

# New Zealand Gazette

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MR. GLADSTONE, who writes in the *Nineteenth Century* for January controverting some of the opinions concerning the degeneracy of the period ON THE HALF-CENTURY, put forward by Lord Tennyson in his late poem, speaks, among the rest, of the harsh treatment given to Ireland in the years forerunning those he deals with, and alludes, in language even stronger than any before used by him, to the method by which the Union was brought about. Contrasting the first three decades of the century with those that have followed them, he writes thus:—"That period gave us military glory. It made noble and immortal additions to our literature. In fine art, though there had been a sunset, the sun still illumined the sky. But the items of the account *per contra* are great indeed. One of the lightest among them is that it brought our industrial arts to the lowest point of degradation. Under the benign influence of Protection, there was a desert of universal ugliness. It also charged the inheritance of our countrymen with a public debt equal to more than a fourth—at one time nearly touching a third—of the aggregate value of all their private property. Would that this had been all! It taxed the nation for the benefit of class. It ground down the people by the Corn Law, and debased them by the Poor Law. In Ireland Parliament refused through one generation of men to fulfil the promise of Roman Catholic Emancipation, without which promise not even the devilish enginery of the other means employed would have sufficed to bring about the legislative union between the two countries. But in 1815 they legislated, with a cruel severity which the Irish Parliament might never have wished and could never have dared, against the occupiers—that is to say, against the people—of that 'sister island.' On this side the Channel, the Church was quietly suffered to remain a wilderness of rank abuse. But activity was shown enough and to spare, by the use of legislative and executive power, to curtail the traditional freedom of the people. The law had been made hateful to the nation, and both our institutions and our Empire had been brought to the brink of a precipice, when in 1830 the King dared not dine with the Lord Mayor, and the long winter nights were illuminated by the blaze of Swing fires in southern counties which have given in to Toryism under the beneficent influence of reformed government and legislation."

CRIMINAL IRELAND. IN speaking of the improved condition of things that has more or less prevailed in the years so heavily condemned by Lord Tennyson, Mr. Gladstone reserves judgment on changes now passing,

as he says, in the world of thought and of inward conviction, while at the same time, he refrains, as incompetent, from dealing with literature, research, science, and morals. His review extends only to the "course and acts of public authority," and to the "movements of public opinion and the most palpable forms of voluntary action." But as resulting from these he is able to show a very much improved condition in many respects. With regard to crime, for example, he speaks as follows, and again we should acknowledge with gratitude the steadfastness of his truth to the cause of Ireland:—"In 1870, the United Kingdom, with a population of about 31,700,000, had about 13,000, or one in 1,760. In 1884, with a population of about 36,000,000, it had 14,000 criminals, or one in 2,500. And as there are some among us who conceive Ireland to be a sort of pandemonium, it may be well to mention (and I have the hope that Wales might, on the whole, show as clean a record) that with a population of, say 500,100,000, Ireland (in 1884) had 1,573 criminals, or less than one in 3,200."

MODIFIED COMFORT. MR. GLADSTONE, however, while he quotes figures to prove that where actual crime is concerned the condition of England has of late years improved, must not be understood as establishing it as a fact

that the moral state of the country has taken a better tone. One of the remarks made by him, on the contrary, shows us plainly that, although he modestly declares himself incompetent to deal with the moral aspect of things, he is not insensible to the situation in which

the population finds itself, for, instead of contradicting one of the worst charges brought by Lord Tennyson against the moral condition of the miserable classes, he extends it also to that of the higher ranks of society. Referring to Lord Tennyson's line concerning "incest in the warrens of the poor," he writes as follows: "On the last named item, and the group of ideas therewith associated, scarcely suited for discussion here, I am not sure that the warrens of the poor have more to fear from a rigid investigation than others and more spacious habitations." Again, almost all those circumstances of disgrace which the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for instance, lately published are not included in the criminal returns, and yet they show us a state of society with which criminality itself might not unfrequently be favourably compared. Among many other revelations of a widespread degradation that have recently been made, moreover, we have the testimony of an inquiring gentleman who undertook to examine into the nature of the low lodging houses of London and the people who frequented them. His experiences are revolting in the extreme, and make us acquainted with a numerous class of outcasts, who, entering regularly neither into the category of the criminal nor the pauper, are closely related to both, and who pass their lives in a state of obscenity and wretchedness hardly possible for those who have not witnessed it to realise. And the probabilities are that this class of unfortunates has grown immensely during late years and still continues to grow, for we know, on other reliable testimony, that of Dr. Jessopp for example, that the tendency of the education of the day is to make the labouring classes desert their homes in the country, and take to the towns in search of employment more suited to their new found ambition. The comfort, therefore, to be derived from figures that prove a diminution in crime is much modified, while on the other hand facts and figures combined place it beyond dispute that degradation and immorality still abound.

