunedin.)

A Large and Beautiful Collection of Works of Art, Magnificent Frames, of which the following are Specimens:—

"Mary Queen of Scots taking leave of her attendants on her way to the Scaffold."

"Scene in the Highlands."

"Irish Coast."

"Scotch Coast."

"Windsor Castle."

"Morning Prayer."

"The Schoolmaster."

"Joyful Peasants."

(All about 42 x 30 inches.)

"Chief Mourner" and "Shepherd's Grave," by Landseer (a pair of Chromos).

A large and Beautiful Oil Painting.

An Exquisite Water Colour.

Three Paintings in course of execution.

And a large number of other Pictures and Objects of Art.

Drawing to take place on **EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1887.**

TICKETS 2s 6d EACH.

Blocks and Remittances to be sent to

REV. JOHN MACKAY, Queenstown, N.Z.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

THE Company have much pleasure in informing the public that it is their intention to publish in Book form early in December next, and annually afterwards, the

NEW ZEALAND TABLET ALMANAC

and

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY

for the Whole of the Colony,

giving full particulars of Catholic Churches, Schools, Convents, and other Institutions under Catholic control and patronage in each of the New Zealand Dioceses.

ILLUSTRATED WITH SPLENDID WOOD-CUTS

Of many

EMINENT ECCLESIASTICS,

COLONIAL POLITICIANS, and

PROMINENT COLONISTS

Also, a varied and useful store of information for

THE SQUATTER,**THE MINER,****THE FARMER,****THE GARDENER,****THE HOUSEHOLD,**

&c., &c., &c.

Advertisers should apply for space without delay to prevent disappointment.

Canvassers wanted in every town and village. Good Commission allowed.

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By Post 1s 2d.

ONE SHILLING.

A SCHOOLMASTER, thoroughly efficient—many years' successful experience—can be highly recommended. Apply to Rev. Father Grogan, S.M., Napier, N.Z.

S T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE,
WELLINGTON.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE will RE-OPEN for the reception of Students on SATURDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.

Classes will be formed and studies resumed on Monday, 7th Feb.

Parents are respectfully requested to ensure punctual attendance on Monday, 7th February.

Application to the Rector of the College, or the local Clergy.

F. J. WATTERS, S.M., D.D.,

Rector.

WANTED — BANDMASTER for Hibernian Band, Blenheim. For terms, &c., apply to

JOHN LEAHY,

Blenheim.

S T. JOSEPH'S NEW SCHOOL.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
FEBRUARY 15 and 16, 1887.

JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENTS,
Consisting of a
DRAMA, FARCE, TABLEUX, AND MUSIC
(Varied each night).

To be given by the Pupils of the
DOMINICAN CONVENT SCHOOLS.
(The Proceeds to defray the expenses of the
School Arrangement).

TICKETS ... ONE SHILLING EACH NIGHT.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

THE PREMIER.



ON Tuesday last, in the Old Knox Church, the Premier met his constituents, made half a speech or thereabouts to them, and on the strength of this half speech received a vote of confidence. The electors of Dunedin East are easily pleased. When the Stout Ministry came into office it undertook to put an end to the depression then prevailing, and to promote the prosperity of the country by leaps and bounds. After some years of futile efforts on the part of Ministers, the country finds itself in greater depression than ever, and prosperity apparently as far off as ever. Perhaps no other Ministry could have done

better, perhaps circumstances have been too strong for any of our statesmen. It may be so; still the fact remains that the promises of Ministers remain unfulfilled, and this proves at least want of foresight and political sagacity on the part of universal geniuses. But has it been really impossible for Ministers and Parliament to have done any better than they have? True, they could not have prevented the falling-off in the revenue. True, again, they have made great and laudable efforts in the way of retrenchment and economy in every department except one. In this, however, expenditure has increased, and will, so says the Premier, increase yet more in the coming year. There is something so sacred in giving a free education to the children of people well able themselves to pay for it; something so sacred and politically correct and sublime in giving rich scholarships—scholarships which highly-educated Oxford and Cambridge men might ambition—to youths whose spelling even is rather slipshod, that no effort in the direction of economy has been thought necessary in that department. A revision of salaries has not been attempted, a revision of scholarships has not been thought of; the propriety, the justice, and the policy of making well-to-do people pay for the education of their children have been utterly disregarded. That one department which has been, and is solely and entirely responsible for all our depression, for our loss of credit in the money market, for the stopping of public works, has remained untouched, whilst the greatest economy has been at least attempted in all other departments. The country has been sacrificed to secularism, whose primary object it is to extirpate Christianity. And men who still call themselves Christians blush not to allow themselves to be manipulated into instruments for their own destruction, nay they even glory in voting confidence in a politician who has been an egregious failure. Such is the state of the colonial finances that increased taxation is inevitable, and all public works must be stopped, unless, indeed, common sense and common justice will interpose, and bring about a change in our system of education. An expenditure of half a million a year in schools is not only not necessary on the part of Government, but is an intolerable oppression of the community at large. The nations of Europe are already complaining of the expense of public education there, and yet nowhere is the burden so grievous and injurious as here. In other countries money is not borrowed for the purposes of education; here, however, a vast amount of borrowed money has been expended on schools, and whilst parents are freed from their natural obligations to their children, every individual in the State is oppressed to foster a privileged class, establish vested interests, put an end to most desirable competition, and lower the standard of real education. Were well-to-do parents called upon to discharge their duties in reference to the education of their children, and reason permitted to guide the education expenditure; were a rational system established, every child in this country could be well educated at an expenditure of half the sum now wastefully and most injuriously spent on schools. But it is not the education of children that is so much sought as their education in godlessness, and hence are the waste and extravagance so much complained of.

THE REV. A. C. GILLIES.

THE Rev. A. C. GILLIES is persistent and somewhat comical. He seems in a bad way for a fight, and reminds us of the pugilist who was mouldy for a beating. Bishop MORAN, he seems to think, is afraid of him, and consequently, like the inebriate at the fair, he crows loudly. Bishop MORAN, no doubt, knows why he is silent, and also what it is he intends to do ultimately. But it appears to us that there is nothing for the Bishop to answer, so far as the Rev. A. C. GILLIES is concerned. The Bishop, some two months ago, in reply to a communication made to the editor of the *Evening Star* by "a Protestant Minister," who, it now appears, was the Rev. A. C. GILLIES, asked for a clear statement of his thesis and quotations from St. THOMAS and LIGUORI with reference. After nearly two months this rev. gentleman writes a reply in which, however, he neither gives a clear statement of his thesis nor any quotations whatever from St. THOMAS and LIGUORI. The conditions laid down by the Bishop not having been complied with there is nothing for the Bishop to answer. In the *Star* of the 26th inst., the Rev. A. C. GILLIES wants to know why the Bishop has neglected to give an answer to what amounts to

nothing. True, this rev. gentleman asked a number of questions, and essayed the tactics of Sir Robert Stout by endeavouring to induce the Bishop to prove a negative. But, until the Rev. A. C. GILLIES states his thesis in clear terms, and gives quotations from St. THOMAS and LIGUORI, there is nothing to answer. In his last letter, the Rev. A. C. GILLIES, after the manner of his kind, runs away from St. THOMAS and LIGUORI, from whom he boasted he was ready to make quotations, to Dr. VAUGHAN on the Syllabus. We have not read Dr. VAUGHAN on the Syllabus, but we have no doubt that it is able, and that were the Rev. A. C. GILLIES to read it attentively and dispassionately, he should derive great benefit from it, and be helped thereby to the acquisition of a trifle of common sense. We are sorely tempted to give tit for tat and subjoin some racy quotations from LUTHER, CALVIN, JOHN KNOX, and some other worthies of the so-called Reformation. But we ask ourselves *cui bono*, and resist our impulse at least for the present.

THE mission of the Redemptorist Fathers has been continued during the week at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin. On Thursday evening, the 20th inst., a solemn Act of Reparation to the Most Blessed Sacrament was made—the altar being decorated for the occasion in a very brilliant manner. Wax candles and flowers were contributed in profusion by the members of the congregation, and under the direction of the Rev. Father O'Farrell, they were arranged with a taste that could not be surpassed, and so as to harmonise with and enhance the beauties of the surrounding architecture and the fine carving of the altar. The effect of the whole may be described as superb in the extreme. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Bergman, and was a most eloquent discourse, combining forcible and convincing argument in proof of the great mystery of transubstantiation with fervent devotion to the Real Presence.—The prayer in which the missionary afterwards addressed the Most Holy was in tensely moving, and found its way straight to the hearts of those who took part with him in the adoration. On Sunday, at the 11 a.m. Mass, Father Bergman preached again, a most striking sermon on Faith, and in the evening Father Hegarty delivered a stirring discourse on the General Judgment. On Monday evening Father O'Farrell preached on Intemperance, dealing with his subject in the touching and impressive manner, and with all the eloquence for which the sermons of the good missionary are remarkable. Every evening during the week, in fact, one or other of the Fathers has edified and instructed a crowded congregation in a manner that cannot fail to produce a lasting effect. The instructions and Masses in the morning have also been well attended, and the numbers who have visited the confessionals, and thus given the best possible evidence of the fruits of the missionaries' labours, have been such as must even satisfy the Fathers themselves. We need not add that they have been most unsparing in their labours, and given up entirely and incessantly to their holy work. This (Friday) evening, a sermon on the Passion will be preached, and on Sunday the mission to adults will terminate. That to the children will commence on Monday.

