

# New Zealand Gazette

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

OURSELVES. IN reply to certain suggestions that have of late been made to us as to alterations in the character of the TABLET, we desire to lay before our readers the following statement of our position.—The object for which the TABLET was originally established, and with which it has so far been carried on, was that of defending Catholic interests and the Catholic name, which in many instances were wantonly and cruelly attacked, and for whose defence the secular Press afforded no opportunity. It was also to support and advocate the claims of Catholics as such in any case in which the necessity might arise, as, for example, in that connected with the godless schools. It devoted upon us as well to explain and vindicate the Irish cause and to protect the Irish people against defamation and calumny, or to refute and expose such charges when advanced to their prejudice. If, besides doing this, we could present our readers with interesting and instructive matter for their perusal we felt that our duty would be fully accomplished. As to Colonial affairs, taken in their secular bearing only, we have always believed that they concerned us in a very secondary way.—As a Catholic newspaper our office was to take such a course as might fall in harmoniously with the views of all Catholics who, however united they must necessarily be on subjects purely Catholic, must be expected where secular matters were concerned to differ as other people do.—It would not therefore suit our place, on many questions, to take any decided part.—We could not, for example, hope for the support of the Catholic who was a free-trader if we devoted ourselves to the advocacy of protection—nor on the other hand could we look to the Catholic protectionist to sustain us in advocating the interests of freetrade.—So far as Colonial politics, therefore, in their secular bearings were concerned, it has been our endeavour to steer a perfectly independent course and, whenever the occasion arose for our alluding to them, to do so without an attempt to influence the opinions of any one—merely stating our own, so that they might be taken for what they were worth.—In matters relating to Colonial secular news again we have not considered it necessary to be very copious in our publication.—We are aware that in every place the local newspapers contain all that is of interest in this connection, and as a matter of course, they also are seen by our readers almost without an exception.—To fill our columns, therefore, to the exclusion of the Catholic and Irish intelligence it forms one of our chief ends to provide would serve no useful purpose—while it would hinder one of our principal objects.—But it has been suggested to us that we should furnish our readers with what those who make the suggestion call “light reading”—and this is a suggestion that, we confess, we are completely unable to understand.—We do not suppose that it is thought possible that we should open our columns, for example, to the reports of the police and law courts.—That is done by no respectable Catholic paper that we know of. Such reading has always fallen under the heaviest condemnation of the ecclesiastical authorities who have from the first seen what it must result in.—And of its result, we have a vivid illustration in the revolting details of a late divorce case in London, which have been met with remonstrance even by people known as of anything rather than a squeamish mind. No such details, however, would have been published had not the public taste been vitiated and formed for their reception by the long course of debasing reports that had preceded them.—Nor can we consistently publish sensational tales.—These also are of an immoral tendency, and do much, even in their best form, to injure the mind that gives itself up to their study.—There is another class of light reading “which, indeed, we have from time to time rejected. It consists of what are known as “skits” on local people or events, and sometimes we have received it in the shape of an attempt at the reproduction of the Irish brogue.—Verily this kind of “light-reading” struck us as of excelling heaviness, and we never had the slightest hesitation about consigning it to the waste paper basket. It is not open to us to insult the intelligence of our readers. Perhaps it is from such wits as the producers of stuff like this that the suggestion to which we allude really emanates.—Meantime, we claim that the Catholic and Irish reading which we principally give to our readers is as light as such reading can be.—Religious matters can hardly be lightly treated of consistently with the respect due to

them, but who can truly accuse the Irish national papers of heaviness? Our extracts are very largely taken from the *Nation*, *United Ireland* and the *Dublin Freeman*, and these are the papers that principally circulate among the Irish people at home, and are most enjoyed by them. Have the Irish people abroad become of a more frivolous disposition? It is not pleasing to us by any means to blow our own trumpet, but relying on high encouragement given to us not once or twice but many times, and on approbation expressed of our paper by authorities whose judgment no one could despise, we may assert that we have so far done the work laid out for us, and fairly accomplished what was demanded of us. So far as it could be done by a newspaper, we have maintained the respect due to the Catholic body in New Zealand, and no one has been able to point to our columns in derision as an illustration of what “Irish Papists” could do when they attempted to deal with literary matters. If Irish Catholics are branded, as they sometimes are, with the accusation of intellectual inferiority, we may defy anyone to say, with truth that any article or publication that has ever appeared in our paper has done anything to give even plausibility to such an accusation. Sometimes, perhaps, we have been betrayed into the use of stronger language than it might be advisable for us to employ. But on such occasions, had the circumstances been known, it would be found that we were not without some excuse.—Some long course of provocation had been persisted in, or it was necessary for us to reach some hardened mind or some dull understanding, or to smite a hidden enemy behind his screen. Shall we then depart from the position in which relying on high authority we know that we have acquitted ourselves well. Shall we lower our tone and come down to the level of what many people would be glad to point out as the proper level of the Irish Catholic? Shall we become a mere gossiping organ, attempting by a forced wit to provoke a laugh, or by a little stale chaff to gain a popularity as dishonouring to ourselves as to those by whom it would be bestowed upon us? No, we have men, and sensible men to deal with. We have a people who in many ways demand our support and assistance to consult for, and even in the lighter matter that we provide for their perusal they will expect us to keep our graver and more important objects in view. We cannot lower our tone without betraying our cause, and deserting the noble task that has been committed to us.

SOME lies there are that die hard, and some that AN IMMORTAL never die at all. Still we must admit that the principle of their vitality need not, as a matter of absolute necessity, exist in any intentional malice or well considered design on the part of those who sustain them. Folly and ignorance are equally an excuse for many things—and, above all, we are willing to admit that they excuse many things that happen in the camp of our Evangelical friends. Lies that are repeated and repeated again, therefore, may stand on no more malicious base than the poor silly meagrim of some moldered brain. Nay, those who repeat them may mean very well all the time, and if their intentions, according to St. Bernard's famous saying, go to pave a lower region, that is the fault of their intellect and opportunities, and may be counted to them as a misfortune only. What, then, are we to say, for example, concerning this “Secret Oath of the Jesuits,” that, like Sir Boyle Roche's rat, is floating in our atmosphere, and producing such strange results as did the angel produce on Balaam's ass. A bray of horror and remonstrance, sweet music of the Land of Beulah, fills all our ears, and doubtless troubles many people who have little else to trouble them. But as to this “Secret Oath of the Jesuits,” it was exploded almost as soon as it was born. It saw the light in London in the year of grace 1848, and received a public and conclusive contradiction in Dublin in 1865. The manner of the exposure was as follows:—The firm of Seeley and Co., Fleet street, London, published in the year 1848 an English translation of the forged document known as the *Monita Secreta* of the Society of Jesus—a document no longer claimed as genuine even by the most pronounced enemies of the Jesuits, which, for example, Nicolini openly rejects, and of which Cartwright makes no mention. Which document, moreover, was printed for the first time at Cracow in 1612 by some calumniator of the Society, and immediately condemned as false and scandalous—although Messrs. Seeley apparently unaware of this, attribute its discovery to the year 1622, when, say they, it was found by Duke Christian of Brunswick in sacking the college of Paderborn in Westphalia. In this English edition published in 1848, the oath

in question appears for the first time—it being wanting in the original Latin—and Archbishop Ussher is given as the authority from which it is taken. Ussher, nevertheless, knew nothing about it. There is no mention of it in his works, and for this there exists the denial of the late Dr. Todd, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and one of the most learned and eminent men whom that University has produced during the present century. Dr. Todd, who had at the time been long engaged in an exhaustive study of Ussher's works, in reply to a letter written to him by Dr. Madden, of Dublin, and citing his letter Trinity College, 24th May, 1865, says:—"I cannot find in Ussher's works any 'Secret Oath,' or mention of such oath taken by members of the S. J." It happened, nevertheless, that an alderman named Bonsall, who had obtained a copy of Messrs Seeley's publication, managed in an excess of Protestant zeal, and in relation to the proposed abolition of the Test Oath in Dublin corporation, in March 1865, to have entered on the minutes of the corporation an allusion to this Secret Oath. This, it hardly need be remarked, caused some disturbance among the members of the Council, and the result was a long debate, in which the late Sir John Gray, a Protestant, took a leading part, and which resulted in the carrying by a large majority of the following resolution proposed by the gentleman in question:—Resolved—That all reference to the protest which refers to the said oath be expunged from our minute book, said alleged oath having been proved to the satisfaction of this house to be a scandalous fabrication, palmed, no doubt, upon the credulity of the parties who procured the publication thereof, and that the minutes be then signed." The lie, nevertheless, thus publicly condemned, and in many ways proved a forgery, having, in fact, nothing whatever to make it in any degree probable that it was anything except a forgery and a fraud, has now been repeated among ourselves. And we are conscious that it will still be repeated and repeated again. It forms part of the stock in trade of those poor silly bodies whose rather confused ideas of religion consist in a great part of their horror at what they imagine the Catholic Church to be, who perhaps mean very well, so far as ignorance and folly permit them, and they cannot afford to surrender it. The oath will abide among them until their fortunate entry into their heritage in the Land of Beulah, where, perhaps, its words also, with a great deal of the same kind, many adorn their phylacteries, as a memorial of the dangers they escaped from in the days of the baser flesh, whereby they are now encumbered.

THE French periodicals, the *Revue du Monde Scientifique* and *Le Contemporain*—at a recent date give us some interesting details of the work being done in the scientific world of the period.—In one

of the articles alluded to, for example, we find a comparison made between the theory of the creation of the earth adopted by La Place, and that which M. Faye now opposes to it. La Place supporting the assertion that the sun existed first of all and that the planets were formed from zones of vapour thrown off by its atmosphere in cooling, while, on the other hand, M. Faye argues in favour of a theory which would assign to the sun an existence in its present form dating from a period subsequent to that at which the earth and the moon were fully developed.—The conclusion which the writer draws from the opposing theories, is the rashness of placing too great confidence in scientific researches. He, however, at the same time warns us against undervaluing or despising them.—What we have a right to exact, he says, is that the savant should be respectful towards every order of truth, and above all that he should not have the foolish pride of believing that he can explain everything without God.

ANOTHER writer examines the grounds that are given for a belief that man appeared on earth at a period of time too long ago for even the imagination to reach it. He examines the gravels of the Somme, the turf-beds of the locality in question and elsewhere, and the stalagmites found in various places, bringing to bear upon them all the most recent investigations. His conclusion is as follows.—It is best to confess our impotence to find in this order of phenomena the precise date of the appearance of man. The actual condition of the science only authorises in this matter a negative conclusion. But of all the calculations to which they have had recourse, the least supported are still those which generously distribute hundreds and thousands of centuries among the different phases of the quaternary epoch. They have acted in vain; they have not so far demonstrated the insufficiency of the old chronology. In the geological facts pointed out to us, and which we have here summed up we see absolutely nothing that bears out the great estimates before which certain authors have not drawn back.

YET another writer gives us a sketch of the controversy prevailing touching a certain matter that every school-boy would almost swear had been settled from the creation, and which under some circumstances he could not venture to question without incurring bodily danger—that is the shape of the earth.

Some savants will have it still, according to the traditional reply, that it is round like an orange, whereas others there are who insist that it is that of a regular triangular pyramid. The controversy is extremely interesting, and we recommend it to the attention of our readers, although the space at our disposal does not permit of our giving such particulars of it as might enable them to understand its various points. The writer's conclusion, however, comes well within our limits. The question of the earth's form remains obscure, then, he says. Before we decide, let us await new arguments; but in my opinion it was wise to expose the actual state of this question, which, better than any other, shows how much the hypothetic enters into the scientific theories which appear the most solidly established. Such statements should render certain savants less proud, who imagine that they can overthrow the immovable truths of religion by hypotheses concerning which there will be no question in a few days or a few years after their full expansion.

MR. SEXTON in the course of a lecture on Liberty, THE LATEST CRY, lately delivered by him in Dublin, referred as follows to the latest tactics of the party of oppression.—"The latest cry that has been raised is 'anarchy in Ireland.' A good word is everything, and anarchy is an excellent word for misleading the British elector. It reminds me of a country letter-writer who was applied to by somebody with a grievance against a police-constable. The letter-writer read over the letter to his client until he came to the phrase 'this obnoxious constable,' when his client said, 'Begorra that's a grand word. What does it mean?' 'Never you mind what it means,' said the letter-writer, 'that word will strip the jacket off him' (laughter). I suppose the word 'anarchy' is expected to perform some similar service in Ireland. We have plenty of government in this country. We have plenty of the government that coerces, that robs and plunders, but of the kind of government that saves the homes of the people, and protects them in the interests of the country, of that kind of government we have none in Ireland. Lord Hartington was the first to raise the shriek about anarchy. Now Lord Hartington, whatever he may be in other respects, is as a logician, as a man capable of arguing, he is about the most mean lord alive (laughter). I should like to read for you, if you will allow me, one sentence from his speech of the other day or so to show you his method of argument. He wishes to prove that there is anarchy in Ireland, and here is how he does it—'That such a condition of affairs as exists in Ireland leads to anarchy—in fact that it is absolutely anarchy—is a proposition that I think no one will dispute. That it is the simple duty of the Government to repress such a condition by every means in their power is an equally admitted proposition, and that it is the duty of every good citizen to assist the Government in that position I do not think any of us in this room will deny.' That certainly is a very curious mode of argument for an easy-going gentleman who does not want to overwork his mind in discovering what may pass for a reason for his political faith. It reminds me very much of a very famous song. My lord, it is a song, so far as I know, that consists entirely of a refrain, and that refrain is, 'For he is a jolly good fellow' (laughter) and the singer having made the assertion about the jollity of the good fellow, confirms it by adding at the end 'which nobody can deny.' That clinches the argument (renewed laughter), and leaves no further room for further dispute or doubt (laughter and applause). Mr. Goschen has swelled the cry of anarchy, and added a masterpiece of imagination when he compared John Dillon to a garrotter. I wish to goodness you could see the two men side by side, and you would confess that Mr. Goschen is as like a ghoul as John Dillon is unlike a garrotter (applause.) Though it may be bad enough to have the disposition of a garrotter, yet I think it is very many degrees worse to have, as Mr. Goschen has, a great deal of the nature of a vampire (applause). He ought to have been shy about talking about garrotting, for, although many men may have garrotted a man, there are very few men who may be or could be said to have garrotted a country (applause). Goschen garrotted Egypt (applause); and I am not surprised that a man who had the wretched peasantry of Egypt plundered and flogged, and ground into the very earth to pay the galling load of interest upon the unjust and miserable loans, I am not surprised that that man should be anxious and eager to make the miserable peasantry of Ireland pay an enormous and unjust rent which the land did not bring forth."

MR. SEXTON concluded his lecture as follows.— THE ONE THING NECESSARY. One of the most remarkable qualities of the great Napoleon was his magic power of going to sleep in the middle of a battle and waking up at the right moment (laughter)—that he always woke up at the moment to lead the final charge and register the victory (cheers). And without saying that Mr. Parnell ever falls asleep, for I have heard some doubt expressed on that point, I will only say when the critical moment comes that the destiny of our people is trembling in the balance, the voice of Mr. Parnell, believe me, will ring out, and when it rings out it will ring out, I believe in my soul, as the prelude to our freedom (prolonged applause). And what a material and moral blessing freedom will prove to this unfortunate land? If we want to understand what

freedom will mean to us, let us consider for a moment what subjugation means to us at the present time. War, pestilence, and famine are the three greatest scourges of a nation, but neither war, pestilence, nor famine, nor the combination of all three, has ever inflicted upon a people such a cruel and such horrible wrongs as foreign rule has inflicted upon this country (applause). Subjugation has not only destroyed our national life—it has weakened the energy and strength of individual character; it has misapprehended our public means; it has subjected to a course of shameful neglect our capacities and our resources; it has violated the first duty of all good Government—violated not now and then or casually—but always and by a system; it has violated that first duty by refusing the people due safety in their homes and due security for the support of their toilsome lives or the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour (cheers). What will freedom do for us? It will not only elevate our national life, it will not only supply the great stimulus to national existence in the character of every man, but it will place our resources at our disposal; it will enable us to spend our public means in accordance with the will of the people; it will enable us to give the children of the people an education suited to the characteristics of their race and the circumstances of their condition; it will kill the old hatred between class and class; it will produce a better spirit between man and man; it will open up new paths for industry and for profit, and it will give us that safety in the home and that security for the labourer which in the blessing of time, I trust in God, will make Ireland the land of a brave and a happy people (applause). Some enemies of our National cause declare that rather than give us Home Rule they would prefer separation. Separation or no separation, freedom at any rate we must have (great cheering); freedom either with union or with separation is essential to the salvation of our country. Freedom is indispensable to prevent the ruin of our race. Freedom we must have—freedom we must have, however we achieve it; and if it were possible, and I believe it is not, that those who are now opposing Home Rule could have their evil way, the day would come when they would bitterly rue their folly, for they would find themselves face to face with a movement in which the banded strength of the Irish race, sundered in their homes and united in their hearts, would be cast into a movement for separation (loud and prolonged cheering, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs).

*Modern Society* states the following difficult case:

**A PUZZLE.** In a weltering and sinful little Sussex town there is a man who so far perverts the custom of the place as to get drunk occasionally and then start upon praying, and usually in the middle of the main street. When he relapses into sobriety he is every bit as sinful as the worst of his neighbours, but with each renewal of the beer-soaking process, piety once again possesses his soul, of which it has a freehold as long as the spree lasts. He is a perfect puzzle to the local theologians, and they cannot determine whether it is best that he should keep in a perpetual state of intoxication for the good of his soul, or be a teetotaler and a blasphemer, with a big chance of coming to grief in the hereafter. They would probably agree to keep him on a chronic spree were it not that they would have to stand the racket, for he has not a penny of his own; and they possibly would keep him always sober if it were not for his rooted aversion to that virtuous state. He is a puzzle, however you look at him, and was obviously created for the benefit of Y.M.C.A. debating societies.

