

# New Zealand Gazette

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ANOTHER  
FALSEHOOD  
EXPLODED.

A WRITER in *La Controverse* of Sept. 15, gives a clear and interesting account of the causes which in the 16th and 17th centuries led to the decline of the kingdom of Spain. As the falling-off in question is frequently laid to the charge of the Catholic Church and is one of the stock arguments every now and then advanced against her, we can hardly do better than summarize the very full and satisfactory explanation to which we refer.—In the first place, then, the writer attributes the misfortune he deals with to the discovery of America and the events that followed.—Spain, whose population was already insufficient, which in the preceding century had lost two thirds of its inhabitants by the black death, and had been also engaged in frequent wars with the inevitable results, could not afford the emigration that consequently took place.—The result again, of the abundance of gold and silver yielded by the New World was to increase the demand for manufactured goods and produce of all kinds and make it greater than the supply could meet, and therefore prices rose and with them the wages of the workmen.—But here the government stepped in and taxed the daily wages, at the same time that it taxed raw material and hindered exports while it left imports free—and this method of internal management lasted for nearly two hundred years, or from the reign of Charles V. to that of Philip V. Naturally the manufactures of the country could not survive such a course of treatment as this, and thus one great source of the country's prosperity was destroyed.—Circumstances, meantime, had prevailed that hindered the prosecution or improvement of agricultural pursuits.—During the Moorish occupation the Spanish inhabitants had occupied themselves principally in breeding and maintaining large flocks of sheep which could be removed from place to place as the necessity arose, and in which for the most part their wealth consisted. When, however, the Moors had been overcome it was the interest of wealthy and influential men still to retain wide pastures for the maintenance of their flocks and to resist any attempt to encourage the adoption of agriculture instead of pastoral occupations.—A considerable part of the land of the kingdom besides reverted by entail to the heirs of noble houses, and they neglected its cultivation in an extreme degree.—In this respect also the clergy both regular and secular failed and fell short of what was commonly accomplished by them in other countries.—Their estates, indeed, were comparatively well managed, and the produce was made use of as elsewhere principally for charitable purposes. But as the land yielded sufficient for the immediate wants of the day, no pains were taken to render it more productive. Another cause of the decline alluded to was the contempt for industry and work of all kinds that was engendered generally among the Spanish people, and this also was a consequence of the Moorish occupation. During the time in question, the Spanish inhabitants had been divided into two classes, the *hidalgos*, who lived in the hills, and principally waged war against the invaders, and the *pecheros*, who inhabited the plains, and followed peaceful industries so far as it was possible for them. When the Spanish cause, however, became victorious, the contempt of the *hidalgos* fell heavily upon the *pecheros* and their employments, and the result was a desire on the part of the latter to identify themselves with the higher class, and to renounce all tokens of their inferiority in the industries they followed. A dislike for industry consequently became wide-spread throughout the nation. The writer speaks of the expulsion of the Jews also, and, warmly condemns the alternative offered of conversion to Christianity which, in many cases, had grievous results. He, nevertheless, denies that the continued residence of this people enjoying all their privileges in the country could have done anything to prevent the course of events described by him. He alludes as well to the similar treatment given to the Moriscos, but he quotes no less enlightened an authority than that of Cervantes as a testimony against their character. This writer represents them as engaged exclusively in robbing the Spaniards, and speaks of them as "vipers" whose presence formed a national danger. We see, therefore, how the decline of Spain occurred apart from all religious considerations, and

was the plain result of accident, misgovernment, and human frailty.—A less religious nation than the Spaniards, under like circumstances, would probably have fared still worse.

A TELLING  
CONTRAST.

As a final proof that the Catholic religion had nothing to do with the decline of Spain, the writer, in *La Controverse* contrasts the condition of the Basque provinces with that of the rest of the country.—The Basque provinces, he says, inhabited by the most religious population in the peninsula, never knew the misery that desolated the central districts. The mountains of Guipuzcoa Biscay, nevertheless, do not offer to the husbandman the same resources as the plains of Castile and the fertile soil of Andalusia.—The mortmain estates, besides, were as numerous there as elsewhere; the Inquisition flourished and a special tribunal was in operation at Estella. Whence then arose the difference of fortune.—The true explanation is that the Basques, under shelter of their *fueros*, avoided the excessive taxes that harassed the Castilians; and under shelter of their mountains had not to suffer like Catalonia the scourge of war. Attachment to their native land restrained within due limits the desire for emigration; and, finally, an industrious and chaste life assured to these bold mountaineers necessary resources, and the fruitfulness of families.

AN INTEREST-  
ING QUESTION

ARE we to witness before many months have passed another change in the government of France? If we are to witness a war, at least, as is now threatened, such an event seems extremely likely. The times are indeed threatening, and present a strange spectacle to the world. Mutual distrust and anger alone, without any disguise or pretence, between two great nations bid fair to provoke a contest that must needs prove gigantic and whose result would surely be to alter once more the map of Europe. Dismemberment must follow defeat in either case, and either France would see others of her provinces sharing the fate of Alsace and Lorraine, or the German Empire would lose something of its extent and strength. Perhaps, indeed, it would be wholly broken up and things restored to their former condition.

THE CHANCES  
OF WAR.

WHAT the exact chances are at present of the outbreak of war it is impossible to say. The hour of revenge perhaps has come for France. The pamphlet, for example, that created so much stir about a year ago by stating that it was so and that the country was fully prepared for the struggle, may have had a deeper meaning than that of creating a passing sensation and the spirit roused by it may last among the people. Germany may feel the impossibility of continuing to support the great armaments necessary in sight of the French determination to take revenge, backed up as it is by the resources of a richer and more productive country. France can prepare and delay with comparative ease, but delay accompanied by preparation means ruin for Germany.

THE REPUBLIC  
DOOMED.

IN event of this war's occurrence, however, the fortunes of the French Republic as such are what we are principally concerned about.—If France be conquered, or if she prove victorious what will come to pass? It is no very wild suggestion to make that in either case the Republic must fall. Perhaps, following on victory over the Germans we should see the French again entering on a course of aggressive warfare. It is evident that the spirit of a nation that merely for the sake of taking revenge risks a doubtful and terrible struggle, which by a more moderate frame of mind it might easily avoid, is not to be depended on, and preserves all the elements that have ever made it formidable. The desire for glory alone is not dead within it and the old halo, let it even be as it has been described that of burning straw—has not lost its power to dazzle. The sun of Austerlitz has still warmth in its rays and neither Waterloo nor Sedan has made the heart of France impervious to them. A repetition of the Napoleonic wars, therefore, made under some other successful military dictator is not impossible, and so sure as history repeats itself in this manner so surely will it be met by a repetition of the combination that saw its final results in St. Helena and the Restoration.—But

before this termination occurred, France would almost certainly have bowed again to the rule of a despot. The general who carried her victorious armies with him to Berlin would have become the arbiter of her fortunes. Would he have had the magnanimity to lay his laurels at the feet of a President,—Grevy, or Freycinet, or another, and to seek no higher honours for himself?—Such a man there perhaps might be found, but let him be greeted as more chivalrous than Bayard, as more noble and disinterested than even Washington himself. The general, meantime, whom the day actually presents to us as the leader of the French armies is General Boulanger, and of him we may certainly say that the man is known; the commander alone remains to be proved. But if he prove to be the conqueror of Germany we shall see France at the feet of a noted self-seeker, a man who has no thought but that of his own interests and who will stop at nothing to advance them.—France, as she was before, will be at the disposal of one who is a great soldier but a small-souled being, capable of everything that is base and mean, and characteristic of the tyrant.—Such would be the second Napoleon in truth—for we have no more to do with shadows or mere names—under whose weight first the Republic would fall a second time, and then France herself. But if, on the other hand, the Germans conquered, is it possible that Prince Bismarck would see with a favourable eye the continuance of a form of government, that in France is sure to be the source of anarchy and the breaking down of thrones and governments in all parts of Europe.—France as she now exists is the plague spot of the civilized world, out of her all manner of discontent and evil must proceed.—We do not suppose that it is for the love of the Catholic Church that Prince Bismarck has come to terms with Pope Leo XIII. He has withdrawn from the regulations of the *Kulturkampf* because he saw that, with the decline of religion in Germany, conspiracy and every form of wickedness must increase.—We may be persuaded he does not look on with unconcern while a still more active war against religion is going on in France, and the whole population of that country is being deprived of the Christianity that makes the safeguard of every civilised State. A corrupt France means a corrupt Europe, and Germany cannot escape the general pollution.—One of the consequences, therefore, for which we might certainly look, were another Franco-German war to result in the defeat of the French, would be the overthrow of the Republic and the establishment of another form of government at Paris.

ANOTHER question that is also of much interest presents itself to us among the rumours of impending war that now prevail. It is as to the part to be taken by Italy in the conflict should it become general. Not, however, that we are particularly interested in the kingdom of Italy as at present constituted, or that we feel any particular doubt as to how it must fare in the event of its being engaged in war. Its fortunes must be simply those of a country already overburdened and obliged to incur fresh obligations of a serious nature. The population already taxed beyond all bounds must suffer the penalty of not being able to bear fresh taxation, and misery, and want, and hardship, must result that no victory could relieve, and no glory could conceal. But how would it thrive with the Holy Father should the Italian Government become involved in the conflict? The situation of the Pope has not by any means improved of late. His dauntless aspect, his firm determination to uphold the rights of the Church, and to provide for the wants of religion even in the stronghold of the enemy, has exasperated his opponents and filled them afresh with rage. The restoration of all their former privileges to the Society of Jesus particularly has been made the excuse for renewed outbursts of fury and menaces, and it is evident that fear of the consequences alone prevents violence from following close upon these threats. Should a war break out, therefore, in which Italy would be engaged, a great deal would depend on the temper of the Powers with which she was allied. Were they hostile to the Pope, the malcontents would have licence to work their will. Rome would be no longer a safe place for the Holy Father to remain in, and he would be obliged to take refuge elsewhere. But what would the Eternal City become were it delivered up wholly into the hands of the enemies of the Papacy? It would become all that unbridled hatred could make it—for even now the more candid among these enemies admit that it is not good policy nor fitness of any kind that makes them insist so resolutely upon preserving Rome as the capital of the new kingdom, but only hatred of the Catholic Church.—We have seen what Vandals inspired by hatred, but still held within bounds can do—how they have, in a great degree disfigured and spoiled the monuments of ages or wholly swept them away.—All cultured Europe already complains of the havoc that has been wrought, and many of those who beheld the Piedmontese invasion with approval are punished by what they now behold with indignation and disgust.—But Rome in the hands of a mob before whose violence the Pope was obliged to fly, and supported by forces hostile to the Papacy would become, so far as Christian monuments, or even monuments associated in any way with Christian traditions, are associated, a rubbish heap

and a scandal to the world.—Pagan hatred still left us some venerable relics of Christian ages in the tombs and underground resorts of the saints, but the hatred of the apostate sects would not leave one vestige undestroyed.—In any case, the situation of the Pope would be one of anxiety and danger. Even were the allies of the Italians friendly to him, among the vicissitudes of war it might not always be found easy to control the movements of an excited mob—and if under such circumstances a defeat were sustained the results might be no less serious than the course of events that must ensue should an alliance hostile to the Holy Father be formed in the first place.—Among the questions, therefore, that demand grave consideration now when the times appear so threatening the opportunities to arise either from defeat or victory to the revolutionists from the part taken by Italy are not the least important.

### LENTEN PASTORAL FOR 1887.

FRANCIS BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF WELLINGTON.

TO THE CLERGY AND FAITHFUL OF THE SAID DIOCESE HEALTH AND BENEEDICTION IN THE LORD.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN AND DEAR CHILDREN IN JESUS CHRIST,—

WE cannot conceive anything more closely connected with the destinies of a nation, more worthy of the anxious care of Governments and citizens, more calculated to prevent or prepare the ruin of future generations, than the subject of popular education. Revelation, Reason, and History combine to prove that the good or bad education of children and youth is one of the main causes of the prosperity or downfall of nations. It affects all persons and classes of society from the throne to the cottage. And this holds good in all lands, but particularly in a young country like our own, free from the many trammels of older communities, with a splendid start in the career of prosperity, and such bright prospects of future national greatness. It permits, therefore, the indifference of noni, while it imperatively claims the keenest attention of all. Accordingly, for the purpose of stimulating the vigilance of parents, the zeal of teachers, and the consideration of all the members of our flock clerical and lay, we shall make it the subject of this Lenten Pastoral; and we shall show that the true and sterling prosperity of New Zealand depends mainly on the good education of our children and that education, to be good, must be religious.

It is not our purpose to set before you the various systems of education prevailing in different parts of the globe, nor to discuss the main methods of instruction more or less in vogue; our considerations shall be purely moral and religious, and consequently such as are strangers to no system of education, but should be ever present to the minds of parents and teachers.

The real prosperity of New Zealand depends on the good education of its children. All colonists do or ought to desire the welfare of this beautiful and highly-favoured land, their adopted country or their birthplace; all would be sorry for its misfortune; nay, even the preachers of doctrines destructive of its happiness, are careful to clothe them in fair names, so as to delude either themselves or others. But let us take the true standpoint of public felicity. Is it agriculture carried to the highest pitch of perfection and efficiency? Is it trade widespread and flourishing, increasing wealth a hundred fold, and making all nations tributary to our wants and luxuries? Is it the rapid increase of population, and well disciplined troops, inspiring the awe and respect of any foreign foe? Is it the perfection of arts and sciences, and all the wondrous appliances of modern civilization—railways, steamships, telegraphs, telephones, factories, and a hundred other things too long for enumeration? Is it the equitable balance of political combinations, excluding tyranny on the one side, and securing liberty on the other? Is it all the boasted progress of political economy? All these things are indeed highly valuable, all claim the solicitude of governments, all have attracted and ever will attract the attention of sages and lawgivers throughout the course of ages. We know perfectly well that when we see a people wealthy, enlightened, and powerful, we are tempted to believe that, in this alone, they have attained the height of prosperity, and we hardly conceive their possible decadence. The words of the Royal Prophet rise to our minds, who, speaking of the Philistines, says: "Their sons are as new plants in their youth; their daughters decked out, adorned round about after the similitude of a temple; their storehouses full and overflowing; their sheep fruitful in young; their oxen fat. There is no breach of wall, nor passage, nor crying out in their streets. They have called the people happy, that hath these things." (Ps. CXLIII. 12 and 13).

As the world spoke three thousand years ago, so speaks it now. But we must not be dazzled by outside brilliancy; we must look into the pith and marrow of the question. We stop not at the shining walls of the fabric, but examine the solidity of its foundations and structure.

Now, all that guarantees, in families, the authority of parents, the dutifulness and affection of children, the union of husband and wife, the faithfulness of servants, and every domestic virtue; all that preserves, in civil society, the stability of institutions, respect for law and order, submission to authority; all that ensures, in the manifold ranks of society, honesty, good faith, industry, and peace—such, in the eyes of every reasonable man and sincere Christian, constitutes the genuine prosperity of nations. But the creative and conservative principle of order and justice, that spirit of social life which animates the body-politic, preserves it from decay, or accelerates its permanent cure, is owing chiefly to the good education of youth.

We must beware of exaggerating the qualities and capabilities of human nature. It requires much care and assiduous cultivation to render it fruitful. True it is that man, issuing from the hand of his Creator, has faculties and yearnings analogous to his future destiny.

which ought to make him a reasonable and moral being fit for domestic and civil society; but, who does not see that these dispositions need to be regulated with wisdom, some to be perfected, others to be suppressed, and all to be kept from a wrong direction? Thus, man is made for work—yet idleness has its bewitching charms. His weakness and requirements would naturally tend to his dependence on his surroundings, to obedience and the calls of duty—yet his secret pride rebels against the yoke. Man, as an intelligent creature, is made for truth—yet he often turns away from truth because it chides, and clings to falsehood because it flatters. An inborn sentiment of benevolence inclines him to his fellow-men—yet his self-love often degenerates into repulsive egotism. Such is man in the eyes of all who study him closely. Hence that incessant struggle between good and evil, which begins in the cradle and ends with the grave—a struggle in which a good education is of incalculable importance for the victory of virtue over vice. "Hast thou children," says the Wise Man, "instruct them and bow down their neck from their childhood. A horse not broken becometh stubborn, and a child left to himself will become headstrong."—(Ecc. vii. 25, xxx. 8.)

To exhibit still more forcibly how the destiny of a people is bound up with the education of childhood, let us suppose for a moment that all the children of this Colony, in country and town, are being taught by wise and pure teachers, worthy to train their minds and hearts. What glorious hopes for the nation such schools naturally raise. There the rising generation are taught to know God and His Law; there they learn "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever modest, whatsoever just, whatsoever holy, whatsoever of good report" (Phil. iv. 7); there they are soundly instructed in secular knowledge, while they learn to be solidly virtuous; there they have the winning authority of example far more efficacious than any lessons. How deeply the young vigorous saplings will strike root, and what rich fruits are promised for after life—respect for parental authority, union in families, probity in business, love of order and justice, public spirit, strict adhesion to duty! What happy, orderly, and truly prosperous generations would grow up under such tuition! Variety there might be in the methods of imparting knowledge, but the groundwork of instruction, the religious and moral impressions would be the same throughout the land. The same tone would prevail in all families and fuse them into one; all New Zealand would be, as it were, but one man. Their education would be truly national, in a manner worthy of the name, instead of being, as it now is, a source of division, an injustice, and a mockery.

All the pupils of such a system would not, of course, be faultless—there would be some weak, indocile, depraved characters, some victims of passion, and votaries of pleasure. But they would be the exception: the generality, being virtuous citizens, men and women of honour and probity. Even the wayward would have adequate reason and motives for repentance and amendment.

But if, on the contrary, education becomes entirely vicious; if wicked doctrines pervert reason, and bad examples corrupt morals; if the pupils learn contempt for what is honourable, and honour for what is contemptible, then what fearful havoc in ideas, affections, and conduct! What disastrous consequences in families and society! What prolific germs of insubordination, revolt, and discord, sown broadcast in souls! What an awful harvest of crime! A few may escape the widespread contagion, but the body-politic will be plague-stricken to the core, and fall into rapid dissolution. Such, then, are the results of good or bad education, that, through the former, man may grow wicked only by inconsistency, whereas, under the latter, he can be good only by chance.

But, to come to our second point, what education is to be deemed good? Only that which is religious. History is at hand to prove our proposition. Towards the end of last century, a determined attempt was made to utterly divorce education from every religious element. Men, whose impiety was on a par with their cruelty and conceit, loudly proclaimed that for twenty centuries the human race, had been debased in error; that religious beliefs, which had stunted the minds of men, should no longer chain down reason and hinder its sublime flight in the realms of progress; that the vain fear of another world had held back mankind from making the best of this. These sophists were not devoid of wit or learning, but they were crazed by impiety. Hence, in their works and speeches what a hideous mixture of learning and madness, wit and extravagance! In the midst of proscriptions and scaffolds they displayed the grand words of *National Education*, and while they murdered the priest, they pretended to teach the child. They promised light, and spread the darkness of atheism; and the more temples they erected to *reason* the more they expelled common sense from laws and institutions. Gross materialism pervaded their unwieldy systems of education, all directed against what they called *prejudice* and *superstition*, that is to say, against the noblest traditions of past ages, the ripe fruits of accumulated experience, and the undying glories of Christianity. Their plans were doomed to the most dismal failure; their impracticability equalled their irreligion. For Atheism is pregnant with death, and Religion alone can impart durable life. Apart from the Divinity there is nothing stable; God must rule the family, society, and education, not less than the whole frame of the world. Without Him the family, the State, and education droop and fall, just as the universe would relapse into chaos unless His prevailing Omnipotence upheld its laws and harmony.