OTAGO has been in mourning during the week for THE LATE MR. JAMES MACANDREW. Mr. James Macandrew, one of its earliest settlers and most tried and constant friends. Mr. Macandrew, who was returning home from Dunedin on Wednesday, the 23rd inst, met with a fatal accident

through the bolting of the horse which he was driving, and the upset of his buggy, and after lingering for some time in much suffering breathed his last on Thursday afternoon, to the great and sincere regret of the community with whom he had been so long associated and who were his debtors for many invaluable services. The deceased gentleman arrived in Otago in the year 1851, and from the first proved himself one of the most useful settlers in the Colony, having a leading part in all that was undertaken for the public good, and himself initiating many enterprises that were of general benefit, and some of which even included in their range the whole extent of Australasia. He was a man of clear views, of firmness of purpose, and eminently practical, calculated by nature to form a thoroughly efficient pioneer in a new settlement, and to act as both guide and aid in laying the corner stone of the foundation on which a future nation should stand. The well-being of Otago, however, the land, *par excellence*, of his adoption was that which he had first of all at heart, and throughout his long and honourable career he laboured for this end with a singleness of mind that must command the respect and admiration of all who witnessed it. He has left as his best monument many fine works well undertaken and as well completed, besides the record of others that it was his earnest desire to promote for the welfare and happiness of his fellow-colonists and their descendants, and in the history of New Zealand there is no name destined to take a higher place than his or to deserve a more respectful recognition.

As an instance of the degree of reliance to be FALSE REPORTS. placed on reports of what the Pope has said or done, as we receive them by cable, and as they are generally bruited abroad by non-Catholic or anti-Catholic agencies, we find a flat contradiction of that some two months ago published to the effect that His Holiness had warned the Irish bishops to restrain their clergy from taking part in political affairs. The report was an exaggeration of a paragraph published by the *Times* saying that the Pope had conferred with Cardinal Simeoni with reference to the sending of such instructions to the bishops. Cardinal Simeoni, however, denies that any such interview ever took place, or that he had any conversation with the Holy Father relating to

Ireland.—Another instance of misrepresentation occurred with respect to an allocution delivered by the Holy Father at Christmas, and in which he complained that, so far as the teaching office of the Church was concerned, the Pope would soon have no more freedom than had his predecessors when they hid from the tyranny of the heathen emperors in the Catacombs. The telegraphic agencies reported the Holy Father as complaining that the liberty of the Church had been reduced to that which prevailed in the early ages, and immediately an outcry was raised against the arrogance that claimed more than the Pontiffs had enjoyed in the times of a greater simplicity—that is, when the Roman Empire had become Christian. But from all this we see the necessity of accepting with caution intelligence regarding Catholic matters that reaches us from sources that are not Catholic. No reliance whatever can be placed upon it, and sometimes it is distorted for mischievous ends.

**A STANDING CALUMNY.** MR. ALFRED WEBB (says the *Dublin Freeman*) has contributed to the Irish Press Agency's series of pamphlets an excellent *brochure* upon "The alleged massacre of 1641." In no other country of the