**A WRITER** who contributes to the *New York Journal of Commerce* an interesting paper on the Resurrection makes some pertinent and striking remarks as to the nature of certain arguments brought against

revelation. The following, for example, relating to the objections arising from philology is very important:—"The highest attainments in philology are insufficient to make any one a thorough critic of ancient literature, without almost if not quite equal attainment in knowledge of ancient art. Thus a philological argument on the date at which a passage in the book of Exodus was written, demonstrating its date to be a thousand years later than the time of Moses, while plausible and convincing to the philologist, is weak and worthless to the archaeologist, who finds in the passage descriptions of art processes and products of the period of Moses which are convincing to him that the author knew the subject by personal observation. The thirtieth chapter of Exodus may be cited as an illustration, a wonderful description of art work, down to the very manipulation of artisans making gold thread for interweaving in stuffs. Every minute particular in this chapter is verified by archaeology, which exhibits the worked products of the period; nor would it be possible for men of later ages to write such a description without falling into errors. Philology might convince itself that the literature was of the period of the Captivity or later, but if the philologist were an archaeologist he would recognize the demonstration that the former science goes on one leg only until united with the latter."

#### THE USE OF ARITHMETIC.

The writer refers also to the neglect of so ordinary a matter as arithmetic which learned men are in the habit of displaying in their grave calculations. He speaks particularly of the manner in which this neglect is shown in arguments for the great antiquity of Egyptian civilization rising from the large population that existed in the country alluded to at the time of the building of the pyramid of Ghiseh.—Accept the belief, he says, that "Egypt was colonized from the cradle of the human race in Asia, by a Colony coming across to the Nile valley, and estimate that little colony at any number from a hundred to a thousand colonists, then boy or girl can compute how many years it would take, by the ordinary modern rule of a generation to every thirty years, and four or six children to a generation, for the colony to crowd Egypt with a population more dense than it has ever known in the historic period. Such a calculation does not prove that Egypt was only a few hundred years in thus becoming populous, but it does annihilate all arguments for thousands of years, based on the existence of a large population."

**THE argument from arithmetic also applies to the possibility of the resurrection because of the immense quantity of matter that having existed in human bodies became dispersed by death.**

As to this matter, he says, "It is not a million millionth part of the solid substance of the earth on which it lived and into whose keeping it went. If gathered from all quarters of the globe to-day, out of tombs, and dust and growing trees and flowers, wheresoever it had been scattered, and spread in a layer on the surface of the State of New York, it would raise the ground but a trifle above its present level. . . . Average human bodies at three or four cubic feet of solid material, which is an enormous average. Suppose the population of the world to vanish and replace itself three times in a century, and to have been always as great as now. Then you can 'do the sum' in a few minutes, finding out the solid mass of all the human family who have lived, and you will find how small a mound they would make on the earth's surface. For every particle that was ever part of a human body there are thousands, millions, of particles that have never been annexed to immortal souls." "I am not now defending any doctrine concerning the resurrection," he adds, "but I am showing you how very easy it would be for nature to go on in its processes of life and death, and every atom of matter which had been once incorporated in a human body be forever preserved separate from all other human bodies, so that it might come to its kindred atoms again, uncontaminated by any other sins than those of the one soul whose purposes it once served. No one who believes in a God can see any impossibility in his commanding a law in the processes of nature for this preservation. And no one believes in the resurrection who does not believe in a God, to be seen and known in that resurrection. Now don't go to mistaking me and imagine that I insist on your believing in this resurrection of the identical material body. I have said and repeat that it is not impossible. Neither is it improbable. Nature has a host of laws which are the ways of her Master in bringing to pass all her wonders—laws unknown to us and beyond our possible ken. No human philosopher pretends to know anything about that subtle chemistry wherewith the tiny root selects from the earth or the water the particles essential to make now oak leaves, now violets, here the nourishing olive, the gorgeous orange, the luscious pomegranate, there the deadly stramonium, the digitalis, the veratrum. You may safely cast ridicule on the philosopher, howsoever great his reputation, who, admitting his ignorance of that soul-like work of the roots of plants, says it is impossible that they should make any distinction in their selections between atoms which have been man and atoms which have never been man."

**A SERIOUS CHARGE.** It is to be feared that the reputation of the colonies hardly stands very high in the estimation of certain folk in the Northern hemisphere. An English society journal, at least, gives us the following:—

"Mohammedanism promises to spread in the Antipodes, some of the Moslem customs—especially that of having four wives—being already very popular." What have our pious friends got to say to this? We should have thought, judging that is from the noise made by them that their sound had gone out into all lands, and that the very ends of the earth were fully acquainted with the nature of their godliness. Have they not, indeed, proved themselves men of worth and valour in the cause of the gospel. We have heard them in preachings often, in much psalm-singing, in testimony to the Word, and above all, in strong resistance to the "man of sin" in Rome." If there was one portion of old England that more than another her children who emigrated to these Southern climes seemed to have carried with them it was what Mr. Matthew Arnold calls the "ugly Puritan element," that is the spirit of religious Protestantism completely unalloyed. But now their report is blackened, and the reproach of apostasy is cast upon them. As to the more particular charge laid to their account, nevertheless, it would require a closer acquaintanceship with

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morning.

domestic habits generally than we possess to pass any judgment on the matter, but, unless this newer England of ours differs very much in its methods from its venerable prototype, the minds of men should be much more occupied in attempting to get rid of one wife than in a desire to add three to the number. We do not know, in fact, that even an adoption of Moslem customs could bring us to more shame in the eyes of a rightly judging world than has been incurred by England herself owing to recent events—and to a long course of such.

It would appear that the methods of piety are almost quite beyond finding out. A young girl has **A QUEER UNDERTAKING.** just died in Queensland, where she was sent for her health, whose occupation it had been for some time previous to her death, to work for the conversion of the whole police force of Victoria, by sending them monthly packages of "Gospel papers." History does not record what the motive was that turned the mind of this maiden in the first instance to the police force; nor why they alone of all the servants of the Government became the object of her solicitude. Possibly, however, no such grand idea had entered the head of any devoted Christian, since that year in which Miss Whateley, a daughter of the late Archbishop of Dublin, undertook the conversion of the whole garrison of Malta by means of a publication known as the *Gospel Trumpet*, and whose dissemination she promoted through the hands of a pious sergeant, stationed on the island. But that was a great many years ago, and the fruits that have since been apparent in the British army have not been of any important consideration. The chief fruit, perhaps, was the amusement caused when the event came out at a certain trial held in Dublin, in which the Archbishop and his family cut rather a droll figure.—It related to a quarrel between one Captain Stuart and his wife, who had been an inmate of Dr. Whateley's household.—It may, however, very well be questioned as to whether a police force of unexceptionable piety would be of as much service to the community in general as the force as it exists at present,—we will not say in a condition past praying for, but of no particular evangelical power.—Meantime, there is nothing at all to astonish us in the premature death of this extremely pious young person.—With all the sins of the force upon her mind and nothing to combat them but bundles of tracts, it is only a wonder that she survived even for a single day. But we fear her place in the annals of the Colony will be only that of affording another illustration of the freaks of which human nature, when unwisely directed, is capable.

## A STRANGE ADVENTURE.

(From the *Shamrock*.)

(Concluded.)

Then an idea occurred to my mind which brought with it a gleam of hope. I thought it possible that by applying my strength to the weight itself, I might be able to impart to it by slow degrees a swinging motion, like that of a pendulum; and this being continued, might at length bring the ponderous mass in contact with the door, and so burst it open. Raising myself from the floor of the cell, upon which I had again sunk down, I applied my strength to the weight, and by exerting all my energy in a succession of rhythmical impulses I gradually succeeded in imparting to it an almost imperceptible movement. Gradually this increased; and, but for an unforeseen circumstance, the scheme might have been successful. But I presently found that the weight did not hang exactly in the centre of the shaft. The consequence was that it struck the wall opposite the door before it reached the door itself. The extent of its swing being thus checked, my utmost efforts failed to bring it into contact with the door. The attempt had, therefore, to be abandoned, and hope again died within me.

Hope died within me. And now my sensations were those of extreme horror and dismay. I for the first time felt the certainty of my fate. A deadly sickness seized me. In a paroxysm of despair I flung myself again upon the floor of my prison, and lay there without motion.

I will not dwell upon the long hours that followed—those hours of more than mortal agony of mind. It happened that I had lately been reading an account of a traveller who had perished in a quicksand. The time of the accident was on a summer evening, when the sun was sinking, and the lonely shore was bathed in the rosy light. The spot where it occurred was well-known to me—and after reading the account I had endeavoured, in that unreasoning spirit which sometimes leads the mind to dwell on horrors, to realize in fancy the sensations of the victim, as if by inch and foot by foot, in full sight of the free ocean and glorious sun, the treacherous quicksand drew him downward—downward—to his doom.

What the sensations attending such a death must be I could then but feebly realise. I know them now.

I know them now. The sensations of those who have stood face to face with death for hours, watching with starting eyes his slow approach, are to me no mystery. But the mind of man has mercifully been so ordered that agony prolonged beyond a certain point ends in numbing the power of feeling. Thus it is that criminals condemned to execution often sleep soundly and eat with appetite: a fact which seems amazing to those who consider how comparatively slight a degree of mental distress has power to rob the night of rest and to turn the daintiest food to poison. They do not reflect that mental

agony in its extremity ceases to be felt. But thus it is—and thus it was with me.

I believe also that the air of the shaft must have acted upon me with some stupefying or bewildering influence, like that of the vapour which often gathers at the bottom of old wells. The agitation of my mind gradually gave place to a strange feeling of indifference. The peril under which I lay ceased to trouble me, and at last no longer occupied my thoughts.

I began instead to be curiously disturbed by another circumstance, very trivial in itself; by a sound which reached my senses from somewhere in the stillness; a sound low, muffled, throbbing, and mysterious, like the beating of my own blood. Had my mind been clear I could not long have failed to recognise it for what it was. The sound seemed in my ears; but this was merely owing to my position in the shaft. In reality, it was the ticking of the great clock, far above my head.

For hours I sat there listening mechanically, half-unconsciously, to this monotonous sound, broken at intervals by the notes of the deep-toned bell. At length, probably owing in great measure to the heavy effect of the air upon me, I must have passed into a sort of stupor, which lasted very long.

When I came to myself I was conscious of a very singular sensation. The pitchy darkness was upon me, and of course I could see nothing. But, in some unaccountable manner, of which I fear it is impossible for me to convey a notion, I was aware that during my trance the weight had descended a great way, and was now close above my body. I could feel, though nothing touched me, the huge and threatening mass brooding over me in the darkness. With a mighty effort—for, like a person in a nightmare, I seemed to have lost my power of motion—I raised my hand. My expectation was a correct one. My hand struck against the under surface of the weight, at an elevation of less than three inches from my face! At last—after an eternity of unutterable suspense—at last—it touched me.

It touched me. At first lightly; then with a perceptible pressure; then with a pressure which grew distressing. In vain I sought relief; in vain I strove to writhe my body into the narrow compass. Slowly, steadily, the mass descended, crushing me against the floor.

The last minutes of my life seemed come. I breathed a prayer to heaven and resigned myself to die. Still a space the weight descended; my brain swam; my breathing became difficult; I believe that for some brief seconds I bore upon my fainting form the whole burden of the ponderous mass. The blood rushed in torrents to my head, I felt that my senses were leaving me.

Very suddenly the pressure ceased. I was conscious of a welcome relief. I drew in a deep breath, freely. I moved my limbs, and found their liberty no dream. The weight was gone!

I raised my hand and it encountered space. I staggered, gasping, to my feet. The weight was already above my head, and rising rapidly upward in the darkness of the shaft. A sound of moving mechanism reached me from above. I thought I heard the murmur of voices; men were moving in the tower above me.

The purpose which had brought them there was evident; they were winding up the clock.

It was not until afterwards that I learned what really had occurred. The clock should have been wound up the day before; but the men whose duty it was to do the winding had overlooked their work, and the oversight was not discovered till late at night. Afraid that the clock would run down, and that they should be blamed, they had come to the cathedral earlier than usual to rectify the error. Had it not been for their neglect of duty the weight would not have descended nearly so far as it did toward the bottom of the shaft; while, had their visit been delayed but a little longer, they would assuredly have found the clock already stopped—stopped by a cause which now I shudder to think of. Then—at that moment of relief—I thought of nothing clearly. Giddy, bewildered, reeling with a wild sense of deliverance, the prolonged oppression of my soul found vent in a loud, long, and ringing cry.

I remember little more, and that confusedly. I have some dim memory of an interval of silence, broken by voices outside my prison; of the sudden opening of the door; of a blinding light; of a group of several forms without. I seem to remember also that there were cries of wonder as I staggered from my narrow lodging and fell fainting into the arms of my deliverers. But these things are to me as the shadows of a dream. The rushing darkness returned upon me, and for many hours I knew no more.

Such is the story of my strange adventure. I greatly doubt whether in all the chapter of accidents in history a stranger one can be found. I have already stated that its truth is known to several persons, and that the strict accuracy of my account can be verified by simple inquiry.

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According to the new issue of the General Annual Return of the army, we find the non-commissioned officers and men of militia classified under five heads—"Churchmen, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, other Protestants, and Roman Catholics." The aggregate strength of the force is 112,783, of whom 59,246 belong to the Established Church, while no fewer than 38,379 are entered as Catholics. Lumping together the Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and other Protestants, the fact is arrived at that the militia contains only 14,958 Dissenters against nearly three times that number of Catholics.

A widow named Rebecca Grosvenor, residing at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, has just attained her 102nd year, having been born in 1784. Her health is excellent, and her eyesight is so good that she can read and thread a needle without the use of glasses.

Professor Grisar, Professor of History in the University of Innsbruck, has been summoned to Rome by the Pope to consult the archives of the Vatican with a view to writing a confutation of "*the History of the city of Rome from the fifth to the sixteenth century*," wherein the author Gregorovius sets forth numerous groundless accusations against the Popes.

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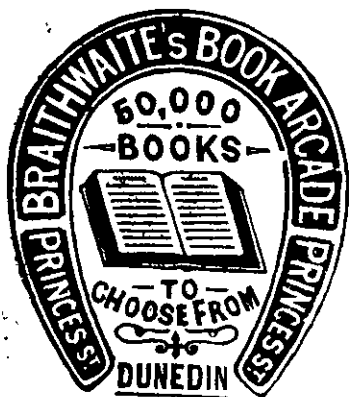
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## THE IRISH QUESTION.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT '98:

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

## PART III.

## MR. FOX AND LORD BEDFORD.

In the English House of Commons, Mr. Fox, and in the House of Lords, Lord Bedford, made similar attempts to save Ireland. Lord Bedford moved a motion for "the immediate stoppage of a system of coercion in Ireland, shocking to humanity, and disgraceful to the British name," and he asserted that he had "documentary evidence to prove that the cruelties had not been resorted to on the spur of the moment, but had been deliberately resolved upon long before for a certain purpose." But it was all of no use. Pitt was too strong for them, and the merry work of "smoothing the way for the Union" proceeded.

## LORD HOLLAND'S TESTIMONY.

Lord Holland, in his *Memoirs of the Whig Party*, adds the weight of his testimony to the foregoing. He says:—

"It is a fact incontrovertible that the people were driven to resistance by free quarters and the excesses of the soldiery, which were such as are not permitted in civilised warfare, even in an enemy's country. Trials, if they may be so called, were frequent under court-martial, such court martial being composed of three officers, two being generally under twenty-one years old, and the third an Orangeman who had sworn to exterminate the people over whom he was placed as judge—floggings, picketings, death, the pitchcap, were the usual sentences."

And, again, in another part of the same work, Lord Holland wrote:—

"The measures which led to the Rebellion, suggested by Lord Clare, and by the remorseless faction of Orangemen, who called themselves the Protestant ascendancy, roused the indignation of every man who had a sense of justice or the feelings of humanity. The outrages perpetrated with the sanction of the Government excited horror. *The Irish Catholics were goaded into premature hostility.* . . . The insurrection was the chief cause of the Union, by furnishing the English Government with both the means and the pretext for accomplishing a measure which in no other circumstances could have been attempted."

## LORD CORNWALLIS'S TESTIMONY.

More remarkable perhaps than any other, and certainly more incontrovertible, is the testimony of Lord Cornwallis, who went to Ireland as Viceroy in June, 1798, and whose correspondence discloses with hideous clearness the brutalities practised by the soldiery and the blood-thirstiness of the ascendancy faction, both in provoking and suppressing the rebellion.

Writing of the Duke of Portland, on the 28th of June, Lord Cornwallis said, with regard to the conduct of the troops:—

"The account you see of the numbers of enemy killed in battle are greatly exaggerated. I am sure that a very small proportion could be killed in battle; and I am very much afraid that any man in a brown coat, who is found within several miles of the field of action, is butchered without discrimination."

Writing to Major-General Ross, on 9th July, he said:

"There is no enemy in the field to oppose our troops. *We are engaged in a war of plunder and massacre.*"

And again, on 31st July:—

"Our war is reduced to a predatory system in the mountains of Wicklow."

In a letter to Major-General Ross, under date 24th July, he wrote:—

"The whole country is in such a state that I feel frightened and ashamed whenever I consider that I am looked upon as being at the head of it. Except in the instances of the six State trials that are going on here, there is no law, either in town or country, but martial-law; and you know enough of that to see all the horrors of it—in the best administration of it. Judge, then, how it must be conducted by Irishmen (*i.e.*, Orangemen), heated with passion and revenge, *but all this is trifling compared to the numberless murders that are hourly committed by our people without any process or examination whatever.* The yeomanry are in the style of loyalists in America, only much more numerous and powerful, and a thousand times more ferocious. They take the lead in rapine and murder the Irish militia, with few officers, and those chiefly of the worst kind, follow closely in the heels of the yeomanry in murder and every kind of atrocity; and the fencibles take a share, although much behind."

On the 15th April, 1799, after the Rebellion had been practically suppressed, he wrote as follows to Major-General Ross, with reference to an accusation of undue leniency made against him by the ascendancy faction:—

"You write as if you really believed that there was any foundation for all the lies and nonsensical clamour about my leniency. On my arrival, I put a stop to the burning of houses and murder of inhabitants by the yeomen, or by any other persons who delighted in that amusement, to flogging, for the purpose of extorting confession and free quarters, which comprehended universal rape and robbery throughout the whole country."

## THE TACTICS OF THE ASCENDANCY PARTY.

The evidence which Lord Cornwallis's correspondence supplies of the true character of the ascendancy faction is still more striking.