We are aware that the advocates of a godless and irreligious system of education are loud in their denial of its baneful effects. They even pretend to send out their pupils as paragons of morality, but of the kind they call *independent*, that is, destitute of Christian principles and motives. Human honour—they tell us—enlightened selfishness, sympathy, and other nostrums are to replace the Ten Commandments and obedience to a revealed code. And here is the cardinal error of modern times, we mean, the separation of morality from Religion. Rules of conduct are laid down having no connection with pious belief which would lend them strength and authority. The yoke of duty is imposed on man, while that is rejected which makes it bearable. How much better has Christianity understood the nature of man with its weakness and manifold needs, as well as the inviolable rights of our Creator, when it rests its precepts on the

will of God, the Supreme Lawgiver, who alone has the inherent right to command man! Mere human morality is cold and dry, showing the way but giving not the courage to pursue it. Religion descends into the heart penetrates it with the thought of God, renders it capable of generous efforts and all the sacrifices required for virtue, by forcibly stirring up its hopes and fears for the future. How does it act in the matter of public education, when it has its own way? It puts teachers and pupils alike under the ever-present eye of God; in His names it commands the former to be watchful, zealous, careful to set good example, and the latter to be obedient and industrious; and thus it becomes the surest warrant of their morality, application and success. Religion watches where the teacher's eye cannot go; it is a lamp ever shining and lighting up the most hidden recesses, thereby hindering numbers of abuses and secret disorders which enervate discipline and work its ruin. By its threats and promises it softens tempers, corrects faults, represses nascent vices, encourages weakness, and establishes the reign of prosperity, order, and peace. Then the authority of masters grows more paternal and the happy mean is attained between license and servitude—true Christian freedom.

Then follow the youth out of school into the world, that is, the great school of life. A new education begins in the corrupt atmosphere of society, amid all the allurements and dangers of our material and sensuous civilisation. How perilous the first taste of liberty on the verge of manhood, the easy and perverse maxims of companions already the victims of the contagion! The young man is his own master, free to say and do what he likes, far from the eye of parent or master. Will a few precepts of merely human ethics save him in the conflict? As a rule they will not. You might as well hope to cleave granite rocks with razors, or moor ships to the shore with slender threads of silk, as to expect to tame fierce young passions with the flimsy maxims of independent morality. Of course Religion is not an insurmountable barrier to the onslaught of passion, but, at all events it is the strongest barrier of all. When it sways the heart of a young man, he will struggle against his perverse inclinations before he surrenders to vice, and even when the voice of religion seems hushed forever in his breast, it will have its poignant moments of keen rebuke, and, later on, virtue will resume her sweet empire in the converted conscience. But introduce a whole generation of boys and girls to a world so seductive and overpowering without the safeguards of religion, and you liken them to a help less ship drifting to sea without rudder or compass. "I once thought," said Jean-Jacques Rousseau with commendable candour, "that people could be virtuous without religion, but I see too well how egregiously I was mistaken."

We often hear people speaking with exaggerated praise of what they call "our grand national system of education," of the spread of enlightenment through the masses, of the elevation of the inferior strata of society, and we are told with far too hopeful enthusiasm that shortly all over New Zealand youth will know how to read and write and cypher. We rejoice as much as anyone at the diffusion of knowledge and the defeat of ignorance, but we contend that the more instruction spreads abroad among the people, the more it requires to be profoundly religious. Else the people will become more vain, restless, discontented with their lot, more eager for novelties, more envious of their superiors, more shrinking from all painful labour, more censorious and indocile, in short, more hapless victims of half-knowledge, a more deadly bane than ignorance. Knowledge without Religion is a two-edged sword which may and does and will prove a dreadful weapon of corruption and vice. Education without Religion is only half-education with the better half left out.

Such are the lamentable results which we must expect from the godless and irreligious system of public instruction in the Colony. They are already felt and will be felt more keenly as time goes on and the lingering influence of Christianity gradually dies out. We need only look to the United States—a country as regards education so much like our own—to form a sound judgement of the melancholy fruits of the public school system. There it has realised largely the aims of infidels; and utterly disappointed the hopes of multitudinous non-Catholic denominations. It has greatly swelled the ranks of unbelievers, it has not been an efficient instrument for Protestantising Catholic children. It was expected that Catholic children would extensively adopt the Protestant idea of private judgment, and recruit the membership of Protestant "churches." This expectation has utterly failed. The public schools do tend to pervert the Catholic children who continue to attend them. Their influence does undoubtedly weaken the faith and the spirit of obedience to ecclesiastical authority and the precepts of the Catholic Church. But the process does not recruit Protestant sects. De-Catholicised pupils become indifferentists, practical rationalists, infidels—but not Protestants. Nor has the public school system satisfied Protestants as regards its effects on Protestant children. It has been no help to their various sects, it has not trained up their children to be active members of those sects, as many Protestants had hoped, but it tends to weaken the respect of those children for the religious opinions and practices of their parents, and to inoculate them with rationalistic and materialistic ideas. The same result is already conspicuous in New Zealand, as many discerning, thoughtful, and honest Protestants are not slow to acknowledge. Our non-Catholic brethren will allow us, therefore, to ask them in all candour and fairness, whether it is not a shame and a disgrace on their part that, professing as they do to be firm believers in Christianity and ardent supporters of "a pure Gospel," which they desire to propagate over all the earth, they yet sustain and defend a system of education which undermines, in the hearts of their children, their own declared belief.

As far as the Catholic Church is concerned, her policy is clear and unmistakable. Her conviction of the unfairness, defectiveness, and pernicious influences of the public godless system is daily growing deeper and stronger. She has committed herself to providing her own schools wherever they are possible, she has established a general and complete system of parochial school education throughout the whole Colony. Between the Catholics of this Colony and the advocates of secularism the issue has been definitely made, argued, and decided. Catholics intelligently and consistently declare, with the Church at large, that mere secular education is godless education, and that Catholic children shall not be subjected to its demoralising

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### NOTICE.

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

To ensure publication in any particular issue of the paper  
communications must reach this office not later than Wednes-  
day morning

influence. The battle has been fought and won. We do not deny that the victory bears heavily upon us in a pecuniary point of view. We have counted the cost and pay it. It is unjust that we should be doubly taxed and burdened, to support our own schools and schools to which we conscientiously and consistently object. Yet we submit to the injustice—galling as it is—rather than endanger the faith and morality of our children.

But the injustice inflicted on the Catholic community is all the more wanton and oppressive, because it requires no extraordinary wisdom or sagacity on the part of any Government to devise a system which would do justice to all and injure none. Several countries have adopted a plan which substantially produces these happy results. Belgium has adopted it, so has the Austro-Hungarian Empire, so has the Dominion of Canada, so has England though with undue favour to secularism. In these various nations there are indeed differences of administrative detail, regarding public school funds, but they do not affect the general principle, which is one of impartiality and non-interference on the part of the State and its officials with the religious preferences and rights of parents; and the appropriation from the State funds to schools of every denomination, and to purely secular schools for such as prefer them, is made on a fair and equitable basis. The plan alluded to is this: From a common public school fund into which all public school taxes are paid, equal *pro rata* allocations are made to all public schools, according to their respective number of pupils, and certain standards of proficiency attained by them in their respective grades. The allotments are made irrespective of creed, whether the schools be Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, or entirely undenominational and purely secular. Official examiners and inspectors are appointed to examine the candidates for teachership in those schools, without regard to their religious tenets. The examinations refer to purely secular branches of knowledge, and certificates of competency are given or withheld, according to the results of examination. Under this system, impartially carried out, justice is done to the rights and preferences of parents of various religious beliefs, and to those who have no religious belief. Catholics can send their children to Catholic schools, Protestants to the several sectarian schools, and thorough-going secularists to purely secular schools. The system has worked well in the different countries which have tried it, and gives general satisfaction. In Belgium, Catholic and Protestant and purely secular schools are aided or supported by appropriations from the public funds, though, strictly speaking, the number of Protestants in Belgium is small, almost the entire people being Catholics or Secularists. In the Austro-Hungarian Empire, where the vast majority of the people are Catholics the preferences of Protestants are carefully respected, and Protestant schools are supported by the State in which Protestant religious instruction is imparted, as well as schools in which the Catholic religion is taught along with secular knowledge. Similarly in Canada, Catholic and Protestant schools and purely secular ones are aided or supported by public school funds irrespective of their religious or non-religious status. In all these countries the internal management of the schools is entirely free from the interference of Government officials. Such inspectors visit the schools periodically, examine the pupils, or are present at their examination, and note the results. Thus the comparative efficiency of the different schools is accurately known, the Government standard is effectively kept up, a hearty rivalry is established, the freedom of parents is respected, and education all round is the happy gainer for the good of the nation. The only real obstacle to the adoption of this plan is sheer unreasoning prejudice; and, under the influence of such prejudice, non-Catholics are tamely handing over their children to the promotion of Rationalism, and mere Secularism, that is, irreligion. Fearful are the social disasters which they are thus preparing in the near future.

The system is alleged to be unpractical. The conclusive answer to that is the fact of its existence and decided success in several vast and powerful nations which it would be wisdom for New Zealand to imitate. Again it is assailed on account of its pretended expensiveness. To that we answer by emphatically denying that the proposed plan would be more expensive than the present oppressive one, which is an intolerable incubus on the Colony, and which avows expensiveness to be its weakness and the threat of its destruction. Sensible men—when the present secular craze has had its run and ignominiously failed—will marvel at the equal absurdity and impolicy of compelling all, without exception, rich and poor, married and single, people who have no children, Catholics, Protestants, and others, to pay for the free and godless education of the children of well-to-do people. The fact is that the system already prevailing in many countries and acknowledged to be a fair and satisfactory solution of the education difficulty, is by far the cheaper one. This has been proved again and again in this Colony and other places, so that we need not dwell on it here.

But, conceding for mere argument's sake, that it might be a trifle more expensive, would it not be, in a hundred other ways, an inestimable boon to the Colony, solve the vexed education question, promote the union of all members of the community, save our children from the canker of infidelity, and the plague of dishonesty and immorality? If the public school system fails to train up better, not "smarter" citizens, children more virtuous as well as more intelligent—and such is the only valid plea for its existence at all—if it fails in this, and we contend that, where it has been best tried, in the United States, it has notoriously and confessedly failed, then the thousands annually expended with reckless lavishness throughout this burdened Colony in maintaining a one-sided, godless system of public schools, are worse than wasted. Nay, we boldly aver that the present State education is simply a machine, most effective and well-devised, for practically de-Christianising our children and rearing a generation of intellectually smart, keen, law-evading, and law-breaking citizens. Surely any system, however expensive, would be preferable to that.

Wherefore, my dear brethren, hearken once more to the unerring voice of the Holy Church exhorting you, with burning zeal and motherly tenderness, to support your schools. Found them everywhere, and generously maintain them; grudge not the moneys which injustice

wrings from you, while you look at the glorious end to be attained, the rescue of your children from the contamination of godlessness. We again remind you that Catholics cannot avail themselves of the Government schools, except in cases of very great necessity, and when—such necessity being supposed—every possible precaution is taken to remove all approximate dangers to faith and morals. We exhort, therefore, most earnestly our priests and people to strain every nerve to establish and maintain efficient Catholic schools, wherever it is possible to do so; and we call upon our clergy to exhibit still greater zeal in this great cause than they have hitherto evinced. We must also keep on urging our just claims, and bringing under the notice of our legislators the self-evident injustice with which we are afflicted, and the impolicy of their present suicidal course. Come what may, we will strive against an injustice by every lawful means; and, by the courageous erection of schools of our own, we will preserve our children from the contagion of secular schools, confident that such a manly course must in the long run command the sympathy and support of every honest man, and finally win us the redress of a crying grievance. But be not content with good public education for your children in Catholic schools; remember that home training is of still more vital importance. The effects of the best school are often marred by a bad or indifferent home. Mothers and fathers, recognise your high duty, your holy vocation, your sublime mission. No teachers, however excellent, can exempt you from your own grave and direct obligations. You may be aided in the tuition of your offspring, but never supplanted. The child's education begins in the mother's arms and at the parent's knee; the impressions of a holy home are deep and lifelong. Parents, and particularly mothers, ought to watch with jealous eye the first opening of the infant mind, to deposit therein the seed of heavenly knowledge, the germs of the purest virtue. Plant the seed of God's word in the virgin soil, and, later on, a more experienced and sacred hand, that of the minister of God, will develop its growth. We exhort parents, in the name of their country, which expects them to rear up, not scoundrels of society, but honourable, law-abiding citizens; in the name of God who has entrusted them with the care of the tenderest portion of the flock of Christ; in the name of their own and their children's salvation, to provide for them at home a healthy, moral, and religious education. "If anyone have not care of his own, and especially of those of his house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." (Tim. v. 8.) Then they will be consoled in their declining years, and will leave to their posterity, not their name only, but their faith and virtue.

We also exhort you to be generous in your contributions to Peter's Pence, and to the Seminary Fund. Lastly, pray for the conversion of sinners and unbelievers, that all may come to the knowledge of the truth and attain to salvation. Pray also for our Holy Father the Pope and for the liberty and independence of the Church. "The grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Spirit be with you all. Amen."—(Gal. xiii. 13).

† FRANCIS REDWOOD.

Given at Wellington, February 8, 1887.

The following are the regulations for Lent, which we make in virtue of special faculties received from the Holy See:—

- 1st. We grant permission for the use of Flesh Meat at dinner only, on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and also on all Saturdays except one, that is the second Saturday, during Lent.
- 2nd. Lard and dripping may be used after the manner of butter, at dinner on all days of fast and abstinence during Lent, and also throughout the year, with the exception of the first and last Wednesdays of Lent, and Good Friday.
- 3rd. White meats—such as butter, milk, cheese, and eggs, are allowed on all day at dinner and collation, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. A little milk is always allowed in tea, coffee, or other beverage.
- 4th. For those who, though not bound to fast, are bound to abstain: The kinds of food which are allowed at their chief meal to those who are bound to fast, are allowed at all times to those who are not so bound.
- 5th. Fish and flesh are not allowed at the same meal during Lent.

There is neither fast nor abstinence on Sundays in Lent.

All who have completed their 21st year are bound to fast and abstain—unless excused by the state of their health or the nature of their employments—according to the regulations stated above; and all who have arrived at the use of reason, though not bound to fast before the completion of their 21st year, are nevertheless bound to abstain from the use of flesh meat on the days appointed—unless exempted for a legitimate cause, of which the respective pastors are to be the judges.

All who have arrived at the years of discretion are bound to go to Communion within Easter time, which, in this Diocese, commences on Ash Wednesday and ends on the octave of the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The collection for our Holy Father will take place on Good Friday, or on any Sunday shortly afterwards which the pastor may deem more convenient. The collection for the Seminary Fund will be held on Witsunday, or on the Sunday or Sundays following, when there are two or more churches in the district.

The clergy are requested to read this Pastoral from the several altars as soon as possible, and to cause a copy of it to be placed, during Lent, in a conspicuous place in their respective churches and chapels.

† FRANCIS REDWOOD.

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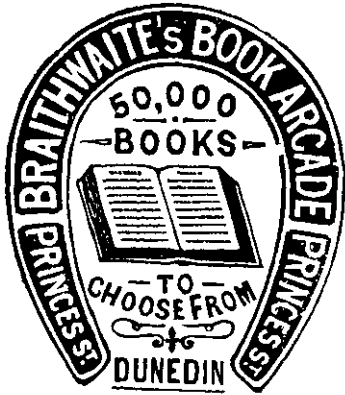


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## THE SUBSTANCE OF TWO LECTURES DELIVERED BY REV. FATHER HURLEY, RANGIORA.

IN our days we know what the world desires. It asks the Supreme Pontiff to set at defiance the responsibilities cast upon him by God Himself, and by a false indulgence to reconcile the Divine law—a thing which never can be done—with the progress and liberalism of the age. And because he will not do this they fly into a rage with him, and denounce him as a tyrant who would enslave the human race. But in what consists this liberalism and progress of which men so vainly boast? It is in setting reason above authority, error above truth, science above revelation. The secret societies of the world will have it that reason and authority are incompatible; the Church boldly says the opposite, and, because they see in her the highest authority of all, they make her the principal object of their attacks. She says that nothing is more reasonable in reason itself than submission to authority. She says that religion is full of mysteries, that there are mysteries far above reason. She does not teach that they are opposed to reason, but that they are far above it. It is one thing to be opposed to it; it is another to be beyond the full comprehension of its natural powers. And there are mysteries far above the intelligence of Freethinkers and Atheists—although, perhaps, they do not believe it themselves. Let no one for a moment imagine that God requires us to believe unreasonably—that is to say, without an authority sufficient to satisfy our reason. One of the canons of the Vatican Council says: "If any one shall say that in revelation there are contained no true mysteries, and mysteries properly so called, but that all the dogmas of faith can, by reason duly exercised, be understood and demonstrated from natural principles, A.S." (let him be accursed). There are, then, objects of knowledge proper to reason and objects of knowledge proper only to faith. Now, besides these things, a knowledge of which we can acquire by our unaided reason, there are also proposed to us by God truths to which reason could never, without the light of revelation, have attained, and these we are required to believe as firmly as those things of which by our natural faculties alone we can acquire a knowledge. But when Freethinkers and others assert that the Pope is a tyrant for condemning a proposition which gave liberty to every man to follow what religion his individual reason may suggest as true, they simply deny to God a right to subject our reason to His own sovereign will. Again, there is another way in which a Catholic can reason on this point, and very justly too, against Freethinkers—although I fear they may not agree to start from the premises. The Catholic, believing God to be the author of all true religion and that religious truths are, many of them, above the domain of reason, holds that some power superior to the exercise of individual reason was established to faithfully communicate religious truths to man. This being a dogma in the Church, is it not clear that Catholics are necessitated to hold that every man has not the right to reject that religion or religious truth which he is unable to reconcile with his individual reason? Reason was not given to rebel against God nor against the authority appointed by Him, nor was man ever authorised from Heaven to reject any religious truth which he could not understand. The argument may be put this way: In the true religion are found many mysteries above the grasp of individual reason. But the true religion is that alone which "every man" ought to follow. Therefore individual reason is not to be the supreme judge in the selection of every man's religion. But if individual reason is not to be the supreme judge in the selection of every man's religion, "every man" is not free "to embrace and profess that religion which, led by the light of reason, he may have thought true." Therefore the doctrine of those who say "every man is free to embrace and profess that religion which, led by the light of reason, he may have thought true," is justly and deservedly condemned. I am aware that this argument will appear lame, if not perfectly absurd, to most Freethinkers. They will deny revelation, redemption, and, consequently, that the Catholic Church was divinely appointed to communicate religious truths to man. But where they will see it defective or absurd, Catholics will see it having all the more force. Some men quit the ordinary path for the discovery of truth to give themselves up to their own inspirations. Their minds get hold of a peculiar idea, which they develop under the influence of prejudice, until it becomes to them the germ of important doctrines, which they would fain diffuse through society with philosophic pride. They parade before the world as the pioneers of liberty, and, true enough, they preach it in theory, while in practice they are the most consummate and intolerant bigots. Look to the various associations of men who, bound together by secret oaths, are eating the heart from modern society and planning the destruction of all authority. Are they tolerant of their fellow-men, and would they give them freedom of worship in practice? What is their feeling towards Catholics but the most withering hatred and lowest type of bigotry. And they preach the word liberty without in reality knowing what it means. In the whole vocabulary of the English language there is no more absurd word. Liberty is a word too common in the mouths of the multitude to be properly understood. Liberty is applied to a thousand objects every hour of the day. It would be an endless task to show how the word, expressive of one of the noblest ideas living in the soul of man, is constantly abused and distorted from its true meaning. The genuine notion of liberty involves the idea of power, and the idea of a cause in relation thereto. Where we do not conceive some power exercising some influence, we can have no idea of liberty. Thus we rightly understand it to be the absence of any cause to impede the exercise of any power. I am not here confounding license with liberty. I am not here speaking of that freedom of action which would prove the destruction of society and moral life. But I presume that when Freethinkers talk about liberty of conscience and freedom of worship, they mean, not merely the enjoyment of freedom of thought in man, for no law either of Church or State can have any power whereby to check that, but liberty to give public expression to those thoughts whatever they be. Do they therefore mean that, at all times, in all places, under all circumstances, and on all subjects whatever, every individual, should have the right, to give utterance to