world, perhaps, would it be necessary to discuss the events of nearly two hundred and fifty years ago as bearing upon contemporary politics. But the opponents of the Irish cause, for want of better material, have had recourse to the monstrous fictions of Sir John Temple, and have argued that Home Rule would lead to the massacre of Irish Protestants, since in an armed insurrection against maddening oppression, the Catholics of Ulster committed atrocities in the reign of Charles I. The story of the pretended massacre, resting upon the evidence of the Trinity College depositions, has been exposed by various writers as a tissue of absurdities, impossibilities, and transparent falsehoods. Edmund Burke was convinced of the fraudulent character of these depositions, and John Mitchel in his trenchant reply to Froude, entitled "The Crusade of the Period," has torn the fabrication to pieces, and made clear the vile motives that prompted the inventors of the lies. But Mr. Webb, by giving the evidence of Protestant writers exclusively, many of whom were bitterly hostile to the Irish, has amassed a body of proofs and opinions that must carry conviction to the minds of the most prejudiced. That murders were committed by the insurgents is certain; that massacres of the Catholics were perpetrated by the Protestant settlers and soldiery is not denied; but it would be impossible to induce Englishmen of common intelligence to believe, if Ireland were not concerned, that the "rebels" put 300,000 Protestants to death in Ulster at a time when there were only 200,000 Protestants in all Ireland, and only 20,000 living outside the walled towns which never fell into the hands of the Irish. Yet this is the Loyal and Patriotic version of history.

**A STRIKING ADMISSION.** OUR contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Star* makes an admission in relation to the education of the period that, coming from a rabid secularist, is somewhat striking. Referring to Mr. Rolleston's speech at Temuka, our contemporary delivers himself as follows:—"It is not reasonable to suppose that education can change the moral nature of mankind. In a large degree, the propensity to crime is attributable to inborn vicious inclinations, which no education, secular or religious, can ever thoroughly eradicate. Want is also a frequent parent of crime. Of itself, want is at once a provocative and a temptation, and when engrafted on a naturally vicious disposition, it becomes terrible in its effects. But in these respects New Zealand compares favourably with other countries and colonies. On this head Mr. Rolleston quoted Sir Robert Stout, who recently pointed out that there has been a steady decrease of juvenile crime since 1877. It would be pressing the argument too far to ascribe this result to educational influences; for, as Mr. Rolleston remarks, the time that our educational system has been in operation is not sufficient to afford a fair test of its results in this direction. And after all, the chief responsibility for the conduct of our youths rests with their parents. Only judicious parental control and teaching, and, it may be added, example, can possibly direct the young into the right grooves of life. It is idle to charge the school with blame, for home influences are ever the strongest and most enduring, so that it may be said of a man that he is what nature and his parents have made him. That crime has of late years taken a new direction is an indisputable fact. Crimes of violence are more rare, and offences requiring skill and a certain amount of education are more frequent. If the criminal records are examined it will be found that the number of offenders who can read and write is greatly on the increase. It could not be otherwise now that almost all read and write. But these things prove nothing as against education. They only show that the people of the present generation are less brutal and better educated than their predecessors, and so far education may be credited with the diminution of brutality." But at least, let us be thankful for small mercies. It is something after all that your criminal should know how to commit his crime genteelly, and like a gentleman.

WE may, however, question this assertion that A DIFFERENCE brutal crime becomes less as education advances. OF OPINION. At all events, a good deal depends on the meaning given to the epithet. Here, for example, is what experience, supported by official returns, tells us concerning the effect of education in altering the nature of crime in France:—"Les crimes nés de la violence, . . . font place aux crimes honteux et bas. Chez nous, on remarque moins d'assassinats et meurtres, moins de viols sur adultes, mais les infanticides et les viols sur les filles mineures, mais les avortements sont devenus extrêmement nombreux." (*Revue du Monde Catholique*, August, 1886.) It appears to us that the crimes here described as replacing the more violent kind are infinitely more brutal. But that, of course, is a matter of opinion.