In a letter addressed to the Duke of Portland, on 8th July, 1798, he said:—

"The principal persons (*i.e.*, the *Orangemen*) are in general adverse to all acts of clemency, and although they do not express it, and perhaps are too much heated to see the ultimate effects which their violence must produce, would pursue measures that could only terminate in the extirpation of the greater number of inhabitants, and in the utter destruction of the country. The words *Papists* and *priests* are forever in their mouths; and by this unaccountable folly they would drive four-fifths of the community

into irreconcilable rebellion."

On the 27th July in the same year, he wrote to Major-General Ross as follows:—

"The conversation of the principal persons (*i.e.*, ascendancy caste) of the country all tends to encourage this system of blood, and the conversation even at my table, where you will suppose I do all I can to prevent it, always turns on hanging, shooting, burning, etc., etc.; and if a priest has been put to death, the greater joy is expressed by the whole company."

On the same date, writing to the Duke of Portland, he said:—

"The minds of people are now in such a state that nothing but blood will satisfy them, and although they will not admit the term, their conversation and conduct point to no other mode of concluding this unhappy business than that of extirpation."

In September, 1798, he wrote:—

"The principal personages (*i.e.*, Beresford, etc.) who have long been in the habit of directing the councils of the Lord-Lieutenants, are blinded by their passions and prejudices, talk of nothing but strong measures, and arrogate to themselves the exclusive knowledge of a country of which, from their mode of governing it, they have, in my opinion, proved themselves totally ignorant. . . . Religious animosities increase, and, I am sorry to say, are encouraged by the foolish violence of all the principal persons who have been in the habit of governing this island."

In the following year, 1779, when the rising had been to a great extent suppressed, and when his main object was to produce comparative quiet during the discussion of the Union, he still complains of the same ferocity and bloodthirstiness on the part of the Orangemen.

In June, 1799, he wrote to Major-General Ross:—

"The country is becoming every day more quiet; but the ferocity of the loyalists will not, for a long time, permit the restoration of perfect tranquility."

And on the 16th November he made the following remarkable statement:—

"The greatest difficulty which I experience is to control the violence of our loyal friends, who would, if I did not keep the strictest hand on them, convert the system of martial-law (which, God knows, is bad enough of itself), into a more violent and intolerable tyranny than that of Robespierre. The vilest informers are hunted out from the prisons, to attack, by the most barefaced perjury, the lives of all who are suspected of being, or of having been, disaffected, and, indeed, every Roman Catholic is in great danger. *I attempt to moderate that violence and cruelty, which has once driven, and which, if tolerated, must again drive this wretched country into rebellion.*"

We might multiply, *ad infinitum*, quotations of this character from the letters of Lord Cornwallis. The fact, however, is sufficiently proved by the foregoing, that, according to the testimony of the English Viceroy himself, the unfortunate people of Ireland were driven into rebellion by the excesses of the soldiery, and by the ferocity of the so-called loyalists of that day.

## MR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

On this point, the statements of Mr. Goldwin Smith, now a leading "Unionist," are particularly interesting. In his *Irish History and Irish Character*, he says:—

"The Protestant gentry and yeomanry, as one man, became Cromwellians again. They commenced a reign of terror, scarcely less savage than that of the Jacobins. The suspected conspirators were intimidated, and confessions, or pretended confessions, were extorted by looting upon the homes of the peasantry the licence and barbarity of an irregular soldiery, more cruel than a regular invader. Flogging, half-hanging, pitch-capping, picketing, went on over a large district, and the most barbarous scourings, without trial, were inflicted in the Riding-house, Dublin, in the very seat of Government and justice. This was styled 'exerting a vigour beyond the law,' and to become the object of such vigour it was enough, as under Robespierre, to be suspected of being a suspect. . . ."

"The peasantry, though undoubtedly in a disturbed state, might have been kept quiet by lenity; but they were gratuitously scourged and tortured into open rebellion. . . . These were the crimes, not of individual ruffians, but of a faction—a faction which must take its place in history beside that of Robespierre, Couthon, and Carriere. The murders by the Jacobins may have excited more indignation and pity because the victims were of high rank; but in the use of torture the Orangemen seem to have reached a pitch of fiendish cruelty which was scarcely attained by the Jacobins. . . . The dreadful civil war of 1798 was the crime, as a candid study of its history will prove—not of the Irish people, but of the Orange terrorists, who literally goaded the people into insurrection."

A striking confirmation of the statement that the people were driven into insurrection against their will by the organised brutalities of the military is afforded by the history of the rising in the County of Wexford. It was in this county that the Rebellion became most formidable. For three or four weeks the insurgent troops held undisputed possession of the greater part of the county; they numbered close upon 50,000 men, and they were not defeated until General Lake had collected in front of Vinegar Hill an army of 20,000 trained English soldiers, commanded by no less than 17 general officers. Yet we have it on the best authority that the conspiracy of the United Irishmen never got a firm footing in Wexford at all; and in the list of "places to be relied upon," prepared by Lord Edward Fitzgerald in February, 1798, the name of Wexford does not appear. The people of this county had long been distinguished for their thrift, industry, and peaceable habits. Notwithstanding the risings elsewhere in Ireland, Wexford was, up to the middle of April, 1798, in a state of profound peace. At that time, however, Lord Kingsborough, at the head of the North Cork militia, arrived in the county. The soldiers were billeted on the people, martial law was proclaimed, and in a month this county, where "the conspiracy" had never taken root, was the scene of a fierce war. The people were forced into the field in defence of their lives, their homes, the honour of their wives and daughters, and their religion.

(To be continued.)

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## MR. DILLON'S CASE.

(United Ireland, Dec. 18.)

It is the curse of all legal procedure in Ireland that the law is inevitably and invariably strained. It is directed and administered by partisans, who twist and knot it into meshes to catch and strangle political opponents. Catch them; that is the main thing, it does not really matter how so they are caught. Each party derides those quasi-criminal proceedings when it is out of office, and directs them when it is in. The Attorney-General and his colleagues, on their way down to the Queen's Bench, in company with Kings Edward III., Charles I., and James, to prosecute Mr. Dillon, had to run the gauntlet of Lord Salisbury's biting sarcasm and scathing denunciation. Not four years ago Lord Salisbury had ridiculed and denounced the Liberals for the same course of procedure on which his own law-officers, on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday last, were engaged. They were trying to catch noble game with the rusty old rat-trap which had been dug out and fitted up by predecessors in office. Not merely did they adopt a mean expedient, but they worked it meanly. Mr. Dillon was denied the liberty of defence to which the meanest criminal is entitled. The case of the most vital importance to the nation was conducted after the fashion of an unscrupulous attorney in the Petty Sessions Court. The morals of the law-officers of the Crown were the morals of the midnight poacher—bag your bird anyhow. It doesn't matter about the means, provided he is bagged. Mr. Holmes seemed almost to have a double identity in the progress of his opening statement. His figure seemed to swell and his voice deepen as he read to the breathless court the magnificent appeals of Mr. Dillon to his fellow-countrymen who looked to him for light and guidance—his earnest appeals to them to drop once and for all the ignoble weapons of midnight violence and secret crime, and trust for the future the protection of themselves, their wives and families to the nobler defence of mutual good faith and honest self-reliance. Some spark of manhood and patriotism hidden far down in the inner conscience of the Attorney-General seemed to be lighted as he poured out these splendid speeches of the pure-souled patriot with a declamation not altogether unworthy of the subject. But he relapsed at once into the small, narrow-minded, keen-witted Crown Prosecutor when he dropped from the region of exalted eloquence, into which for a moment he had soared on borrowed wings, down to the dull, prosy platitudes about the "majesty of the law, the criminality of agitation, and the sacred duty of cheerful submission to merciless oppression." We are so dead sick of those silly sophisms here in Ireland. There is no Irishman that has earned a place in the affectionate remembrance of his people to whom they have not been addressed in his day. Let the admirers of O'Connell, if there be any such who hold aloof from the present agitation, remember that by the same class O'Connell was attacked, maligned, prosecuted, and persecuted. He, too, had to submit to the virulent invective of the law-officers, and the solemn condemnation of the judges when, in his day, he attempted to raise his fellow-countrymen from their condition of hopeless, constantly-recurring misery in which they were plunged. Dan O'Connell has stood where John Dillon stood on substantially the same charge. The case against Mr. Dillon was narrowed down to the speeches he had himself delivered. By those speeches he may be well content to stand or fall. The Attorney-General proclaimed them powerful and dangerous. So they were—powerful in the cause of justice and freedom; dangerous, deadly dangerous, to fraud and to oppression. He declared that the speeches were seditious, that they incited to a criminal conspiracy; that everyone who followed the advice of Mr. Dillon was liable to an indictment. Why was no man indicted? Why was the only man sought to be made liable dragged by the dead hand of King Edward III. before a prejudiced tribunal which, as part of the Privy Council, directed the prosecution, and precluded the accused from giving evidence in his own defence? The Plan of Campaign the Attorney-General considers illegal. He had never hesitated in that opinion. Methinks the Attorney-General doth protest too much. His own written words on the subject have stared him in the face in every newspaper we might almost say in the Three Kingdoms. Let him attempt if he dare to explain or to deny them, "I do not see how the Executive can interfere." The first law officer of the Crown does not see how the Executive, of which he is a member, can interfere with a "criminal conspiracy." Is that the opinion that, upon better advice, Mr. Holmes is prepared to deliver? Mr. Dillon had been guilty of sedition—of treason-felony. Again, why was he not tried? He had set class against class. He had severed the bonds of mutual respect and affection, which had heretofore existed between the rackrenting landlord and evicted tenant. This charge, as Mr. Healy pointed out, was copied *verbatim* from the celebrated twentieth count in the indictment against Mr. Parnell—the count, which was dropped the moment evidence was admitted to disprove it, and which is now revived when evidence is excluded. Of the Solicitor-General's performance in the case it is unnecessary to speak. With forcible feebleness he reiterated the points of the Attorney-General. His voice and manner suggested his brother, but it was a hollow and delusive resemblance, and reminded one throughout of the single pungent sentence with which he damned his maiden speech: "The voice was indeed the voice of Edward, but the platitudes were the platitudes of John." We shrunk from any criticism of the speech of Mr. Dillon in which cogent reasoning and noble sentiment were equally conspicuous. He proved that the crime with which he was charged was the attempt to save an admittedly impoverished people from absolute starvation. He showed that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and General Buller were only less criminal than himself because they had failed in the work of mercy which he hoped to accomplish. The charge against Mr. Dillon is that he has encouraged the tenants in their refusal to fulfil their contracts. Lord Salisbury, with a brutal candour all his own, defined the nature of the tenant's contract.

"Their obligation," he says, "is this—they are bound either to pay their rent or surrender their land (loud cheers). It is not a simple obligation, it is an alternative obligation—they are bound to do one or the other, and to say that they cannot fulfil their obligation is obviously incorrect. If they cannot fulfil one side of the obligation, they can the other."

Sir James Caird has reported, and the *Times* endorses the report, that 538,000 tenants in Ireland can pay no rent at all. How many find it impossible to pay their full rent it would be impossible to estimate. Lord Salisbury's doctrine is that these 538,000, say two millions of people all told, should surrender the homes and means of livelihood which their own industry has created; should subject themselves, their wives and families, to utter ruin, misery, and death, in the cheerful fulfilment of a contract they never made, to which, at most, their poverty and not their will consented. The land should be suffered to pass out of cultivation; the community should be ruined rather than a few thousand aristocratic rack-renters, in London and elsewhere, should be asked to bate one jot of their legal rights. This is an aristocratic view of the situation with a vengeance. This is the view that the Liberals of England are invited to endorse. This is the view which Mr. Dillon, with all the sustained fervour of his nature, disclaims and denounces. Everyone knew the result of the application beforehand. The application was made in the Queen's Bench because the result could be there foretold with the same certainty as a spring-tide or a new moon. The Privy Councillors on the Bench were truly not going to make fools of the same Privy Councillors who in the Castle directed the prosecution. It was a pitiable spectacle to see Judge O'Brien attempt to pose as a Bhadramantus and prate about the "unflinching discharge of his duty." The rejected and renegade Home Ruler paraded himself as the self-sacrificing martyr to duty at a salary of £3,500 a year. If he have no sense of shame, a sense of humour ought to have been sufficient to deter him from the miserable display. The most startling thing in the whole startling proceeding was the terms in which the judges felt themselves constrained to speak of their victim. "As to the objects and motives of Mr. Dillon," Judge Johnston declared, "no one can entertain the smallest doubt, and it is because of his high position and the purity and earnestness of his intentions I consider it a case which should be dealt with in the highest court." He might have added that it was only in the highest court that evidence for the defence could be excluded. Even Judge O'Brien was compelled to bear unwilling testimony to "the fervour and missionary zeal and the unquestioned purity of motive which seemed to have animated the speaker." It was by his speeches alone those men knew Mr. Dillon. It was for his speeches they praised him. It was for his speeches they tried him, and in the same breath and for the same reason they pronounced him "a fervent and pure-minded missionary, whose motives were above suspicion," and a person of evil fame, to be ranked with night-walkers and petty pilferers, and compelled to give bail for his good behaviour. The roar of applause with which Mr. Dillon was greeted on his exit from court, his triumphal progress through the metropolis and the country is the best answer to the slanderous charge.

## INVERCARGILL CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A TEA meeting in connection with the above-named association, was held in the boys' school, Liddle street, on Thursday evening, 3rd inst., and came off very successfully. The Rev. Father McEnroe, S.J. presided, and the tables, which were very tastefully decorated with most beautiful flowers, and heavily laden with the choicest eatables of every description, wore a very enticing and charming appearance. After justice had been done to the good things provided, a very entertaining programme was gone through. As every performer played his or her part in an excellent and creditable style, it is needless for me to attach high-sounding words of praise to each item. The contributors were:—Convent school girls, opening chorus; Mrs. Gavin, song; Mrs. McGrath, song; Mr. D. Bradley, recitation; Mr. O'Connor, address; Mrs. McGrath and Miss Butler, duet; Mr. M. Gavin, song; Mr. J. Reid, recitation; Master E. Reid, recitation; Mr. J. McGrath, song; Mr. P. Reid, recitation; convent school children, closing chorus. Of these, Messrs. McGrath and Gavin had each to submit to an encore. Mesdames Wills and Dalton and Misses Hughes and Shepherd assisted at the tables, and to them, together with Mr. P. Reid, was mainly due the praiseworthy manner in which everything in connection with the entertainment was carried out. After the programme had been gone through, the Rev. Chairman expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many present, who, he was sure, had thoroughly enjoyed themselves. He thanked those who had taken part in making the meeting an enjoyable and successful one, and complimented them on the result they had achieved. After this the vast assemblage dispersed, having spent a very happy evening.

SCRIPTOR.

Invercargill, Feb. 5, 1887.

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The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, publishes the text of an allocation addressed to Mgr. Klein, the new Bishop of Limburg, on the occasion of his official reception at the Vatican. The Pope dwelt especially upon the necessity of showing a spirit of gentleness and moderation towards Protestants, recommending the new bishop to cultivate good relations with the royal authorities also, and expressing the hope of a speedy and final reconciliation between the Holy See and Prussia.

Mr. J. W. Dunne, J. P., Queen's County, is at once a landlord and a tenant, and the fact that his being a landlord does not blind him to the necessity which exists for a reduction of rents speaks for his good sense. Mr. Dunne told the Land Commissioners last week that he is a member of the committee of Lord Lansdowne's tenants who have adopted the "Plan of Campaign," and will not pay unless they get a reduction of 20 per cent. We like Mr. Dunne's pluck.—Dublin *Freeman*, Dec. 4.

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 Maxims and Councils of St. Vincent De Paul, 1s 3d; do. St. Francis De Sales, 1s 3d; do. St. Ignatius Loyola, 1s 3d.  
 Why Do You Believe? or a Divine Certainty of Faith, by a layman, 1s 3d.  
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A Large Stock of Irish National Song Books, 4d, 9d, and 1s 3d each.

Just issued by the O'Connell Press Popular Library, Wrapper, 3d; neat cloth, 6d; cloth, extra gilt, 1s d.  
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## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, Feb. 12, 1887.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society took place on Tuesday evening Feb. 8. The president, (Mr. R. P. Lonargan) in the chair, and about thirty members being present. After the passing of the minutes of the previous meeting and the transacting of some other routine business, a motion was brought forward and carried unanimously, that a concert be held on St. Patrick's night for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the band just formed in connection with the Society. A committee was appointed to make the usual arrangements.

At this stage of the proceedings the Rev. Father Bowers, Parish Priest of Geraldine, and former president, entered the room. He was suitably welcomed by the Chairman, who thanked him for the very kind interest which he showed in the welfare of the Society by attending the meetings whenever his business detained him in Christchurch on a meeting night.

A motion introduced by Mr. Cummings to the effect that the library be thrown open to ladies, free of charge, was negatived.

The president was authorised to pay for the repairing of the band instruments out of the funds in hand since the last concert.

The programme for the evening was a debate as to whether the franchise should be extended to women.

Mr. Milner in the course of a well-reasoned, carefully prepared speech, opened in the affirmative. One of his strongest points being, that according to political economists, taxation without representation was nothing short of tyranny. This was the position, he contended, of a great many women who were taxpayers, but had no voice in the affairs of the country.

Mr. Kennedy, on the negative side, considered the best politics for women was the care of her own household, and the acquisition of those accomplishments, which are far more suitable for feminine minds than the theories of politicians. He further contended that if the franchise were extended, not one out of every ten would take advantage of it.

After some further remarks from other members, the question was put to the meeting, when it was found that those supporting it were in a minority. The meeting was then closed with prayer in the usual manner.

## BAZAAR AT HOKITIKA.

THE final returns of the bazaar which was held during the Christmas week being now in, it is pleasant to chronicle that the undertaking proved more successful than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The net receipts have reached £545, and while this result reflects most creditably on the promoters and management, it affords another example of the proverbial generosity of the people of the West Coast. Although it was known that the Sisters of St. Columbkille's Convent were busied in preparation, and that the lady stall-holders were unremitting in their exertions for a considerable time previously, the visitors on the night of opening (Christmas eve) were unprepared to witness the magnificence of the exhibition. The hall was really dazzling, and the stalls, which teemed with wares of all descriptions, rivalled each other in brilliancy. The formal opening took place at 7.30 p.m. by his Worship the Mayor (H. Michel, Esq.), Messrs. Bonor, M.L.C., Bevan, M.H.B., McGoldrick, County Chairman, Rev. Father Regnault, S.M., and the members of the Bazaar Committee. The speeches, which were very appropriate, were necessarily short, for it could be observed that the ladies were bent on business. And the business did commence in real earnest—raffle-sheet, lucky-bags, wheels-of-fortune, and all manner of devices were brought into requisition in no time. The stalls with their mottoes were as follows:—

No. 1. "Advance Westland," presided over by Mesdames J. Clarke and Kortegast, assisted by Misses O'Brien, Sharkey, Cassidy, and Gallop.