everything that passes through his mind? Who does not see that the most absurd, the most immoral, and the most damnable doctrines, will follow from this. Away then with the laws of decorum, away with private interests, away with the peace of society. And these are the men who are always in a rage with the Catholic Church, because, on principle, she cannot recognise it to be the right of "every man" to worship in any form of religion. Man can have no rights but those decreed from Heaven. But God does not grant man a right to worship in a false religion. And the Church may not outstep the will of God. But God does not recognise a false worship, therefore neither ought the Church. God tolerates false worship, and so may the Church when expediency requires, and so may it not, when there is no such need. Expediency forsooth! cry Freethinkers. The word is not of small consequence. St. Paul attached great importance to it. Expediency with its many surrounding circumstances enters largely into the transactions of daily life. The Reformers of England thought it expedient to proscribe the Catholic religion through the British dominions in their day; it is not thought expedient to do so now. The Government of Spain thought it expedient to exclude the Protestant worship from that country about the same time; their policy is different to-day. The civil governments of other days are not constrained to think of these matters as Freethinkers think of them. They are the best judges of the relations of their respective countries, and of their special needs at particular times, as the Pope and the Catholic Church are the best judges and interpreters of her own doctrines. And Freethinkers themselves can see how it is expedient that Catholics in this Colony should be compelled to pay heavy taxes for imparting a godless education to the children of others, and at the same time be obliged indirectly to put their hands in their pockets again, to build schools for their own children; but they do this because they tell us that the Church and the State ought to be separated. Now what do Sir Robert Stout and the Government of this country understand by this separation of Church and State? For my part, I will not undertake to say; but I venture to assert, I am not unacquainted what meaning modern Revolutionists attach to it. They would tell us that the State should be unlimited in its control over society and over the family. They would tell us that the State should be not only perfectly independent of the Church, but superior to her, and superior to her in the sense that the Church should willingly submit to every law by which statesmen may think proper to bind her authority. Not the State and the Church ought not to be separated in this sense. The Church is the guardian of religion and the State ought not to ignore the worship due to God. The State is not unlimited in its powers. It has no right to absorb the individual and the family. It receives its power from Heaven for the maintenance of social order and unity, but it ought not to surpass the limits assigned it. And thus, in one sense, as a matter of fact, the two powers are separated, for the Church claims not only independence in the exercise of her duties from State control, but the right of a certain jurisdiction over the latter, within prescribed limits. If the State, for instance, enacted laws subversive of morality, it is the duty of the Church to tell the people they are not bound to obey. God is to be obeyed rather than man. Those who, like our Premier, say the Church should be separated from the State, and the State from the Church, have nothing else in view than to give to the State a power to cripple the exercise of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and authority. No wonder the Catholic Church should, in particular, be an object of attack, since she is the principle, I might say the only obstacle to State tyranny.

(To be continued.)

"BUCHU-PAIBA."—Quick, complete cure all annoying Kidney Bladder, and Urinary Diseases. At chemists and druggists. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., agents, Dunedin.

Cardinal Newman is said to be engaged in preparing his autobiography, though the work is not likely to come before the public for a considerable time.

The story of the Prince of Wales's letter to Cork about the Queen's Jubilee Fund, and its reception by the Corporation, is very funny, says *Truth*. "Cork" wishes to be civil, but does not know exactly what to do with the document. One alderman moves that it be "marked as read." Another has doubts, but, on the whole, does not think that this will be "a courteous mode" of treating an "autograph letter from the Heir Apparent." At length it is agreed that the best way of disposing of the document without giving offence will be to "refer it to the Law and Finance Committee." I imagine that the committee will report that, inasmuch as it is only upon the coin of the realm that Cork ever has an opportunity of seeing Her Majesty's gracious features, it would be in no sense conducive to Cork loyalty to part with a single effigy of their beloved Sovereign.

The *Times* indulged the other day in a gushing article upon the favourable and flattering opinions expressed by some German officers who have lately visited Aldershot. The officers in question were most hospitably entertained, and, no doubt, enjoyed their visit, while their favourable criticisms must have been gratifying to the staff and regiments at the camp. "Consequently," says the *Times*, "it is to be hoped that these officers will, on their return to Germany, no longer pooch-pooch the English army, as they have so frequently done." The *Times* is probably not aware that these German officers made most copious notes, and that the verbal courtesies which passed on the occasion of their visit must be taken with considerable grains of salt. One of the foreign officers in question was greatly surprised at the disproportion existing between the actual strength of several of the regiments in garrison and the muster on parade; while another officer, who had visited Aldershot some few years back, remarked on the decrease in stature exhibited in our ranks. There is not the slightest doubt, as mentioned in *The Broad Arrow*, that during the last ten years, the average height and chest measurement of our rank and file have steadily decreased. Thirty years ago, when we obtained a large proportion of our best recruits from Ireland, and long before Mr. Parnell was invented, it was no unusual thing for a "crack" corps to have an average height of five feet eight and a-half inches. The Horse Guards returns of that date can prove this fact.

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## THE IRISH QUESTION.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT '98:

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

## PART IV.

## OUTRAGES BY THE PEOPLE.

THAT the Rebellion of 1798 witnessed some deeds of cruelty and of outrage on the part of the people has never been denied by Irish Nationalists, nor has any attempt ever been made by them to palliate those crimes. It is, however, manifestly unfair to parade before the world the deeds of violence committed by the people, and to omit all mention of those which drove them to desperation and madness. That a system of torture and of murder, such as that described in the foregoing pages, could be practised upon a people without leading to acts of savage retaliation, of cruelty, and of horror, can only be believed by those who have but lightly studied human nature. We abhor the crimes which marked the history of 1798, whether committed by the yeomen or the people, and we do not propose in any way to palliate any of them. But we desire the truth to be known, and the truth is that every deed of atrocity committed by the people was an act of retaliation for atrocities practised upon them by, or at the instigation of, those in authority. No serious effort was made by those in command of the troops to save the people from outrage until the end of the year 1798, when the Rebellion was practically over. On the contrary, as we have seen, Sir R. Abercromby was actually recalled from the chief command because he ventured to censure the license and barbarity of the soldiers.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF ENGLISH COMMANDERS.

As an instance of the recognised military despotism of the day, the following extract from a proclamation of General Derham in Belfast will be instructive:—

"And shall it be found hereafter that said traitor has been concealed by any person or persons, or by the knowledge or connivance of any person or persons of this town and its neighborhood, or that they, or any of them, have known the place of his concealment, and shall not have given notice thereof to the commandant of this town, such person's house will be *burnt*, and the owner thereof *hanged*."

"This is to give notice that, if any person is taken up by the patrols after 10 o'clock, he will be fined five shillings, for the benefit of the poor. If the delinquent is not able to pay five shillings, he will be brought to a drum-head court-martial, and will receive *one hundred lashes*!"

"JAMES DERHAM, Colonel-Commandant."

The following is a copy of a general order issued by the officer in command in Cork, from the "Adjutant-General's office," on the 7th May, 1798:—

"Whereas it has been reported to Lieutenant General Sir James Stewart that in some parts of the country where it has been necessary to station troops, at free quarters, for the restoration of public tranquillity, that general subscriptions of money have been entered into by the inhabitants to purchase provisions for the troops; by which means the end proposed, of making the burthen fall as much as possible on the guilty, is entirely defeated by making it fall in a light proportion on the whole, and thereby easing and protecting the guilty—it has been thought proper to direct that, wherever that practice has been adopted, or shall be attempted, the general officers commanding divisions of the southern district shall immediately *double, treble, and quadruple* the number of soldiers so stationed; and shall send out regular foraging parties to provide provisions for the troops, in the quantities mentioned in the former notice, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1798; and that they shall move them from station, through the district or barony, until all arms are surrendered, and tranquillity to be perfectly restored—and until it is reported to the general officers, by the gentlemen holding landed property, and those who are employed in collecting the public revenues and tithes, that *all rents, taxes and tithes are completely paid up*."

General orders of this character were frequent enough; but not one single order was issued to the soldiery by their commanders threatening any pains or penalties whatever for deeds of outrage perpetrated upon the people from date of the withdrawal of Sir R. Abercromby down to the 31st August, 1798. On the latter date, Lord Cornwallis issued an order which showed clearly enough what the character of the proclamation given to the people during all those months must have been. It ran as follows:—

"It is with great concern that Lord Cornwallis finds himself obliged to call on the general officers, and the commanding officers of regiments in particular, to assist him in putting a stop to the licentious conduct of the troops, and in saving the wretched inhabitants from being robbed, and in the most shocking manner ill-treated by those to whom they had a right to look for safety and protection."

The previous silence of the commanding officers throughout Ireland, in the case of the notorious conduct of their troops, convicts them of complicity in every deed of horror committed upon the peasantry.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF REBEL COMMANDERS.

In marked contrast was the action of those who commanded the rebel forces. Whatever atrocities were committed by the people were in direct defiance of the orders of those in authority amongst them, and no attempt has ever been successfully made to hold the rebel leaders responsible. The first general proclamation to the rebel forces was couched in the following terms:—

"Soldiers of Erin, remember your homes; let the domestic hearth never be violated, nor the arms of the nation sullied by cruelty or revenge. Bear in mind that the weak and the defenceless claim your protection, and that retaliation is only the weapon of the coward and the slave. Let this be engraven on your hearts, and let it be proclaimed to the extremity of our land that *insult to female honour, contempt of orders, pillage and desertion, shall be punished with death*."

The leaders of the rebel army in Wexford issued the following general orders:—

"Any person or persons who shall take upon them to kill or murder any person or prisoner, burn any house, or commit any plunder, without special written orders from the commander-in-chief shall suffer death:—

"By order of

"B. B. HARVEY, Commander-in-chief.

"F. BREEN, Ad.-Gen.

"Head-Quarters, Carrick-Byrne Camp, June 6, 1798."

"At this eventful period, all Europe must admire, and posterity will read with astonishment, the heroic acts achieved by a people strangers to military tactics, and having few professional commanders. But what power can resist men fighting for liberty!"

"In the moment of triumph, my countrymen, let not your victories be tarnished with any wanton act of cruelty. Many of those unfortunate men now in prison were not our enemies from principle; most of them, compelled by necessity, were obliged to oppose you."

"To promote a union of brotherhood and affection among our countrymen of all religious persuasions has been our principal object. We have sworn in the most solemn manner—we have associated for this most laudable purpose, and no power on earth shall shake our resolution."

"EDWARD ROCHE:

Wexford, June 7, 1798."

## SCULLABOGUE.

In spite, however, of these proclamations, certain deeds of atrocity were committed, and the massacre on the bridge at Wexford, and the scene of Scullabogue, will never cease to call the blush of shame to the cheeks of Irishmen. The truth, however, of these horrible events robs them of much of their blackness, and shows the utter unfairness of casting upon the Irish people generally the shame for the deeds of a handful of murderous cowards. The massacre at Scullabogue of loyalist prisoners to the number of about one hundred, was the deed of a number of runaways from the Battle of Ross, where the rebel troops were defeated. They brought tidings, which were perfectly true, that the victorious troops were putting all the rebel prisoners to death, and, in a spirit of savage retaliation, the loyalist prisoners in Scullabogue were similarly killed. The rebel leaders were in no way responsible for this deed, and the Commander-in-chief, Bagenal Harvey, immediately afterwards resigned his command, in a great degree owing to the horror and disgust which the news of this deed inspired in his breast. Persistent attempts have been made to attribute this deed of horror to Catholic ferocity against Protestants. Nothing could be more absurd, and, as a matter of fact, fifteen or sixteen Catholics shared the same fate as the Protestants in Scullabogue.

We repeat that we do not desire to palliate occurrences of this character; but truth compels the assertion that they were no worse than many which resulted from the systematic course of oppression and cruelty pursued by the soldiery, and probably were not nearly as bad as certain massacres perpetrated upon the people in cold blood and apparently with the full approval of the officers in command.

For example, the massacre on the gibbet-rath at Kildare exceeds in atrocity that of Scullabogue. According to Sir Richard Musgrave, whose testimony will not be regarded as that of a man partial to the rebel cause, 3000 rebels surrendered themselves and their arms to General Dundas on the 26th of May, and on the 3rd June this multitude of unresisting men were suddenly attacked by the troops, and 350 of them slaughtered. Equally horrible was the burning of the hospital at Ennisecorhy where between 80 and 100 wounded rebels were burned to death by the soldiery.

There is no more reason why the massacre of Scullabogue, taking it at its worst, should be regarded as inflicting a permanent and general stigma of cruelty upon Irishmen than the awful atrocities committed in India during the Mutiny (such as the roasting of prisoners alive by the native troops under command of British officers), or the flogging of negroes with piano wires during the suppression of a rebellion some years ago in Jamaica, should be regarded as putting a similar stigma upon Englishmen generally and proving their incapacity for self-government.

We have no desire, however, to pursue this matter further: Outrages were perpetrated on both sides in '98 that were very horrible; but before apportioning the blame between the Government and the Orange faction, who between them deliberately goaded the people into insurrection, on the one side, and the tortured and maddened peasantry on the other, the impartial student of history should carefully consider both sides of the story.

## WAS THE REBELLION A CATHOLIC ONE?

It remains to be considered whether the statement of our enemies is true that the Rebellion of 1798 was a Catholic rising. It is clear that, alike in origin and organisation, the so-called conspiracy of the United Irishmen was, on the contrary, essentially a Protestant one. Of the 162 leaders of the movement, whose names have been handed down to us, no fewer than 105 were Protestants, and only 56 were Catholics. The founders of the Society and the prominent leaders of the Rebellion were almost to a man Protestants. It is true that the rebel forces were chiefly made up of the Catholic peasantry, and that the yeomanry regiments were mostly Orangemen and Protestants; but the question of religion had little or nothing to do with the business. Even in the county of Wexford, which, according to Mr. Lecky, "was the only county where the rebellion was distinctly Catholic," its chief leaders were Protestant landlords, like Bagenal Harvey, of Bargo Castle, and Beauchamp Colclough, of Tintern Abbey.

Lord Cornwallis, in a letter to the Duke of Portland, dated 28th June, 1798, speaks of "the folly which has been prevalent of regarding Catholicism as the foundation of the present Rebellion;" and we do not believe that any reliable evidence whatever is forthcoming to prove that the question of religion had anything to do with the Rebellion whatever.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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## THE CONSCRIPT.

(From the Spanish of FERNAN CABALLERO in the New York  
*Freeman's Journal*.)

"ANOTHER conscription announced!" exclaimed the Conde de Viana, throwing down a newspaper he had been reading.

"This is a great evil, Marquesa, and others still greater will follow on its steps. Poor peasants! as if the hardships and misery of your lot were not enough! Oh, what a sad world, my friend, what a sad world!"

"But, Conde," answered the Marquesa de Alora, "if any strong argument exists against those who take on themselves to show up the wretchedness of the peasant's lot, surely it is to be found in the terror and desperation aroused in every village by the proclamation of a conscription? For, indeed, nothing can be compared to the agony with which the parents say of a son, 'It is his turn to put his hand in the cantaro.' All the world knows the stratagems resorted to by young fellows to avoid being drawn. They inflict self-wounds, and irritate these to give the appearance of ulcers. It is even related that one lad cut off a finger in order to make sure of his object. Yet anyone who believes that this repugnance is felt towards military life, as such, would make a great mistake; still less is it caused by fear, for valour is innate in man, it is a primitive virtue, and so found in all its perfection in the country where the softness and love of ease prevalent in our cultivated cities is still unknown. Neither does it spring from aversion to work, for peasants work far more laboriously, and their lives are beset with cares; nor is it a question of food, for the soldier is much better nourished than the peasant, who in summer expects and gets nothing but *gazpacho*. Moreover, it is well known that a soldier's life is gay enough. What can be more jovial than those bands of young men to whom care is unknown, who one and all carry life as lightly as the knapsack on the back, and when not on duty give themselves up freely to the pleasures of good-fellowship, making their mirth ring again in songs, dances, games, stories, and jokes of every description? We must therefore conclude that the immense grief and anguish that spread through the country when a conscription is notified, does not arise from repugnance to a soldier's life, but solely from dread of being torn from the place and life that are held so dear, from home with all its affections. The sentiment is founded on the pain of absence. To avoid leaving home all sacrifices appear light to the Spanish peasant. This clearly demonstrates that the peasants look on their lot as a happy one."

"Say rather that they love their lot, but do not deduce from this that they believe it to be a happy one."

"Conde, it is a proof of the weakness of cause, if, as now, you are driven to defend it by sophism. What else can make a situation loved except the happiness afforded by it? In order to prove the peasants' attachment to home and family life, with all its pure affections, I will tell you an incident that occurred not long since. My maid related it to me with every least detail, for it happened to relations of her own. I will repeat the story with the scrupulous exactitude I always employ, for the smallest *floritura*, the least poetical embellishment, might perhaps deprive it of its stamp of genuine truth, its purely popular character, which would in my eyes rob all my pictures of their authenticity, and perhaps give you occasion to say to me with your incredulous smile: 'You compose novels, my friend: you compose them unintentionally, deceiving yourself. You are like the sculptor who forms a saint out of a lump of clay.' Not so, I am simply a vulgar daguerreotypist. He who does not care to see things in the light in which I present them, either looks at them with the supercilious glance of the used-up man of the world, who never goes to the bottom of anything; or with the cold and bitter stare of the misanthrope, that withers the flowers on which it is fixed."