THE Dominican Convent High School, and St. Joseph's School, Dunedin, will reopen on Monday, the 31st inst.:—Punctual attendance on the part of pupils is requested.

THE following interesting details, which we take from the Auckland correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* of the 21st inst., throw a little additional light on those congratulations lately uttered by the Premier at Christchurch concerning the moral effects of the secular system. Prison statistics, we learn once more, do not explain everything.—“The *Herald*, commenting on the speech of the retiring president of the Wesleyan Conference, says: ‘The prominence which is now given to the gambling mania among the subjects attracting the attention of religious bodies reveals a consciousness that the vice is fast usurping the place which has long been held by drunkenness as the bane of social life. This gambling spirit is at the present hour poisoning the minds of our children. Society has affixed a stigma to drunkenness which is to an extent a deterrent, but to gambling on horse racing or athletic contests no disgrace is attached yet; so that women as well as men, children as well as their fathers and mothers, young men and maidens alike are giving themselves over to this new and terrible power without any sense of shame or peril. We observe that the president of a Southern racing club has asserted “that the totalisator was preventing gambling, as young men did not rob their employers to invest on it.” Possibly this may be so in Dunedin, though what there is in the totalisator to produce such good results we fail to see, as we fail to imagine why Dunedin should differ from other places in this respect; for that the totalisator prevents gambling, or that it saves young men from temptation to rob their employers, is contrary to our experience in Auckland. There is at present doing penal servitude in Mount Eden the steward of a local steamer, who, with all the passage-money of a trip on him, went to the races, and sinking £30 on the totalisator, followed it up in his recklessness with £20 on debauchery of the money the

property of his employer. And there is hardly one in Auckland but who can tell of a case in his experience of some young fellow in difficulties, or suddenly levanting from such pilfering and embezzlement. Disguise it as we may, the fatal malady has seized our people, and unless the legislature promptly and effectually interposes, the people of this Colony, young and old, are on the verge of a grave of social demoralisation.’”

THE address delivered by the Premier on Tuesday evening to his constituents of Dunedin East was more remarkable for the incidental admissions to be found in it than for the elaborate explanations and glorifications of the policy of the Government. We find, for example, that a protection tariff is to be introduced, not for the sake of fostering colonial industries, but as the means of providing above all things for the enormous and constantly increasing expense of the secular schools. Sir Robert Stout evidently does not believe that Protection will do anything towards establishing manufactures in the colony, for in that case the revenue derived from imports—no matter how high the tariff, must certainly become diminished. Sir Robert is prepared to make use of the popular cry for Protection, in which it is clear he has no faith whatever, to work out his own ends. The Premier also expects that colonists will consent to be deprived of many conveniences and necessities which they now possess, in order to sustain the Godless schools. The address in question was, as is usual with the deliverances of the learned speaker, full of theories and fads, and a fine philosophy could be discerned throughout its rather hum-drum details.—The expenses of the civil service are to be reduced by the gradual introduction into it of the celibate female element—or, in other words, by recruiting its ranks from those young ladies who are destined to become old maids, and consequently will not need high salaries—a cup of tea and a drop of milk for the cat being cheap luxuries. Freehold property in land is finally to be forbidden, and all the original propositions we have ever heard Sir Robert propound, are to be brought forward again whenever the opportunity offers—whenever it is safe to do so without endangering the one thing necessary—that is, the Premier's tenure of office. In reply to a question Sir Robert declared boldly that he was not a man to change his mind! The man nevertheless is the same who having published a pamphlet denouncing secular education strongly, became the arch-secularist of the Colony; who having condemned titles, and written and taught against them, was himself glad and thankful to accept the first that was offered to him; who, having written energetically in condemnation of the prison management of Captain Hume is now the Inspector's very humble servant. They say, however, that no man knows his own character, and perhaps Sir Robert really considers himself steadfast, honest, and consistent. At any rate, the position in which he finds himself fully justifies him in openly deriding the intelligence of the men who have placed him there.

CAFFREY and Penn have been sentenced to death at Auckland for the Great Barrier murder, with a recommendation to mercy.—An agitation is being conducted to secure a reprieve for the first named prisoner.

THE trial of Thomas Hall for the murder of Captain Cain is now dragging its sickening length in Dunedin. It occasions a good deal of interest among people who have a taste for the study of horrors.

THE funerals of the poor fellows who lost their lives in Dunedin on Sunday took place on Wednesday.—That especially of Edward Henry Esquilant was numerously attended, and attracted an immense crowd in the streets. The volunteers, of whose force he had been a member, mustered strongly, and a long procession of the friends of the deceased lady's family also followed his body to the cemetery. Many of the shops in the leading thoroughfares were closed and the utmost sympathy and good feeling were shown on every side.

THE European situation still continues doubtful, especially in these colonies where one cablegram directly contradicts another, so that no rational conclusion can be formed. Appearances, however, seem on the whole to point towards a probable war. Matters, moreover, seem additionally complicated by a debate which has taken place in the American Senate respecting the fisheries, and in which several speakers threatened war with England. A speech again in which Mgr. Freppel, in the French Chamber advocated the open annexation of the New Hebrides, and rejected the claims of England and Australia, has occasioned some sensation. Meantime, some disposition on the part of Mr. Chamberlain and his party to make concessions to Mr. Gladstone evidently points to the reconciliation of the Liberals of all sects, and promises a peaceful solution of the Irish question.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, according to the following paragraph appears to have been paying some pretty compliments to Lord Salisbury.—“John Morley, in a speech at Edinburgh, has likened the Conservative party to a blind man led by a lively dog. He advocated Home Rule for Scotland and Ireland.”

ONE satisfactory result has arisen from the attempted tyranny and extortion of Lord Clanricarde (says *United Ireland* of Dec. 4): People who have been apathetic or afraid have now put off their indifference or their terrors and come boldly forward to take their place

in the popular ranks. This was the result at Eyre Court, on the Clanricarde property, where last Sunday Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Mr. D. Sheehy, M.P., Father Egan, of Woodford, and Father Langan, of Banagher, addressed a magnificent aggregation of rackrented Connaughtmen. Hitherto there was no branch of the League in that part of the country; now there is a strong and enthusiastic Eyre Court branch. So much for Clanricarde's mastery tactics.

WE take the following from the *Dublin Freeman* of Dec. 4:—"We regret to learn that Sister Mary Francis Clare, the famous nun of Kenmare, is reported to be dying in Roosevelt Hospital, New York. The distinguished authoress and religious has been lying ill for several weeks, and the worst apprehensions are entertained. The news will be received in Ireland, where her name is so familiar, and her works so widely read, with unfeigned pain." "This (says the *Catholic Times*) is an announcement which will bring unfeigned sorrow to Irish hearts at home and abroad. Mary Francis Clare is a woman of extraordinary powers of mind, and they have all been employed for the benefit of Ireland's faith and Ireland's national cause. Her love of her poor countrymen and countrywomen brought on her serious troubles and raised up many obstacles to the accomplishment of her beneficent work, but she had been ever ready to sacrifice herself for the good of those whose interests she had so closely at heart. In that time of great need, the days of the recent famine, the noble charity which she cultivated found expression in heroic efforts to relieve the prevailing distress and owing to her genial and practical sympathy numerous were the aching hearts that were soothed, and the eyes that were brightened which before had been dimmed by tears. Heartfelt will be the prayers that the warm-hearted and highly cultured lady may be long spared to continue her career of genuine philanthropy."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the interview with Archbishop Walsh, quoted by us elsewhere, says the Archbishop has done well for the fog he has dispersed, but he has done better in the clear outline sketched in the interview.

OUR hint, says *United Ireland*, as to the proper mode of dealing with scoundrels, in uniform or otherwise, who embark in the nefarious enterprise of manufacturing conspiracies and informers has not, we are delighted to see, been quite thrown away. The *Cork Examiner* gives a detailed report of a case in which a Sergeant O'Halloran, of Ennis, is charged with having attempted to get a farmer named Loughrey, of Crusheen, to invent outrages on promise of large rewards, and actually gave him ten pounds by way of beginning. Loughrey told his friends of the villany and lodged the money with a professional man. He subsequently met O'Halloran by appointment, and losing his patience at his incitements to scoundrelism, dealt him a blow with a tumbler. The assault was witnessed by several persons, yet no steps have been taken to prosecute Loughrey. Such is the remarkable story we have from Clare; and if it be accurate, as it seems to be, it accounts fully for the fate which has overtaken the Delahunty.

THE *Dublin Freeman*, in a paragraph protesting against the giving of the mail contract to a German line, which would entail the closing of Queenstown as a port of call, to the great injury of Ireland, speaks thus:—"Where will this Germanising cease? This is a question for Englishmen in particular. German noodles in the army and navy drawing huge salaries, Germans sending door-cases, window-frames, and even coffins to these countries, and, last of all, Germans carrying English, Irish, and Scotch mails. It is time to cry stop."