No. 2. "Cead Mille Failthe," by Mesdames Gribben, Horgan, and Moller, assisted by the Misses Gribben, Miss Cleary, and Miss Moller.

No. 3. "Nil Desperandum," by Mesdames Rosetti and Lynch, and Miss Behan.

No. 4. "Hope on, Hope ever," by the Misses Mandl, and the Misses Ward.

The Flower Stall by Mrs. F. E. Clarke, and the Misses Byrne. The Refreshment Stall by Mesdames Duggan and Green; and the Gipsy tent, which proved a special feature, was attended to by Mrs. F. E. Clarke.

Besides the above-mentioned ladies there was a host of satellites armed with raffle-sheets, etc. At intervals, musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, were rendered with the known ability of the following ladies and gentlemen:—The Misses Gribben, violin and piano; Miss Byrne, piano; Dr. Collins and Mrs. Collins, violin and piano; Misses Behan and Fitzsimmons, vocal duet; Mrs. F. E. Clarke, vocalist; and Mr. Colman, vocalist.

Besides the Rev. Fathers Regnault, S.M., McManus, and Ahearne, who favoured the bazaar with their presence, was the Rev. Dr. Waters, S.M., of St. Patrick's College, who doubtless will bear a vivid remembrance of his first visit to Hokitika.

A squib, called "Lord Clarendon's Pound," published in *The Nation* of November 29, 1851, containing these lines, has been unearthed by a recent literary excavator:—

"Great Dan and De Grey are gone from us;

That the first is in heaven, let us hope;

And the other—do you think I may promise?—

One day will come round to the Pope."

Twenty years after, this nobleman *did* "come round to the Pope," not in person, but by his representative; for Lord de Grey is now Marquis of Ripon.—*Weekly Register*.

## Correspondence.

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

## THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your favour of November 3, with accompanying draft for £252 10s 7d, subscription of the Irishmen of Wanganui, Ngapara, Grey Valley, Addison's, and Lyell, to the funds of the Irish National League.

Kindly convey to our friends the best thanks of the organising committee for their generous subscription to the funds of the Irish National League.—I am etc.,

43 O'Connell Street Upper, Dublin Dec. 18, 1886.

T. HARRINGTON.

Hon. Sec.

## HOW AND WHY EDWARD GALLAGHER DIED.

(Special correspondence of the *Pilot*.)

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 27.

EDWARD GALLAGHER, of 104 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, is dead. Poverty killed him. He had been a slave to poverty all his life. He had vainly struggled to escape; he had labored and planned, and no doubt had often entertained rebellious thoughts, and in the end fell an easy victim to the beset that had so persistently pursued him through life. He was an exemplary workman. He had never taken part in strikes nor boycotts, nor any of the other criminal practices to which workmen nowadays are prone. During the last seventeen years of his life he served one employer continually. He must, therefore, have been steady and temperate. And during that time he was on duty every day from four o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock at night—conclusive proof that he was not lazy. Several years ago his wife died. Her husband's "long hours" made "long hours" for her, and, being the weaker, she succumbed first. After a time he married again, and his second wife, too, fell a victim to the long-hours system. After that he struggled on, with five children and a housekeeper, fifteen hours a day for seven years. He had four periods of rest during the whole time. The monotony was first broken by the death of his wife—the law of supply and demand still permits the workman time to bury his dead. Another rest came at the death of his second wife. And a few months ago he again rested from his labors. He was attacked by pneumonia, and for nine weeks he "rested" on a bed of sickness. On the tenth week, his money having been all spent, and his debts daily increasing, he returned to work. He had not fully recovered: the disease was still in his system, but starvation loomed up in the distance, and for a whole week he labored with a deadly disease racking his frame, with the hand of death actually upon him. When the week's task was done he lay down and died. He had been sober and industrious all his life; at the age of fifty he died penniless, and just in time to escape the poorhouse. His five children have been placed in an orphan asylum. The papers that told of his death published on the following day figures that had been prepared by Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, and which proved that the workingmen of to-day are much better off than they were in 1860. The workingmen of 1860 must have had a pretty hard time.

Gallagher received 10 dols. a week, which is considerably higher than the average. His family was large, but not an exceptionally large family by any means; and even in the matter of hours his was not an exceptional case. There are thousands of workmen in bakeries, breweries, in stables, on horse railroads, and in various other employments who are on duty fifteen or sixteen hours every day. In the matter of economy Gallagher was probably far behind Mr. Atkinson; yet it is very likely that he was as good an economist as is the average workman.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has recently proven that with 10 dols. a week a workman can easily support his family, and even save money. All that is required is a diet in which soup figures largely. And if a workman finds that his family is larger than that specified by Mr. Atkinson, he can give it soup three times a day, and nothing else.

The workman who earns less than ten dollars a week must be satisfied with less soup. Some medical authorities say that people in this age eat more than is necessary. There are workmen who seem to have a vague idea of the great discovery recently made by Mr. Atkinson. There are workmen in every community who never earned more than ten dollars a week, and yet have brought up large families and saved money, they did not exactly adopt the soup theory, but they managed in other ways to live very cheaply. Their children were put at work the instant they became strong enough to carry a dinner basket. I have seen some of these "economical" workmen. At the age of sixty they are broken down old men; their wives are mere wrecks; their children are seldom healthy, always ignorant, and frequently vicious. Every dollar saved by this class of workmen is a dollar stolen from the stomachs or the backs of their children. The solution of the labour problem would be a great blessing. But even to obtain that result it is not quite proper to destroy the health and morals of the common people.

PHINEAS.

Mr. E. O'Connor, of the Catholic book depot, Christchurch, advertises a considerable reduction in the already moderate prices of his books when ordered in quantities or supplied to the clergy, or religious schools, or societies. Catalogues may be had on application. —Mr. O'Connor also offers for selection a large and select stock of pious objects of all kinds, as well as of fancy goods, paints, and school stationery. The prices placed upon all the articles in question will be found most reasonable.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

The  
CONTINENTAL  
BOOT DEPOT.

Opposite Post Office, DUNEDIN.



Have just opened out One Hundred Trunks of  
LADIES' AND GENTS'  
BOOTS AND SHOES,

from the leading French, German, and Russian makers, and have written Home for another 500 before war is declared.

The Prices, &c., are too numerous to mention, so we therefore ask the Public to inspect our Stock, without being asked to buy.

All our Goods are marked in Plain Figures so therefore all our customers are treated alike.

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

Note Address:  
THE CONTINENTAL,  
Opposite Post Office.

## THE FESTIVE SEASON.

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.

**BODLEY'S** American Ærator 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  
—with Tea, Coffee, or Cocoa, 4d.

**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.

**W. PATRICK,**  
FAMILY BUTCHER.

Having disposed of my Shop in George Street, with the view of concentrating all my attention on the business in Princes Street, I desire to solicit a continuance of the patronage of the public, and I hope to merit it by supplying Meat of the very Best Quality at Lowest Current Rates.

February 1, 1887.

**KENSINGTON HOTEL,**  
KENSINGTON, DUNEDIN.

DENIS MOLONEY (late of the Ocean View Hotel, South Dunedin) has taken the above Hotel, and will be glad to meet his old friends at his new address.

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

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

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

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

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

## 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 revivics.

—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.

**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)

## SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS &amp; BARGAINS

AT THE  
GENUINE CHEAP SALE  
NOW ON AT

## THE GRANITE HOUSE.

Special for Saturday, February 12th, and following week:—

SAMPLE ENDS OF CARPETS.—Selling fast, and everyone astonished at the price: 6d, 1s, 1s 6d piece.

SAMPLES OF LONG LACE CURTAINS.—Magnificent patterns and qualities: 6d, 9d, 1s. Don't lose the opportunity.

JUTE CARPETING.—Original price, 10½d and 1s; we have marked these 6½d to clear. Wear guaranteed.

CLEARING LINES IN TOWELS.—Honey-comb Towels, 6 for 10½d; Turkish Towels, 9½, 11½, and 1s 5½ the pair. Two for the price of one.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Dealing at  
THE READY-MONEY DRAPERS,  
THE GRANITE HOUSE,  
36 and 38 George Street.

WANTED KNOWN,

## THAT ARTHUR SMITH has

Purchased the Business carried on lately by A. Dornwell, Princes Street South, which will be, as before, under his own supervision, where nothing but the Prime Meat will be kept and sold at the lowest possible prices.



UNION STEAM SHIP  
COMPANY OF NEW  
ZEALAND, LIMITED

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.

**FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI AND MANUKAU—ROTORUA, s.s.,** on Monday, February 21. Passengers, 4 p.m., from wharf.

**FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, AND AUCKLAND.—WAIARAPA, s.s.,** on Wednesday, 23rd February. Passengers, 4 p.m. from wharf.

**FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—WAIHORA, s.s.,** on Friday, Feb. 25. Passengers by 3.43 p.m. train.

**FOR SYDNEY, VIA OAMARU, LYTTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON.—HAUROIO, s.s.,** on February 26.

**FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND.—ARAWATA, s.s.,** about 6th March, 1887.

**FOR TONGA, SAMOA AND TAHITI—JANET NICOLL, s.s.,** leaves Auckland about 30th March. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

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, LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—MAHINAPUA, s.s.,** on Friday, 25th February, Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 4 p.m.

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

**FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA.—OHAI, s.s.,** about Tuesday, February 22. Cargo at wharf.

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

## JUSTIN MCCARTHY INTERVIEWED.

"WHAT do you think of Mr. Chamberlain's overture to the Liberals, in his speech at Birmingham on the 23rd ult?" was asked of Mr. McCarthy in Boston the other day.

"It was a very sudden change," replied Mr. McCarthy, rather dryly; "but no more sudden, you may remember, than his defection from Mr. Gladstone. It is not unexpected that Chamberlain would come round to the Liberal party again. Besides being a man of great talent and exceeding energy, he is an intensely ambitious man—ambitious, I believe, within proper and laudable bounds; and he knows that the political career he desires is possible for him only within the Liberal ranks. The Tory Ministry would not offer him office; it could not afford to do so, nor could he afford to accept it if offered. His following, like Hartington's, is very small. He once had considerable strength with the people of Birmingham, but his recent course has greatly weakened it. He is not a man of the people."

"What do you think will be the effect of Churchill's present action upon his future career?"

"That depends upon the reasons which led him to resign. If he resigned from whim, from mere caprice, it will injure him. If it turns out that he can show that there was some gross muddling in the accounts of the Admiralty, or that foreign alliances were projected of which he could not approve, or that he found his colleagues impracticable and unmanageable on the Irish question, and was unable to batter sense or justice into them—in either of these three contingencies—I think that his course will help his political career far more than it will injure it. I believe that he has a substantial reason for his resignation. I venture to say that he knows what he is doing, for he is a shrewd as well as an audacious man. If I were a betting man, now"—pursued Mr. McCarthy, warming up into great interest—"I would lay a wager that Lord Randolph has acted sagaciously, and will win by it more than he loses."

"He is reported as promising the Government a 'general support'?" was suggested.

"Oh, that is a mere form; it means nothing. It is done every time a member of a Cabinet resigns. He will not give the Government support, although he will probably oppose Mr. Gladstone."

"I think," said Mr. McCarthy in conclusion, "that the political situation induced by Churchill's resignation brings the Liberal party within sight of power. All things seem to work together for good to the Irish party. No Government can live that does not take them into account. They are the rock upon which successive Ministries go down. Coercion in Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's former ministry, at the ill-advised instance of the late Mr. Forster, was as fatal to his Government as it was, and will be again, to Lord Salisbury's. As to what will now be done by the Liberals and Nationalists, I presume the first thing after the re-assembling of Parliament will be a vigorous attack on the policy of the Government, and I do not give the Government a much longer lease of life."

## AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S WORK FOR IRELAND.

MRS. ALICE M. HART, whose description of the Irish Cottage Industries which she has revived and developed, has already been given in the *Pilot*, is the wife Dr. Ernest Hart, of the London *Linct*. She is an Englishwoman, of unusual mental breadth, sense of justice, and quick sympathy. She is a marvel of energy and business tact. She has grasped the Irish question in all its bearings. She understands and appreciates the Irish peasantry.

It is almost needless to add that she is a warm advocate of Home Rule for Ireland. "We English," she writes, "not only owe her justice, but a large generosity. If she can ever forgive us, and ever love us again, it depends on us holding out heartily the right hand of fellowship. . . . Perhaps efforts like that in which I am privileged to take part may, if cordially supported by the English, do something to heal the sorrows of a long-suffering people."

Dr. Hart has furnished the money for his wife's noble enterprise. Bishop Logue and his priests are actively co-operating with her in her labours for their people. She has opened depots in London, Dublin, etc., for the sale of the goods manufactured. Under her supervision, the work has attained great perfection and its money results are the mainstay of many a poor home. But thousands of workers are still entreating training and employment.

We trust our Boston readers will soon see for themselves these splendid Kells embroideries, Irish laces, damasks, poplin, hand-knit and hand-woven goods, etc., which are now delighting the people of New York, and which Mrs. Hart hopes to have exhibited here also. These exhibitions in the great cities of the United States, by increasing the demand for the goods, will enable Mrs. Hart to widen the scope of her benevolent work.

She has established her scheme on a sound self-supporting basis, and will make the business one of profit-sharing. She is eagerly anticipating the day when she shall go to Ireland on the pleasant mission of distributing the bonuses of profit among her Irish workers. It is for us Irish in America to hasten that day.—*Pilot*.

Mr. Michael Davitt arrived at Columbus, O., on the 12th Nov. from Louisville, and on that night lectured to an immense audience in the Metropolitan Opera House. He closed his address with the following observations:—"Mark my words, the next election will set Ireland free. Previous to the election, Lord Randolph Churchill intimated that the first move of the Tory Government would be the introduction of a measure to suppress the Irish organisation. There has been no such measure, and he has also weakened in other directions. Churchill claims that the Irish landlord is reducing rents. This is true, but he had to do it. Churchill proposed county boards as a relief, but I tell you the Irish people will not accept, nor will Ireland be satisfied with anything short of the restoration of an Irish Parliament."

## ULSTER JURIES.

(Dublin *Freeman*, December 24.)

THE Ulster Winter Assizes, which were held at Omagh, have concluded, and those of our readers who have followed the proceedings with any attention will appreciate to what extent we were justified in our protest against the venue. We held it to be a trick of the Executive managed, as it is at present, by Orange sympathisers, to send the party cases arising out of the Belfast riots to a county like Tyrone, where party feeling is so intensely bitter. Freaks and gross violations of justice were bound to arise, and they have arisen. Instances of Orange bigotry have been witnessed in the jury box at Omagh during the Assizes which are a scandal to Ulster, and which, had anything like it taken place in Cork or Kerry, or any southern county, would have brought down the shrieking indignation of every "loyalist" print here and in England. A fortnight ago Judge Lawson, in a case in which he could not get the jury to agree in face of the plainest evidence, appealed to them not to bring discredit on the jurors of the county Tyrone, and "to try to rise above party prejudice." The previous day, in a case of a similar character, he "expressed astonishment that any jurors in the county should fail to regard the obligation of their oath." How were the jurors animated in the case of the man Walker, charged with killing the soldier, Private Hughes, of the West Surrey Regiment, under circumstances which the public will readily recall? The facts of the charge were not disputed. The man was caught in the act, and the ingenuity of counsel could only suggest unintentional killing. Well, the jury could not be induced to agree, despite the specific direction of the Judge, and the prisoner was put upon his trial for the second time. Again they disagreed. We quote from the report—

The jury came into court at ten minutes to four o'clock, when the foreman announced there was no possibility of their agreeing.

His Lordship—They must have wilfully made up their minds to disagree. (To the jury)—Have you discussed the matter?

The Foreman—Yes.

His Lordship—Well?

Mr. Orr—I leave it in your lordship's hands.

Mr. Smith—I have nothing to say.

His Lordship (to the jury)—Do you understand what I told you?

The Foreman—Yes.

His Lordship—Are you prepared to follow it?

For man—Yes.

His Lordship—I told you if you believed the man fired the shot you should find him guilty, and you can't do anything else. Go back now.

They went back, but with no better result, and they had ultimately to be discharged. Before dismissing them, his Lordship said: "I have said all I can to you. It is highly discreditable to the jurors of this county that in a case like this they cannot agree. The juror who would violate his oath under circumstances such as surround this case is a man I look upon as second in guilt only to the man whose case he has been investigating." We protested with all our energy against the venue of the Ulster Winter Assizes, because we believed it to be a bit of delicate manipulation by an Executive packed with Orange sympathisers. We are now convinced of the truth of what we then surmised, and we call Mr. Justice Lawson as our witness.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."—"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch ivy poison, barber's itch.

Nothing (says the *Weekly Register*) ever struck more deeply in the Canadian heart than the hanging of Riel by their own party to gratify the unnatural blood-passion of Orangemen. As we noted at the time there were indignation meetings held in the province; and the Canadian colony of New England supported their brethren at their annual conventions. The clergy were not neutral, little as they cared for Riel, and they gave up the churches to immense congregations who attended the solemn Requiems sung for the dead patriot. All this was expected from the excitable Frenchman. It was hoped that when his passion was ended, his resolutions would be forgotten. But the other day an election was held in the Conservative province of Quebec. It was the test of the resolutions. The speechmaking had ended, and the real work had begun. The provincial government was Conservative. It had been given out that Sir John Macdonald's kind influence had much to do with the elevation of Cardinal Taschereau. All in vain. The Conservatives were defeated in their only strong-hold. The ghost of Riel now sits at the Cabinet councils in Ottawa, and vainly Sir John tries to explain how he did not shed French blood; season a Byrne dinner. In all probability the general elections will occur this year, and the Conservative party will take a back seat for many years; and certainly we shall not pity them.