"Your imagination," said the Conde, smiling, "is a rose without thorns."

"And you would seek to wither it?"

"On the contrary, I would rather water it from the spring of Youth. But let me hear your story."

"The world," began the Marquesa, "blames as extreme the anguish and grief of a mother's love—"

"And rightly," said the Conde; "all that is passionate in man's nature, even to the holy love of a mother, requires control. Mary, at the foot of the Cross, neither tore her hair nor beat her breast. Senora! senora! every day we pray, saying, 'Thy will be done! Is our homage sincere if immediately afterwards we rebel violently against that same will? Believe me, inordinate griefs are not Christian griefs.'"

"However excessive a mother's love may be," interposed the Marquesa, "I sympathize with it, and think it beautiful and moving."

"Grief which may justly be termed inordinate is senseless and suicidal, my friend, and those mothers who are, as it were, possessed by their love, deserve that their sons should die in order to teach them what real grief is."

"Conde, have you forgotten that you had a mother?"

"God forbid! I venerate the earth because she trod it; I respect it because her body has returned to it, and I long for Heaven because there her pure soul awaits me—but—"

"But what you admired in her, what in her charmed you and filled you with gratitude, you find fault with and criticise in others? Love never says enough, Conde."

"Marquesa, this beautiful expression can only be correctly applied to Divine love."

"You always contradict me, Conde. If only you knew how much I feel it."

"Do not be hurt, dear friend; a passing cloud which somewhat obscures the brilliant rays of the sun, refreshing the earth with a seasonable shower, does good."

"But why should you form a cloud in my heaven?"

"In order that its perfect purity and brilliancy should not lead you to believe that storms and tempests will never arise. But go on with your story. I will not interrupt you again."

The Marquesa began her recital as follows:

"No heart but must have been touched by the picture offered in the interior of one of the cottages on your estate the day that the lots had been drawn for the conscription. Stretched on a mattress on the ground lay an unhappy mother, while two of her daughters, themselves in floods of tears, supported her in their arms. On his knees by her side, and holding her hands between his own, was a handsome young man, her son, who had just drawn the fatal number that made a soldier of him. His father, seated on a low chair in the darkest corner of the room, twisted his hat around in his trembling hands, wholly unable to keep back the tears, which seemed forced from his very heart, and ran down his weather-beaten cheeks. Two little boys cried aloud, repeating over and over again, 'Benito is a soldier, and our mother will die!' This scene of bitter sorrow became still more heartrending through the inconsiderate entrance of a young girl who threw herself sobbing on the unhappy mother's bed exclaiming:

"Aunt, dear aunt of my soul! There is an end of my marriage. He is going away and I only care to die. Benito! Benito! who put this number, this sentence of death in your hand?"

"A similar scene of desolation might have been found in six other homes in the same village. But, Conde, I want you to share my admiration of the people. In the midst of all their violent affliction, not a single complaint was to be heard against the Government or the regulations, not a word against military life; the complaints were all against their ill-luck—the delinquent was the number! Benito left home, and it is impossible to describe the sufferings of his poor mother, or the grief of his betrothed, the young Rosa, who, like most of her class, felt in her heart that deep love which is at once the first and last, the unique love of a life; a love which concentrates on the same object the affection felt for the betrothed, the husband and father of her children, and the companion of her old age; an exclusive love which keeps the heart of the perfect wife free from all profanation."

"How different are your ideas," exclaimed the Conde, "to those that are found in novels, where the ideal of woman is vitiated, and every notion as to her destiny perverted. A young woman should be reared by her mother's side, should only bloom for her husband, and should find employment for all her simple wisdom in bringing up worthily the offspring God may bestow on her."

"This type which you describe so well, Conde, is certainly not generally to be found in novels, but only among the people who we look on as uncivilised and prosaic."

"Do you know," said the Conde, smiling, "that the people have a much better friend in you than in many who go by the name?"

"I should think so," answered the Marquesa. "I have in my favour all the difference between a true and a false friend. But I must get on with my history, for the hour of the *tertulia* draws near, which will interrupt my story if I do not finish in time. Benito arrived with a heavy heart at the chief town of the province to join his regiment. Very soon, however, his sadness was dissipated in the society of his merry companions; but not so his home-sickness, or his profound attachment to his betrothed. The first night after his arrival he enjoyed a sample of his comrades' music and poetry, for having possessed themselves of a guitar, they began to sing, now one at a time, now in chorus, innumerable snatches of various songs. Shortly afterwards an order was issued for the embarkation of troops destined for the Havana. The term of enlistment being reduced by two years to those volunteering for the service, the conscripts anxiously availed themselves of the opportunity to shorten the period of their longed-for return to their homes. All volunteers were ordered to a seaport to await the day of embarkation. There they were lodged in barracks; but shortly afterwards, whether from the heat of the season, or from the unhealthiness of their quarters, a bad kind of ophthalmia broke out among the troops, and those attacked by it were sent at once to the hospital. Benito was among the victims on whom the disease appeared to have fastened with great intensity. The patients were attended by a young surgeon, who, besides being skillful, both felt and showed a deep interest for the poor young fellows committed to his care. Benito moved his heart greatly, for, besides his good disposition and handsome face, there was something about him that attracted sympathy. The surgeon saw with much concern that the poor conscript's ophthalmia was almost incurable, and while his companions recovered and left the hospital, one after the other, Benito's complaint increased in gravity. In consequence of the suffering state of the sick man, some days went by before the kind-hearted doctor could make up his mind to impart his fears to the unfortunate young man, thus threatened in the springtime of life never again to see the light of day or the objects of his affection; and to find himself rendered useless in all the strength and pride of life, his good looks disfigured; and though destined to be the support of parents, wife, and children, now himself exposed to be an object of public charity. After a time, however, the complaint appeared to settle in one eye, and the other in consequence experienced some relief."

"Senor," said Benito to the surgeon, "all my comrades have recovered and left the hospital. Is my complaint worse than theirs, that I do not mend?"

"Yes, my poor fellow," answered the surgeon, sadly, "your complaint is worse. God knows how hard I have tried to cure you. You will get better, but— The surgeon stopped short, full of compassion."

"But—what?" asked the conscript.

"I fear," answered the surgeon sadly "that you will lose an eye."

"That I shall be one-eyed."

"I have done everything in my power to prevent it, but alas! I have failed," answered the surgeon, watching the effect of his words with much anxiety. What was his astonishment at seeing Benito

GRASP this STARTLING FACT!

The  
**C O N T I N E N T A L**  
BOOT DEPOT,  
Opposite Post Office, DUNEDIN,



Will offer **EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS**  
during the next Two Weeks.

The Manager asks all his regular Patrons  
to visit the Continental this week. The  
Bargains are beyond comparison.

### THE GRAND CONTINENTAL WAREHOUSE.

The Largest Warehouse of the kind in New  
Zealand!

### THE SIGHT OF THE CITY!

The Warehouse *par excellence* of Dunedin!  
SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Note Address:

**THE CONTINENTAL,**  
Opposite Post Office.

## W. C O R B E T,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,  
ART ACADEMY, OCTAGON  
(Beside TABLET Office).

Evening Classes are at present in formation  
to meet the requirements of young Trades-  
men. Subjects include Geometry, Arithmetic,  
and Mathematics.

[A CARD.]

Twenty-six Years in Otago.

OPPOSITE GARGILL'S MONUMENT,  
Princes Street, Dunedin.

**M R. J. P. ARMSTRONG,**  
Surgical and Mechanical  
DENTIST.

Open on Saturdays till 10 o'clock p.m.

**BODLEY'S American Aerated Fruit**  
Drinks, made from filtered water and  
purified carbonated gas, 2d per glass—Lemon,  
Strawberry, Raspberry, Orange, Pine Apple,  
Vanilla, Ginger Ale.

**R E A D I N G** and Refreshment Rooms,  
with every convenience, for Ladies and  
Gentlemen.

**D R E S S I N G - R O O M** for Ladies—a  
matron in attendance.

**F R E S H T E A** made to order for  
every visitor.

**B O I L I N G W A T E R** always on hand.  
Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, 3d per cup.

**G R I L L E D C H** PS, Steak, or Fried  
Fish with Potatoes, 6d; Bowl of Soup  
with Bread, 3d.

**O Y S T E R S** with Bread and Butter  
1s; Oysters fresh daily.

**F R U I T** of every description in its  
season.

**A D D R E S S**—No. 48 Princes Street,  
opposite old Queen's Theatre.

## ROBERT BURNS HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**JAMES MARKHAM** (late of Queen's Hotel,  
Oamaru) has taken the above Hotel, and will  
be glad to meet his old friends at his new  
address.

**JAMES MARKHAM,**  
**ROBERT BURNS HOTEL,**  
DUNEDIN.

## W A R M I N G & V E N T I L A T I N G

**APPLIANCES** for Public and Private  
Dwellings, Offices, Churches, Schools, &c., &c.  
—Over 70 buildings are fitted with Asbury's  
Patent Process, and with very pleasing re-  
sults. Always a pleasant summer temperature  
throughout the whole of the building in con-  
nection with the maintenance of a perfect  
system of ventilation. No cold, draughty  
passages, rooms, or damp walls. No smoky  
chimneys to disfigure walls, ceilings, to destroy  
pictures and furniture; and a host of evils  
and expenses dispensed with. Greenhouses,  
Conservatories designed, erected, and com-  
pleted with the latest improved hot-water  
appliances. Patent drying-room plant for  
laundries, wool, oilskins, disinfecting cham-  
bers, Turkish baths (to maintain 350deg.),  
Patent Steam Boilers and Hot-water Heaters;  
will steam in seven minutes; hot water in  
two minutes; two h.p. upwards; very econo-  
mical and cheap. Patent Exhaust Steam-feed  
Water Heaters will save 20 per cent. (no en-  
gine complete without one). Special Steam  
Pipe and Fittings, Steam Traps, every kind  
of Steam Appliances. Steam Jet (pump up  
to 10,000 gallons per hour). Improved Pipe-  
screwing Tools—with them one man can do  
the work of five.

**F. H. ASBURY,**  
W. V. Engineer, Castle Street, Dunedin.

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

### POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty  
and suffering for years, caused by a sick  
family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one  
year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I com-  
menced using Hop Bitters, and in one month  
we were all well, and none of us have seen a  
sick day since, and I want to say to all poor  
men, you can keep your families well a year  
with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's  
visit will cost. I know it."

### A WORKINGMAN.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver Medi-  
cines,

—Take all the Blood purifiers,

—Take all the Rheumatic remedies,

—Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion  
cures,

—Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious  
specifics,

—Take all the Brain and Nerve force  
revivers,

—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!!!!

### HARDENED LIVER

Five years ago I broke down with kidney  
and liver complaint and rheumatism.

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  
the conviction.

## SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS & 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,  
9½d, 11½d, and 1s 5½d 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 super-  
vision, 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 LYTTELTON, WELLING-**  
**TON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI**  
**AND MANUKAU.—HAWEA,** on Tuesday,  
March 1. Passengers, 4 p.m., from wharf.

**FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTEL-**  
**TON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GIS-**  
**BORNE, AND AUCKLAND.—TE ANAU**  
s.s., on Wednesday, 2nd March. Passengers,  
4 p.m. from wharf.

**FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF**  
**—MANAIOU, s.s.,** on Friday, 3rd  
March. Passengers by 3.43 p.m. train.

**FOR SYDNEY, VIA OAMARU,**  
**LYTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON.**  
**—HAUKIO, s.s.,** on Tuesday, March 1.

**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, LYT-**  
**TELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON,**  
and WESTPORT.—**GRAFION, 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—  
**OMAPEPE, s.s.,** about Monday.

**FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU,**  
**TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON**  
**NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA.**  
**—OHOU, s.s.,** early. Cargo at wharf.

**OFFICES:** Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cum-  
berland streets.

give way to a most passionate and expansive burst of joy. The surgeon thought for a moment that his poor patient had lost his reason.

"Senor! senor!" exclaimed Benito. "Blessed be God! A thousand blessings on you! Senor, I am a poor unfortunate fellow, but I wish I had the treasures of the Indies to reward you for such a benefit."

"But, man, have you taken leave of your senses?" exclaimed the surgeon. "Do you mean to tell me that you rejoice because I cannot save your eye? You are making game of me!"

"No, senor; no, senor," answered the conscript; "but do you not see that now I shall go home?"

(Concluded in our next.)

## WESTPORT NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(BY "OLD IDENTITY.")

February 14, 1887.

### ANNUAL ELECTION OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

At the annual meeting of St. Canice's Church congregation for the purpose of electing a school committee, the following gentlemen were appointed to manage the affairs of St. Canice's School for the ensuing twelve months:—Father Walshe (*ex officio*), Messrs. Organ, P. Kelly, J. J. Daly, T. Gallagher, T. James, and M. Quane. The annual report and balance-sheet, which, I am proud to say, showed a prosperous state of affairs, were read and adopted. Votes of thanks were passed to the secretary (Mr. Organ), and the teaching staff.

### MISS KNIGHT'S SUCCESSOR.

Miss Heffernan, of Dunedin, I understand, has been appointed mistress of St. Canice's school, *vice* Miss Knight, resigned.

### HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

I am requested to state that John Kennedy, of whom I made mention in my last as having most creditably passed the Junior Civil Service Examination, was for some time a pupil of Mr. Regan's, master of St. Canice's, evening class. All the more praise is due the young man when the fact is made known that he availed himself of the necessary tuition by walking a distance of eight miles (each way), to enable him to secure the honours above-mentioned.

### THE LATE STORM.

The long spell of three months' sunshine weather was broken the week before last, when it rained in torrents and blew a hurricane. Much damage was done in this district, the principal of which were the large ships along the Westport-Reefton road, completely blocking wheeled traffic. About fifty men have now been engaged clearing away, and it is expected to take a fortnight yet before the mail coach will be able to resume its running on the road. The damage to the Westport-Reefton road alone will amount to £500, not including injury to Mountain Creek bridge (on the Addison's-Charlton road), and other damage to county roads and bridges of minor detail. The storm was the heaviest felt in the district for years past. Trees were uprooted, fences blown down, houses unroofed, and the telegraph wires down both between Westport and Reefton and Westport and Charleston, telegraphic communication being interrupted for three days.

### WESTPORT HARBOUR WORKS.

The tender of Messrs. McLean and Son, of Wellington, has been accepted for the Buller Bridge. The contract price is £13,794 15s 6d, and the bridge is to be completed in 13 months. The contract was, I am informed, signed last week, therefore an early commencement with this important work is looked for. There were eleven other tenders received for the bridge. The following is a summary of the Harbour Board Engineer's report upon the works, presented at the fortnightly meeting of the Board held on Thursday last:—"The low level line is completed, and in eight or ten days they will be prepared to take up stone. Breakages in cranes are reported, but the Engineer does not recommend any more small cranes being obtained, pending the result of orders for the 20-ton cranes. The plate-layers have been too busy with the low-level line to lay the road for an additional crane in the Granite Quarry, consequently the output is not increased. In the Limestone Quarry stripping is being carried on, and three cranes are at work. The scour of the river has made the water very deep in front of the Breakwater, which increases the quantity of stone required, and makes the progress correspondingly slow. The Breakwater is now 870 feet long. If the Board wish the railway to connect with the bridge to proceed without waiting for the construction of the bridge, the Engineer recommends that it be let by contract in one piece, except the rail laying and ballasting. The Dredger is erected on the barge, and is being tested in the lagoon. Plans for extending the wharf 376 feet, at an approximate cost of £6000, are being prepared. To fit the wharf for coal-loading it must be provided with hydraulic cranes and trucks which can be lifted over the ship's hold, involving a further considerable expenditure. The cost of extending the staiths 200 feet and to provide it with storage for 150 tons, would be about £4500. The Board is advised to await the completion of the hydraulic lifting cranes at Greymouth before deciding on the relative advantages of the staiths as against the hydraulic cranes. The Engineer recommended calling tenders for the erection of 20 cmt tip-trucks. He reported against the Gangers being paid for holidays. In regard to the many applications for employment, the Engineer reports that the time has arrived to put men off and not to take on. The punts will be tendered for when they are required.

### SHIPPING CHANGES.

The Union S. S. Co. took over the Westport Coal Company's steam colliers—the Orawaiti, Kawatiri, and Wareatea—on the 1st inst.

For general debility and prostration Hop Bitters (American Co.'s) will do wonders. Prove it by trial. See

## AMERICAN HUMOUR.

A PRETTY New York female thief disguised herself as a man, and the detectives were unable to find her because she had schooled herself to pass a millinery store without stopping to peep in the window.

During the cholera epidemic in Nashville, Tenn., the late Dr Bowling attended an old blind negro, who eked out an existence by playing the flute at the street corners. He recovered, and with a heart overflowing with gratitude he took his flute and sat under the doctor's bedroom window and played it the whole night long.

"Who are the benefactors of the human race?" thundered the lecturer, as he brought his hand down upon the desk with a thump that made a water spout rise out of the pitcher; "who are the benefactors of the human race, I ask?"

"I guess I'm one of 'em," said a little squint-eyed man, rising in a back seat.

The lecturer was rather taken aback, but after a pause he managed to inquire:

"And what have you done—built a railroad?"

"No, sir, I've invented a bed-bug poison."

The lecturer smiled a sickly smile and the audience roared with laughter.

"Do you stay at home evenings?" asked a lady of a new girl she was engaging.

"Oh, yes'm. In every evening in the week except Sundays and Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, and Thursdays and Fridays. Thank goodness, I'm no gad about."

She was not engaged.

"Say, Mister Conductor, I wish you'd let this train halt up a bit, we mus' be a gwine ten miles an hour, an' hits pow'ful danjus."

"At the present time," said the conductor, calmly taking out his gold chronometer, "at the present time we are going precisely forty-five miles an hour."

"F-f-forty-f-f-five?"

"Oh, that's nothing," said the conductor, "pretty soon we will be making fifty-five."

"F-f-fifty-five! Jewallikens! Le' me off! Le' me off, say!"

"Let you off—why?"

"Why—why? Well, wunst I heerd the keers was a carrolin' this'n way, an' they sid the track, an' ole Miss Jones whut lived next door to we'uns had her foot broke."

"Oh," said the conductor, "that was a——"

Just here the cars banged up against a freight train, and my Arkansas friend involuntarily left his seat and stood on his head in the aisle. Neither he nor anyone else was hurt; but he came scowling up to the conductor, gritted his teeth, and said—

"I kin whup yo'!"

"What for?"

"Fur that accident, b'gosh."

"Accident! Accident! Why, my friend, this is Albany. We always stop this way in big cities, Al-ba-ny!"

"What pretty children you have," said the new minister to the proud mother of three little ones. "Ah, my little dear," said he, as he took a little girl of five on his lap, "are you the oldest of the family?"

"No, ma'am," responded the little miss with the accuracy of childhood, "my pa's older'n me.—*St. Paul Herald.*"

Two tons of coal were dumped almost simultaneously yesterday in front of two lawyers' offices in Griswold-street, and one of the lawyers was speedily visited by a young man who solicited the job of bringing up the coal.

"How much?" was the cautious inquiry.

"Fifty cents."

"Too much."

"Well, say thirty-five."