WE have already seen how the Leaguers tricked the police at Ballymote and sent the force on a wild-goose chase by train to Sligo. The following details, which we take from *United Ireland* of Dec. 4, refer to the same series of meetings:—"But the real fun of the day was enjoyed by Dr. Tanner, M. P., who came quite unexpectedly upon the scene. The doctor managed to furnish pretty lively occupation to the whole military and police forces in and around Sligo all day, leading them a Will-o'-the-Wisp dance over hill and dale, and paused at appropriate intervals to address the crowds which kept up with him, while the men of buckshot were lying panting at the foot of some eminence unfavourable for military evolutions. He then got quietly into a boat, and rowed up the river towards Sligo, now and again pausing to deliver a speech to the amused spectators on the banks, and winding up by addressing a really magnificent gathering a little distance outside the town. The pursuers, who had been toiling over a mountainous country while this strange aquatic propaganda was going on, came up, blown and exhausted, just when the meeting was over. Altogether so full of fun for the Nationalists, and of chagrin for the Government and their proteges the landlords, has never been seen in Sligo."

It is announced that St. Patrick's College, Wellington, will re-open for the reception of students on Saturday, February 5. Studies will be resumed on Monday the 7th, and students are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

Inaction of the kidneys and Urinary organs causes the worst of diseases which American Co's Hop Bitters cures. Read

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 24, 1887:

THE second yearly meeting of the Catholic Literary Society was held at the Athenæum Hall last evening. There was a large attendance, amongst those present being the Right Rev. Bishop Redwood and the Catholic clergy of Wellington. The business of the meeting was the reading and adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet. The report was read by Mr. F. T. O'Neil, and stated that the Council regretted that they were unable to congratulate the subscribers, the progress of Society not being so great as in 1885. The membership was 185 at present, as compared with 210 at the last annual meeting, and of these 53 belonged to the ladies' branch. The library consisted of 854 volumes. An addition of 246 volumes had been made to the library during the past year. The Council wished especially to thank the Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, all of whom had been indefatigable in their efforts for the promotion of the Society. In accordance with rule 6, the President, two Vice-Presidents, four members of the Council, the Secretary and Treasurer, retired from office: Dr. Cahill and Mr. Maskell were the retiring Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Collins, Devine, Healy, and Treanore, the retiring Councillors. All were eligible for re-election. The Council were hopeful that with the infusion of new blood into the new Council, and by the efforts now being made to popularise the Society during the coming year, the next report would show the Society in a more flourishing condition. The report was received with applause and adopted. During the evening, short addresses were delivered by Bishop Redwood, patron of the Society, and by the Hon. Dr. Grace, president. The following programme was also gone through, and was very much appreciated:—Part songs, "Wanderer's night song," and "O Summer Eve," St. Mary's choir; song, "Red Cross," Miss McDonald; piano solo (selected), Miss McArdle; song, "Father O'Flynn," Mr. Newton; piano solo (selected), Miss J. McDonald; song, "Warrior Bold," Mr. Treanore; song, "I am Waiting," Mrs. Swift; song, "The Old and Young Marie," Mr. Rowe; part songs, "Parting Kiss," St. Mary's choir. Miss McDonald sang her song very sweetly, and narrowly escaped an encore. Mrs. Swift, who was in capital voice, was encored, and Messrs. Rowe and Newton were the recipients of a like honour. Mr. Rowe, in response, fairly eclipsed himself by his singing of "Tom Bowling." The part songs were also a feature in the entertainment. The musical portion of the programme was under the direction of Mr. Putnam, and the result was, as usual when he manages, a musical treat. The success of the entertainment is to be attributed to the indefatigable efforts of the Secy., Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Treanore, and the members of the committee, all of whom have the satisfaction of knowing their labours were a success.

The annual monster picnic and gathering which was held by the Catholics of Wellington at McNab's Gardens, Lower Hutt, on Saturday was one of the most successful fetes ever held by that body in this city. The demonstration was under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Society, and was under the management of a committee of gentlemen, whose names are as follow: Rev. Fathers McKenna and Moore, Messrs. W. M. Maskell, R. J. Collins, E. McDonald, J. O'Sullivan, H. J. Haigh, A. H. O'Brien, P. S. Garvey, W. Healy, and F. T. O'Neil, Secretary to the Committee. That the Committee, assisted by their energetic Secretary, used every effort for the success of the outing goes without saying, and they may fairly be congratulated on the gratifying results. To their credit, also, it may be mentioned that the whole of the prizes (and some of them very handsome ones) which were given for the sports were subscribed voluntarily by the Committee. The train arrangements were well carried out, trains, both starting and returning, leaving with very commendable punctuality. The first train, which left town at 9.25 sharp, took out about 500 people, including the Hibernian Band, who had marched from their lodge-rooms, in Cuba street, to the station. The next train, which started about twenty minutes later, took nearly as many excursionists, and other trains during the day swelled the numbers, until at one time it was estimated that there were as many as 1500 people on the grounds. Beside the clergymen already mentioned, Bishop Redwood and the Rev. Fathers Sauzeau, S.M., Le Menant des Chesnais, McNamara (Administrator), Kerigan, Soulas (Wanganui), and Lane (Hutt), were also present: and from St. Patrick's College, Dr. Watters and the Rev. Fathers Devoy and Braxmeier. Arrived at the Gardens a variety of games and pastimes were at once set in motion, including tennis, quoits, cricket, rounders, swings, and even football had its representatives, some enthusiastic admirers of that game indulging in it in an adjoining paddock. A merry-go-round was also on the ground, which was largely patronised by the youngsters. At intervals during the day the Hibernian Band, under the conductship of Mr. F. Dean, gave a variety of selections which were much admired, and added in no small degree to the general success of the picnic. The following programme of sports was gone through:—100 yds. race (open),—Scott, 1; Branigan, 2. There were about half a dozen entries, and the race resulted in a tie for Scott, Branigan, and Gooder, who ran again with the above result. 120 yds. race (for boys under 16)—Fitzgibbons, 1; Gamble, 2. 220 yds. race (open), Moses, 1; Thomas, 2. Long jump (open)—Cummins, 1 (18ft. 4in.); Wilford, 2 (17ft.). Girls' race, 100 yds. (open)—Wary Fitzsimons, 1; Amy Payne, 2. Men's race, 440 yds. (open), Cummins 1; Speedy, 2. Tug-of-war, Thorndon v. Te Aro—Won by the Te Aro team. This was one of the best contested events of the day, and excited considerable interest. Jockey race (open), the jockeys to be about 14 years of age—Healy, 1; Worth, 2. 80 yds. race for men over 50 (open)—McCarthy, 1; Cavannah, 2. Three-legged race (open)—Wilford and Speedy, 1; Scrimshaw and Dowd, 2. Committee race (for members of the Committee only)—J. O'Sullivan, 1. This concluded the items on the printed programme, but a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Watters, Messrs O'Sullivan, Healy and Driscoll, provided for the amusement of the younger children during the day by getting up races and other sports for them, of which the following are the

principal:—Race for girls under 16.—Amy Payne, 1; Harriet Moses, 2. Race for girls under 12.—Katie Brady, 1; Mary Moses, 2.—Girls' consolation race.—Lizzie Fitzsimmons, 1; Fanny Quin, 2. A special race for young ladies, in which the prize was a handsome album, caused a lot of amusement. About 15 fair competitors came to the line, all anxious to show their running powers, and the race, which was run in heats, and was a very exciting one, resulted in Miss Fitzsimmons coming in first, with Miss Payne very close behind her. The races and other events all came off punctual to time, and were going on from 11 o'clock to about half-past 4. A refreshment booth was on the ground, at which refreshments were dispensed at very low rates. The party returned to town between 5 and 6 o'clock, the first contingent leaving at 5, after a most enjoyable day's outing.

Commercial.

GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending January 26, as follows:—Wheat: The demand for this cereal still remains in a languid state, and likely to be so until arrival of the new crop, when some business is likely to result at a reduction on late quotations. Millers in the meantime are only operating in a very cautious, hand-to-mouth fashion in consequence, and prices may be said to be—for prime milling up to 4s 8d; medium to good, 4s 5d; fowls' feed, 3s 3d to 4s.—Oats: No sign of an increased business since last reporting, as the markets on the other side show little activity and inducement for speculators to ship, while orders are also scarce. Locally there is but little demand, unless for milling, which is as usual small at this season of the year. We quote prime milling 1s 8d, though for a parcel of tip-top quality we obtained 1s 9d; good bright feed, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; ordinary, 1s 4d to 1s 6½d.—Barley: In but small demand, at for malting up to 3s; milling, 2s 6d; feed, 2s 3d to 2s 5d.—Grass Seed: No business in the new crop has so far been transacted.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET.

Mr. J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under date January 26 as follows:—Wheat: The market is very dull, buyers being unwilling to operate except to meet pressing requirements. Nominally prices are as follows—viz. 4s 9d to 4s 10d for best milling, 4s 6d to 4s 7d for medium, and 3s 6d to 4s for inferior and fowl feed.—Oats: A few lines have been taken up this week for the Sydney and Melbourne markets, but without affecting quotations, which remain at 1s 10d for best milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d for bright feed, and 1s 6d to 1s 7d for ordinary local feed.—Barley: There is no business doing except in small lines of feed, which may be quoted at 2s 3d to 2s 6d; milling, 2s 8d; malting, 3s, but price only nominal.—Chaff: Supplies are ample for present requirements, which, as other feed is plentiful, are limited. I quote £3 15s for best oat chaff, and £3 10s for ordinary. Oaten straw chaff, £2 10s.—Potatoes: Kidneys, fresh from farm, £5 per ton.—Butter: New season's salt, quiet at 6½d to 7d per lb. Fresh, 6d for best mixed lots.—Eggs: Scarce at 1s per dozen.—Cheese: Quiet at 5½d per lb.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Wheat: milling, 4s 3d to 4s 9d; fowls', 3s 3d to 3s 8d. Barley: malting, 2s 9d to 3s; milling, 2s 6d; feed, 2s 3d. Chaff, best, £3 15s; straw chaff, dull of sale, nominal. Straw, £2 5s; hay, oaten (old), £5; ryegrass (new), £3 to £3 10s. Bran, £3 15s. Pollard, £4 5s. Potatoes: kidneys £2 10s to £3; Derwents, £3. Butter: fresh, 6d to 9d; salt, nominal, 6d. Cheese, 4d to 5d. Eggs, 10½d. Flour: sacks, £10 10s; 50lbs., £11; Oatmeal, £9 10s.