Complaints have been heard in England (says the *St. James Gazette*), as to the unnecessary length to which lawsuits and criminal trials are occasionally extended; but matters appear to be far worse in Italy, where a case of the most simple character has just been allowed to last more than a month; thanks in a great measure to the jury insisting on having a tragedy in five acts and in verse read to them as part of the evidence. The trial was for defamation of character; the plaintiff being Signor Cavallotti, who is a dramatic author and a Republican deputy in the Italian Chamber. Signor Cavallotti, who models his styles himself the Italian Victor Hugo, brought an action against Signor Della Vecchia, a journalist who is a staunch supporter of the present Ministry, and who had accused him of plagiarising a Spanish drama; of having changed his opinions from Monarchical to Republican; and of having caused the secretary, who it appears, blew his brains out after robbing his employer. The case lasted a full month; the result being that defendant was sentenced to a fine of £40 and a month's imprisonment. Signor Cavallotti has no reason to complain of the trial; for not only has he punished his defamer, but has obtained a splendid advertisement for his plays.



T R Y

# KIRKPATRICK'S NEW SEASON'S JAM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

KIRKPATRICK'S New Season's Jam is made from Nelson-grown Fruit, and boiled within a few hours after the Fruit has been gathered. It thus retains most of the natural flavour of the Fresh Fruit.

KIRKPATRICK'S New Season's Jam is the most Delicious Preserve in the Market.

DO NOT BE PERSUADED to buy cheap and inferior brands of jam—the remains of Old Stock, which must be sold at any price—but ask for KIRKPATRICK'S NEW SEASON'S JAM, and see that you get it.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

KIRKPATRICK'S NEW SEASON'S JAM IS THE BEST.

CAUTION.—None is Genuine unless our name is stamped on each tin and has our registered Trade Mark, "LORD NELSON," on the label

S. KIRKPATRICK AND CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS, NELSON, N.Z.

## GRAND ART-UNION

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.

## 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.

WOOL!



WOOL!

## DONALD REID AND CO.

OTAGO WOOL SALES, 1886-87.

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

Have much pleasure in announcing that the  
OTAGO WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE  
is now ready for the reception of the ensuing clip, and  
being very spacious,

BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED,  
and built specially for the most effective display of the Wool, it offers  
unequaled advantages to growers. Ample space being available,  
there is now room for

THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES,  
which, in the case of Farmers' Clips, consist of the entire consignment.

The most careful attention is given to the Valuation of all Lots, whether large or small, and every endeavour is made to secure the highest possible market value for the consignments, an additional guarantee to vendors being that we act strictly as SELLING BROKERS ONLY, on commission.

Sales held every Alternate Week during the Season, and proceeds paid over within Six Days of Sale.

In the case of Wool offered for sale and not sold, the charge ONE SHILLING PER BALE ONLY.

Woolpacks, Sewing Twine, Sheep Shears, Boiled Oil, and Station Stores supplied, of best quality, at current rates.

DAIRY FARMERS.

## WANTED.—PARTNER

with from £500 to £1000, able to keep accounts and attend to financial matters in a large, well-established and profitable business.—Apply

FRANCIS FULTON,

Crawford Street.

## THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

Opposite Catholic Church, Barbadoes Street South,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Considerable reductions off Catalogue prices when taken in quantities, or ordered for the use of Clergy, Religious Schools or Societies.

### DIRECT IMPORTER OF CHRISTIAN BROS. SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pure Wax Candles, 3s 6d per lb.

Vegetable Wax Candles, 2s 6d per lb.

ROSBARY TICKETS, 3s per Hundred sheets.

Scapulars, Beads, Crosses, Statues, Medals, Pictures, large and small, very cheap.

Fancy Goods in all varieties—Albums, Purses, Bags, Birthday Cards, and Presents.

Towney's Moist Colours. Carmine, Chinese White, Emerald Green, Cobalt, Vermilion, Chrome and Gamboge. Sold 20 per cent. under English prices.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of School Stationery in the Colony.

E. O'CONNOR,



NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. J. D. Pope, our canvasser and collector, is now visiting the towns on the West Coast. We hope our subscribers will make it a point to settle their accounts with him when he calls.

Subscribers removing from one part of the Colony to another, and wishing their paper continued, should state their former address when writing to this office, as it will prevent confusion of names.

We have again a tender little word to speak to our subscribers. We are convinced that they are one and all of them as genuinely honest and generous people as any to be found in the whole wide world—and all they need is a gentle reminder now and then of the lapse of time, and the running up of accounts. There is nothing that does us so much good as to see their post office orders and cheques coming in with the mails, and we are sure they are anxious to please and benefit us. We trust then, that they will take the hint, and make no further delay about meeting our accounts. Prompt payments, and plenty of them, are what we most require.

DRAWING POSTPONED TILL 17TH MARCH, 1887.

By Permission of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

G R A N D A R T - U N I O N .

In Aid of  
 PORT CHALMERS PRESBYTERY FUND.  
 (Under the Patronage of Most Rev. DR. MORAN, Bishop of Dunedin.)

PRIZE LIST.

1. Oil Painting, "Port Chalmers," value £10 10s
2. Beautiful Tea and Coffee Set, value £8 8s
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D E A T H .

McMONAGLE.—At Milton, on 13th inst, Mary Teresa, beloved wife of W. McMonagle, Catholic teacher, fortified by the rites of Holy Church.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 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.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

ALL the Australian Colonies, with perhaps one exception, if indeed there is even one exception, are suffering from financial difficulties; and these difficulties date their origin from the day on which a system of free and godless education was introduced amongst them. Even mediocre politicians were able to foresee that such would be the result. Natural and economic laws cannot be opposed with impunity; and to provide free education for the children of well-to-do people is a contravention of economic principles, whilst the policy of the State in bringing up children in godlessness is contrary to the natural law, whose first precept imposes on all the obligation of recognising and serving the Creator and Lord of all. The present state of impecuniosity prevailing throughout the Australasian Colonies is not surprising. On the contrary, were it otherwise, we should be surprised indeed. Few of the colonies are suffering more acutely than New Zealand; and here, on account of the rapid increase of the school population, the pinch will be more severely felt than elsewhere. The average attendance at public schools in New Zealand last year was 110,644; in 1881 it was 87,811; five years previously, in 1876, it was 62,866—from which it appears that for some time to come an increase of from 25,000 to 30,000 school children may be looked for every five years. This means an increase in our expenditure of at least £24,000 a year; so that in 1891 the expenditure of this Colony on education will considerably exceed £600,000 a year. With a falling revenue and a continuance of dull times, which must be anticipated if we are to be guided in our judgment by the last eight years, thoughtful men must ask themselves: Where is the required money to come from? And, in addition to this, last year there were 14,948 children receiving education in private schools, and 7,567 receiving tuition at home. That is 22,515 children, or more than one-fifth of the children of the country of school age have no share whatever in the Government expenditure on education. The country is burthened heavily for education, and yet one-fifth of the children are beyond the reach of the system for which this heavy burden is imposed. This manifests neither economy nor statesmanship. Nor is this all. People were told when the public were first asked to take upon themselves the burden of public education, that the new system was principally

intended for the gutter children, who, unless such a system should be established, would be utterly neglected. Has the result corresponded to the hopes expressed, and the promises held forth? Have the gutter children profited—or indeed been permitted to profit—by this free education? Echo answers. Are they not rather the children of well-to-do parents, who could easily pay for the education of their children, who have almost exclusively enjoyed all the advantages, such as they are, of this much-vaunted system. When, then, we take into account the very large number of school children, 22,515, on whom the Government expends nothing, and the fact that the most neglected portion of the community remains still the most neglected, does it not appear pretty plain that our system of public education is a huge monopoly designed not for the community or such, but for a portion of it, and for the maintenance of a class daily becoming more firmly rooted in invested interests. To maintain this free and godless system of education for the benefit of people who are well able to pay, as they ought, for the education of their own children, the entire community is taxed, even those, who, in obedience to principle and the dictates of right reason, discharge, at great sacrifices, their duties towards their children; the public finances are thrown into confusion; increased taxation made inevitable, and all public works threatened with utter extinction. The folly of maintaining such a system is so manifest, that it can only be accounted for in a way which we need not name.

OUR readers no doubt, as usual, will expect us to furnish them with the populations of the chief cities of the Colony as given by the census. Auckland and its suburbs come first with a total of 46,263; Dunedin, with its suburbs takes the second place, the total being 46,175, and showing a deficiency of 88 as compared with Auckland. As, however, the exodus from Auckland during the year has been very considerable while nothing of the kind has taken place with respect to Dunedin we may conclude that as a matter of fact our own city continues to rank first in the matter of population. The returns for Wellington are 25,945; for Christchurch and suburbs 33,651; and for Invercargill and suburbs 8,939.

"OUIDA" contributes one of her unpleasant stories to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It deals with Catholic matters in the nightmare strain common to infidel or Protestant authors who meddle with them. Its chief point, however, and that on which the whole narrative hangs is the unflinching fidelity of a Catholic priest to the secrecy of the confessional. In spite of some errors as to the liberty allowed to a priest in speaking to his penitent outside the confessional, the testimony thus borne is very remarkable and goes to show the impression made on the non-Catholic mind by the unflinching fortitude referred to.

THE tithe war in Wales (says *Modern Society*) has brought to light the story of a plain-speaking farmer's wife, who, while in conversation with an exacting parson recently, made a practical proposition. Her family was large, and she was, like Lazarus' sister Martha, troubled about many things, so she urged the clergyman "to be fair and take the tenth child, as he used to take the tenth pig, and then things would not be so bad."

ONE of the most remarkable incidents of the Ulster Assizes (says the *Dublin Freeman*) was the appeal for mercy made by John Walker on behalf of William Kitchen. Walker had been a Catholic labourer in the employment of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, and Kitchen was one of a crowd of cowardly ruffians, in the same employment, who kicked and beat Walker and forced him to leave the premises, for no other offence than that of being a Catholic. Belfast was in a state of terrible excitement at the time, no doubt, and fanaticism held sway, but the assault was marked by the cruellest and most heartless savagery. Asked when in the witness box, if he had since returned to work on the island, Walker answered, "No nor never will;" but Walker, nevertheless, appealed to Judge Lawson to take a lenient view of Kitchen's case, because he had a respectable, quiet father. "Your observations do you credit," said his lordship, "but we have a duty to discharge." After this Kitchen pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The sentence was a sharp one, and should operate as a warning; but the eminently Christian spirit of Walker should have a still more salutary effect, and would too, if there were in the breasts of the untutored wretches who at intervals turn Belfast into a pandemonium a single drop of the milk of human kindness.

THE tithe bailiffs (says the *Dublin Freeman* of Dec 24.) are having a hot time of it in Wales. A body of them went down from London a few days ago to Whitford, and they have got much more than they had bargained for. As one correspondent puts it, "their experiences throughout have been of a very unique character." First the shopkeepers refused to supply them with food, and then the farmers whose property they seized agreed upon a kind of plan of

campaign by which the obnoxious visitors were permitted to enjoy neither food nor shelter. A severe snowstorm was turned to useful purposes, and the fleeing bailiffs were remorselessly snowballed. Two of their number who had taken shelter in a shed were screwed up in their quarters, and their condition inside appears to have rendered a three miles' tramp through slush and snow infinitely preferable. Two others passed their first night on a bare barn floor exposed to the bitterness of a terrible storm, and one of them said he would not pass such another night for £5—no mean or unmistakable avowal from a bailiff. Other principles of torture were duly put into operation against the agents of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and we have real pleasure in recording the fact that tithe collecting in Wales has become even more trying to the system than rackrenting in another country not far remote.

A SCOTCH correspondent who writes to the *London Daily News* from Banda Oriental speaks, among the rest, as follows:—"Singula, enough the Irish, of whom there are upwards of 30,000 in the country, are the most successful settlers. To them is due the great development of sheep-farming, which is making the country rival Australia and New Zealand in the production of wool. The Irish 'Estancieros' are estimated to possess about 50,000,000 sheep, besides great herds of cattle; and they are the chief landed proprietors in the province of Buenos Ayres, where the most flourishing English educational establishments are maintained by them, and they are noted for their hospitality to strangers. In short, they are admirable in all the relations of life; and Irish housemaids, who abound in the city, are remarkable for their uniform morality, honesty, and good temper. But this by the way, and in vindication of the Irish race, which partisan politicians during the late electoral campaign at home slandered in the most shameless manner."

A REPORT is now current to the effect that M. Paul Bert, who was the chief instrument in preventing a priest from gaining access to the death-bed of the unhappy Gambetta, was himself glad to obtain the ministrations of the Catholic Church, when he lay dying the other day in Tonquin. Such reports however, should only be received with reservations, as they not unfrequently arise only from the charitable desires of people whose wisdom does not equal their worth in other respects. The report, for instance, recently spread abroad concerning the conversion of Manlio Garibaldi proves to have had such an unfortunate origin, and has been made use of by the enemies of religion to do as much harm as possible.—It is, nevertheless, rather a striking truth that the death of M. Paul Bert, the arch-enemy of Catholic education—occurred on the very day on which the final Act for the exclusion of religious teaching from French schools was passed.

ANOTHER strong supporter of Garibaldi's has recommended that the Government of King Humbert, for its own sake, should seek a reconciliation with the Pope. The gentleman referred to is the Signor Achille Fazzari, who writes from Calabria to a deputy of the Italian Chamber, recommending a complete and loyal agreement with the Vatican. He recommends, moreover, that all needful concessions may be made. Because, says he, whatever is conceded will not be sufficient compared with the moral and material advantages to be gained by it.

PREPARATIONS for the celebration of the Pope's approaching jubilee continue to be made in all parts of the Catholic world. Spain especially takes a leading position in the matter, and a very large sum of money has already been collected there, while abundant gifts are being made ready for the exhibition to be held on the great occasion at the Vatican. In every country, however, even remote Patagonia, and central Africa, Catholics are bestirring themselves to prove their allegiance to the Holy Father, and give him a practical proof of their veneration and love.

THE vitality and growth of the Catholic faith in Switzerland has of late received an eloquent illustration in the erection of several fine churches in the Protestant cantons. The Catholic faith, indeed, may be said to be the only form of Christianity that truly survives in the country alluded to, for Old Catholicism, notwithstanding the hopes based upon it, was blighted there in its birth, and Protestantism as a religion is dying out.

THE *Athenæum* of November 27, in reviewing the ninth volume of Gaidner's "Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII.," says a striking word or two as to the character of the men who defamed the monasteries. "Seldom in the world's history (it says), has a tyrant found baser instruments for his basest designs than Henry found for carrying out the visitation of the English monasteries. That any monastery in England contained half a dozen such wretches as the more prominent of the visitors who came to despoil them is almost inconceivable. It is a sickening story. The reader of this volume as he turns over page after page is in danger of disbelieving everything that these men report, in his indignation at the audacious and manifest lying which characterizes their reports. The men were not one whit better than common informers, and they never thought it worth while to deal with any but common informers. Runaway monks of blasted character, rogues who were on the lookout for a share of the spoil, fellows who were

professional blacklegs, defaulters who had embezzled the convent's money and cooked their accounts, cowed ruffians who were actually confined in the prisons of the monasteries for their crimes—these and the like were the men to whom the visitors looked, and whose inventions they reported, or even exaggerated. Considering the tremendous pressure used, and the incomparably unscrupulous character of the emissaries engaged, Mr. Gairdner is more than justified in his remark that 'the wonder, indeed, is that the recorded cases are so few, and that in spite of all the inducement offered under the new regime to appeal to the king's vicegerent or the visitors, there are not more frequent instances . . . a fact which, duly considered, seems to imply that the rule in most houses was far more wholesome and more willingly submitted to than many have been hitherto disposed to believe.' But these were the wretches who began the good work that has since been continued by such worthy members of society, for example, as Miss Biddy O'Gorman, and Messrs. Chiniquy and Theodore Oswald Keatinge, and other abandoned and vile, or criminal people. And the call for the wares so furnished is almost of the same character to-day that it was in the time of King Henry VIII. Then it existed principally in the lust and greed of the King and his minions, and now we find it in the itching for filth that distinguishes a base minded mob. The Orangemen especially were well foreshadowed in their great predecessors, Cromwell, and London, their comrades, and their myrmidons.

By the death of Mr. James McMaster, editor of the *New York Freeman's Journal*, which occurred recently in the city in question. Catholic journalism has lost one of its most able and estimable members. Mr. McMaster was a convert from Presbyterianism to the Catholic Church, and almost from the first devoted his talents and learning, which were both very considerable, to her service in the Press. It will be hard to fill the place which he has left vacant.—R.L.P.

THE plaintiff in the case in which Mr. J. Liston, of the Douglas Hotel, Dunedin, was lately defendant, has been committed for trial on a charge of perjury committed during the hearing of the case on the 7th inst.

ONE of the two scholarships given by Bishop Redwood (says the *Hokitika Guardian*), has been taken by Master James Ward, of St. Mary's School, Hokitika, which is conducted by Mr. P. Duggan. The competition was open to all schools in the Wellington diocese, which includes Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Wellington, Canterbury, Westland, and Marlborough. Master Ward is a son of Mr. J. Ward, of Hokitika, to whom as well as to Mr. Duggan, the success of Master Ward is highly satisfactory.

A CURIOUS freak on the part of a miser, lately came out in one of the American law courts. The individual in question happened to die, apparently leaving a good deal less property than he was reputed to possess. Litigation, however, arose concerning what he did seem to leave, and in the course of the trial one of the witnesses mentioned that there was in his possession a bundle tied up in a handkerchief, which the deceased had given into his keeping some years ago, and which he had never opened, believing it to contain manuscript only, as the miser had also dabbled a little in literature. The bundle accordingly was brought into court, and being untied there was found to contain notes and securities amounting to the value of £70,000. Under the circumstances, the feelings of the witness would, of course, depend upon the nature of his honesty.

THE Union Steamship Company have issued a very neat guide to the Colony, which should prove welcome to tourists desirous of visiting the various interesting localities. It is named "New Zealand, the Wonderland of the World," and the illustrations it contains well bear out the claim contained in the title. Graphic descriptions of the places mentioned are also furnished.