At this figure he was set to work, but when he came up with the last basketful the lawyer said:

"See here, Mister, I've had a dozen offers since you began work to have that coal brought up for a quarter. Your figure is too high."

"I knew you'd say that," replied the man, "and so——"

"You'll make it a quarter?"

"And so, I've brought you up almost half the other pile to make things even!"

The lawyer looked out and saw that it was a fact, and he cheerfully handed over the price agreed upon.

**WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.**—If grey, restores to original colour. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

Says *London Life*: "Lord Londonderry proved himself a true leader of men in a grand gallop with the Meath hounds. . . . His Excellency's great liberality of hand and heart, his personal prowess, and his frank cordiality are winning favour for him daily in Ireland in spite of demagogic diatribes." Whereupon the *Springfield Republican* drily comments: "This has been the trouble all along; the English leaders of men sent to Ireland have been too often followers of hounds."

Cincinnati has a lady engineer, probably the first and only one in this country. Her name is Miss Mary S. Brennan, and she is matron of a young ladies' seminary. There had been much trouble with the heating apparatus, when she took the matter in hand, studied up the science of steam-heating, introduced many improvements; then went before the board of inspectors and, after passing a first-class examination, received her license.



# TRY 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.

**G R A N D A R T - U N I O N**  
In Aid of  
CONVENT FUND.  
(Under the Patronage of the RIGHT REV. P. MORAN, D.D.,  
Bishop of Dunedin.)

A Large and Beautiful Collection of Works of Art, Magnificent Frames, of which the following are Specimens :—  
"Mary Queen of Scots taking leave of her attendants on her way to the Scaffold."  
"Scene in the Highlands."  
"Irish Coast."  
"Scotch Coast."  
"Windsor Castle."  
"Morning Prayer."  
"The Schoolmaster."  
"Joyful Peasants."  
(All about 42 x 30 inches.)  
"Chief Mourner" and "Shepherd's Grave," by Landseer (a pair of Chromos).  
A large and Beautiful Oil Painting.  
An Exquisite Water Colour.  
Three Paintings in course of execution,  
And a large number of other Pictures and Objects of Art.

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

TICKETS ... .. 2s 6d EACH.

Blocks and Remittances to be sent to

REV. JOHN MACKAY, Queenstown, N.Z.

**H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S & C O.**  
DUNEDIN AND INVERCAIGILL,

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL DRAPERY,

Announce the Opening up their WINTER STOCK, consisting of a complete assortment of General Drapery, Men's Clothing, Mercery, and House Furnishings. All Woollen Goods for this season having been purchased previous to late advances, the value offered cannot be excelled. Special attention is requested to the large Stock of

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL BLANKETS,

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL FLANNELS,

UNION AND WOOL SHIRTINGS.

These Goods cannot be bought now from the Manufacturer at the prices they are being sold for.

**MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING**

Being an important branch of their trade, receives the greatest attention,

**HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.**

being most particular in selecting only the best Colonial Tweeds and having each Garment made up under the closest supervision.

The same careful selection is extended to the MEN'S MERCERY, where the very best makes are kept in Plain and Ribbed Pants, Shetland and White Shetland and White Shirts, Dress Shirts, Fashionable Coloured Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, Braces Umbrellas, Hand Bags, Portmanteaux, &c., &c.

**H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S & C O.**

WOOL!



WOOL!

OTAGO WOOL SALES, 1886-87.  
**D O N A L D R E I D A N D C O.**  
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  
unequalled 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.

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ROSARY 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.

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The Largest and Cheapest Stock of School Stationary 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;

**TEACHER** Wanted for the Roman Catholic School, Naseby.

Applications are invited for **FEMALE TEACHER** for the above School. Must be competent to play Harmonium in Church.

Salary, £80 per annum, with furnished residence.

ANDREW MCG. BROWN,

Secretary School Committee.

**PATRICK REDDAN**.—Information wanted of Patrick Reddan, who left Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, in company with his brother William, over thirty years ago, for Australia. When last heard of, had gone to New Zealand. Information received by the N.Z. TABLET or by the Most Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

## PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

### THE STATE OF EUROPE.



HE state of Europe is far from satisfactory. The nations there, already well armed, are busily engaged in increasing their armaments. Even England, which might be considered safe from Continental complications, is preparing for war. All these warlike preparations are hardly likely to end in peace, unless, indeed, it be the peace of exhaustion, the outcome of a fearful conflict.

But the onslaught of nation against nation is not the only conflict to be anticipated and dreaded: misgovernment is producing its effects in the internal disorder of all countries. Socialism is spreading rapidly, as may be seen from the result of the elections now being held in Germany, and from the advance it has made in France and other countries; and a period of wide-spread disorder and bloodshed within a short time is not improbable. The revolution set going in the end of the last century is still moving on; and that revolution means not only nation in deadly conflict with nation, but citizen against citizen. Just and wise concessions made in time would have prevented all this. But privilege, class, and capital would yield up none of their advantages, or, at most, only few of them, at the call of labour, poverty, and the suffering masses. The natural result has followed, and now men behold, in breathless expectation and alarm, government armed against government, and the proletariat against wealth, rank, capital, against, indeed it may be said, all property. And all this after years and years of public secular education that was to have given peace and prosperity to civilised people. In view of the present state of things, must it not be said that the enormous expenditure on education that has been going on for half a century and more in some countries, and for a quarter of a century in others, has been in vain? During all this time politicians have waged war on the Church, endeavoured to weaken her influence, and lost no opportunity of putting obstacles in her path. Would it not be well if another course were tried, and liberty given to the greatest moral influence in the world to work out her beneficent designs in her own way? Opposition to the Church has failed to bring peace and plenty. Opposition to the Church has not succeeded in pacifying nations, and preventing the spread of Socialism. Would

it not be wise to try the efficacy of that institution which established the truce of God in the middle ages, succeeded after a long struggle in mitigating the lot of the slave, and ultimately putting an end to slavery; that institution which civilised Europe and elevated one-half of the human race to a position of equality with the other half? Big armies and schools for reading, writing, and arithmetic, etc., without God, have not succeeded in making nations less aggressive and warlike, or in weakening the influence of socialistic theories; There is, perhaps, more wealth than there ever was before; but there is certainly more poverty and deeper distress. The rich are richer than they ever were before; but the poor are poorer and more numerous. And as to morality! The less that is said, perhaps, the better. Our divorce courts, our police courts, tell a tale, over which, for the sake of humanity, public journalists ought to draw a veil. The state of Europe is truly appalling. Nor can we regard it merely historically, our relations with it are too numerous and intimate to permit our doing so. What concerns it concerns us very intimately. European affairs react on us in many ways. In this rapid review, the state of Ireland must not be omitted. This state is an embarrassment to England, and lessens her influence in European councils. All statesmen in their dealings with the United Kingdom remember the dissatisfaction that prevails in that country and throughout the entire Irish race scattered through the world. Would it not make a great difference to the Imperial Government were the Irish contented and prepared to join cordially in fighting its battles, and would it not be wise, therefore, to hand over to them the management of their own affairs? To do so would be not only an act of justice, but also of the highest and wisest policy. The world then stands on the brink of an abyss and confusion, the outcome of which no man can divine, and which outcome will not be reached except through calamities which one shudders to contemplate.

A new parish has been erected in Southland, called the Winton Mission, which, in addition to Winton, includes Dipton, Lumsden, and Mossburn. The Rev. M. Keenan has been appointed pastor of this parish.

On Sunday last the Bishop of the diocese gave confirmation in the East Taieri church to 44 persons at the conclusion of the mission given there by the Rev. Father Bergmans; and in the afternoon of the same day, at 4 p.m., his Lordship gave confirmation in the church at Port Chalmers to 20 persons, also at the conclusion of the mission held there by the Rev. Father Heggarty. During this week missions are being given in Milton by Rev. Father Bergmans; and in Lawrence by Rev. Fathers O'Farrell and Heggarty. On Sunday next the Bishop will administer confirmation in Milton in the forenoon, and in Lawrence in the afternoon. On Sunday next a mission will commence at Gore, and on the following Wednesday at Winton.

It is interesting to learn that a proposal has been made in the United States for demanding that compensation should be made to those Americans or their representatives who had acquired land in New Zealand before the British annexation. A good round sum, as it must be if the estimates are based on the present value of the land, as of course they will be, thus bids fair to be added to the deficit large as it is already, and Sir Julius Vogel will find occupation for his financial ingenuity in making the necessary provision. Sir Robert Stout, meantime, will only have another opportunity for the display of that excellent spirit of universal brotherhood by which he is guided, Yankee or New Zealander, it should be all alike to him and the loss sustained by the one should do nothing to hinder his joy at the gain made by the other. At the very worst the gain should counter-balance the loss and his state of equanimity should be perfectly preserved. And if there be less out of which to pay for godless schools in New Zealand there will be the more out of which to support them in America, and human enlightenment taken generally, and in that broad sense in which alone Sir Robert Stout is capable of regarding it, will be as well advanced. The men of the future, for whom we of this generation live and move and have our being, will prosper all the same. Great are the comforts of philosophy, and happy is the statesman who in any hour of political misfortune can find his delight in them. It will add much to the charms of the situation, meantime, if when a war finally breaks out, among the rest we may look for the arrival of a filibustering expedition coming in search of the broad acres acquired, or said to be acquired, by some Yankee whaler prior the treaty of Waitangi.

NOTWITHSTANDING the character that our enemies across the Channel try to fasten upon us (says the *Nation*) it would appear that our industrial development is absolutely checked by the lack of able-bodied convicts. Galway harbour wants improvement; but not even the transfer of the Spike Island establishment thither can supply the necessary labour. Our representatives, if they should think it safe, ought to negotiate for a loan of some able-bodied British.

Thugs to do the work. Care should be taken, however, to send them the other way on their departure.

LORD SALISBURY and his Cabinet are evidently very nervous in the matter of coercion for Ireland. They are putting off the evil day as long as they can, and announce that the powers afforded by the ordinary law alone will be availed of until the estimates and procedure rules are passed. The nervousness felt by the party generally is, moreover, shown by the recommendations made by certain of its members that a local government Bill on popular lines shall be introduced. The Conservative defeat by a majority of 545 at Burnley, as well as Mr. Goschen's recent failure at Liverpool, has probably had something to do with the state of doubt that is thus made manifest. The victory at Burnley, again, may be taken as a double gain for not only has a Conservative candidate been defeated, but a Gladstonite has been returned in place of Mr. Peter Rylands, the deceased Member, who was one of Mr. Chamberlain's most devoted followers.

If we are to judge of the manner in which the British navy, as it now exists, will conduct itself in action, and of the efficiency with which it will be commanded during any time of war, by certain events in which some of its iron-clads have recently taken part, our reliance on the prodigies to be performed by it must needs become somewhat weakened. The Sultan, for example, has proved unable to steam up the Tagus without sinking one vessel, that lay quietly at anchor there, and drifting against and staving in another, and the Minotaur, the flagship of the squadron, at the mouth of the same river knocked against the Monarch and caused much damage.—Whether the ships are unwieldy or their commanders are incapable probably in the end comes to the same thing, for better ships or better men cannot be procured at a moment's notice.—It will, moreover be remembered that other ironclads behaved in a somewhat similar way off the Irish coast two or three years ago.

THE occurrence of Mr. Gladstone's 77th birthday on Wednesday (says the *Nation*, of January 1,) was seized upon by his countless friends and admirers to demonstrate their feelings of friendship and regard toward him. All day the post-office kept sending on to Hawarden Castle every variety and form of congratulation—letters and telegrams by the bushel, and presents of all kinds—forwarded by all classes. From Ireland came special congratulatory messages, and ones that must have gladdened the heart of the grand old statesman. The great Archbishop of the South, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Mayor of Cork telegraphed Mr. Gladstone best wishes, and expressed the hope that he may have the glory of carrying forward to a triumphant success the glorious work for Ireland into which he has thrown himself with such noble ardour. This is a hope that will be heartily echoed by millions; and there is good reason for rejoicing at the fact that whilst confusion and dismay reign supreme in the councils of those who would continue the old evil traditions of British rule in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone's seventy-seventh birthday finds him strong in health and confident of the triumph of his policy, which has been stamped with the approval of the civilised world.

HIS Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney has had a triumphant visit to Perth in Western Australia where he went for the purpose of consecrating the Most Rev. Dr. Gilney, newly appointed Bishop of the diocese in room of the late Most Rev. Dr. Griver. The accounts of the reception given to his Eminence, and the homage paid to him generally, not only by Catholics, but by all classes of the community, are glowing in the extreme. It is gratifying to find the presence of one so well fitted to sustain the honour of the Church thus duly recognised, and the best results to religion and the welfare of the Catholic people in general may be expected from it.

Among the many amiable qualities possessed by Sir Henry Parkes, that of giving remarkable verbal descriptions of the persons of his political opponents is to be counted. We find him, for example, describing one Mr. Hyam at Balmain the other day as a "craven-spirited, poodle-headed creature." And again he spoke of a certain Mr. Luscombe as "that notable creature, who forever with his spire-eagle whiskers and extraordinary expression of face, puts me in mind of a withered tarantula." We do not know whether this kind of caricaturing in words adds to the honours borne by the redoubtable Sir Henry. Perhaps his supporters think it does, for it is hard to conceive how any man of a decent frame of mind can be found among them. But it is little to the credit of New South Wales that it owes for its Premier such a fish-fag. We are not very proud of many of our own New Zealand statesmen, but the meanest of them would hardly so disgrace himself.

A VERY successful and pleasant entertainment was given on Monday evening in Clarke's Hall, South Dunedin, in aid of improvements to St. Patrick's Church. The vocalists on the occasion were Mrs. C. L. Lemon, the Misses Woods, and R. Drummi; and Messrs. J. Congdon, T. Wootton, Parker, A. McKenzie, and Payne. Mr. W. J. Power gave a recitation, Master A. Peters a violin solo, and Masters J. D. and D. McKechnie a sword dance, Messrs. J. McLellan and J. C. McKechnie acting as pipers. The comedietta "A Match for a Husband" was acted with spirit by Miss May Vivian and Mr. Harry Clayton. Mr. C. L. Lemon filled the part of accompanist with his usual ability.

No more bitter censure has ever been passed on any class of people than that unconsciously pronounced against the English aristocracy by Mrs. Blood the other day during the course of the recent detestable divorce case. This lady was asked if, knowing as she did the true character of the Duke of Marlborough, she considered him fit company for her daughter. Her reply was to the effect that she did so consider him, and that there were many other members of the higher ranks of society who were quite as bad or even worse. The Duke of Marlborough, meantime, is the patron of eleven livings in the Church of England—and of him and his kind—those who are as bad or worse, does the hereditary Chamber that controls the British Empire in a great degree consist.

AN edition of the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart" is now issued in Melbourne. The periodical appears monthly and in every respect does credit to the Rev. Father Ryan S.J., its proprietor, and the Rev. Father Watson S.J., its editor. The desirableness of securing a large circulation for this excellent and edifying publication is obvious and the small subscription of half-a-crown a year paid in advance should make that easy. Orders should be sent at once to the Rev. Father Ryan S.J., St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, and we hope to find the Catholics of New Zealand ardently endeavouring to promote so deserving an undertaking.

REPORTS of growing disorder in Ireland as received here by cable must as usual be received by us with reservations and caution. We may allude particularly to the announcement that the Archbishop of Cashel had recommended the non-payment of taxes. The recommendation, meantime, made by the Land Commissioners that rents should be revised every five years goes far to justify the Plan of Campaign and to bear out Archbishop Walsh's approval of that undertaking.

A good many people were distressed at finding that General Sir William Butler, the husband of the painter of the Roll-Call and himself a Catholic officer of distinction, was one of the persons accused in the infamous Colin Campbell divorce case.—There does not seem however, to have been a shadow of doubt as to the General's complete innocence—and his refusal to appear on the trial may well be explained as arising from the natural indignation of a high-spirited man at finding himself called upon to appear in such a position on the mere word of a lying servant-girl.—Sir William Thompson had, besides, made a declaration that his relations towards Lady Colin Campbell were those only of a friendly acquaintance. It is evident that nothing approaching even to a close friendship existed between the parties in question.

THE Dunedin Catholic Literary Society meet on Wednesday next. All the members are requested to attend.

The capital sentence has been carried out at Auckland on the men found guilty of the Great Barrier murder. They seem to have been very penitent for their crime, but, perhaps, a little too much has been said about the manner in which they gave themselves up to religious studies, and enjoyed the perusal of pious books. Such reading however, appears to have been a favourite pursuit of theirs all along for even on their involuntary voyage to Australia in the *Sovereign of the Seas*, they are reported to have carried a Bible and a hymn-book with them.

A SERIES of three entertainments has been undertaken by the members of St. Joseph's cathedral choir, Dunedin, for the purpose of defraying the expense of improving their organ by the purchase of two new stops. The entertainments will take place respectively on March 3, and 24, and April 21, and as they will be under the conductorship of Herr Benno Scherck an ample guarantee is afforded of their high character. As any improvement in the organ will be a benefit very fully partial in by the congregation at large, the object is one that should prove popular and secure a hearty co-operation.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, was held on February 9,—Mr. R. A. Dunne in the chair. The programme consisted of readings by Messrs. Dunne, Gunning, and Dundon, and recitations by Messrs. Hayes, Power, and Eagar. These gentlemen were accorded a hearty vote of thanks for their efforts by the meeting.

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 a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderately. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read.

WANTED.—A live, energetic man or woman in every town to act as our agent. \$10 a week and expenses paid. Permanent employment given to all. Valuable samples and all particulars, free. Address at once, J. F. HILL & CO., Augusta, Maine, United States. Don't miss this chance. Write to day.

Mr. F. H. Ashbury, Castle street, Dunedin, calls attention to his patent process for warming and ventilating buildings of every kind. Nothing can be more conducive to health and comfort or more calculated to remove all the difficulties and unpleasantness attendant on old-fashioned methods.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 21, 1887.

BISHOP REDWOOD'S Lenten Pastoral, which was read in the church yesterday, deals principally with the subject of Christian education. It is written in a style of masterly vigour, simple and forcible in language, logical in construction, eloquent, exhaustive, and convincing—in every way worthy of a Prince of the Church. Expecting to see it in your columns I refrain from summarising its contents.

In another place the subject of education has also had attention during the week in the shape of a thoughtful lecture on the question of technical education from a professor of Canterbury College. The Professor addressing the Educational Institute devoted himself to the task of impressing upon the teachers the superiority of thoroughness of quality in the teaching of scientific truth over quantity of facts. The system in the public schools evidently does not come up to his idea. Were he to examine into the method in force at St. Patrick's College it is more than probable he would acknowledge that the Maori Fathers have got on the right track.

The statement of Judge McKay that the unfulfilled promises to the southern Maoris are of considerable magnitude, and likely to occupy a considerable time has not electrified our public in any way. Hardly a creature, in fact, knows anything about any promises unfulfilled or otherwise. It is a curious commentary on the boasted scrupulousness of our treatment of the native race, that we have scrupulously forgotten promises made thirty odd years ago. Mr. Rusden, you will remember, perhaps, devotes some very severe writing to this episode in our history. Perhaps Mr. Ballance, who claims to have done wonders in the north, will do something for the Maoris of the south in this matter of their chronic grievance, which they for their part have never let rest.