H. A. C. B. S.

THE annual meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Branch, No. 3, was held in the schoolroom, New Headford, on Thursday, the 13th inst. Notwithstanding a heavy downpour of rain during the early part of the evening, the attendance was remarkably good. The balance sheet and returns for the quarter ending were placed before the meeting and unanimously adopted. It was resolved that a certain amount of the sick and funeral fund be placed at interest. After a very lengthy programme of business had been disposed of, the election of officers, for which keen competition had been shown, took place as follows:—President, Bro. D. McVeigh; Vice-President, Bro. H. Leatham (re-elected); Treasurer, Bro. T. Henly (re-elected); Secretary, Bro. M. F. Ryan (re-elected); Warden, Bro. P. Henly; Guardian, Bro. J. Neil; Sick-visitors, Bros. McInerney and Nolan. The ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. Henly, senr. After the newly-elected officers had returned thanks for their respective positions, the order paper for the annual meeting of the District Board was taken up, but as the hour for closing had arrived before it had been fully disposed of, the meeting was adjourned until another, for its further consideration.

Those requiring the services of a dentist should call on Messrs. Mylne and Co., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial work gives general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read.

THE CHINESE INVASION.

(Bombay Catholic Examiner.)

ALL who have read Baron von Hübnér's latest and most interesting work, "Through the British Empire," will remember in what light that observant traveller and pleasant writer regards the movement in favour of emigration which has attained such vast proportions among the population of the Chinese empire. He likens it to the overflow of a vast reservoir which has burst its banks and has already begun to inundate other countries with a force which nothing has hitherto been able to check. Up to the present time the force of the inundation has been chiefly felt by the United States of America and a portion of Oceania, and it is a fact beyond dispute that in both these quarters the influx of Celestials is constantly on the increase: In spite of serious attempts to stem the tide of emigration, and in spite of the aversion which the labouring classes of America entertain towards a people who can live and thrive on low wages and reduce the price of labour to a minimum, the stream does not cease to flow, and there are not wanting signs that within a measurable period of time the white men among the working classes of California, and perhaps of other States, will be displaced by their Chinese competitors. As yet no attempt has been made to oust them from their homes in Australia and in the islands of the Pacific, the reason being that in some of these places their presence is absolutely needed, while in others British notions concerning the freedom of the individual forbid that any such severe step be taken; but there is one group of islands where their presence is particularly obnoxious, and where the members of all the races which are to be found there are united in one ardent and overpowering desire to rid themselves of the strangers from the Flowery Land. The people of the Philippines can stand their presence no longer, and are at the present moment at their wits' end to devise some means of ridding themselves of the invaders.

Neither can it be said that the inhabitants of these islands are without some very plausible reasons for desiring to disburden themselves of the load which Chinese emigration has imposed upon them. There was a time when the commerce of the country was in the hands of Spaniards, and of Spanish subjects, but now together with almost every lucrative industry it has passed into the hands of Chinese. More than seven thousand Celestials have established themselves in the Philippines, and have succeeded in monopolising all the trade of the country, or very nearly so, and in gaining possession of all its resources. All the principal tradesmen are immigrants from China, and the occupation of the original owners of the soil has all but departed from them. Of course all this is to the credit of the Chinamen, and speaks volumes for their industry, perseverance and enterprise. But for that very reason it is all the more galling to the dispossessed natives, and Manila, like San Francisco, is clamouring for the expulsion *en masse* of its unwelcome visitors. The Spanish have naturally taken up the cry, and the Government of Spain is being urged by alarmists both at home and in the colonies to take the matter seriously in hand.

Nevertheless there is every reason to believe that nothing will come of all this excitement. Legislation in such matters is an undertaking surrounded with difficulties, and as the attempt to use it has failed in California, so it will probably also fail in the present instance. Indeed there is good reason to believe that the Spanish Government frightened by the difficulties to be overcome will hesitate to attempt any such undertaking and will feel itself compelled to leave matters alone. The *Union* of Madrid, a very sensible as well as very Catholic paper, takes this view of the situation and expresses its well-grounded fears that any violent interference with the established order of things would do far more harm than good, would bring on a commercial crisis and ruin the prosperity of the entire colony. Besides it would lead to reprisals, and Spanish subjects in the East, among whom are not a few Catholic missionaries, would be made to experience the anger of Chinese mobs just as it has been lately experienced not only by Europeans of other countries but by the once tolerated and even popular citizens of America residing in the Far East. Nor is it only from angry mobs that danger need be feared; for, as the same paper points out, China has now become a Power of whose wrath even European governments may well stand in awe. While her people are making rapid progress in education and intelligence, her armies are becoming better disciplined and her fleets more powerful. Whatever may have been the case in times past, the Chinese empire of to-day is sufficiently formidable to make even a strong European government think twice before embarking in an enterprise so hazardous as that of a Chinese war. So that it is more than probable that the Celestials in the Philippine Islands will be left to enjoy in peace the benefits of the position they have acquired for themselves, and that the lamentations which have been raised in consequence of their success will have been raised in vain.

What will be the end of it all no man can possibly foresee. Already the emigration of artisans and labourers from China has attained vast proportions, and the cry is still they come. The writer whose remarks on this subject we have already noticed hazards the suggestion that a great conflict with other races will one day ensue, and that the Eastern question of the twentieth century will have to be solved not at Constantinople but at Peking. That some such contingency may at length occur is of course possible; but it would be going too far to say that any very terrible results are sure to follow from the migratory habits of Chinamen. It is just as possible that the adoption by the emigrants of civilized customs, and still more, should such a happy event take place, their conversion to Christianity, will in time render the emigrants from China less unwelcome visitors than they are at present.

Ladies and gentlemen visiting Dunedin, will find Mr. Bodley's Reading and Refreshment Rooms in Princes street extremely convenient and pleasant. Persons engaged during the day in town are provided here with a resting place where all their wants are supplied.

Irish News.

(From *United Ireland*, etc.)

ANTRIM.—At Belfast Police Court, on Nov. 4, Jas. Jehan, a Loyalist, was returned for trial for having stabbed John Mullen on the night of the declaration of the result in West Belfast election.

A young man named James Russell, Burneyhill, was on Oct. 30, in company with Robert Walker, making ingress to the mines there, when suddenly the opening fell in, crushing Russell and Walker in a shocking manner. When the debris was removed the former was discovered dead, his body being frightfully mangled, Walker was alive, but seriously injured.

The Belfast Conservative Association has resolved to urge the Corporation of that city to resist the payment of any tax for extra police enrolled during the recent riots.

At Ballymena Petty Sessions Court on Nov. 5, Eliza Harbison and her daughter were charged with having caused the boycotting of the sale of a farm on Oct. 10. The words used by Mrs. Harbison, and upon which the prosecution was founded, were, "Anyone who made a purchase at the sale would need to look out." It was alleged that in consequence of this language no sale took place and no bid was made. The magistrates fined Mrs. Harbison £2 10s, and £1 witnesses' expenses or, in default, two months imprisonment, and her daughter 10s.

ARMAGH.—The Royal Land Commission met at Armagh on Nov. 1, Earl Cowper presiding. Very few farmers were present, the local branches of the National League having met the previous night and resolved to boycott the Commission.

Surgeon-Major Hugh Gribbon died in Armagh gaol on Nov. 2, from the effects of a buckshot wound received in the leg during the Belfast riots. He had been tried at Lurgan, after receiving the wounds, for an assault previously committed on a police sergeant, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. He was obliged to remain in the prison hospital until he died.

CARLOW.—A good illustration of the vindictiveness of landlordism has been given in the case of Beresford v. Waters, heard at Bagnalstown Quarter Sessions. Mr. Paek-Beresford, because his tenants had applied to the Land Court for a fair adjustment of their rents, called in the hanging gale. In April, 1885, a writ was executed by the Sheriff, when Mrs. Waters, of Kilkoney, was thus forced to pay the hanging gale, with costs. Again, last spring, the interests in her farm were sold in Carlow Courthouse for a year's rent, including the hanging gale. Mr. Beresford's latest exploit surpasses his previous record. He had Mrs. Waters served with an ejectment process for last Quarter Sessions, claiming one and a half years' rent to September. When the case came into Court Mrs. Waters' solicitor produced Mr. Jameson's receipt for a year's rent up to March, which was exacted at the Sheriff's sale in Carlow. This document showed that there was but one-half year's rent due. Although Mrs. Waters wrote to the landlord informing him that the rent claimed had already been exacted in the manner described still the process was proceeded with to the last—in fact, until Mr. Jameson had formally proved his own receipt. The County Court Judge accordingly dismissed the case with costs.

CLARE.—At Ennis Quarter Sessions on October 30, the County Court Judge affirmed the decisions of the magistrates at Sixmile-bridge refusing to renew the licences of publicans who had been accused of boycotting.