ON the 26th of November the Catholics of Copenhagen celebrated the 200th anniversary of the death of their celebrated countryman, Neil Stensen, the founder of the science of geology. Stensen, who was an eminent man of science, and had been the intimate friend of the famous pantheist Spinoza, became a convert from Lutheranism to the Catholic Church, and after a life of great devotion, and especially of charity towards the poor, died while exercising the office of a bishop at Schwerin in 1686.

In the greater world of politics the week has not been distinguished by any startling or unexpected events. Mr. Parnell's amendment on the Address-in-reply demanding concessions rather than coercion for Ireland has been defeated by a majority of 109. The rumour of an impending war between France and Germany still continues, and Russia is still said to be meditating some hostile undertaking, but as to whether England is to share in her hostility, or even to monopolise it, nothing as yet gives any clear indication. The assembling of a Russian fleet in Japanese waters may, however, give us some suspicions as to what is really intended. A petition meantime, is being signed by the Russian people praying the Czar to assume the sovereignty of such Christian provinces as remain under the control of the Sultan, while at the same time, another conspiracy against His Majesty's life has been discovered. In

Afghanistan a general revolt against the Ameer is said to be threatened, and in Burmah matters once more give signs of protracted disturbance. Portugal, again, displays an astonishing spirit of "cheek" in demanding of the Sultan of Zanzibar the surrender of territory declared to be his by England and Germany combined. In Italy Ministerial troubles, probably caused by the defeat of the troops in Abyssinia, are causing excitement. In New South Wales Sir Henry Parkes, the newly appointed Premier, has been mobbed and, perhaps not without excuse, threatened with rough treatment. In the New Hebrides the French are said to be ill-treating the natives, they themselves at the same time suffering from fever. And on the whole a rather uneasy condition of things seems to be generally prevalent with a complete uncertainty as to the final issue.

The drawing of the art-union in aid of the Port Chalmers Presbytery fund has been unavoidably postponed until March 17th. The prize list in this undertaking contains a large number of valuable articles, and of itself should serve as a very effective attraction. But there is besides the object to be served, and which recommends itself strongly to the consideration of all Catholics. The necessity of providing for the discharge of the debt on the building is pressing, and it is earnestly hoped that all who can do so will make an effort to ensure the success of the undertaking adopted for the purpose.

THE entertainments given this week in Dunedin in aid of the fund for converting the old church building into a hall and class rooms for St. Joseph's school passed off with great success. The young ladies who took part in the various plays entered into the spirit of the characters undertaken by them with great intelligence and gave excellent representations. The *tableaux vivants* were also exceedingly good and displayed a most artistic taste in their arrangement, and the musical selections both vocal and instrumental were all that could be desired. Besides the advantages to be afforded by the building in question as increased and unrivalled accommodation for the pupils of St. Joseph's school, the means it thus furnishes of holding choice and pleasant entertainments are very valuable and such as the Catholic congregation may well congratulate themselves on possessing.

We are requested by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran to acknowledge the receipt of £3, towards the Dunedin Cathedral building fund, from Mr. J. O'Connell, of Papakaio.

THE stained glass for the rose window in the facade of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, the gift of Miss Murphy and Mr. P. Murphy, has arrived from the establishment of Messrs. Mayer at Munich, and is now being placed in the frames. It is of great beauty, and will form an additional ornament of a high order to the beautiful church.

Those requiring the services of a dentist should call on Messrs. MYERS 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 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.

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Mr. Arthur Smith has purchased Mr. A. Dornwell's business in Princess street, South, Dunedin, and will take care to provide his customers with meat of the best possible quality only, and at the lowest prices possible.

Mr. Denis Moloney, late of the Ocean View Hotel, South Dunedin, has taken the Kensington Hotel, which he will carry on in his accustomed excellent style.

A cheap sale is now being held at the Granite House, George street, Dunedin. Marvellous bargains in the way of drapery and everything connected with it are thus offered to the public, who, for their own sakes, should not be backward in taking advantage of the opportunity afforded to them.

The society of St. Petersburg is exercised by a scandalous affair, the unfortunate hero of which is Count Alexander Apraxine, member of one of the first and most notable families of the Empire. A youth of seventeen, he was sentenced to five years' banishment for theft, but he obtained a pardon from the Emperor. He had afterwards a disgraceful affair in Austria, and was obliged to leave that country. Now, for having forged some cheques, he has been sentenced to Siberia for 12 years. But the day after the verdict, at the earnest entreaty of his relatives, who belong to the very highest circles, and hold offices about the Court, the Emperor has again partially remitted the sentence, and there is no doubt whatever but that the Count Apraxine will never be sent to Siberia. It will be easily understood that this repeated clemency of the Czar in favour of so perverted a scion of nobility is looked upon by the Opposition with un concealed discontent. So implacable towards political offenders, the Czar is over-merciful to one who deserves neither pity nor forgiveness. It would be wiser and truer policy towards the aristocracy in these democratic days to remove, instead of preserving, its worthless and rotten branches.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 14, 1887.

AMONG the wary there is a certain amount of jubilation inspired by the speech which Mr. Brodie Hoare, the Chairman of the Midland Railway Company, made at Greymouth the other day, when Mr. Richardson turned the first sod of the first section of the Company's railway. Mr. Hoare impressed upon the public the necessity of refraining from borrowing on the London market, in order that the Midland Company's finances may not be interfered with. More New Zealand loans, no Midland Railway—that was what he very nearly said. His meaning was that the only public works policy possible to us in the future, is the policy of the Midland Railway Company. The wary and the judicious of this district now see their way very clear to join in the cry for economy and retrenchment of borrowing. In other respects, Mr. Hoare, I am told by one who was present, spoke very highly of the resources of this colony. As he is a man who is usually taciturn, his speech in this connection is generally regarded as golden.

The accounts of the harvest which come into town all tell of good yields, good weather for reaping and gathering, and a rapid ending. The grain merchants publish telegrams from London, which curiously enough speak of stagnation and falling prices, and all the time there are unemployed. What these poor people will do in winter, it is hard to say. Various newspapers speak of a coming boom in trade, but the state of our commercial pool is still unruffled by any breeze. Employers on the one hand write to the papers complaining of loafers who won't work, and on the other, there are scores of honest men in the town who seek work and can't get it.

Messrs. Hazell and Hodgkins who are travelling through the colonies partly in the interest of the Emigration Bureau established last year in London, very shrewdly hit upon one course of the concentration of unemployed men in the cities. They boldly told an interviewer that agricultural employers lodge their people badly, that they discourage married labour, and give no facilities for settlement of labour around their homesteads. This judgment is completely applicable only to the large owners, but it hits all round, and very hard.

The Rifle Association is not pleased with the prospects of its coming meeting, for the citizens do not seem inclined to subscribe quite on the handsome scale adopted in former years by other cities. This backwardness (I trust it is but temporary) is excused on the ground that the place of meeting is so far from the city. Another cause of heartburning is the decision of the Association to refuse the applications of rifle clubs to compete as clubs, the Association considers itself debarred from acceding because the grant of public money is especially for the encouragement of volunteering, the clubs are of opinion that the refusal is based on the fear lest the club-men may carry off most of the prizes. "Besides," they ask "if you won't let us compete as clubs why do you ask us as clubs for a subscription, the amount of which you are kind enough to state?" All this is very disheartening, a national object of such vital importance as the promotion of good marksmanship ought not to give rise to bickerings.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd are progressing. They have twelve penitents at their establishment in Manchester street, work is coming forward for their excellent laundry, and their building at Mount Magdala progresses apace.

A large number of the priests of the diocese are having their annual retreat at the presbytery, and the Very Rev Dr. Redwood, the Bishop of the diocese is at present on a visit among us.

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

Two little items of news from Germany serve to illustrate the illogical position of the so-called "Old Catholics," for logic must carry them either back to the Catholic Church or forward into heresy. On the one hand, the "Old Catholic" parish priest Schonenberger died at Basel, and before his death he had the great consolation of abjuring his errors and being received back, full of penitence, into the bosom of the Holy Church. On the other side, the "Old Catholic" minister of Königsberg, Grunert by name, has gone over altogether to Protestantism.

In an essay published by the late Mr. A. Hayward, Q.C., on "Whist," the author mentions as a characteristic of English people as whist players, their rooted objection to lead trumps. "There are," he says, "hundreds of English families wandering ruined over the Continent because of their reluctance to lead trumps."

The conference between his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin and the committee of the Irish Industrial League, on the subject of Irish industries, was eminently practical and sensible. At the very outset his Grace grappled with the question of price. "It is not a question of creating a feeling in favour of Irish manufacture," said his Grace; "that feeling exists in the country already. There is a substantial difference between the price of imported goods and goods of Irish make, and what you should turn your attention to is the practical question—how to get that difference out of the way." This was getting at the very kernel of the nut. The conversation that followed, touching the means by which equality in prices might be reached, was of a highly interesting character, and we are disposed to say that the deputation had not the best of the argument. His Grace was sharp and pungent from beginning to end, and put the deputation on their mettle. His Grace did not make the mistake of flattering the men. He pointed out truths to them, and we are satisfied that the result of the course he took will be satisfactory to the best interests of the country. Competition, the venerable maxim teaches us, is the life of trade; and if we are to go ahead with Irish industries we really must be prepared to compete. Of course, moral influence can do much, but a real, downright, straight competitive victory accomplishes very much more.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports for the week ended February 16, as follows:—

Store Cattle.—The price of fat stock continuing so low, and the season so far advanced when no further improvement can be looked for in respect to feed, graziers are rather discouraged, and confine their purchases to small choice lots when the opportunity offers. No doubt further on an improved demand will be experienced for well-bred cattle for turnip feeding.

Store Sheep.—Beyond a few sales reported last week the market is comparatively quiet, the small inquiry made leading to no business of any consequence. Crossbreds have the most attention, but even the very low prices asked for these buyers decline to give. Merinos, excepting aged sheep fit only for boiling down, are hardly asked for.

Sheepskins.—We offered a full catalogue at our usual weekly sale on Monday, which met with spirited competition from a good attendance of buyers, prices realised for green pelts and lambskins being slightly higher, while dry skins had less attention. Dry crossbreds low to medium, brought 9d to 2s 9d; do merinos, 7d to 2s 6d; good to best crossbreds, 3s to 4s 9d; do do merinos, 2s 9d to 4s 6d; dry pelts, 1d to 5d; butchers' green crossbreds, 1s 4d to 1s 7d; lambskins, 1s 10d, 2s, 2s 4d.

Rabbitskins.—We catalogued a few lots on Monday, but the selection was poor, and prices low. At this season of the year, owing to the short supply, the business done is generally of little importance, and in the absence of well-furred skins quotations are more apt to mislead than otherwise.

Hides.—There is little material change to report, and values remain as quoted last week, which are as follows: For slipper and bulls, 1½d to 2d; light, 2½d to 2¾d; medium, 2¾d to 3½; heavy and in good condition, 3½d to 4d per lb.

Grain.—Wheat: We have no sales of new grain to report. Small parcels are, however, arriving in excellent condition, but the demand, except for small parcels of choice quality, is weak, and sales during the week have been of no importance. The tendency of the market if downwards, and in consequence millers are not free buyers at the quotations of last week, except when actually short of particular sorts. We quote prime milling 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 4d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Oats: A moderate demand exists for stout bright oats fit for shipment, but the market being quite low of this description there is hardly any business passing. There is still a considerable quantity of inferior quality in store, and although small lots are being disposed of on occasions to make a clearance it would be at prices rather unsatisfactory to owners. We quote best bright milling 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d; best bright feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; musty and discoloured, 1s to 1s 5d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Barley: The demand for malting is very slight; and as there is none of the new crop yet to hand nor any of the old fit for this purpose, transactions are unimportant and quotations nominal.—Rye-grass-seed: Although a few parcels of the new have come to hand, owing to harvest operations, deliveries are still small. The demand, however, is limited, and prices not yet fixed, but are expected to rule low.—Cocksfoot-seed: We have samples of the new crop to hand, bright, and weighing heavy, but have no sales to report.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, report.—Wholesale prices, bags, included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 10d. 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 10s; straw chaff, dull of sale, nominal. Straw, £2 5s; hay, orten (old), £5; ryegrass (new), £3 to £3 10s. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4. Potatoes; kidneys £2 10s to £3; Derwents, £2 15s. Butter: fresh, 6d to 9d; salt, nominal, 6d. Cheese, 4d to 5d. Eggs, 1s 2½. Flour: sacks, £10 10s; 50lbs., £11. Oatmeal, £9 10s. Roll bacon, 6d; sides, 6½d; hams, 9d.

## GRAIN REPORT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Grain and Produce Brokers, Stafford street, reports for the week ending February 16 as follows:—Wheat: Since last reporting, the market has in no way improved, as there have been large parcels of new offering from the North, and millers will not offer unless for small quantities, and then at a shade under late quotations. We look for very little business being done until the market steadies down to a price. Our quotations are nominal, prime up to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 8d to 3s 11d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 3s 4d to 3s 7d.—Oats: A very decided improvement has taken place in the market during the past week, the Sydney market having got bare of good feed sorts, and anything of this quality was picked up at an advance on late quotations. It is only a spurt, however, from there, still, it is a good indication of the state of their market. Further advices from New South Wales corroborate the news of the destruction of the maize crop, as also some of the wheat. We quote prime milling up to 1s 10d (though a parcel of very bright milling quality changed hands at 2s 2d); good feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior and medium, 1s 2d to 1s 7½d.—Barley: We have still inquiries for malting samples; these are, however, scarce, and what reaches the market soon will command a very favourable price, say up to 3s, bags extra, for prime quality. From all we can gather, this cereal is likely to be a remunerative one this season, as there is not a large acreage of it under cultivation; growers, however, would do well to get it on the market soon, so as to keep out supplies coming in from North.—Grass Seed: The demand mentioned last week continues, but orders for it are scarce, though we sold a few days ago a large quantity at a highly remunerative figure to growers. The bulk of it is going on consignment from the North to the other side, consequently cutting out all orders.—Potatoes: If anything, they are in better demand, at up to 4s for prime Derwents.

# Irish News.

**ANTRIM.**—At Ballymena Sessions on November 26 a youth named Andrew Ross was fined 10s with the alternative of a week's imprisonment for calling "Eyes right" after a policeman on duty.

At a meeting of the Belfast Corporation on November 30 Alderman James H. Haslett, last Member of the West Division of the borough, was nominated as Mayor for the year 1887. The nomination was unanimously accepted.

On December 3 great excitement was caused in Belfast by two policemen seizing a coffin, which contained the body of a man named James Chambers, on the arrival of the Fleetwood steamer. Deceased, who was a native of County Down, went to London about a week before for the purpose of obtaining his B.L. degree. He took suddenly ill in the English metropolis, and, having neither relative nor friend near him, decided to enter an hospital, where he died a short time after admission. The friends of the deceased, on being communicated with, requested the body to be sent to Belfast for the purpose of interment, but the authorities suspecting foul play, ordered the body to be kept in the Fleetwood Shed, Donegal Quay, for a *post-mortem* examination.

The Northern Winter Assizes are over (says *United Ireland* of December 24), Judge Lawson ceases from his duties, and our pens are free to criticise the doings of the law in its awful majesty at Omagh. Nearly all the cases disposed of there were those arising out of the late riots in Belfast. Never in the whole annals of the jury-box was there such a sight beheld as was beheld in Omagh while these proceedings lasted. In two cases men indicted for murder were allowed to go unpunished, although there was such evidence of their guilt forthcoming as left no more doubt of it than of the existence of the courthouse. Two men named Walker, father and son, were indicted, one for the murder of Head-Constable Gardiner, the other for the slaying of Private Hughes. The murderers were taken red-handed, several witnesses saw them perpetrate the crimes, yet an Orange jury in each case disagreed! Such a monstrous outrage upon justice was too much for even Judge Lawson. He told the jury in the second case that their conduct was highly discreditable to the county and that they were almost as guilty as the actual murderers. These two episodes at Omagh now leave it beyond the shadow of a doubt that under no circumstances will a jury of Orangemen find a brother Orangeman guilty of a capital crime, and that in an Orange county an Orangeman may therefore commit murder with impunity.

**ARMAGH.**—A National demonstration was held at Cullybana on November 25; Rev. J. Quinn, C.C., Crossmaglen, occupied the chair and a series of resolutions were adopted, and speeches delivered by Mr. Blain, M.P.; Mr. Nagle, solicitor, Castleblaney; Joseph Maxwell, C.T.G., Dundalk; J. L. Neary, Whiterath, and others.

**CARLOW.**—The anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs was kept solemnly at Borris. St. Patrick's Brass Band marched through the town playing "The Dead March in Saul," and was followed by a vast concourse of people from town and country. A tasteful banner bearing the names of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien on a black ground, and surrounded with *immortelles*, was carried at the head of the procession.

**CAVAN.**—The following have been nominated by the Judges of Assize to act as High Sheriffs for this County during the ensuing year: Fane Vernon, Erne Hill, Belturbet; William Adams, Drumelton House, Cootehill; Col. Henry T. Clements, Ashfield Lodge, Cootehill.

Mr. Hutton met his tenants by appointment at Virginia, on December 3, and gave an abate mentranging from 20 to 40 per cent. on one year's rent and all arrears. On December 3 George Annesley and Eglantine Humphreys, J.P., attended at Ballyconnell to receive the rents from the tenants. The majority agreed not to pay except they got a reduction, but no reduction was given except to those tenants who held old leases. For the greater part of the day he received no rents, and at 5 o'clock in the evening he informed those who had not paid to meet him next day at Belturbet. The tenants were displeased at this course, as some of them lived a long distance from Belturbet, and few attended.