The Midland railway has been in a way brought nearer to our doors during the week. The contractor and his engineers have been making a flying reconnaissance of the gorge of the Waimakariri.

Sir Robert Stout has paid us a flying visit on his way to Wellington, devoting a day (Saturday), to various matters. In the morning he gave the Industrial Association a little of the necessary bitter by telling them that as it was quite out of the question for the Government to think of making them grants, they must cultivate that self-reliance which really seemed to set so well upon them. In the afternoon he laid the foundation-stone of the new block which is to complete the asylum building at Sunnyside, and said a few grateful feeling things about the care of the insane, and the duty of Governments to attend to it. In the evening, he attended the social evening given by the local oarsmen to their Wellington visitors, after the regatta, and spoke in praise of the manly, healthful art of rowing. Between whilst he visited the foundries, received deputations, and discussed upon the probabilities of the Imperial Conference. In these various labours Sir Robert distanced his entourage altogether, his colleague Mr. Buckley and his private secretary keeping up with him not at all completely but better than anybody else, except the reporters who being in relays had no difficulty in keeping within earshot. Everybody was pleased except the Industrial Association. Having asked for bread, they naturally did not eat the stone he tendered them in the shape of the statement that if there was a surplus a case might be made out for dividing it among the numerous Industrial Associations flourishing throughout New Zealand. There is here perfect fairness and absolute non-committal, with not a little humour in the suggestion for the disposal of a surplus at a time when everybody is morally certain that there will be a large deficit. The Association was not at all pleased with this way of putting it, however, and ventured to say that the Minister for Lands had promised a grant or a site. Sir Robert, who is never at a loss, blandly refused to see how Mr. Ballance could have done anything of the kind. He perfectly remembered that what Mr. Ballance had said was something totally different.

The Rifle Association is in happier mood, a good range has been got nearer town (at Hillsborough, some six miles off under the Port Hills) the subscriptions are coming in better, and the mollified Captain Somerville is explaining to Northerners who have carped that the Christchurch folk have a good deal to be said for them after all.

More loans! Nobody can live without loans. The Drainage Board want £20,000 to enable them to enjoy the luxury of not pressing the ratepayers to pay their rates at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, and the St. Alban's Borough Council want £25,000 for various works, including concrete channelling. Their life is truly an expensive luxury, their will of course be opposition, in fact there is opposition already.—If instead of driving people to wrangling these continual proposals for borrowing money on rates were to drive people to live in the country they would not be an unmixed evil.

Mr. Corbet, of some merit as a portrait painter, is at present giving classes for young artisans. We should heartily recommend any of our young readers who are desirous of becoming more than mere daily workmen to pay Mr. Corbet a visit.

Mr. J. P. Armstrong, surgical and mechanical dentist, receives patients daily at his rooms in Princes street, opposite Cargill's monument.

It is of interest to people in want of boots and shoes to learn that for the next couple of weeks immense bargains are to be had at the Continental Depot, opposite the Post Office. Dunedin.

Mr. James Markham, late of the Queen's Hotel, Oamaru, has taken the Robert Burns' Hotel, Dunedin, which his friends and the public generally will find in every respect conducted in accordance with his well-known reputation.

Messrs. Herbert Haynes and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, announce the opening of their winter stock. The goods will be found, as usual, to bear out the high reputation of their establishment, and, owing to particularly fortunate circumstances, the prices placed upon them are extremely moderate.

## WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 21, 1887.

SINCE my last letter, the secular priests in this district have nearly all been to Christchurch to attend the annual retreat there, and have returned again.

His Lordship Dr. Redwood S.M., is now in Wellington, and is likely to remain for some time.

The only diocesan news of special interest at the present time, is, that the Rev. Father Binsfield of Rangiora, is about to visit Europe on six months leave of absence, and that the Rev. Father O'Connor of Lyttelton will succeed Father Binsfield, while the Rev. Father Kickham of Napier will assume charge of the Lyttelton parish. These changes are expected to take place in about five or six weeks time.

During the last fortnight the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church have held their session here. The daily papers reported the proceedings very fully, and judging by those reports, it appeared to me, that beyond discussing certain abstract questions, no decision was arrived at on any important matter, but the further consideration was postponed until the next session. Possibly my opinion may be wrong and that a large amount of business was done, but I do not think so.

The time is drawing near for the judges to assemble at Christchurch to hear arguments on the point reserved by Mr. Justice Williams, in the Cain murder case. Mr. H. D. Bell, the senior partner in the firm of Bell, Gully and Izard, of this city has been specially retained as senior counsel to argue the case on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Bell's long experience as Crown Prosecutor in this district makes him specially qualified to argue an important point bearing on Criminal law: Before agreeing to accept the retainer, Mr. Bell consulted with the Attorney General as to the etiquette of a Crown Counsel arguing a prisoner's case, but Sir Robert Stout saw no objection to such a course being pursued, where the Crown had not availed themselves of the services of such Counsel and especially where the case was tried in another district.

As regards the condemned man Hall, many reports have been circulated regarding his actions before his arrest, and since. Many of these are stated to be absolutely untrue—with reference to the story, that on his entering the Lyttelton prison, he was met by a prisoner, serving a life sentence for having killed his wife owing to Hall's relations with her, who saluted Hall with the words "Ah, you wretch, I knew you would be here sooner or later." I am in a position to state, from information I have received from the Prisons Department that the story is absolutely untrue, as there has never been any prisoner in the Lyttelton prison on such a charge. The currency of these stories cannot in any way effect the condemned man, as he is dead to society, and according to high legal opinions, will soon forfeit his life to the law, he never hears anything that is said about him, and even if he did it would matter little to him, but there are many innocent ones living who are entitled to consideration, whose sorrow and trouble is greatly increased by the repetition of such reports. In fairness to these I mention the matter.

Mr. C. J. Johnston, M.H.R., is about to visit England, and it is stated that before his departure, which will be in a fortnight's time, he will resign his seat in Parliament. Acting on this supposition, one candidate, Mr. L. H. Fraser, bookseller of Manners street, has already announced himself.

The annual licensing elections for the city are just over, and generally resulted in a defeat for the temperance party. The *Evening Post* of Saturday night, in an article fully explains the cause of this defeat, as will be seen from the following extract:—"The complete and decisive defeat of the extreme temperance party in the late licensing elections is not a matter for either regret or surprise. It is undoubtedly attributable to the unjust action of the Cook Committee last year. Entrusted with large powers, that committee abused their position to inflict great loss on, and do great injury to certain respectable citizens, practically confiscating their property, and depriving them of the means of earning a respectable livelihood for themselves and families. We doubt whether any public body in New Zealand ever did a more cruelly unjust act than was done in the cancellation of the licenses of the Prince of Wales and Clydequay Hotels, and although it reduced two previously well-to-do citizens to poverty, we are pretty certain that no public benefit, even from the committee's own point of view, resulted. There has not been a single nobbler the less sold in the city during the year, because there were three licensed houses fewer than before. The arbitrary action of the Cook Committee caused a great revulsion of feeling in the public mind, and was unequivocally condemned by even the more moderate section of the temperance party. It was generally felt that the enormous and almost irresponsible powers of a Licensing Committee could not safely be entrusted to the hands of men prepared, in indulgence of fanatical feeling, to use these powers in the inequitable manner they were used by this committee last year. The result was shown in the elections which took place in Te Aro and Cook yesterday and the day before."

More health, sunshine and joy in American Co.'s Hop Bitters than in all other remedies. Observe

The British Home Rule Association and the Home Rule League of the United Kingdom will amalgamate under the name of the Home Rule Union, and support a single ticket in future elections for the purpose of assisting the Irish people in obtaining the rights of local self-government. A conference of the two associations is called for December 9.

A Washington paper tells a curious story concerning the widow of the late A. T. Stewart, the dry-goods merchant. Judge Hilton refused to consent to any reward being given for the stolen body of Stewart, but at last Mrs. Stewart offered to give twenty-five thousand dollars. The transaction took place on a lonely hill at dead of night; the bones were recovered, and the next night quietly placed under the vault of the Great Cathedral of Garden City.

# Commercial.

MR. DONALD STEONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports for the week ended February 22, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—122 head were yarded for to-day's market, but of these the larger proportion were light and of medium quality, only a few being really prime. At the start competition was fairly active and prices about equal to last week's, but as the sales progressed there was less demand and prices lower. Best bullocks brought £6 15s to £8 15s; light and medium, £4 5s to £6 10s; cows, £3 15s to £7 7s 6d.

**Fat Sheep.**—2,352 were penned, all cross-breeds, the bulk of which were fair quality. Butchers were well supplied, having bought freely last week, so that the demand was not quite so active except for a pen or two of prime wethers, which brought up to last week's top price. Inferior, however, were some what slow of sale, and several pens were turned out unsold. Best cross-bred wethers brought 6s 3d to 7s 6d; one pen, 9s; medium, 5s 6d to 6s; best do ewes, 5s 9d to 6s 3d; medium, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.

**Fat Lambs.**—336 were penned. This supply was a long way in excess of requirements, resulting in dull competition and low prices. Towards the close of the sale it was difficult to effect sales at any price; best quality brought 5s 6d to 6s 6d; others 3s 3d to 5s 3d.

**Pigs.**—104 were penned. The most of these were suckers and stores, only a few porkers and bacon pigs. The demand was fairly active, and prices realised slightly in advance of last week's. Suckers brought 4s to 7s 9d; stores, 13s to 18s 6d; porkers to 33s; baconers, 38s to 42s; one very heavy pig, 76s.

**Store Cattle.**—There is no apparent improvement in the demand for these, and no sales of any consequence transpiring. There are several lots on offer, but very little inquiry.

**Store Sheep.**—Young cross-breeds (2, 4, 8, and 6-tooth) are in somewhat better demand, but as only a very few of this class are offering sales are limited. The only inquiry for merinoes is for aged sheep by tallow renderers, at prices from 9d to 1s 6d, according to quality, distance, and date of delivery.

**Sheepskins.**—There was a very full attendance of buyers at our usual weekly sale on Monday, when we offered a good catalogue, nearly all butchers' green skins, for which there was keen competition, all the best lots on the catalogue realising 2d to 3d over last week's prices. There were only a few dry skins, but biddings were not quite so spirited for these. Dry cross-breeds, low to medium, brought 10d to 2s 10d; do. merinos, 8d to 2s 8d; good to best cross-bred, 3s to 4s 9d; do. do. merinos, 2s 9d to 4s 3d; dry pelts, ½d to 4d; butchers' green cross-breeds, 1s 5d, 1s 7d, 1s 8d, 1s 10d, 1s 11d; do. do. merinos, 11d to 1s 1d; lambskins, 1s 11d, 2s, to 2s 4d.

**Rabbitskins.**—We offered a few lots on Monday, when competition was fairly active, but, as the consignments consisted chiefly of inferior and mixed summer skins, prices were comparatively low, viz., 4d to 5d per lb.

**Hides.**—A good demand exists and late rates are easily procurable for all lots coming forward. Heavy hides in good condition, clean and free from cuts, have the preference, and realise 3½d to 4d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; light, 2½d to 2¾d; bulls, slipper and inferior, 1½d to 2d per lb.

**Tallow.**—The market has been quiet during the past few weeks especially with regard to the demand for local consumption, and prices lower for mixed and medium parcels, while fine quality mutton tallow could easily be placed at late rates for shipment; but parcels of this quality fit for the purpose are unobtainable in the meantime. We quote—Inferior and mixed, 10s to 12s; medium, 13s to 15s; good to prime mutton, 16s to 18s; rough fat, inferior, 5s to 7s, medium, 8s to 9s; best cauld, 10s to 11s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Good progress is being made with the harvest, and although some heavy showers fell on Saturday and Sunday there are indications of favourable weather prevailing. Farmers south are still busy with the reapers, having had no time to thresh; but a few truck-loads of wheat have been received from the north, which shows good condition. The demand for wheat is very weak, millers only purchasing enough for present requirements; prices are also lower this week. We quote prime milling, 3s 9d to 4s; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowl, 2s 9d to 3s 3d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Oats: Samples of the new crop are now in the market, but prices offered are 1½d to 2½d lower than those paid for full bright old oats. There is a good demand for milling sorts. At public sale on Monday, bright milling realised 1s 10d; good short feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; musty and inferior, 1s 1½d to 1s 5d (bags weighed in).—Barley: The market is still without any new, and until the season is further advanced we do not look for much improvement in the demand.

**Grass Seed.**—Parcels of the new crop of ryegrass seed are now coming to hand daily, some of these being of only medium colour and rather dirty. There is no demand. A few consignments have been forwarded to Australia, but the result is yet unknown. Old pasture machine-dressed is offering at 3s 6d per bushel. There is no inquiry for cocksfoot in the meantime, although further on we look for some demand.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 10d. Wheat: milling, 3s 8d to 4s; fowls', 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Barley: malting, 2s 9d to 3s; milling, 2s 6d; feed, 2s 3d. Chaff, best, £3; straw chaff, dull of sale, nominal. Straw, £2; 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. Flour: sacks, £10 10s; 50lbs., £11. Oatmeal, £9 10s. Roll bacon, 6d; sides, 6½d; hams, 9d.

## GRAIN REPORT.

MESSERS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO. Stafford street, report for the week ending February 23 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 some from south. 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—prime, up to 4s 1d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowls' feed, 3s 2d to 3s 5d.—Oats: Samples of the new crop are now in the market, but prices offered are 1½d to 2d lower than those paid for full bright old oats. There is a good demand for milling sorts. At public sale on Monday, milling realised 1s 10d, though possibly for a prime sample 1s 11d might be obtained. We quote prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; bright feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8½d; medium, 1s 6d; inferior, 1s 2d to 1s 5d.—Barley: There are still inquiries for malting but, so far, no arrivals, and those on the market first should command a remunerative figure—say up to 3s, bags extra.—Grass Seed: We have to report our having disposed of a quantity at a remunerative figure to growers, but the Northerners seem to be taking the ground from under our feet in shipping direct, the prices realised being so favourable for them. Prices range from 2s 6d to 3s 1d for undressed.—Potatoes: The arrivals during the week have been up to requirements, and nearly all to hand have been sold about last week's rates—namely, £2 17s 6d to £3 5s for prime Derwents.

## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, February 18, 1887.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society took place on Tuesday evening, 15th inst. In the absence of the President, the chair was occupied by Mr. W. O'Shaughnessy, Vice-President, the attendance being good, about forty members were present. After the passing of the minutes, and the transaction of some other routine business, it was proposed and carried that a picnic be held at Sumner on Easter Monday. It was also decided to accept with thanks the offer of Dr. Tivy to deliver a lecture before the Society at some future date. The Secretary was instructed to forward the thanks of the Society to Mr. Percival for a parcel of London *Tablets*, which he had presented. The programme for the evening was of a varied and miscellaneous character, consisting of recitations, readings, songs, musical selections, and a hornpipe or two thrown in, the latter being one of the best appreciated items. On the whole the evening's entertainment was the best of its kind for some time past, there being an evident improvement manifested all through, especially in the elocutionary part, which shows that the classes for the study of this particular branch are making very good progress under the careful training of Mr. Houlahan. The following, among others, contributed to the evenings amusement, Messrs. Courtney, Begley, Belmer, Cummings, Pope, Hennessy. The meeting terminated with prayer in the usual manner.

Four acres of the town of Shenandoah, Pa., caved in with 50 houses, from two to four feet, on account of the weakening of the walls of the colliery over which the town is built.

Mgr. Carini, the professor of the newly instituted chair of paleography at the Vatican, in commencing his course, exhorted the students of the different countries who attend his lectures to compose poems in various languages in honour of the sacerdotal jubilee of his Holiness. The poems will be printed and presented to the Pope.

The Marquis of Ripon reached Hawarden lately on a visit to Mr. Gladstone, where Mr. John Morley had already arrived and Earl Spencer was expected. *The Times* says it is conjectured that the development of the Unionist policy in Ireland has something to do with the sudden gathering of the Liberal leaders at Hawarden Castle.

There is such a thing as unseasonableness, even in the matter of conversion. A priest in one of our Boston parishes tells a half-amusing, half-amusing experience of his own, when he was awakened at one o'clock in the morning, some time ago, by a furious ringing at his door-bell. On answering the call, he found that his untimely visitor was a man who wanted to "take the pledge" there and then. Although he bore evidence that the reform would not be out of place, the acuteness of his remorse was hardly appreciated by the good pastor.—*Pilot*.

In Austria, Count Taaffe has been Prime Minister to the Cisleithan Monarchy since 1870. Count Taaffe is an Irish peer, whose family have been settled in Austria since the deposition of the Stuarts. He is by far the most influential personage in the Empire, for the Emperor has the strongest affection for him, treats him *en camarade*, and takes his advice in all things. He is a short, stoutish man, with a rather Italian head, long, straight black hair, a skipping sort of walk, twinkling eyes, and a Rabelaisian mouth, broadened by continual smiles.

Father Labelle, who is the head and front of the scheme for bringing the French Canadians back to Canada from the United States, by offering them farms in the Province of Quebec, expresses confidence in being able to bring a greater number of his countrymen back next year than he has done any year since the beginning of the undertaking. He is devoting all his time to the work. A gentleman to whom I spoke assured me, says a correspondent, that more than 100,000 French Canadians have been brought back from the United States since 1880. He said it was owing to this fact that the French Canadians had so suddenly become a political power in the Protestant province of Ontario. "From being a handful a few years ago," he said, "the French Canadians now number 130,000 souls in that province." Pamphlets in large quantities are, he told me, sent from Montreal to the different French Canadian settlements in the various States of the Union, and special inducements are offered to those who will return.



# Irish News.

**ANTRIM.**—On December 6 in the offices of the Local Marine Board Belfast, a young sailor named Hugh Sampson was presented with a silver medal and diploma, awarded him by the French Government in recognition for his gallant services in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the French schooner, Santa Anna, of Paimpol, off the coast of Portugal, on January 20 last.

At a late meeting of the Belfast Corporation the estimates for the ensuing year were submitted, and amongst them was one for a late special rate for malicious injuries sustained by parties during the riots. The claims which have been allowed by the Corporation for such injuries during the year, in excess of the £1,000 payable out of the General Purposes Rate, amounted to £1,730 10s 5d; and other claims have been made, amounting to £5,416 8s, but have not yet been adjudicated upon. It was agreed to strike a special rate of 2d in the pound on all rateable property within the lighted and watched districts, and 1d on all other rateable property within the borough.

Great excitement was caused in Belfast on November 27 by the arrest of two of the leading members of the Ulster Land, Building, and Investment Company, whose affairs have been for some time rather prominently before the public. The Vice Chancellor made the order for the arrest of Mr. Thompson, chairman of the Company, and his son-in-law, Mr. Moncrieff, an ex-director, on the affidavit of the liquidator that they were about to leave the country to avoid examination and payment of calls; further, that they were disposing of their furniture and about to take their departure. An order was also made to seize their goods and chattels. The warrants were duly issued and despatched to Belfast, and no time was lost in executing them. The prisoners remained in gaol under remand.