A monument to the Manchester martyrs was unveiled, on Nov. 28, at Ennis. Two thousand persons, including deputations from Limerick and Galway were present. The Ennis Board of Guardians and other officials marched in procession, preceded by a hearse drawn by four horses and surrounded by mutes. In the line were six bands of music which played the "Dead March in Saul" and "Adeste Fideles" alternately, with muffled trumpets. John O'Leary delivered a funeral oration and unveiled the monument. Messrs. Meany and Clune, of New York, made addresses.

CORK.—Clonakilty Town Commissioners, on Oct. 4, passed a resolution congratulating Tim Hurley, of Castleview, for "holding his castle in defiance to his rack-renting landlord."

At last meeting of the Inch (Youghal) Branch, I.N.L., a letter was read from Sir Joseph N. McKenna's solicitor to one of the tenants on his property near Mount Uniacke, threatening him with legal proceedings unless his rent was sent by return of post. The greatest indignation was expressed at the conduct of the pseudo-Parnellite.

A disturbance took place at Cork on December 1, caused by the police trying to disperse a meeting held in honour of Hurley, who arrived to be tried for having explosives in his possession and for resisting eviction. The police threatened to arrest Mr. O'Connor, and a scuffle ensued, during which Mr. Tanner was knocked down. The latter sustained a scalp wound and was taken to an infirmary. Mr. O'Connor was not arrested.

Landlord Guardians seem to be in the majority on the Bandon Board. At its meeting on Nov. 3 Mr. Collins moved that, in view of anticipated evictions, the Guardians make special efforts to provide food and shelter for such persons as may be rendered homeless. His motion was rejected by 17 votes to 10. At the same meeting Mr. O'Hea moved that F. J. Beamish, a recently-appointed *ex officio* of the Union, should reinstate his tenants. Mr. O'Hea stated that four of Mr. Beamish's tenants, who had been evicted, died since their eviction. Mr. Beamish defended the action he had taken with regard to his tenants, and, on a poll, Mr. O'Hea's motion was rejected by 15 against 10.

At Timoleague Petty Sessions, on Nov. 1, Timothy Hurley, whose name has become well-known in connection with his success in resisting eviction at Castleview, was brought up charged with having two cartridges of dynamite in his possession "with intent to commit a felony or to destroy public buildings or other public property."

On the night of the attempted eviction proceedings a number of police in ambush caught Hurley and some others, and Hurley had the dynamite in his possession. The magistrates returned Hurley for trial to the Quarter Sessions, but he was admitted to bail. A popular demonstration took place in the village in the evening.

On Oct. 30 John Gale, sub-Sheriff, assisted by thirty policemen, in charge of District-Inspector Yeates, of Kenturk, proceeded to Rathcoole, near Millstreet, and carried out the eviction of Martin Forrest's family on Sir George Colthurst's estate. About two months ago the Sheriff performed a similar duty on this holding, but subsequently Mr. Forrest and his family were found in possession of the house. For retaking possession Mr. Forrest was brought up at the Millstreet Petty Sessions and committed without bail, as he refused to give an undertaking to quit the house. Since that time Mrs. Forrest and her family have been in the house, Mr. Forrest himself being in Cork Gaol. On Nov. 3 the Grand Jury rejected the true bill against Mr. Forrest and he was restored to his liberty.

DERBY.—At Straid, Draperstown, on Oct. 30, the remains of an old man named Patrick Anthony Kelly, who had just reached the patriarchal age of 103 years, were interred. He was born, according to reliable testimony, in the summer of 1783. The deceased retained his mental faculties almost unimpaired till the close of his long life, and continued attending to cattle with amazing activity till the day before his death, when he was in the fields as usual. The deceased was in Draperstown on the occasion of the two last elections and recorded his vote.

DONEGAL.—At Letterkenny Quarter Sessions on Oct. 27, before Robert Carson, County Court Judge, Benjamin street, John Baptist Jouis, Isle of Bute, obtained a large number of ejectment decrees against his Gweedore tenantry for non-payment of rent. The estate comprises some thirty tenants. Bankhead, the process server, deposed he served the ejectment processes by posting them on the door of the Bunbeg Courthouse.

DUBLIN.—The general feeling among Nationalists is well expressed by Mr. Harrington, M.P., who declares that the prosecution of Dillon is a triumph for the National cause, since it is a virtual admission by the Government of the complete failure of the attempt to rule Ireland with ordinary law. He believes that Government is thus depriving itself of the only cogent argument it was able to offer against Home Rule. He regards the prosecution as aimed not so much at Dillon individually as at *United Ireland* plan of campaign. He thinks Dillon's best course will be to give bail, and then immediately speak the same speech for which the Government instituted the prosecution.

The case of Government against Mr. John Dillon came up for hearing on November 30, before the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Dillon appeared, accompanied by Lord Mayor Sullivan and Messrs. Healy and Sexton. Great crowds surrounded the building, and the court-room and corridors were packed. Mr. Dillon was greeted with tremendous cheering by the people when he arrived, and his passage into the court was amid enthusiastic applause. Mr. Healy, on behalf of Mr. Dillon, applied for an adjournment of the hearing. He said he had only been instructed as to the nature of the Crown's complaint last night, and as the Crown's affidavits were exceedingly voluminous the defence would require time to properly study them. The counsel for the Government made no opposition to Mr. Healy's request, and the hearing was adjourned until December 11.

The Nationalist members of the Dublin corporation have nominated Messrs. Sexton, Dillon, and William O'Brien for the office of High Sheriff of Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will make the selection.

Archbishop Walsh informed a *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter, who interrogated him concerning *United Ireland's* rent movement, that he was at first startled and grieved at the plan of campaign which the League had adopted, but he had since been convinced of its equity and necessity. He did not fear that the Church would lose its moral influence over the people. A movement was imperative to establish a rent-fixing tribunal which would be independent of landlord and tenant alike. Social order in Ireland depended upon the success of this movement.

Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan has been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. Mr. O'Keefe, a solicitor, has been elected Mayor of Limerick. Both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. O'Keefe have pledged themselves to refuse any honours which may be offered by the Queen during jubilee year.

It is semi-officially announced that General Sir Redvers Buller, who has accepted the office of Under Secretary for Ireland, will return to the War Office in the early part of March and resume his duties as Deputy Adjutant-General. His services will be required in Ireland only while the department is being organised. The Under Secretary will in the future occupy a seat in the House of Commons.

To frustrate landlords' endeavors to seize rents by means of garnishee orders served on tenants' trustees, amended instructions have been issued on the plan of the rent campaign, advising trustees to convey moneys to persons of assured integrity but possessed of no property, whom the garnishee order will not affect. This precaution has already been taken in regard to twenty-seven properties.

Mr. Sexton upon being asked what, in his opinion, had caused the present action of the Government, said he had no doubt the success of the Nationalist campaign compelled Irish landlords to appeal to the Government, which had yielded to their entreaties. When asked whether he thought the League would be suppressed, Mr. Sexton answered: "No. If the Government attempts to suppress the League through the Viceroy it will find itself in a ruinously untenable position. Moreover, if the League be suppressed and the meetings proclaimed, the Government will find the situation more difficult than ever, as public indignation will make the success of the tenants all the more rapid."

FERMANAGH.—At the meeting of the Lisnaskea Guardians on Oct. 23, Mark Connolly (Nationalist) proposed and A. Morris (Loyalist) seconded the following resolution:—"That in view of the great depression in the prices of cattle and farm produce we ask the local landlords to give their tenants a substantial reduction in their

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

ent in order to enable them to tide over the present crisis." The resolution was passed unanimously.

GALWAY.—At the meeting of the Galway Town Commissioners on Nov. 4, Colonel O'Hara publicly presented to Patrick Coyle, of Mary st., the address on vellum of the Royal Humane Society, in recognition of his gallant conduct in rescuing a man from drowning in the Corrib in June last under perilous circumstances.

A splendid demonstration in connection with the dispute between Lord Clanricarde and his tenantry was held in Loughrea on Oct. 31. The attendance was immense. The platform was erected on the field of a repentant land-grabber, who has removed his stock from the farm and surrendered possession. The people in thousands, gathered from the four corners of the County, were massed around the platform, and something like fifteen large banners, which were uplifted above the audience, denoted the branches represented. The committee decided not to allow a place on the platform to the police reporter, and consequently about twenty police, armed with rifles, under the command of Mr. Townsend, R.M., and sub-inspector Davis, formed an escort round the reporter towards the centre of the crowd. Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Adm., presided. There were present:—Revs. R. Meagher, C.C.; J. Coen, P.P.; Woodford; P. Egan, C.C., do.; W. Roach, C.C.; Ballinakill; C. Galvin, P.P.; Kilreacle; J. Cahalan, Loughrea; J. Sellers, P.P.; Leitrim; J. Cassidy, P.P.; Kilcreest; J. Gormley, C.C.; Newinn; Messrs. John Dillon, M.P.; W. H. K. Redmond, M.P.; David Sheehy, M.P.; and the following districts were represented:—Loughrea, Gort, Galway, Kilreacle, Kilconnell, Clostoken, Killeenadeema, Woodford, Craughwell, Clonfert, Killimer, Leitrim, Abbey and Duniry, Newbridge, Bally-crissane Tuam, Kiltullagh, Portumna, and Ballinakill. The doings of Clanricarde (the name which has stuck to this evictor since Michael Davitt bestowed it on him some years ago) were exposed in scathing language and strong resolutions passed to sustain his tenantry in their struggle against his dishonest demands.