**CLARE.**—One of the greatest demonstrations made in any part of Ireland was carried out in Ennis on November 28, in connection with the inauguration and unveiling of the statue of Erin in the vicinity of the Victoria road to the memory of the Manchester Martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. Contingents from all parts of the Counties of Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, and Galway, with the congregated trades from Limerick, with bands and muffled banners, were in attendance to take part in the display, which was of a most imposing character, the members of the Ennis Board of Guardians, with Edward Bennett, chairman, carrying the mournful colour descriptive of the occasion. In extent the procession was a mile and a half, preceded by a hearse draped in crape and drawn by four horses. On arriving at the statue, where a platform was erected by the local committee, Edward Bennett, Chairman of the Ennis Board of Guardians, was called to the chair and addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. Mr. Bracken, P. N. Fitzgerald, and John Torley, of Glasgow, also spoke. The Government reporter was refused a place on the platform, and when the unveiling of the statue was being carried out he refused to take off his hat amidst groans. Nearly twenty bands played the "Dead March," while almost everyone who took part in the procession wore crape. A great number of black flags were borne in the procession, and at various points draped arches spanned the streets, bearing such mottoes as "Remember the Manchester Martyrs," "67," "Great Men Die, But Their Memories Still Live," etc. The monument is about thirty-five feet in height, and rests on a base, with five steps. This is surmounted by a cornice, on which stands a column, on which is placed a cap, which supports a figure of Erin, holding a cross aloft, with a harp on one side and a wolf-dog on the other. On the front of the base is the inscription:—"Sacred to the

memory of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who suffered death in Manchester through love of their country on November 23rd, '67, their last prayer being "God save Ireland." The meeting was made up of contingents from the following places:—Limerick City, Kiltush, Miltown Malbay, Ennistymon, Kilkennora, Ballyvaughan, Lisdoonvara, Corofin, Buan, Crusheen, Tulla, Quin and Clooney, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clarecastle, Ballylea, Kilmalee, Inch, Ballinacally, Inagh, Kiltamona, Dysert, Six-Mile-Bridge, Cratloe, Tubber (County Galway), Gort, Oranmore, Tuam, Loughrea, Feakie, etc.

**CORK.**—The new Bishop of Cork, Dr. O'Callaghan, was formally installed at the monthly meeting of the Diocesan Chapter at the Cathedral on December 3. Dr. O'Callaghan has appointed Monsignor Sheehan his Vicar-General.

At a meeting of the committee of the Cork National League on November 24, it was resolved to expel Robert Walsh, T.C., one of the Secretaries, in consequence of his persisting in a course of conduct which the committee consider inimical to the National interests.

There is a pack of harriers in the neighborhood of Muskerry belonging to the farmers and others, which hunt on the poor man's holiday. These having trespassed on Capt. Rye's property some of them were shot by him. Great indignation was felt and one of the consequences is that the hunting of the 21st Hussars' hounds has been stopped.

At a crowded meeting of the Catholic jurors of Cork, held on December 1, the Mayor-elect presiding, a resolution was adopted strongly protesting against the manner in which Catholic jurors had been ordered by the Crown officials to "stand by," and calling on the several jurors to make open protest in court against such procedure.

A great League demonstration took place on November 28, at Killeagh, under the presidency of Rev. Father Murray, P.P. Five Members of Parliament attended and delivered speeches. The latest action of the Government towards the National League was strongly condemned, and the tenants were advised to adopt the "Plan of Campaign" in all cases where the landlords refused a reasonable settlement.

At a meeting of the Clonakilty Board of Guardians on November 26 a body of distressed labourers waited on the Board and represented their condition as one of urgent need. They stated that they were badly in want of work, and even of food to sustain life. The Guardians, for the second time, passed a resolution calling the attention of the Government to the need of relief works in the district.

On November 26, at daybreak, James Boland, Sheriff's officer, accompanied by ten police, proceeded from Mallow to Lyre to execute a decree against Daniel Murphy. He seized four cows, one horse, a car, and tackling. Boland had two other decrees for rent, but found nothing on the farms on which he was to execute the decree, and had to return home without effecting any other seizure.

On November 26, four of the Sheriff's officers, accompanied by a force of constabulary from the surrounding police stations, arrived in Whitegate and proceeded from there to the townland of Guileen and to the farm of James Doyle to make a seizure for rent due to the landlord, Mr. Chute, but not a beast was to be found on the farm. The party, finding themselves disappointed, made a short cut through the fields to the townland of Ballinatrany and to the farm of James Wall, which was also vacated.

A well-attended and successful auction was held by Mr. Doyle, at Inchiquin, near Youghal, on the Ponsonby estate, on December 3. Mr. Doyle sold off everything in his place, his fattened bullocks realizing high prices. The bidding throughout was spirited, and the proceeds exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The other tenants, as well as Mr. Doyle, who were served with writs by Mr. Ponsonby, have disposed of their cattle and produce, and are now ready for the Sheriff.

After Martin Forrest and his family of eleven helpless children were driven from their home, prosecutions were instituted against Julia Forrest, aged 17, for three acts of trespass, having been found occupying part of the old dwelling. A fine of 10s was recorded in each case, with 7s 6d costs. Miss Forrest declined to pay the amount, and protested against the injustice that was sought to be inflicted. Though the fines were imposed in September the warrants were not executed. It was thought the matter would have been allowed to rest, but on November 29, a sergeant proceeded to Blarney, where Miss Forrest was staying with her grandmother, and demanded the fines. The brave young girl declined to pay the money, saying she would suffer imprisonment first, and she was then taken into custody and lodged the same evening in the city gaol. A week's imprisonment is the alternative in each case. This will subject her to three weeks in gaol.

Fifty prisoners connected with alleged moonlighting cases in Kerry and Clare arrived in Cork on November 29, at 2 o'clock escorted by over one hundred police. On their arrival in Cork, a large crowd attended at the railway station and raised vociferous and prolonged cheers. The whole party then proceeded on foot to the County Gaol, accompanied by John O'Connor, M.P., J. C. Forde, and Alderman John O'Brien. At the corner of the parade and Patrick street, John O'Connor addressed the crowd, calling for "Cheers for Poff and Barrett," "Down with Cork juries," the latter remark being repeated several times, and received with loud cheers. On proceeding to the gaol, Mr. O'Connor addressed the crowd, and in the course of his remarks said that the object of these meetings in Cork and Sligo was to insist on getting fair play in the trials by jury. There had been no fair trial by jury in Cork, for the juries were packed. The Irish should familiarise themselves with going to prison. They should make the Government of Ireland by the English people impossible. Until they had the gaols filled to bursting they would not succeed in winning back the right of Irishmen to govern themselves. Alderman O'Brien also addressed the crowd.

Most of the landlords, of this county seem to be adopting the "half-loaf" policy. Tenants of the O'Hara property at Kilbenny, many of whom were under notices of eviction, have been offered a reduction of 20 per cent. Landlords Harrison, of Enniskillen, and Coppinger, Cork, have given their Castlelyons tenants abatements on the current rents of from 30 to 50 per cent. Kate O'Donovan's Bantry tenants have been offered and have accepted a reduction



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the very best. Worth £7 7s.
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extra jewelled. Worth £8 8s.
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£7 7s. Will last a lifetime.
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£12 10s; or Crystal Glass, £5 15s.
- £6 10s—S. D. and Co.'s Silver Keyless Hunting Lever, value for £10  
10s. Open Face, £5 10s.
- £1 15s—The Wonderful Sterling Silver Defiance Hunter, worth £3  
10s. Open Face, £1 7s 6d.
- £6 10s—S. D. and Co.'s Official Railway English Keyless Lever.  
Unequaled at £10 10s.
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Gold English Levers and Half Chronometers. Never equalled  
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Watches, perfect gems. Worth £10 10s.
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English Levers. Save at least 50 per cent. by purchasing from  
the makers.
- £11 10s and £12 10s—In Silver, worth £30, and
- £27 and £30—18-carat Gold, worth £60. S. D. and Co.'s New  
Patent English Double Chronographs, with independent start,  
stop, and fly-back minute and second hands. For quality and  
accuracy never equalled at any price. Obtained Prize Medal  
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EVERY WATCH FULLY GUARANTEED.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Alberts, 9s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s 6d, and 15s  
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Newest Styles. Wholesale Prices.  
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Retail dealers are amazed at our prices and at the Unbounded  
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Have just received, per s.s. Rimutaka, a Choice Assortment of

WHITE EMBROIDERED ROBES,

Neatly trimmed in latest style, which they are offering at 25 per  
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Also a large and well-selected Assortment of

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES AND MERINOES

At prices ranging from 1s 6d to 10s 6d per yard.

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The course of Instruction comprises an English Education in  
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Vocal Music, Printing, Drawing, Plain and Fancy Needlework.

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

The Sister spare no pains to promote the spiritual and temporal  
welfare of their pupils, by endeavouring to make them good and  
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A bulletin giving on account of the progress of each pupil, will  
be transmitted to the parents or guardians at the close of each  
quarter.

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GLOVES in Kid, Silk, and Thread. You will find a Large Selection  
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Cotton. Ladies Electric Stormproof Cloaks, Tweed and Cloth Ulsters,  
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Scarfs, Braees, Hats in Black and Brown Felt and Straw, Oilskin  
Coats, Waterproof Overcoats, Travelling Bags, Rugs, Blankets, etc.

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MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.



of 20 per cent. The Sisters of Mercy, Bantry, have given their tenants reductions of 40 and 50 per cent. Captain Townsend, agent for the estate of the representatives of the late John Hyde, attended on November 20, at his office to receive rents from the Derryvillona, Oahirrin, Tara-raunt, Beunealt, Billiarrough, Ballynahin, and Gactaahauna tenants. Reductions were granted in the case of every tenant holding under judicial rents or otherwise. A permanent reduction was further made for waste lands amounting from 15 to 20 per cent. A uniform temporary reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. was given the other tenants who paid up the rents just called, whilst in the cases of those at present not in a position to pay ample time was allowed. Mr. La Touche, of Dublin, has given his Island tenants at Killyvullen an abatement of 20 per cent. The tenants of the Balliarober property have been given a like abatement.

Now let us (*United Ireland*, December 24) see what has been going on down at Cork, in the court presided over by that brilliant judicial luminary, Chief Justice Morris. Passing over the fact that the Crown resorted in the most unblushing manner to its old dodge of packing the jury box by the familiar process of the exclusion of Catholics, we find a jury of eight Protestants and four Catholics trying the case in which a couple of Kerry men were charged with "moonlighting" at Feale Bridge. The case rested on the evidence of a police constable named Power. This man with another head-constable and six sub-constables, had been drinking in the public-house of a man named Mangan, and a lot of young men rapped at the door, whereupon the police rushed out and a series of fustillades took place, with the result that one of the newcomers was wounded. On their own showing the policemen were drinking in the house at the time, and on the evidence of the publican they had drunk a good deal—as much as must have made most men intoxicated—and they were playing cards for drink for a considerable time. The publican stated that the men who knocked at the door wanted to get drink only, and the evidence of his family corroborated this version of the affair. No candid man, after the perusal of the evidence, could fail to see that the policemen were drunk, and that they fired on a lot of young men who were only engaged on an errand similar to their own—namely, looking for drink. Yet the jury had no hesitation in accepting the policeman's version of the story and convicting the prisoners. Had these same prisoners been arraigned before the Orange jury in Omagh, these could not have settled the business one whit more neatly or expeditiously.

**DERRY.**—At Maghera Petty Sessions on November 17, before Major Clark, J.P., Garret Nagle, B.M., and Robert W. Forrester, J.P., four young farmers named William McQuade, Francis McKeffrey, Dominick Bradley, and Joseph Convery, were charged with having assembled on the public road in the townlands of Swateragh and Laragh to disturb the public peace; and they were further charged at the same time and place with discharging firearms. The evidence was very contradictory. During the cross-examination of the Crown witnesses the solicitor for the prisoners, James Brown, Magherafelt, was called to order by the Chairman and ordered to resume his seat, which he declined to do, and was, by direction of the magistrates, removed from the court. Shortly afterwards Mr. Brown's clerk came into court and served the magistrates with a notice threatening proceedings for unlawful arrest, claiming £1,000 damages. The defence was an *alibi*, and several witnesses were examined for the accused. The Bench decided on returning William McQuade, Francis McKeffrey, and Dominick Bradley for trial, and refused informations in the other case.

**DOWN.**—The following advertisement recently appeared in the Belfast *News Letter*:—"An appeal to Conservatives.—A respectable farmer in County Down, who owes £30—two years' rent—is noticed to be put out if it be not paid at once. He has expended time, labour, and expense in furthering the interests of the Conservative cause, and he, therefore, makes this appeal to Loyalists to help him out of his difficulty. Particulars of case given by applying to H., 20859, *News Letter Office*." It would have been better for this "respectable farmer" to have cast his lot with his fellows, instead of giving his time and money to the cause of the land lords, one of whom is about to evict him for his pains.

**DUBLIN.**—Typhoid fever has broken out among the 4th Dragoon Guards, on account of the unsanitary state of the Royal Barracks.

A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on December 3, for the purpose of considering the recent action of the Government with reference to the National League meetings and the prosecution of Mr. Dillon. None of the Conservative members of the Council were present. Mr. Sexton proposed a resolution offering an emphatic protest against the conduct of the Government in its "illegal and wanton attack on the people of Sligo," in its suppression of the Sligo meeting, in its employment of an ancient disused statute to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Dillon, and declaring that the provocative cause must be strongly condemned as tending to public peril and confusion. The resolution added that the Council trusted that the British people would observe how the Government were fulfilling the pledge of the Chief Secretary at Bristol, on November 13, in saying they would deal with Ireland by the quiet, steady, and constitutional administration of the ordinary law. Mr. Sexton said the constitutional administration of the law with which they were familiar meant the rope, the baton, and the bayonet. The resolution was carried unanimously, and ordered to be forwarded to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Morley.

A phenomenal issue of the semi-occult publication known to the searchers after hidden literature as the *Dublin Gazette*, was produced on Saturday night intimating that Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland regarded the Plan of Campaign as "a criminal and unlawful conspiracy" (says *United Ireland*, December 24), and warning all persons against taking any part in carrying it out. This proceeding is quite of a piece with all Castle doings. Seeing that the defendants in the several summons cases have to answer for their action in this matter, and that the chief point juries will have to try is whether they were or were not engaged in a "criminal and unlawful conspiracy," to use the graceful and concise

language of his Serene Highness of Saxe-Weimar and his lordship the Lord Chancellor, these exalted functionaries take it on them to decide the question once and forever offhand and beforehand. This has been the Castle way ever since the Castle was set up on Cork-hill. It declares what is lawful and what is unlawful with as cool an assumption of authority as if it were an infallible oracle and fountain of virtue and wisdom, and altogether independent of the facts that laws are made by Parliament and that there is such a function as that of a jury. Were an individual or a newspaper to prejudge a case in this coolly insolent way, he or it would soon be made to remember that there is such a thing as contempt of court and such defenders of public liberty as her Majesty's judges. But the Castle is as much above the law as the Roman Emperor was above grammar.

**FERMANAGH.**—On November 23 a splendid demonstration took place at Rosslea in honour of the memory of the Manchester Martyrs. Fully 5,000 persons were present. A delegation attended from the Monaghan Young Ireland Society, accompanied by the Brass Band of the Society. They were met at the border of the County Monaghan by John Toal, Patrick Flynn, Michael Cox, and Patrick Cox, accompanied by the Rosslea Flute Band and seventy torch bearers. A banner, on which were inscribed the words, "In memory of the Manchester Martyrs, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien," and on the other side, "God Save Ireland," headed the procession. First came the banner, next the Young Ireland delegation, next the Young Ireland Band, Rosslea Flute Band, Elligesh Band, and Stonebridge Band. The procession halted opposite the residence of Edward Madden, Lakesfield, and the Young Ireland Band played a selection, finishing with "God Save Ireland." No halt was made until they reached the Catholic Church, where a Requiem Mass had been celebrated that morning by the Rev. P. McKean, P.P., for the happy repose of the souls of Ireland's martyred dead. Here the procession again halted; the order slow march was given, and the MacManus Band commenced the "Dead March." The windows of the town were illuminated. On reaching Keenan's hotel "God Save Ireland" was neatly performed by the four bands consecutively. By this time the procession had assumed vast proportions. Four clergymen were present. A Government reporter named McCoy, from Monaghan, with two detectives, was present, but was compelled to write his stenography inconveniently, as he would not be allowed a seat on the platform.

**GALWAY.**—On November 22 the prosecution of Dr. Francis Tully for using threatening language at a meeting of Mrs. Lewis' and Sir H. Burke's tenants, held at Capacon, near Ballinagar, attracted crowds to the Woodford court-house. After a lengthened hearing Dr. Tully was ordered to find bail in £50, and two sureties of £25 each, or in default to be committed to Galway gaol for three calendar months. Dr. Tully, amid great cheers, declared he would follow Father Fahy's example. When he was being removed from the court-house on a car in the direction of the road leading to Galway prison a scene of the wildest nature took place. The force of constables was not so great as usual. Only for the strenuous exertions of the popular leader, who were appealed to by the police, there would have been serious trouble.

**KERRY.**—On December 1, on the Great Southern and Western Railway line of railway between Castlemaine and Molahiffe, a man named Michael Cullatty was struck by the train while opening the gates and killed on the spot.

In Dublin on November 29 a solicitor named Kennedy, practising at Dingle, sued Mrs. Benner, proprietress of a hotel at Tralee, for damages in consequence of having been refused accommodation. Plaintiff had been engaged in negotiating with Lord Cork's tenantry, and the local branches of the National League had issued notices against him. The jury found for the plaintiff £3 damages without costs.

Just before dawn on the morning of November 23, a staff of six bailiffs, accompanied by about twenty constables, proceeded on side-cars to the property of which Charles Morphy, solicitor, Tralee, is agent, for the purpose of seizing stock for rent. The train of cars was very large, there being no less than eight of them occupied, and so was easily distinguished coming along the road. Before they were half the way horns were sounding in all directions. At the time the bailiffs reached their destination they could not find a beast on any farm. They were all driven off to the holdings adjoining those on which the seizures were to take place. This is about the sixth time the bailiffs were disappointed in a like manner in this quarter.

An imposing celebration to honour the memory of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, came off at Tralee on November 28. Twelve months ago the Nationalists of Tralee had unveiled in Rath churchyard a splendid memorial cross on the occasion of which Mr. Davitt, who performed the ceremony, delivered a powerful address. The cross was now tastefully decorated with flowers and wreaths, and the entrance to the churchyard was hung with becoming drapery. A procession was formed near the Dominican church, to which place thousands of people, from different parts of the County, thronged. Long before the hour fixed for starting the contingents arrived and took the places assigned to them. There could not be less than eight thousand persons present in all. The following bands were present:—Tralee Young Ireland Society Band, Tralee Fife-and-drum band, Listowel Brass Band, and Causeway Brass Band.