**ARMAGH.**—All the tenants on the estates of Ferdinand Loughran, in this County, have purchased their holdings under Lord Ashbourne's Act at the rather high rate of nineteen years' rental.

At the Ulster Winter Assizes on December 6, James Hart was charged with the murder of Thomas Gallagher during the riots in Lurgan on the 8th June. After hearing evidence the jury found the prisoner not guilty and he was discharged. On the following day, Arthur Donnelly, a merchant of Lurgan, was tried for firing a revolver in the street on the day that Gallagher was killed. In this case the jury disagreed, nine being for acquittal. Both verdicts were regarded as Nationalist triumphs, and there were popular demonstrations which led to disturbances. The house of Mr. Sloane, a prominent citizen, was wrecked, and the windows of several houses were broken. Bonfires were lighted in the streets, and the opposing crowds became so disorderly that the police authorities requisitioned for military assistance, and two troops of dragoons were sent to the town. Extra constables were also drafted into the town.

**CAVAN.**—On November 28 a meeting of tenants on the estate of the Marquis of Headfort was held in the Market House, Virginia, in order to contradict a statement made by M. W. O'Connor, the agent, that the bulk of the tenants were paying the rents and checks were coming in regularly. Out of the 317 tenants on the estate 185 attended. Fifty were unable through physical inability to be present, and a good many others had not heard of the intention to hold a meeting, and therefore did not attend. Those who did attend stated positively that they had not paid, and would not as long as the landlord maintained his present attitude.

**CLARE.**—On December 4, the body of a private named Hobarty, belonging to the detachment of the Enniskillen Fusiliers stationed at Clare Castle, was found floating in the River Fergus near the Clare Slob Reclamation Works.

All the tenants on Whitby's West Clare estate farm Carrigaholt, Rahona, Moyarta, and Killober have been allowed from 20 to 40 per cent on their judicial rents. Where a tenant or his wife died during the year a gale's rent was forgiven to the husband or wife. Where cattle died on the tenants similar concessions were given, and very poor tenants were given money to tide them over the winter as well as receiving clear receipts for all arrears to start on anew. Marcus Keane's tenants have been allowed from 30 to 40 per cent on the old judicial rents, according to the exigencies or condition of the tenants.

In fifty years a more terrific storm has not been experienced in Kilrush and Kilkee than the one that raged from midnight on December 7, to noon the following day. The damage sustained by the houses in town is incalculable, while the Kilrush Workhouse especially the hospital and infirmaries, are almost completely wrecked, and the damage done to the Kilrush Convent is very great. Several of the largest trees in Mr. Vandeleur's demesne around Kilrush House were torn up by the roots. The steamers plying to Limerick ceased to ply, and two large vessels passed in the Shannon in a completely disabled state. Such a day and night have not been experienced in half a century. A number of accidents have been reported of persons whose business compelled them to go out. The tide at one o'clock rose unusually high, and went over the Revenue Pier at Cappa, access to the steamer offices being almost impossible and extremely perilous.

**CORK.**—On December 1, a party of voluntary laborers on the farm of John Griffin, Ballyratry, ceased work on learning that Griffin had paid his rent.

At Newmarket Petty Sessions on December 3, an Emergencyman named Nunan was prosecuted for having assaulted a policeman named Lynch in the hut where they are stationed at Scarteen. The offence having been proved the defendant was fined 20s and costs.

Cork defence Union held their monthly meeting on December 4. The report read by the Secretary stated the Union was still rendering efficient aid to boycotted farmers. About 50 men were in the employment of the Union at present, and about 35 employed in working for boycotted farmers.

Such a gale as has not been experienced on this coast for over a quarter of a century swept the harbor of Queenstown for over 24 hours on December 8 and 9. Several vessels were seriously damaged;

all telegraphic communication was broken, and the Cross-Channel and Trans-Atlantic steamers were delayed for hours.

Queenstown Town Commissioners at their meeting on December 6, were given notice of motion by Major Curry that at their next meeting notice be served on O. G. Doran that his services as manager of the waterworks would not be required after February 20, next, as they had no need for so highly-paid an official, and because Mr. Doran had several times grossly insulted members of the Board. Mr. Doran has long been identified with the National cause in Cork.

**DERRY.**—Derry Corporation at a meeting on Nov. 29 decided to build the new Town Hall of stone from Duffries in Scotland in preference to a superior article from the neighboring quarries of Mountcharles, in the County Donegal.

At the Derry Presentment Session on December 1, Robert Forsythe, Bishop street (without) was granted £10 compensation for loss and damage inflicted on houses and buildings, his property, at Abercorn Place on July 21. Mrs. Mary Ann Roddy was allowed £5 to compensate her for a window glass and a window screen, her property being maliciously broken and destroyed at Bishop street on July 6. Thos. O'Hanlan and Co. were granted £30 to compensate them for injury sustained by reason of a number of windows, their property, being maliciously broken and destroyed at Bishop's Gate on July 12. All these claims arose out of Orange riots.

Recently the tenantry of Rev. R. W. Browne, Donaghmore, Tyrone, having holdings in the townlands of Busker, Tralee, Tamlaght, Mowilliam, and Ballinderry, in this county, feeling the pressure of the times forwarded a memorial to the reverend landlord asking for a substantial reduction in the half-years' rent now due. Amongst the other reasons suggested why such abatement should be allowed was "that the majority of the landlords of Ireland were granting large abatements, as the public prints daily testify." The tenantry have received a flat refusal of their request. The minister in's on his pound of flesh, and somewhat peevishly declares that "if the public prints would leave off encouraging discontent, and encourage industry and thrift, it might be better."

**DONEGAL.**—On December 1, a stirring scene was enacted in Inver around the temporary abode of Michael Griffen. Mr. Griffen was evicted two years ago from his farm, held under William Macfar, and it was resolved by the local branch of the National League to aid him in a manner most available as a wounded soldier in the Land War. Pursuant to a resolution of the branch convoys with large quantities of potatoes converged on his dwelling in the afternoon. The Inver fife and drum band headed the main convoy. As they neared their destination they found to approach from various other points of the compass contingents almost as imposing as their own. The evicted Michael Griffen stood in front of his sheering, and, seeing himself beset on every side with succour, could scarcely refrain from tears of gladness, and, as he said himself, that moment he felt compensated if it were the case that he had been evicted twenty times over.

On November 30, a remarkably imposing meeting was held at Dungloe to protest against a number of evictions that are pending on the island of Arranmore. From an early hour in the morning parties from the outlying districts commenced to arrive in the town, and it was evident that the demonstration would be a very large one. Shortly after 12 o'clock a procession, headed by a wagggonette in which were Mr. Bernard Kelly, M.P., and Mr. M. McCartan M.P., and other gentlemen, left the town to meet the Gweedore and other contingents the former of which numbered over 600 members. Some of the contingents travelled nearly 20 miles, and there was no distinction in many miles around which was not represented. The procession was accompanied by the following bands, each of which had a most appropriate banner: Dungloe Hibernian Fife and Drum, Meenacross, Kesh, Acre, Meenmore, Glenahilt, Anaghra, Keadue, Gweedore. The bandsmen were attired in suitable uniforms. The procession was led by Mr. James Glackin, a bard, who, mounted on a horse, was attired in a uniform of green and gold, and carried a harp, the horse being led by two pages similarly attired. The horsemen—of whom there were a very large number—went two deep, and the pages were four deep. Shortly after one o'clock a meeting was held in front of the head of the town. The attendance numbered fully 5,000, and a Government official who was present estimated it at a much higher figure. It was significant to note that Lord Enniskillen was an interested auditor. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the demonstration was one of the most successful yet held in the County.

**DUBLIN.**—The statue which it is intended to erect over the grave of Dr. Cahill in Glasnevin Cemetery is now approaching completion, and will soon be in a condition to be removed from the studio of Mr. Cahill, the sculptor. The statue is a most striking one, and portrays the great orator in the act of addressing a congregation, attired in surplice and stole, which the sculptor has skillfully availed of to display some delicate *repoussé* work. The material employed is Irish limestone, which is much better adapted to the humid climate than the more commonly used Carrara marble; besides, the limestone allows of a very high degree of finish, and altogether presents an appearance quite in keeping with the bold, striking character of the statue.

A promising crop of Irish tobacco has been raised in this County by Laurence McCormack on his farm at Lispopple, near Swords. The seeds employed were Havana and Kentucky varieties, somewhat less than an acre of ground being devoted to the experiment. The seed was not sown until the middle of May and the plants not put out until late in June; but although nearly a month late and handicapped by a summer of unusually low temperature, the crop prospered and was cut by the end of the first week in September, put into drying sheds, and by November 20, cured and ready for packing. The quality and condition of the crop was favourably commented on by tobacco manufacturers and others who visited Lispopple, the colour, flavour, and condition auguring well for future experiments in this direction.

Marlboroughstreet Cathedral was re-opened on December 8, after having undergone very extensive alterations and improvements.

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The appearance of the sacred edifice has been improved to an extent that would have at first seemed scarcely possible without an actual structural alteration. The brilliant colouring of the classic ornamentation has had a really wonderful effect in giving a lightness and warmth to the church, and the somewhat daring experiment of placing an "eye" in the summit of the dome has been quite justified by the result. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by his Grace the Archbishop, assisted by the Dean and Chapter of Dublin, the assistant priest being Archdeacon McMahon; the Very Rev. Canon Horgan and Canon Dillon, assistant canons; Father Gowan, C.C., deacon; Father Coyle, C.C., sub-deacon. The Rev. Canon Fitzpatrick and Rev. Charles Ridgeway had charge of the ceremonies. The following members of the Hierarchy were present:—Archbishop McEvilly, Archbishop Croke, Dr. Carr, Archbishop Designate, of Melbourne; Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher; Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea; Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh; Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Achonry; Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe; Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin; Dr. Conway, Bishop of Killala; and Dr. Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick. The attendance of the clergy was very large, representatives from nearly all the Orders having houses in this country being present. The following members of the Corporation attended in their robes:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P.; Peter McDonald, M.P., High Sheriff; Rev. Robert Conlan, Chaplain; W. F. Dennehy, Secretary; Aldermen—Joseph Meade, J.P.; Peter Byrne, Laurence Mulligan, John Nagle; Councillors—John L. Robinson, C.E.; George Perry, Phillip Little, James J. Kennedy, Denis J. Cogan, Richard Toole, Henry J. Gill, M.P.; Edward McMahon, Henry Holahan, Patrick Cummins, and the civil officers.

**FERMANAGH.**—At the Kesh Petty Sessions on December 8, a summons at the suit of James Anderson against Charles McElrone for possession of a dwelling-house came up for hearing. It appeared from the evidence that McElrone, who is a labourer, was tenant to the plaintiff of a house in Gortachan at a rent of one shilling a week under a written agreement until about a month before last Revision Sessions for North Fermanagh, when plaintiff, who is a tenant of Captain Barton, made McElrone and his wife, under threat of eviction, sign an agreement by which McElrone declared he gave up possession of a dwelling-house to the plaintiff Anderson, and that his wife became tenant in his place. This was admittedly done by Anderson for the purpose of disfranchising McElrone who is a Nationalist. The Revising Barrister, however, refused to disfranchise him, inasmuch as the document was prepared in order to defeat the Franchise Acts. Accordingly Anderson served McElrone with a notice to quit, upon which he brought the present summons for possession. Mr. Wray contended that according to plaintiff's own showing McElrone's wife and not himself was tenant, and as she had been served with neither summons nor notice to quit, the plaintiff should fail. The Court ruled accordingly, and dismissed the case. The case excited great interest, and the defeat of the nefarious attempt to dishouse a Nationalist who had a vote was received with approval.

**GALWAY.**—On November 26, Hamilton Smith, agent on the property of Mr. Young, J.P., accompanied by some bailiffs and a small force of police, proceeded to Donula, a village on the seashore, for the purpose of evicting a man named McDonagh for the non-payment of rent. The ringing of the chapel bell gathered some hundreds of persons, armed with spades, scythes, etc., to the scene. They surrounded McDonagh's house and refused the bailiff admittance. Loud cheers were given for the Rev. Father Heaney, who was present, and groans were given for the agent, who left without carrying out the eviction.

The Bishop of Galway, has written to Prof. Townsend, J.P., hon. sec., of the committee appointed to prepare evidence to be given before the Industries Commission on behalf of the Galway and Clifden Railway, suggesting that the Government should be asked to undertake either directly or indirectly this most necessary work, and, if they refused, to abandon the project for the present and wait until a native Government will take it in hand. The Bishop describes the condition of the tenants in this vast district as miserable and abandoned. Combined flood, and fire, fever and passing famine, his lordship says, could not equal the chronic desolation produced.

A violent storm accompanied by heavy rain, commenced in Ballinasloe on the night of December 8, about 11 o'clock, increased in magnitude until morning, and blew all next day with unabated vigour. No storm that has visited Galway for a number of years has continued so long, and though the great storm of October, 1882, was more destructive to property in a short time the destruction caused by this storm will be more general. Slates, timber, branches of trees, and chimney-pots strewn the streets, rendering any kind of traffic impossible. The top of the scaffolding containing machinery for hauling up material of the new tower of St. Michael's Church, Ballinasloe, was entirely swept away into the Suck, but fortunately the other part of the scaffolding and the tower escaped uninjured. A portion of the wooden bridge across the River Suck, at River street, was damaged, and carpenters had to be employed to set it right. In the country trees have fallen across the roads, and most miraculous escapes are told of. Michael Hannon, agent, Canal Company, Harbour House, Ballinasloe, was out at the back of the house at about 10 o'clock, a.m., with one of his children, who followed him looking at the ravages of the storm. In the vicinity there is a rookery, 85 feet high, containing some thousand tons of stones, and which have been there for seventy years. On the top there is a bell, which was used in former times for the starting of packet boats. He had only been a few seconds in the place when he heard the bell commence ringing, and immediately it came tottering down, the whole place having given way. The debris flew in all directions, and Mr. Hannon having seized the child in his arms made good his escape, though stones fell on every side of him. In the City of the Tribes itself all the dock gates were smashed, and much damage done to the shipping in the quay.

**KERRY.**—A fearful storm swept over Killarney on December 8. Business had to be suspended in the town during all the forenoon.

and the window shutters of the stores left on lest the shop fronts would be shattered.

On December 6 George O'Gorman, Kilkennedee, a farmer on the estate of H. A. Herbert, Muckross, and who is living about five miles to the west of Killarney, in the parish of Ballyar, sold out all his goods, consisting of fifty tons of prime upland hay, ten tons of straw, ten tons of potatoes, forty tons of turnips, ten tons of mangolds, as Samuel Hussey, the agent, would not give him any reasonable concessions. After the sale the removal of the crops was proceeded with, and were removed miles away at an early hour. There were about eight hundred men and four hundred horses engaged in the working. Hussey, who was contemplating a seizure of O'Gorman's stock and crops, has been completely foiled.

**KILDARE.**—The Athy tenants of Ellen Butler have refused to pay any rent unless they get a reduction of 20 per cent.

At the meeting of the Naas Guardians on December 1 an eviction notice was received in the case of Edward Tisdall v. Richard Flood, from the lands of Wellfield, near Ballymore-Eustace.

On November 28 a crowd of farmers and labourers assembled to carry to its destination a wooden house which had been built by the Kildare branch of the Irish National League, for James Connolly and his family. The family were evicted some few months since from the home which he had occupied for nearly half a century at Bathilla, near Kildare. This house, constructed entirely of timber, is 20 feet long by 10 feet wide, and divided into two compartments. It was placed on wheels for conveyance to the site selected, which was kindly given by John Murray, a tenant on the same property, and opposite to the farm from which this poor old man and his family were turned out. A plentiful supply of horses and hundreds of fine stalwart boys vied with each other to assist, the structure was quickly hauled the two Irish miles and placed directly opposite James Connolly's former residence—now occupied by two emergency men.

**KILKENNY.**—Recently the Hon. Bellow Bryan offered to sell their holdings to the tenants on the Clough estate at 18 years' purchase. The tenants considered the rate of purchase too high and declined the offer.

At a late meeting of the Thomastown Board of Guardians eviction notices at the suit of Charles Tottenham and others against E. McGrath, Patrick White, John White, Patrick Dowling, and James Dowling, all of Uppergrange, were laid before the board.

**LEITRIM.**—At the meeting of the Drumshambo branch of the League on November 28 a resolution was passed unanimously condemning bog-grabbing. It was also resolved to return Francis Murray his subscription, he having earned it by working for grabbers. John McManus, Drumshambo, came before the meeting, and said that in future he would in no way infringe on the League rules. All present considered his apology sufficient.

At the meeting of the Carrick-on-Shannon Guardians on December 2, Relieving Officer McManus handed in eviction notices at the suit of Thomas Fox and Charles Fox, of Aughrania, the executors of Peter Early, against Patrick McCabe and Elizabeth McCabe. Notices were also received at the suit of John Ross Mahon against Francis McGourty, William McLaughlin, Michael Gordon, Michael McGaye, and others, of Drumstrim; James McKeon, Michael Corrigan, Myles Wynn, Stephen Wynn, Francis McTague, Michael Kearney, Edward Simpson, Michael Gordon, Owen Mulvey, and others. The agent is George Mahon, of Ballydonnel, Loughrea. These evictions are only the forerunners of many others threatened in the same district.

**LIMERICK.**—A fearful gale was experienced in the city on December 8, Great damage was done to Barrington's Hospital, the Workhouse, Literary Institute, and the Redeptionists' Church. Eight cases of accidents resulting from the storm were treated at Barrington's Hospital. Several houses in Irishtown were wrecked and burned. One schooner, the Osilla, owned by Mr. Glynn, Kilrush, broke loose and was dashed against the quay wall with great violence. She was completely wrecked, and after a short time sunk in the river.

At the meeting of the Limerick National League, on December 3, the question was discussed as to the action of Irish Nationalists in reference to the Queen's jubilee. Mr. W. Abraham deprecated any attempt to prove that Irish Nationalists were willing for one moment to sink their demand for self-government. Mr. Stephen O'Mara, the Mayor, said the Queen during her fifty years' reign had even in the famine year shown very little kindness to Ireland, and the Irish people could not help giving tit for tat. He thought Irishmen should take no part in the celebration, and that no offer of knighthood to mayors should be accepted.

Early on the morning of December 6, the houses of several Loyalist and other farmers in the Ashford district were visited by a party of some 15 men, who demanded arms. The party were armed and disguised, and were not recognized by any of the farmers. They visited among others the houses of Bartholomew Brennan and John O'Mahony, from each of whom they obtained a gun. They also visited the house of Edward Winter, where they obtained a revolver. The party met with no resistance, as the arms were given up freely. District-Inspector Tweedy visited the scene, but no clue to the identity of the raiders was discovered. After this official visit a later report showed that the raid was not confined merely to the Ashford district. The police learned that the house of John McCarthy, Drumdevon, was first visited, from whom they took a gun. The party, it is alleged, numbered 40, and were partly disguised and armed. From McCarthy's they crossed two hills towards Ashford, where a raid was made on three farmers' houses, and two guns and a revolver taken. Retracing their steps they crossed the hills and directed their steps towards Denis Daly's of Mount Plummer. It was about two o'clock in the morning when the Dalys were startled by the demand for admittance made upon them. Edmond, brother of Denis accordingly gave them admission. Four of the moonlighters held him, as also Denis, while the others of them ransacked the place for arms. One gun and the barrel of another were found. They next visited John Enright and took his double-barreled gun.