A splendid meeting was held on Nov. 1 in Gort—larger than the great demonstration at Loughrea the previous day, due, no doubt, to the fact that while Loughrea is in the centre of a district which has been depopulated by landlordism, Gort can draw on localities which are fairly well populated. The platform was erected in the square, and the thousands of men who gathered in front of it were as remarkable for their determined attitude as they were for their physical appearance. An interesting incident was that the chairman sat in the chair which O'Connell occupied 43 years ago at a meeting in Gort. The discovery of this historic piece of furniture is due to Mr. Clark, of Woodford, who, with the permission of the owner, Mr. Glynn, carried it in triumph to the platform. The chair was taken by Very Rev. M. Fahy, P.P., V.G., Gort. There were also present on the platform:—Revs. Mr. Hogan, P.P., Crusheen; Mr. Geraghty, Peterswell; T. Conside, Ardahan; Mr. Maguire, Feakle; Mr. Burke, Ballinderrin; Mr. O'Dwyer, Oranmore; Mr. Maloney, Kilmara; James Stanton, P.P., Kilbeacanty; James Cassidy, Beagh; M. Kerins, Gort; Mr. Clune, Kilmara; Mr. Gleeson, Crusheen; J. Usher, Kilfuor; M. Tully, Oranmore; L. Brown, P.P., Kilkeely; Messrs. John Dillon, M.P.; D. Sheehy, M.P., and W. H. K. Redmond, M.P. Contingents with bands and banners attended from Loughrea, Killeenadeema, Woodford, Ardahan, Gort, Tuam, Galway, Kilbeacanty, Feakle, Atherry, Crusheen, Craughwell, Beagh, Ballinakill, Kilmara, Oranmore, and the adjacent counties of Clare and Limerick.

KERRY.—At Tralee Quarter Sessions on Oct. 30, Mr. Curran, County Court Judge, heard an appeal from the decision of the Magistrates at Petty Sessions, imposing sentences of nine months' and four months' imprisonment respectively on Patrick Healy and John Healy, for assaulting the police. The judge confirmed the decision of the magistrates, but allowed the defendants out on bail, to come up for judgment when called on, and warned them that on any outbreak whatever of an agrarian character taking place in their neighborhood they would be immediately sent to gaol to undergo the sentence suspended over them.

Several houses in the vicinity of Tralee were visited by moonlighters on the night of Oct. 29, and arms carried away. At Dromin, near Kilorghu, on Oct. 30, in the broad daylight of noon, the house of John Murphy was raided by three disguised and armed men, who searched it thoroughly for arms but left money untouched. On the same night several more or less successful raids for arms were made in the districts of Spa and Churchill. On the night of Nov. 1, a moonlighting party of eight men visited the house of James Stack, Listellie, and demanded his gun. Mr. Stack gave up his gun peaceably and the party left. No arrests.

A few nights ago a poor labourer's widow named Bridget Quill, living about five miles from Kilorghu, in a place called Shanara, with her daughter and son, had a narrow escape from being buried alive from the falling down of their wretched cabin while they were in bed and asleep. About midnight the inmates were startled by the cracking and falling down of the old roof. They succeeded in getting under the bed and thereby saved their lives. The daughter managed to bore a hole through the thatch so that she was able to get out and call some of the neighbours, who managed with difficulty to get out the old woman and the boy, a lad about 7 years. Their troubles did not end here. A dozen or more young men of the place assembled on No. 1 to make up the old house for the widow and her family, but the farmer, Matthew Cahill, on whose land the house was built, prevented them in the most determined manner from rebuilding it. The widow should not have his house without paying the rent for it, which is 12s a year. The old woman said they were living in the house for the last 26 years and always paid the rent, but her husband died in June last and she had nothing in the world now but a small quantity of potatoes. They have to pass the nights beneath a few old sticks of the roof thrown against the gable, as they say themselves, to hold possession until the Kilorghu branch of the National League can come to their assistance.

KILDARE.—Very Rev. M. J. Murphy, Vice-President of Carlow College, has been appointed parish priest of Kildare. Father Murphy has also been appointed Vicar-General of the diocese.

KILKENNY.—On Oct. 27, a mare and a foal, the property of Matthew Gillehan, Powerswood, seized for rent at the suit of Dr. Jennings, Dublin, were put up for sale at the Butts pound, Kilkenny, by a bailiff named Cox, acting on the part of the Sheriff. The following deputation attended from the Thomastown National League:—Michael Hogan, P.L.G.; Thomas Wheelan, T. Butler, E. Reilly, Richard Treacy, James Ireacy, M. Gillehan, and Matthew Roach. The animals were bought in by the tenant for £6, the amount offered previously. Much sympathy is manifested for Gillehan, owing to the way in which he has been harassed by his landlord, who, instead of accepting a fair offer, heaps heavy legal costs upon him, and sends bailiffs and policemen to seize his property.

LEITRIM.—At the meeting of the Mohill branch of the League on Oct. 24, after the routine business was transacted, a man named Thos. Reynolds, from Cavan, came before the meeting stating that he violated the rules of the National League in visiting his father-in-law, who has made himself obnoxious by becoming a landgrabber in Gortlettra, and that, if he were to live for a hundred years he would never be guilty of the same offence again. He was let off with a caution.

LIMERICK.—At the meeting of the Limerick Town Council on Nov. 5, the Mayor presented Mr. Butler with the scroll and bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society in recognition of his very successful efforts to save life, and congratulated Mr. Butler on being in the proud position of having saved three lives.

Mrs. Morgan, Old Abbey, has served her tenants at Shanagolden within the past few days with writs for the September rent. It is anticipated a tough struggle will now ensue, as the tenants are determined to resist eviction, and the local branch of the League has offered them every sympathy in their struggle.

LONGFORD.—Granard House League reports several reductions in rent as the result of its labors.

LOUTH.—Drogheda Great Autumn Fair was held on Oct. 29. There was an unusually large attendance of buyers, but prices remained below the average, and large numbers of horses and cattle were taken home unsold.

The tenants of Towaley Paton H. McC. Filgate, residing at Kane, Knockagh, Tankardsrock, and Soortstone, met Capt. Stewart, the agent, in Dandak on Oct. 22, and asked a reduction of 20 per cent., which was peremptorily refused. They left in a body without paying.

On Oct. 30, at Colton Petty Sessions, Isaac Saunders, a bricklayer, was committed for trial on a charge of trespassing on premises from which a woman named Anne Short was some time ago evicted. The eviction was a very harsh one and no one has been found to take the place since.

On Oct. 26, a notorious land-grabber named Ogle made an attempt to purchase some coal in Drogheda. He did not succeed in buying a basketful. On the arrival of his carts at the Quay wall the coal-porters immediately recognised Ogle and fled from his presence. The police were requested to protect him. His transactions in the fair on the same day were also abortive.

MAYO.—Westport Fair on Nov. 1, was a lamentable failure both in business transacted and prices offered.

Gen. Cox has instructed his agent, Charles Daily, Coachfield, Castlebar, to give an abatement of 20 per cent. off judicial rents on the year's rent on the Farm Hill estate.

Two hundred girls attacked and pelted with mud a bailiff and his assistant who were serving writs of ejectment upon tenants on Lord Dillon's estates in Ballyhannis. The men beat a hasty retreat, leaving horse, car, and papers.

ROSCOMMON.—A magnificent demonstration was held on Oct. 31 at Craigh chapel, about one mile from Ballinasloe, on the Roscommon side. The meeting was very large and representative, comprising all the representative men in the district both from Galway and Roscommon. There were about 3,000 people present. The meeting was convened for the purpose of denouncing threatened evictions in the parish and to extend the National League. The chair was occupied by Rev. P. Costelloe, C. A., Ballinasloe, President of the Branch.

SLIGO.—The Nationalist chiefs held a private meeting in the Town Hall, at Sligo on Nov. 25, and discussed their future course of action. Messrs. O'Brien and O'Kelly, Members of Parliament, went to Rivers-town to address a meeting. A platform was erected, and the chapel bell was tolled. Mr. O'Brien made a speech in which he denounced the Government, and declared that the Irish would be able to overcome the unworthy schemes for repressing opinion. The police threatened to arrest him, but, although he defied them, he was not molested. Mr. O'Brien then went to Ballymote, where a priest advised him not to talk. He persisted, however, and the meeting was dispersed by the police. The excitement in Sligo is intense. The streets are guarded by police and cavalry. Commoner Tanner commenced a speech in a field near the town, when a body of police appeared and dispersed the meeting with bayonets. There was no riot. A meeting at Tully, County Mayo, approved a plan for the coming campaign. John Deasy, Member of Parliament for West Mayo, addressed the meeting. He said that if Dillon and O'Brien were imprisoned the Irish people would not be without friends. The landlords were entitled to only four or five years' purchase. Thomas Mayne, Member for Tipperary, defended boycotting. A Government reporter, guarded by constables, was present, and noted the proceedings of the meeting. Commoners Maurice, Healy, Hooper, Lane, Fox, and O'Hea spoke at a meeting in Kelleagh. They all declared that the Government could not terrify them, but their speeches were generally moderate and guarded.

Sligo Hunt Club is in a state of bankruptcy and has not funds enough on hand to pay the rates on its dog-houses.