**KILDARE.**—At the meeting of the Guardians of the Naas Union on November 24, a notice of eviction was read from Sir Erasmus D. Burrowes against Thomas Lee, of Greaybby.

Very Rev. Dr. Murphy, P.P., on November 28, was installed as Chairman of the Kildare Branch of the League in the place of the late lamented Dr. Kavanagh, his predecessor in the pastorate of the parish. In accepting the position his reverence said:—"I am by sentiment and by conviction an Irish Nationalist. I stand on every plank of the National platform."

**KILKENNY.**—The Ballyragget tenants of Arthur McMurrugh; Kavanagh having refused to pay any rent unless they get a reduction of 50 per cent. that amiable land-thief has placed the collection of his imposts in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant.

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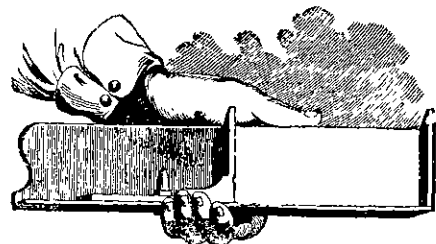
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Spacious Hand Bell Alley

A football tournament was held at Callan on November 28, the matches being between four Tipperary and a like number of Kilkenny teams. About 8,000 persons were present. Fethard beat Callan by one goal to one point. Pilton and Ballycullen fought very hard for victory and tied, as did Kilkenny and Grangemockler. Kilcash had scored one goal against Killamory when time was called.

**KING'S COUNTY.**—Count O'Byrne has given his tenants a reduction in the rents of 4s 6d in the pound, the Count referring the matter to the arbitration of Very Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.

**LIMERICK.**—Major Plummer met his Barnagarrane tenants at Newcastle West on November 29 with the view of effecting an arrangement. The tenants stood firm in their demand for 20 per cent. which was finally conceded by the landlord.

A horse and nine head of cattle were driven to the Fair of New Pallas on November 26 from an evicted farm on the property of Mr. Roche, J.P., at Rochestown. Having been purchased ere it became known that the cattle were boycotted, the buyer, on hearing this, refused to take the cattle, and a crowd having collected in the meantime, they were driven in all directions about the fair.

Four hundred men assembled at Liskennet on November 30 and when the County foxhounds arrived offered such a determined opposition that the dogs were drawn off and the hunting party went off in the direction of Adare, where similar opposition is said to have been encountered. The local branch of the National League has declared its determination to prevent hunting unless the landlords stop evictions and reinstate evicted tenants.

On December 1 Francis A. O'Keeffe, solicitor, was unanimously elected Mayor of Limerick for 1887. He pledged himself that should any dignity or so-called dignity be offered him by the Coercion Government he would refuse it with scorn. His announcement was received with applause. John Dillon, M.P., Wm. Abraham, M.P., and James O'Mara were the names selected to be sent to the Castle for City High Sheriff for 1887.

General Buller has ordered the discontinuance of the police protection force at Springfield Castle, the residence of Lord Muskerry. For the past few years four police have been continually quartered at this residence at a cost of £240 per annum. This having come to General Buller's knowledge, he intimated, to Muskerry that if he wished to retain his guard he should pay half the expense. Against this Muskerry indignantly protested, and refused to bear any expense whatsoever, with the result that the guard was withdrawn altogether, to the great jubilation of the people and the corresponding irritation of "his lordship."

The tenants on Sir George Croker Barrington's estate at Glenstal, on Colonel White's at Carroward, on Mrs. Carroll's at Kilfinane, and on the O'Grady and Rutagh properties at Herbertstown, have adopted the "Plan of Campaign" and lodged with confidential trustees their rents, minus the reduction they demand. The tenants on the property of Captain William H. Harkness, at Ardagh, having received from the agent, George Hewson, an instruction that they could purchase their lands under Lord Ashbourne's Act at twenty years' purchase, held a general meeting to consider the subject. It was unanimously resolved that they would not purchase at the rate mentioned as it was too high, but that they would be willing to buy at sixteen years' purchase. Having notified their decision to the agent, he refused to sell at the rate, and he stated that he would allow no reduction on the rent, as he was not empowered to do so.

**LONGFORD.**—The tenants on the estate of Lord Granard held a meeting on November 30 and resolved to ask the landlord for 25 per cent. of a reduction. The tenants on the estate of Captain Douglas having judicial leases held a meeting and asked a reduction on the rents due. The tenants' request was bluntly refused, and they left without paying anything.

On November 29 five hundred police, gathered in all the neighbouring counties, arrived at Longford by train and by car, and caused considerable bustle and excitement in town. The police, who arrived by train from Meath, Westmeath, and Kildare, marched in three squads of 40 each to the military barracks, where they deposited their arms. Fully one hundred cars (private cars being largely in the majority) arrived from all directions soon after, and also drove to the barracks, where the cars were put up and the horses stabled, whilst the police deposited their arms in the magazine. The town is inundated with police, who are quartered in every obtainable lodging-house, but have to sleep on straw in the riding-school of the barracks. There are six District Inspectors and two County Inspectors in charge of the men, and the whole force is to be assisted by two companies of infantry, which are to march to the parish of Newtowncashel to evict 10 tenants who have hitherto successfully resisted eviction. The Government have made the most elaborate preparations to overawe the people, and half a dozen cases of ammunition have been despatched in broad daylight to the Callaghs, as this district is familiarly known, so as to show the people that on this occasion it will be no mere child's play.

**LOUTH.**—On November 25 the oat mill of Arthur Tiernan, Woodmills, near Colton, was destroyed by fire. Over 200 barrels of oats were consumed, among which were 50 barrels of boycotted oats. Neither mill nor corn was insured.

Lord Massarene, of Ornel Temple, Colton, being recently requested by his tenants for a rent reduction, consulted the estate agent, Alfred H. Wynne, J.P., who advised a concession to the request of the tenants. Massarene refused to act on the advice of Mr. Wynne, whom he relieved of the duties of his position, and replaced him by Messrs. Dudgeon and Emerson, the notorious Emergency Association lawyers.

**MONAGHAN.**—On November 19 a man named Mee went to the Shirley office at Carrickmacross to pay his rent. He did not think it necessary to take off his hat on entering that sanctum when about to part with his money. The agent, J. T. Gibbins, on entering, discovered at a glance that this "serf" had the hardihood to enter the office to pay his rent without uncovering his head. He at once cried out, "Take off your hat, sir; remember you are in the rent office." The man refused. This infuriated "his honor," and he at once directed

McConnon, one of the bailiffs in attendance, to force the hat off the man's head. This the bailiff did with a vengeance, for he tore the hat from the man's head and kicked it into tatters out of the office, to the evident satisfaction of "his honor." He was summoned and the case was heard before the Carrickmacross magistrates on November 26. The agent's defence was that the tenant was "impertinent" in keeping his hat on, and that its forcible removal was justifiable. The magistrates held otherwise and fined Bailiff McConnan 2s 6d, and 10s costs.

William M'Kean, agent for Mr. Kirk, attended at Castleblayney on December 2 to collect the rents due on the Laragh estate. The tenants attended in a body and demanded a reduction of 25 per cent. Mr. M'Kean stated that he had been instructed to offer an abatement of 25 per cent. This the tenants refused to accept, and left without paying.

**TIPPERARY.**—Clonmell corporation at their meeting on December 1 unanimously re-elected Alderman Edward Cantwell as Mayor for the ensuing year. In returning thanks Alderman Cantwell said that next year, being her Majesty's jubilee year, it was expected that honours would be offered by the Government to Mayors and Sheriffs, and that if that were so he would refuse any honour at the hands of Lord Salisbury.

A demonstration took place at Tipperary on December 1 on the arrival home from gaol of an evicted tenant named Bridget Kelly, who is after undergoing a month's imprisonment for going back into occupation of evicted lands at Donoghill, near Limerick Junction. A procession of some 50 cars, in which were men, women, and children, headed by a band, started from Donoghill and proceeded to Tipperary. The processionists drove through the streets of the town to the railway station cheering vociferously. Passing the agent's office groans were given. Mrs. Kelly, having arrived on the platform, was cheered lustily.

On November 28 a splendid demonstration was held about a mile below Kilsheelan in a fine field on the evicted farm of James Rockett. A Government shorthand writer attended. The chair was taken by Rev. N. Dunphy, C.C., President of Kilsheelan Branch, who addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. On the motion of Con O'Donnell, P.L.G., seconded by Patrick Quin, the following resolution was carried:—"That, convinced as we are that James Rockett, on whose lands this meeting is held, is harshly, not to say cruelly, treated by Mrs. Hayden, his landlady, we register our determination to faithfully stand by him to the last in his hour of need, and by every legitimate means in our power to procure for him that justice which his case demands."

A public demonstration, under the auspices of the local branches of the National League, was held at Drangan on November 21. The spacious hall of the Drangan National League was crowded to its utmost limits, and large numbers were assembled outside who were not able to secure even standing room inside. The patriotic spirit for which this part of Tipperary is justly famous was splendidly exhibited in the enthusiasm and earnestness of the meeting. The 1,650 acres of evicted land lying idle in the two parishes of Drangan and Clonee at present are a most eloquent testimony of the energy and determination with which the campaign against felonious landlordism is being conducted there, and the standard raised at Kilburry in the early days of the eventful agitation, has in no degree been lowered. On the walls of the hall were numerous appropriate inscriptions, including the following:—"Liberty," "Valour," "Justice," "Freedom," etc. The patriotic priests of the parish, pastor and curate, were to the front; and besides Clonee and Drangan, Killustry, Ballingarry, Killeaule, Mullinashoe, Fethard, etc., were largely represented. A special feature in the meeting was the presence of C. H. Meagher, Kilburry hut, and twenty other evicted tenants.

**WESTMEATH.**—The Barbavilla prisoners have not been forgotten, and those who believe in their innocence are striving to procure a review of the evidence upon which verdicts of guilty were procured against them. Mr. Tuite, M.P., has forwarded to Lord Londonderry a memorial setting forth circumstances which have come to light since the trials, and which, had they been known to the juries, could not have failed to secure the acquittal of the prisoners. The case for the Crown rested upon the testimony of two witnesses, who swore that they were present at a meeting where the alleged conspiracy was entered into. Justice Lawson, in his charge to the jury, made the whole case turn upon the holding of this meeting, and the question thus arose whether the two principal witnesses, the McKeons, who swore that it was held, had had an opportunity of consulting and agreeing upon their story. One of the jurors who convicted, a Mr. Bloxham, has since declared in the following words the importance attached to this point:—"I have no hesitation in stating that I would have acquitted the prisoners had it been proved on their behalf that the McKeons had an opportunity of communicating with one another while in the hands of the police."

Another convincing demonstration of the people's resolve to strike against rack-rents was witnessed at Walshestown on Sunday (says *United Ireland* of December 4). Lady Nugent's battle with her tenantry made it appropriate that the meeting should be held on her ladyship's property; so the platform was erected on a field in its centre. Large bodies of the tenantry gathered around the structure, and with these were strong supports of the frieze-coats from all the adjacent country. The town of Mullingar sent an influential representation of Commissioners and leading men, headed by Dr. Kerrigan, chairman of the local body. Four members of the Irish Parliamentary party took part in the day's doings—namely, the Lord Mayor, Mr. T. Harrington, Mr. Tuite, and Mr. Donal Sullivan. The speech of Mr. Harrington put before the tenantry as plainly as man could put it the reason why the fight should be a united fight. It is a question of the simplest mathematics, if they stand together, that the landlords must fail, because not only of the costliness of eviction but the time which the process occupies over large estates.

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**HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.**

**E S H E E D Y**  
Would draw special attention to his stock of

**SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND BACON,**

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

**DAVID SCOTT,**

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

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

**P. DWYER** - - - PROPRIETOR

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

**JOHN KENNELLY**  
COAL PIT HEATH COAL YARD,  
BATTRAY STREET WHARF.

Greyouth Coal and Coke,  
Newcastle Coal,  
Kaitangata Coal,  
Green Island Coal

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

Orders delivered to any part of City Suburbs.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. MELVILLE,** No 12 George street, has removed to lower side of Octagon,

WHERE he has on sale a large Stock of "White" Sewing Machines of the latest design.

**WHEELER AND WILSON** No. 8, hand and treadle machines. For beauty of finish cannot be surpassed.

**N** 10 WHEELER AND WILSON, for dressmaking, tailoring, and manufacturing, cannot be equalled. Note address—OCTAGON.

**BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES,** from the Best Makers, kept in Stock, and REPAIRS done. Note Address: Octagon.

**S** REPAIRING MACHINES of all kinds repaired on the premises by **W. MELVILLE,** Engineer and Machinist.

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

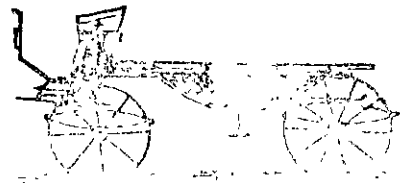
**H. PALMER,**  
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,  
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Foundation Erected; Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces, and Hearth Stones fixed. Estimates given.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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

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



**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of N.S. Wales, PRINCES STREET.  
Every description of Jewellery made to order. Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations.

N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

**IRISH PEOPLE.**

**SEE** the nice assortment of Porcelain from the Famous Belleek Pottery, Ireland. UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE.

Also Extra Strong CUPS and SAUCERS, Stoneware, China, White and Gold, from Sime Pottery.

To be had only at  
GORDON'S, 153 GEORGE STREET,  
The CHEAPEST SHOP in DUNEDIN for China, Earthenware, and Glass.  
GORDON'S, 153 GEORGE STREET.

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

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

Agents for the South British Fire Insurance Company.

Commission and Shipping Agent.

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

A. MASTERS & CO.,  
 PRINCES ST.,  
 DUNEDIN.

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

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

**W A N T E D K N O W N**—That Thomson and Co., Cordial and Liqueur Manufacturers, are the only firm in New Zealand who were awarded First Prize for Ginger Wine.

**W A N T E D K N O W N**—That Thomson and Co. have received Six Awards at Melbourne Exhibition for their Manufactures.

**W A N T E D K N O W N**—That Thomson and Co. were awarded First Prize for Raspberry Vinegar at Melbourne Exhibition

**N E I L L & C O. (L I M I T E D),**

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, Coffee-pots, 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 peuce 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, 2 1/2 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, 2 1/2d per lb.; No. 1 Company's, 2 1/2d per lb. (with tea). Bi-carbonate Soda, 2d per lb. Tartaric Acid, 2s 4d. Choice Fruits for Christmas. Prime Hams, 9d. Dairy-fed Bacon, 6d.

J. 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 return 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 undersigned means a saving to the purchaser of at least 2s 6d.

A. M. LOASBY,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Chemist,  
 30 and 171, 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; 1 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.

M<sup>r</sup>. R. W H I T E (late of Railway Hotel, Winton), respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public that he is now Mine Host of the NEWMARKET HOTEL, Prince 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

P L U M B E R, G A S F I T T E R, Z I N C - W O R K E R,

&c., &c.,

W A L K E R S T R E E T, D U N E D I N

KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL  
 COMPAN , LIMITED

KAITANGATA COAL.

**T H E C O M P A N Y** 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**

M O N U M E N T A L W O R K S,

HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

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

Stonework.

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

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



## WHOLESALE BOOT FACTORY, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Retail Shops,

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

When walking into town on Friday morning I met Mr. Roughton, boot and shoe manufacturer, Main Road, South Dunedin, and after complimentary greetings, he enquired how I found business, to which I made the usual stereotyped reply that the very name of business in these depressed times was only a sham, a delusion, and a snare, and as a matter of fact there was none at all, when he replied, "Come in here," pointing to his manufactory, "and I will show you how the depression, as you call it, affects me." We walked in, and found ten girls as busy as bees, some at sewing machines, stitching the uppers of boots of every kind, shape, and size, and others at different kinds of work. From there we went into another room, where a half-dozen young men and lads were also busily engaged at different parts of boots; from thence into another, then into a fourth, thence outside into a shop where one "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 be ke into 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 AI BOOT SHOP,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Next Carter & Co., Drapers).

FRANCIS MEENAN  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT  
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Opposite Hospital).

Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL  
QUEENSTOWN.

Mrs. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

## SUSSEX HOTEL, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. FAGAN

(Late of the Gridiron Hotel, Princes street)

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

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

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

M. FAGAN,  
Proprietor.

### WEST COAST GOLDFIELDS.

A Quantity of

## GOLD - WASHING CRADLES

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

PRICE ... .. £2 10s.

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

J. LISTON - PROPRIETOR.

Having made several extensive alterations and fitted up one of Alcock's best Billiard Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of patrons, hopes by strict attention to 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.

## T E N D E R .

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL PUBLIC.

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

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

Within Three Months from 25 to 30 Tons Per Day;

Within Six Months to Supply New Zealand Requirements; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MACDONALD.

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

Lime Works: Milburn.

## H. J. HAIGH

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

Grey Street, Wellington.

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

## GRANGE HOTEL,

Corner

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

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

Private apartments for families. None but the best brands of Liquor kept in stock. Persons called in time for early trains.

## WANTED KNOWN,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions, Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S  
North-East Valley Works.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

## JAMES HISLOP

ARCHITECT,

Has Removed from 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 malades 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<sup>TD</sup>**

(Co-operative).

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

The only Wholesale Firm in the Colony who supply the Public direct with

DRAPERY, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, &c.  
At ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

**CASH VERSUS CREDIT**

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

D. I. C.,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY**

And Buy from the

**"BEEHIVE" CASH CO-OPERATIVE STORE,**

191, George Street, Dunedin, 191.

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

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

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

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

W. D. SUTHERLAND.

**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.

**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 speciality.

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.**

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

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

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

**VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH**

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

**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.

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—Girls and Boys' Boots from 4s 9d.  
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**The Best Teas**  
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 AGENTS EVERYWHERE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Sales in 1882 ... 603,292 Machines  
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Three out of every four Machines sold in the world are Singer's

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

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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.

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

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this 18th day of February 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.

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

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The Correct Time for 15s 6d. THE "WATERBURY" is in every respect essentially the Watch for the mechanic, the clerk, the miner, the bushman, the working man, in a word the watch for the people, and is within the reach of all.

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