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

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THIS WEEK.

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THIS WEEK.

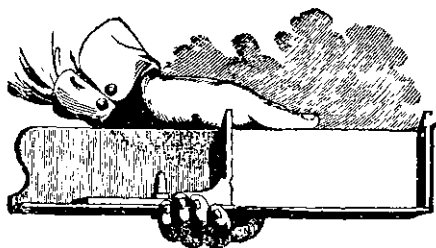
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**LONGFORD.**—The Earl of Granard's tenants on December 4, refused a reduction of 15 per cent offered only to those who had not gone into the Land Courts, and refused to pay any rent at all unless at a reduction of 30 per cent on judicial and 40 per cent on old rents.

**LOUTH.**—At the meeting of the Dundalk Guardians on November 29, Mr. Nugent produced notices served upon him during the week of the intention of Mary McCann, Billinurd to evict Rose Wade from a house and premises in Ballinurd, and of the intention of Ellen Kirkland to evict Thomas King from a house in Defender's Row, Dundalk.

On November 30, Rev. George A. Taaffe, C.C., late of St. Mary's parish, Drogheda, and now of Enfield, Meath, was presented with a splendidly-wrought purse containing 180 sovereigns, and also with a fast-trotting pony and trap worth £100, by the parishioners of St. Mary's, in token of the respect and esteem in which he was held both as a priest, friend, and counselor, and as a souvenir on his departure from Drogheda. The presentation took place in the parochial house, South Quay, and was made by Patrick Mathews, J.P., and Thomas Mathews, J.P. An illuminated address was also presented.

**MAYO.**—A hurricane of unprecedented violence swept over Castlebar on the night of December 7, and during the whole of the morning and forenoon of the following day. The gale was accompanied by heavy and incessant rain and sleet. The damage caused in many localities is considerable, and many dwelling houses in the town received serious injury, especially the Imperial Hotel which was completely unroofed, the occupants narrowly escaping.

**MONAGHAN.**—The Marquis of Bath's tenants, at a meeting in Carrickmacross on December 6, resolved to give no more than 15 years' purchase for their holdings, which the Marquis is anxious to sell to them.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY.**—On the night of November 30, a destructive fire took place in the haggard of a farmer named Lalor, near Coolahill. A rick of his hay, about 50 tons of straw, and a quantity of unthreshed corn were entirely consumed. His loss is estimated at £200. The fire is supposed to have been accidental, as men were employed thatching the same day.

At the meeting of the Abbeyleix Guardians on November 30, Relieving Officer Ryan handed in the following notices of eviction:—Richard Colbeck, Ballacolla, against John McGrath, Park; William Cannon and Anne Cannon, Rathmines, against John Cannon, for possession of dwelling house and premises situated at the Square Rathdowney; Joseph H. Kennedy and Richard Kennedy, against James Farrell, for possession of a house and premises in the town of Rathdowney; Penelope Palmer against Richard Sheeran, for possession of part of the lands of Ballybuggy, in the parish of Rathdowney.

**ROSCOMMON.**—Doon and Cloonfree Branch of the National League during the month of November added 100 names to their muster roll, and have now over 300 members in good standing on their books, nearly the entire male adult population of the parish.

At a late Petty Sessions at Strokestown the widow Hunt, of Cloonfree, a feeble old woman of seventy-five summers, was sent to prison for the fifth time for retaking possession of her small farm. She had been ruthlessly evicted from this blighted patch at the hands of a local squireen named Mahon, and each time the poor old woman entered her cabin this thief had her summoned before the Justice Shallows of Strokestown, and summarily conveyed to goal. There can be no grabber found in the entire community to take the feeble old woman's land. The example set by the brave old woman tottering on the brink of the grave is one worthy of the people who have been actors in the now famous land-war around Strokestown. The name of the widow Hunt has become a household word within several miles of the neighbourhood of Strokestown.

**SLIGO.**—On November 29, a large public demonstration was held at Ballinacrad. Large contingents headed by bands attended from all the neighbouring districts, and the people, many of whom had been in contact with the police at the proclaimed meetings in Ballymote and Kiverstown on the previous Sunday, displayed the utmost enthusiasm. Mr. O Kelly, M.P., who was accompanied by Mr. Jasper Tully, was received with loud cheering on driving up on an outside car. A couple of policemen from the neighboring police station attended and took notes of the speeches.

**TIPPERARY.**—A terrific gale began in Tipperary on the morning of December 8, and continued with unabated fury during the entire day. The destruction to property was considerable. Scarcely a person was seen on the streets during the day, and so great was the storm the shutters had to be put up to almost every shop in town. Trees were uprooted in large numbers in Greenane, Keverboro', Cordangan and elsewhere, and outhouses in bad condition belonging to farmers were unroofed. Slates were put flying like hailstones off the new military and constabulary barracks. There is scarce a shop in town on which damage has not been done. At Cairr the ridge tiles were blown off most of the houses, and several were wholly unroofed. Part of the constabulary barracks was blown down, and a constable who was in a bedroom had a very narrow escape, for tons of stone and brick fell near him.

**TYRONE.**—Strabane Provincial Bank was robbed of £2,000 in notes on December 3, during the temporary absence of the manager.

The crowbar brigade began their work in South Tyrone on November 20, along the bleak hill sides of Lurganbuoy, near Ballygawley, by the eviction of an aged man named Peter Murphy, together with a little niece who resided with him. The unfortunate man had a farm of some 27 acres on the estate of Lady Verner which had been handed down to him through a long ancestral lineage. The rent some thirty years ago was about £9, but after Murphy had expended much capital in erecting a neat farm house, and after improving the land very considerably, the landlord raised the rent by £4 10s. Such a burden soon proved an impossible task to discharge, and hence he ran into arrears, in consequence of which an ejectment process was served upon him. The advent of the evictors was

heralded by the blowing of horns and many other popular manifestations of displeasure, and a vast crowd collected on the scene. On entering the house the bailiffs found Murphy, a man of some 80 years, feebly inclining over the fire, whilst the little girl who resided with him was in a terribly excited state. The bailiffs had to carry the old man outside. Then the house appurtenances were rudely removed, and amongst the debris a spectator discovered a rather curious manuscript, bearing date 12th May, 1844, and which purported to be a letter then appointing Murphy as a "Repeal Warden." This fact, added to the circumstances that the old man had a few months since hazarded himself very much by going for some four or five days to Aghnacloy Sessions to have his vote registered, while he was in a precarious state of health, strengthened the sympathy of the popular party very much. All the furniture accommodations having been rid out, the door was locked by the bailiffs. It was not without difficulty that peace was preserved. Several other evictions are reported to be about to take place, and the district is in a rather excited state.

**WATERFORD.**—Waterford Corporation at their monthly meeting on December 1, unanimously re-elected Alderman Power as Mayor for the ensuing year. He promised that he would accept no jubilee honours from the Queen. The names of Thomas Sexton, M.P.; John Dillon, and Henry Grainger were sent to the Castle for the Sheriff to be chosen from.

The 19th anniversary of the execution of the Manchester Martyrs, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, was commemorated in Waterford on November 23. The Thomas Meagher Brass and Fife and Drum bands and the Ferrybank, accompanied by about 500 torch bearers formed at the end of the Manor and marched through Parnell st., followed by at least 5,000 persons. On arriving opposite the City Hall the Mayor briefly addressed them from the window of the reading room of the National and Literary Club. They then proceeded around the Quay, up Thomas st., through Morgan st., Ballybricken; Patrick st., Michael st., John st., and Waterside, where they dispersed. About a half-hour later the Amateur Brass Band paraded the same streets, accompanied by another large torch-light procession and a very orderly crowd. From the windows of St. Patrick's Hall, Morrison's Road, was suspended a large banner bearing on one side, "In Memory of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien," and on the other, "Ireland Mourns Her Martyred Sons," which was overhung by a number of torches.

**WESTMEATH.**—A few days ago the tenants upon the Ring estate were called to pay their rent. Mr. Darley, of Darley and Roe, solicitors, attended as agent. When the tenants were getting notice of the rent collection, Kelly, an evicted tenant, was noticed to attend. He duly attended, and walked into the presence of the great man with his hat on. Unused to such manhood, Mr. Darley gruffly required, "Was not Kelly aware that it was the custom for a tenant to remove his hat when he appeared in the office?" Kelly manfully replied, "That such might be the custom of others, but was not his. His would not be lifted for any one, save a priest."

**WEXFORD.**—On November 5 a small fishing boat belonging to a man named Duggan was caught out in a gale of wind in the South Bay. The sea in less than twenty minutes rose fearfully high, and nothing could be seen but white foam, and the people at Rosslare thought several times the boat was gone, as she disappeared sometimes for more than five minutes. Duggan, who is a hardy fellow, knew that his only chance was to run for Rosslare harbour; to face Wexford bar would be sure death. After shipping a good deal of water he reached the pier, where he was met by John Byrne, the overseer of the works, who by signals showed him where to come, and in a short time Duggan and his little boat rode in safety in the shelter of the pier. Another Wexford fishing-boat, belonging to Mr. Bell, was caught out in the same gale and had to make to the same harbour for safety.

**WICKLOW.**—On November 9 Richard Fenton, a middleman, holding from the Earl of Wicklow, evicted Patrick Hore, an under-tenant of his, from his holding at Knocknaminion, near Donard, for non-payment of rent. Hore held 5½ acres of land at a rent fixed by agreement under the Land Act at £14 10s per annum. The valuation of the holding is £1, and the old rent paid up to a few years ago £17 3s 9d. On the land is a woollen factory worked by Hore which is valued at £10 a year. The poor man has a family of eight, including himself and his wife; the ages of the children ranged between 16 and 5 years. There were three years' rent due, and last June a writ was served. Hore offered to pay two years' rent and the remainder after the harvest. The middleman refused.

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How is it that whilst the consumption of tea is increasing rapidly, that of coffee is decreasing? Ceylon is one of the homes of the coffee trade. In the year ending September, 1870, it exported 1,019,000 cwt. of coffee; in the year similarly ending in 1880 it sent out 669,000 cwt. only; and in the year ending with September last it exported 223,000 cwt. only, not a quarter of the quantity seventeen years ago. In the same time the exports of tea from Ceylon were only 1,700 lb. in the year ending in September, 1877; but now about 7,000,000 lb. are sent out. This is the experience of Ceylon, a nation producing the three articles of beverage, tea, coffee, and cocoa.

At Louvain Professor Lamy has just issued to subscribers the second volume of his sumptuous edition of the inelected works of St. Ephrem, the great Syriac doctor (S. Ephraemi Syri Hymni et Sermones). The volume contains hymns and sermons on the Nativity, Our Blessed Lady, the Miracles and Resurrection of Our Lord, Lent, etc., besides commentaries on several prophets. Another Louvain savant, the veteran Professor Felix Nève, has issued at the same time a most instructive and valuable book on the Christian literature of Armenia (L'Armenie Chretienne et sa Literature, Peeters), of a most interesting character to the Church historian, as well as to the student of Oriental learning. It is perhaps not generally known that M. Nève is as eminent an Armenian scholar as he is a Sankrist.



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Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES

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

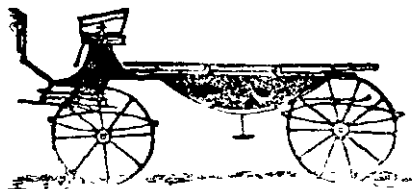
SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

JAMES EDGAR,

Manager for Otago.



## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE BEG to notify our customers and Friends generally we have Removed our place of Business to our New Premises (opposite Reid and Grav's, Princes Street South), where we shall be able to execute all orders with punctuality and care. **HORDERN, 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.

## BANK HOTEL, MANNERS ST., WELLINGTON.

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

## J. FLEMING, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE MERCHANT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

## 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.

## PEOPLE'S BOOT SHOP,

75 GEORGE STREET.

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

Also,

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

For Quality and Prices not to be beaten in Dunedin.

E. LOFT,

75 George Street and Arcade.

## FERGUSON & MITCHELL.

76, Princes Street,

MERCANTILE STATIONERS.

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

FRESH SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS.

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

COCKSFOOT, ITALIAN RYEGRASS, and TIMOTHY.

CLOVERS—White Alsike, Cowgrass, Red and Trefoil.

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

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

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

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

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

Dunedin.

## A. CHIARONI

Is determined to have a

CLEARING SALE,

As he has to visit Italy within six months. Having a large and varied Stock, consisting of—High-Class Oil Painting, Water Colours, Engravings, Chromos, Colour Photos, and Oleographs.

From the best Italian and English Masters; Also, an Invoice of

ALABASTER STATUARY,

Including—

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

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—

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

A. CHIARONI,

24 GEORGE STREET.

HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

## ESHEEDY

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 EMBOSSE

AND SIGN WRITER,

OCTAGON,

DUNEDIN.

## OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

Corner of

MACANDREW ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

P. DWYER - PROPRIETOR

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the Best Brands. Bill 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.

Greymouth Coal and Coke.

Newcastle Coal,

Kaitangata Coal,

Green Island Coal

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

Orders delivered to any part of City Suburbs.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. MELVILLE, No 12 George street, has

removed to lower side of Octagon, WHERE he has on sale a large

Stock of "White" Sewing Machines of the latest design

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

NO 10 WHEELER AND WILSON, for dressmaking, tailoring, and manufacturing, cannot be equalled. Note address—OCTAGON.

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

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

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS, Established - 1865.

H. PALMER, STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

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

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

## J. WILKIE AND CO.,

COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

PRINTERS, EMBOSSE, BOOKBINDERS AND ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Papers, &c., &c.

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

Agents for the South British Fire Insurance Company.

Commission and Shipping Agent.

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

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

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

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

**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. (LIMITED),**

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

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

**I**n 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 pence per lb more.

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

Samples by post or on application.

A trial respectfully solicited.

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

The City Tea Mart, 121 George Street.

**G R O C E R I E S. G R O C E R I E S. G R O C E R I E S.**  
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.

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

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

CHALLENGE.

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

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

FILTERS! FILTERS! FILTERS  
Dunedin Manufacture.

**W H I T E'S L I M E S T O N E**  
FILTERS are the Cheapest and Best in the Market. Will purify the dirtiest water, making it as clear as crystal. Samples to be seen in use at the City Engineer's Office, Town Hall. To be obtained from all Ironmongers and Earthenware Merchants, and at my Factory, at the following prices:—  
3 Gallon, 20s; 4 Gallon, 25s; 5 Gallon, 30s.

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

Testimonials on application.  
Inspection invited.

W. M. W H I T E,  
Stoneware Manufacturer, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

**F. R. 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**, Princes Street south, Dunedin, and will be pleased to accommodate his old friends and the public generally.  
First-class Accommodation.

**J A M E S C O U S T O N**  
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN

KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL  
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**  
MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

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

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

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

# WHOLESALE BOOT FACTORY, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Retail Shops,

MAIN STREET, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

SUBURBAN NOTES, BY "RUSTICUS."

When walking into town on Friday morning I met Mr. Roughton, boot and shoe manufacturer, Main Road, South Dunedin, and after complimentary greetings, he enquired how I found business, to which I made the usual stereotyped reply that the very name of business in these depressed times was only a sham, a delusion, and a snare, and as a matter of fact there was none at all, when he replied, "Come in here," pointing to his manufactory, "and I will show you how the depression, as you call it, affects me." We walked in, and found ten girls as busy as bees, some at sewing machines, stitching the uppers of boots of every kind, shape, and size, and others at different kinds of work. From there we went into another room, where a half-dozen young men and lads were also busily engaged at different parts of boots; from thence into another, then into a fourth, thence outside into a shop where one "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 employés, 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 unto itself wings and flee away; let us hope that the day is not far distant when such will be the case; in the meantime let us wish more success and business to the enterprising proprietor of the boot and shoe factory in South Dunedin. And at

THE AL 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.

## TENDER.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL PUBLIC.

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

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

Within Three Months from 25 to 30 Tons Per Day;

Within Six Months to Supply New Zealand Requirements; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MACDONALD.

CEMENT MANUFACTURER,

Vogel street, Dunedin.

Cement and Brick Works: Walton Park, Green Island.

Lime Works: Milburn.

# H. J. HAIGH

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

Grey Street, Wellington.

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

## GRANGE HOTEL,

Corner

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

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

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

## WANTED KNOWN,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S

North-East Valley Works.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

## JAMES HISLOP

ARCHITECT,

Has Removed from Eldon Chambers  
Larger Offices, over Matheson Brothers,  
DOWLING STREET.

DUNEDIN



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

# THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO OF N.Z., LMTD

(Co-operative).

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

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

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

D. I. C.,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

SAVE YOUR MONEY  
 And Buy from the

**"BEEHIVE" CASH**  
 CO-OPERATIVE STORE,  
 191, George Street, Dunedin, 191.

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

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

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

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

W. D. SUTHERLAND.

**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:—

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**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 (late occupied by Messrs. Morrison and Mitchell), and is carrying on business under the style 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, NURSEYMAN, &c.**  
 HIGH STREET,  
 (Grand Hotel Buildings), DUNEDIN.

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

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

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

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

**CROWN HOTEL,**  
 RATTRAY STREET,  
 DUNEDIN.

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

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of Rooms for families.

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

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**EXTRACTS**

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

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

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

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

**WANTED KNOWN.**  
**THOMAS GORMAN**  
(for the last eight years with Messrs. Ogilvie and Myers) 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 **HORSESHOEER** and **GENERAL BLACKSMITH**, and hopes by strict attention to business and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

**DUNEDIN HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,**  
**ADDINGTON.**

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

**P. BURKE.**

**THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY**

Effects Insurances on very description of Property at  
**LOWE CURRENT RATES**  
Claims Promptly Settled.

Office: **LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.**

**A TRULY WONDERFUL WATCH.**  
**THE WATERBURY.**

The Correct Time for 15s 6d.

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

Descriptively, the "WATERBURY" is similar in appearance and size to the Waltham, has a white dial, bevelled crystal glass, and is keyless, or a stem-winder—no fear of losing the key or leaving it in some other pocket.

Send P.O. Order to

**A. AND T. INGLIS,**  
Sole Agents for New Zealand.

**SINGER SEWING MACHINES**

Sales in 1882 ... 603,292 Machines  
" 1881 ... 561,036 "  
Increase ... 42,256



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

**UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED FIRST PRIZES!!**

And at  
**CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION**  
Two Gold and two Silver Medals.

**TO BE OBTAINED AT:**

**PER {2s. 6d.} WEEK.**

**50 PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN.**

Beware of German and other Imitations  
**SINGER SEWING MACHINE.**

**ALEXANDER SLIGO**

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

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

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

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

**FLAGSTAFF HOTEL,**

**NORTH SHORE, AUCKLAND.**

The above Hotel is now replete with all the advantages of a first-class Hotel.  
Best Brands of Wines and Spirits.

**MICHAEL CORCORAN, Proprietor.**

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

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

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