On Oct. 23, John Kevlehan, the engineer on the Tynemonth lying at Rosses Point, was killed by falling into the machinery when the engine was working at full speed.

At Tubbercurry Workhouse on Nov. 1, the children were in their schoolroom about 8 p.m., nobody being in charge of them, when the

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Beg to announce they are now showing their
NEW READY-MADE CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED, PRINCIPALLY FROM COLONIAL TWEEDS, FOR THE SEASON.

Being the Largest Retail Clothiers in New Zealand, they are able to give the
BEST VALUE AND GREATEST VARIETY.

In addition to the usual sizes for Boys, Youths, and Men, they have also special cut sizes for Tall, Short, Stout, or Slender builds,
so that all can be fitted equal to Bespoke.

NOTE THE PRICES FOR MEN'S MOSGIEL TWEED SUITS, 39s 6d ; 45s ; 47s 6d ; 52s 6d ; 57s 6d.

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The Cheapest and Best assorted Stock of Boy's Clothing in the Colony.

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CORNER OF PRINCES STREET AND OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

SEVEN DAYS OF SPECIAL SURPRISES
OF
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Which we mean to dispose of at
PRICES WE ALONE DARE QUOTE.

MOLLISON DUTHIE & CO.,
THE GEORGE STREET DRAPERY WAREHOUSE.

M.D. AND CO.'S DRESS DEPARTMENT.—All Summer Dress Goods are being given away at prices that must gratify the most economical. For example, 1s goods for 4½d ; also, 1s 3d goods for 6½d ; also 1s 6d goods for 8½d ; also 1s 8d goods for 10½d ; and 2s 3d goods for 1s 1½d.

NOTE.—MOLLISON DUTHIE AND CO. do not advertise one or two pieces of Dress Stuffs as a draw ; but of this very special line we have over 542 pieces to select from.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED.—3000 yards coloured Dress Silks, worth 5s 11d, reduced to 2s 6d.

THIS WEEK.

EXTRAORDINARY LINE of 250 yards Shot Merveilleux Silks, worth 7s 6d, reduced to 2s 11d.

THIS WEEK.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.—Mollison Duthie and Co. will offer 500 yards of coloured Satins, suitable for Dresses, 4s 6d quality, for 1s 6d.

THIS WEEK.

GORGEOUS FANCY SILKS.—The most fashionable article for the season ; suitable for evening wear ; the cheapest line we are showing in our warehouse. Buyers, judge for yourselves. We simply state facts. 1,500 yards Fancy Stripe Silks, well worth 2s 11d ; we will sell this line at 10d per yard. Only to be had at Mollison Duthie and Co.'s

THIS WEEK.

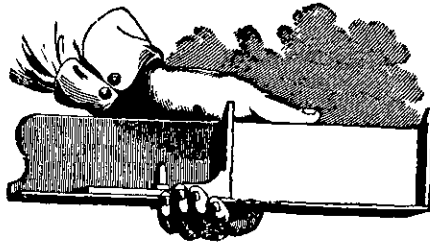
FANCY SILKS (continued).—750 yards Stripe Fancy Silk, worth 4s 6d, reduced to 1s ; also, a Fancy Tinsel Silk, worth 4s 11d, reduced to 1s 3d ; also, a very rich Fancy Silk, was 5s 6d, reduced to 1s 6d. These goods will make a very handsome Evening Costume, or very nice sashes, or very pretty scarfs. Only to be had at Mollison Duthie and Co.'s.

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MOLLISON DUTHIE AND CO.'S for Cotton Dress Goods.—We have bought a number of lines from the warehousemen at extraordinary prices, and these we intend to give our customers the full benefit of. Prints from 1½d ; Check Gingham, 4½d—worth 9½d ; Rep Cotton Dress Goods, worth 1s 6d, for 6½d. Also, other lines too numerous to mention. Only at Mollison Duthie and Co.'s.

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(Late JOLLY, CONNOR).



We are now executing every description of Job Printing in a Superior Style, at Prices to suit the times.

BILLHEADS

for every Trade and Profession.

RECEIPT BOOKS. MEMOS.
CIRCULARS, in great variety and styles of Type
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES;
BUSINESS CARDS.
LADIES' AND GENT'S VISITING CARDS
Every Description of FANCY CARDS.
ILLUMINATED SHOW CARDS.
CONFECTIONERY BAGS.
DRAPERS' BAGS, COUNTER BOOKS, AND PRICE TICKETS.
GROCERS' TEA PAPERS of the Best.
POSTERS AND BILLS, in any Size.
MEMORIAM CARDS AND CIRCULARS.

We shall be glad to send SAMPLES AND PRICES to any part of the Colony, and, judging from the success of our quotations up to date, we look forward to a rapid Extension of Trade.

We Pay Carriage of all orders to all parts of the Colony.

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Invite intending Planters and others to visit the Nurseries, and inspect their large and varied stock of

FOREST AND FRUIT TREES,
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HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS,
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N.B.—Stock must be cleared, as lease of Nursery in the Valley expires this season.

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Consignments of Wool, Grain, Grass Seeds, Sheep and Rabbit Skins, Tallow, Chaff, and all Farmers' Produce received for sale on commission in Dunedin, or shipped to London or Australia if desired.

PROMPT RETURNS & LOWEST CHARGES
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OLD CLUB LIVERY & BAIT STABLES,

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THOMAS POWER Proprietor.

Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for Hire.

EMPIRE HOTEL,
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HAMILTON GILMER ... Proprietor.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and re-furnished throughout, and for Accommodation is not to be surpassed in the Colony.

Special provision has been made to ensure the comfort of Families and Commercial Travellers.

BARRETT'S HOTEL
LAMBTON QUAY,
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JAMES MADDEN Proprietor.

The above Hotel has been rebuilt and fitted with the most modern improvements.

Liquors of the best brands obtainable.
First-class Accommodation for Visitors and Boarders.

Spacious Hand Ball Alley

clothing of one of them, a girl about nine years of age, named Gibson, took fire from the flame of a candle. The other children were unable to render any assistance. The screams soon attracted the attention of the porter, who came to her assistance but too late to save her. The unfortunate little one died after a few hours agony.

Two hundred and thirty tenants on Lord Defrayne's Sligo estate paid their rents, less 20 per cent., to Mr. Redmond, Canon Donohue, and Fathers Henry and Felan, as trustees, the agent of the estate having refused to grant a reduction. The payments were made in an orderly and business like manner, the total amount exceeding £1,000. Mr. Redmond, in a speech, said that the moment Lord Defrayne decided to accept the money it would be turned over to him. If he tried eviction the tenants would make it hot for him, and the rents would be used for defending them. The movement is extending rapidly.

TIPPERARY.—The tenants on the Shronell, Baheen, Rathnaveen, Tipperary, and Cashel properties of Sir George Errington attended at the estate office, Tipperary, on Oct. 30 in answer to a call for payment of rent. The acting agent, Mr. Pateshall, offered an abatement of 20 per cent. The tenants demanded 30, without which they stated they could not pay. The agent said he was empowered to give but 20. The tenants unanimously declared their utter impossibility to pay on the reduction offered. The tenants then left the office in a body, stating that Sir George had refused an offer which he might not get again.

TYRONE.—North Tyrone Revision Sessions concluded at Strabane on Oct. 23, after lasting for 17 days. The Nationalists have gained some 800 votes, which leaves them a majority of 300, they being in a minority of 500 at last year's revision.

At Omagh Quarter Sessions, on Nov. 2,—before Sir Francis W. Brady, County Court Judge—Constable John O'Neil, R.I.C., Carrigart, County Donegal, was indicted for an assault occasioning bodily harm upon Thomas Burnett, an Orangeman, on July 19. He was also charged with having committed a common assault on Thos. Burnett. The evidence showed that Burnett had received an unmerciful clubbing, but not without provocation. After several disagreements the jury returned a verdict of guilty, which seemed to surprise Judge Brady, who said:—"I will accept that as the verdict of the jury, but it rests with me to impose what punishment I think the whole circumstances of the case merit. I will say nothing further. (Addressing the prisoner)—The sentence of the Court is that you stand out on your own recognizance to appear for judgment when called upon. I have not the slightest notion of punishing a man upon that evidence."

WATERFORD.—On Oct. 28, while the steamship Comeragh was passing Cheekpoint, on her way up the river, a sailor named Thomas Orgau, who was engaged in getting the anchor ready, fell overboard and was at once it is feared, carried away by the strong ebb tide which was followed at the time. The body has not been recovered.

On Mr. Taylor, J.P., agent for the Marquis of Ely's County Wexford estate, going on board the Duncannon steamer at Waterford, over 200 persons who were intending passengers left the steamer, which started with only 5 passengers, Mr. Taylor and four soldiers. The Nationalists of Waterford provided cars for those who refused to travel in the same vessel as Mr. Taylor. He is boycotted because some time ago he evicted tenants at Fetbard.

A man named Ryan recently gave himself up to the police at Ballyduff and made a statement to the effect that, in 1882, he murdered a police constable at Kingston, Surrey, whilst attempting to commit a burglary. Inquiry showed his story to be untrue. On Oct. 5, he was brought up on remand near Lismore on a charge of injuring the furniture of the workhouse where he had been admitted, and was sent to jail for a month.

Alderman Richard Power has been re-elected Mayor of Waterford. At Limerick and Waterford, Nationalists have been nominated for the position of sheriff, in order to compel the Viceroy to appoint a Nationalist, the people desiring a sheriff who will not manipulate jury panels at the behest of the Government.

WESTMEATH.—On Oct. 25, Featherston H. attended at the Royal Hotel, Athlone, for the purpose of receiving rents due on the Naghten estate. The tenants, in consequence of the great depression in prices of farm produce, asked for an abatement, which was refused, and all parties left without paying.

WEXFORD.—At the meeting of the Enniscerthy Guardians on Oct. 21, notice was given of the intention of John Owen Williamson to evict Denis Byrne from the lands of Ballyorrell, and Maryanne Corcoran to evict Pat Kane, Shannan Hill. The Chairman commented on the fact of their having received notice of the eviction of one of the largest farmers in their district. The Byrnes were a very old family, being on that farm for over 200 years.

WICKLOW.—On Oct. 31, a great inter-County contest in football between Wicklow and Wexford took place at Avondale, the seat of C. S. Parnell, M.P. This is the first contest which has been held under the auspices of the Wicklow Gaelic Athletic Association, and from the manner in which everything went off was a most unqualified success. The position selected for the contest was a most picturesque one, overlooking the Avonmore and but a short distance from the vale of Avoca. The ground, though rather rough, was in excellent condition, and was surrounded on three sides by those high beech trees which are to be found so plentifully on the demesne of the Irish leader. Throughout the day the order of the people was most creditable. During the entire day there was nothing in any way likely to mar the proceedings. The Wexford contingent, which numbered close upon two thousand, was conveyed by two special trains. Special trains were also run from Bray and Wicklow, which, together with the ordinary train from Dublin, carried vast numbers to the gathering, until fully twelve thousand people witnessed the contest. Mrs. Parnell was present, and watched the different matches with great interest, expressing herself highly delighted with the play. Wexford came successfully through the ordeal, winning four matches out of the six played, Wicklow only obtaining one to its credit as the sixth resulted in a draw. St. Kevin's Bray (under the leadership of Mr. O'Donnell), Arklow Irish Volunteers,

St. Kiernan's Industrial School, Bathdrum, and Wicklow Bands, attended and enlivened the proceedings with a nice selection of music. The matches resulted thus:—Wexford Town beat Wicklow Town by three points to one. Toghur (Wicklow) beat Roslare (Wexford) by four points to nothing, this being the only game won by Wicklow. Crossabeg (Wexford) whitewashed Avondale (Wicklow), the Wexford score being a goal and two points to nil. Piercetown (Wexford) beat Bardsarrig (Wicklow) by two points to one. Ashford (Wicklow) and Ballymore (Wexford) had a very exciting tussel, which ended in a draw. Castlebridge (Wexford) beat Rathnew (Wicklow) in the last game by three points to nothing.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

(Melbourne *Advocate* January 15.)

In these southern lands the Christian Brothers are fully maintaining the high reputation they have gained as a teaching Order in the northern hemisphere. The recent university examinations in Adelaide and here in Melbourne are the latest instances in which they have distinguished themselves in that capacity. Our Adelaide correspondent's last letter bore testimony to their success at the South Australian seat of learning, and the matriculation examination just concluded at our university is still more honourable to them. Last week we gave the names of the pupils they have passed at the latter examination, but further particulars are necessary to convey an understanding of the success they have achieved. Of the candidates who presented themselves from the Victoria-parade schools 87.5 per cent. passed in Greek,

100 per cent. in Algebra

100 " " in Euclid

100 " " in History

100 " " in Arithmetic

and 90 per cent. in French. In four out of six subjects their pupils achieved the highest success, and in the remaining two they secured an honourable average of passes. It is possible that other schools attained results equal to these, but we do not believe that in any instance whatever they have been surpassed. The Catholic community may rightly be proud of this achievement, for they share in the honour of it, and to the advocates of religious teaching in the school it is nothing less than a triumph. Religious and secular instruction are nowhere more intimately associated than in the Christian Brothers' Schools. There religion is so employed as to secure grand results in secular instruction. It is there used both as a motive and a stimulant to docility and diligence, and it is held up to the admiration of the pupils as presenting the highest objects to be attained by the exercise of those qualities which the teachers endeavour to impress on heart and mind. The science of God ranks above every other science in the system the Brothers follow, and here and everywhere results testify to its complete success both from a religious and secular point of view.

In another Topic we advert to the remarkably high percentage of passes gained at the late matriculation examination by the pupils sent up from the Christian Brothers' School, Victoria parade, East Melbourne, and as we have entered upon the subject, we are tempted to pursue it a little further. Either from ignorance or from malevolence, it is sometimes urged against schools conducted by the Religious Orders of the Church that so much attention is bestowed upon religion that insufficient time is left for secular instruction. In such a charge it is implied that those good men and women who sanctify their lives by devoting them to the arduous work of teaching the young are nothing better than pious fools, who have exaggerated notions of their obligations in one respect and inadequate ideas of their duty in another direction. But pious fools are not exactly the kind of people who would be likely to carry off, through their pupils, a very large share of the prizes at lyceum competitions in France or elsewhere on the Continent, or at the Intermediate Examinations in Ireland. Pious fools would hardly be capable of making at a great London exhibition a display of school books and school appliances which won the admiration of the highest scholastic authorities in the three kingdoms, and secured a large number of the most valuable prizes in their class of exhibits; and this is what the Christian Brothers have done. With them the interests of religion are confessedly of primary importance, but none the less on that account do they value secular instruction. The deep concern they feel in its advancement is proved by the labour they bestow on it, and 'still more conspicuously by the results achieved. They are no mere copyists who are content to follow in a beaten and easy track. They have brought a high order of intelligence and great ingenuity to their self-imposed task. They have adopted a system of their own, and have modelled their school books on it. In the lessons of science there was no room for originality, but in the methods of conveying those lessons their inventive faculties have been at work with signal success. Not from friends only, whose impartiality might be suspected, has the verdict to that effect come. The Brothers did not hesitate to submit their inventions to a world-wide competition and to the verdict of experts, and they came more than honourably out of the trial. In an exhibition held in the metropolis of Protestant England there were no partial judges to pronounce in their favour, and no friendly Press to extol their productions; yet from both judges and newspapers they receive the highest awards and praises. It may be thought that the juvenile mind is not a very complex problem to the intelligent student of mature years. Several men, eminent as teachers, are supposed to have read it with as much clearness as a first lesson book and are credited with having turned the knowledge so acquired to the very best advantage; but we question that any man or body of men outside the Catholic Church have acquired so great an influence for good over the impressionable heart of youth as the teaching Orders within its pale exercise.

Biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice and rheumatism, Hop Bitters removes easily if those made by American Co. See

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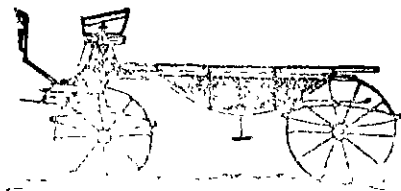
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JAMES EDGAR,
Manager for Otago.



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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.

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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. F O R D A N D C O.,

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, 2½ 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, 2½d per lb.; No. 1 Company's, 2½d 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. F O R D A N D C O.,

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 despatching, 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 under-mentioned 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.

W H I T E ' S L I M E S T O N E
 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. W H I T E,

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.

J A M E S C O U S T O N

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.

J O H N G I L L I E S,
 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.

W I L K I N S O N A N D K E D D I E,
 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.

P U B L I C N O T I C E.

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.

J A M E S J O N E S
 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 "RUSTIOUS."

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 "gang" 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 A1 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 rains. 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 business 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.

TENNEDER.

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 Eldon Chambers
Larger Offices, over Matheson Brothers,
DOWLING STREET.

DUNEDIN



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, 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^{TD}
(Co-operative).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. D. SUTHERLAND.

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' Trousers 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

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.



ANDREW MARTINELLI,
MANUFACTURER OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All kinds of repairing done at Moderate Charges.

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

Inspection Invited.

Glass and China riveting a specialty.

Please Note Address:—

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.

AALEXANDER 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 is now carrying on business under the style of A. 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.

FRANK W. PETRE

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN

And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

WILLIAM REID

Wholesale and Retail

SEED MERCHANT, NURSERYMAN, &c.

HIGH STREET,

(Grand Hotel Buildings), DUNEDIN.

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

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

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

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

CROWN HOTEL,

RATTRAY STREET,

DUNEDIN.

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.

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N.Z. INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE.
 "The blending is entirely attended to by Mr. Nelson himself, who is a Taster of great experience, and has had a special training in the art."
TIMARU HERALD.
 "This firm deserves the support of all purchasers of Tea, as the article they offer is superior to anything we have yet seen in this Colony."
PRESS.
 "Mr. Nelson is a professional Taster and Blender."

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Sales in 1882 ... 603,292 Machines
 " 1881 ... 581,038
 Increase ... 42,256



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

UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED FIRST PRIZES !!

And at CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION Two Gold and two Silver Medals.

TO BE OBTAINED AT:
 PER { 2s. 6d. } WEEK.

50 PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN.

Beware of German and other Imitations SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

ALEXANDER SLIGO

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-RULING. 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.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

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 28th day of January 1887.

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.

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,
 ADDINGTON.

THIS FAMILY HOTEL, replete with every convenience for Travellers and Boarders, is situated on the important Addington Junction, in close proximity to the Canterbury Sale Yards, Canterbury Agricultural Society's new Show Grounds, and Government Workshops.

Good Stabling, including loose boxes and yards.

Trams pass every half-hour.

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