WHEN a learned and wise professor dons the cap and bells, and takes up his place among the wearers of BROWN PLAYS of the motley, the occasion is a festive one indeed. THE FOOL. "Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles" become invested with an authority that advances them to a most exalted position, and broad jokes may claim a consideration that under less favourable circumstances would be accorded to keen and refined wit alone. A very broad joke was that in which Professor M. J. Brown, under the auspices of certain Caledonian friends, and no doubt inspired by the spirit of their particular folly, classed the Irish settlers in America with the Chinese, the Negroes, and the Mormons and attributed to their presence an imminent danger to the Republic. For, said our festive Professor, in substance, the Irish are a "Theocracy," and as such form a standing menace to popular institutions. But are not your professors and learned men privileged in their efforts to prove themselves original? Have we not before us, for example, the case of that man of science in Pickwick, who, taking Mr. Samuel Weller's lantern for a celestial phenomenon, and receiving in return for his erudite curiosity a light blow from Mr. Samuel Weller's fist, retired to his apartment rejoicing in the conviction that he had made a most important discovery in electricity? Professor Brown has evidently also been poking his nose into quarters where his frame of mind did not qualify him to pry, and returns fully equipped to minister to the bigotry and prejudice of his Caledonian friends, by the nonsense of his conclusions. The word "Theocracy" is undoubtedly a fine word, and most worthy to be pronounced even by any eminent professor, but it might, perhaps, add to any professor's reputation to use words when, at least, he is addressing ordinary people, in their plain sense, and not to seek for admiration by an attempt to mystify his audience. Professor Brown, if he known anything at all, and verily his qualifications and vast funds of erudition, like those of Oliver Goldsmith's venerable pundit, are a marvel to simple men, knows that the influence of the Catholic Church over her dauful children is not at all that of a theocracy properly so-called, and that she makes no pretensions to wield such an influence. But perhaps the Professor, in addressing Caledonians, thought he could the more readily catch their sympathies by making use of a word that should naturally be held in horror among themselves. For when the Kirk assumed somewhat of the nature of a theocracy, we know what was the condition of Scotland. How enlightenment and learning bid fair to perish there, and oppression and fierce persecution were the order of the day. The fact is, moreover, that instead of any danger's accruing to the Republic of the United States from the existence there of a large Irish population in faithful communion with the See of Rome, or as a "Theocracy" if the authority of Professor Brown makes the word more desirable for use, the very life of the Republic depends upon their presence and the fidelity observed by them towards their religion. This is manifest, for example, by the fact that out of eleven thousand births which, in a recent year, took place in the city of Boston, seven thousand were those of the children of the Catholic inhabitants. Into the considerations connected with this matter, nevertheless, it is not advisable that we should enter very closely. It is sufficient that we should suggest them to the initiated and those who can prudently reflect upon them. But surely the first of all popular institutions is the population itself, and if that cannot be maintained without the aid of a "Theocracy," then let the "Theocracy" be duly honoured. The truth is, however, that when a learned Professor borrows the motley and the cap and bells, and so fits himself to delight an audience delighting in broad jokes, he seems also under the necessity of borrowing the jokes in question. That old, stale, accusation of the menace against popular institutions formed by the Irish settlers in the United States is so utterly threadbare by this time that it should shame any man with a second idea in his head to repeat it, and it has not now and never had the shadow of a practical proof on which to rest. Irish Catholics took part, in a large degree, in obtaining the independence of the United States; they have had a full share in building up all the popular institutions of the Republic, and their aid in sustaining those institutions is in nothing less steadfast or less valuable than that of their fellow-citizens. Our learned Professor's broad joke, after all is a piece of vulgar claptrap, suited only to a vulgar and bigoted audience. But no doubt he understood those with whom he had to deal.

**WHOSE FAULT IS IT?** BUT did Professor Brown understand more than the requirements of his Caledonian audience when he found it advisable to insult, and so far as he could to injure, the Irish Catholics of the United States, and with them Irish Catholics everywhere, by the unsavoury comparisons he made. We shall not allude particularly to the rashness shown by members of the upper ten thousand in making unsavoury comparisons just at present when the aristocratic circles of which they boast themselves to be hangers-on are under somewhat of a cloud, and give forth a most indifferent odour to the world at large. It would not be difficult, however, in the light of recent revelations to draw telling comparisons between that higher world of which, as a matter of necessity, any one who, like Professor Brown, shines in the genteel society of Christchurch, must appear more or less a member, and the Chinese, Mormons, and Negroes, at their very worst. But let that pass. Did Professor Brown understand that so meanly is the Irish element estimated in the City of the Plains, and so fully accepted is the Anglo-Saxon ascendancy, it would be pronounced an insolent undertaking even to attempt to defend the Catholic Church from any charge brought against her, if only it were associated with the Irish name? So eminent a man as Professor Brown, speaking under the aegis of the Anglo-Saxon character, must needs have the sympathy of all his fellow-countrymen, their abettors and sycophants even although they themselves were members of the "Theocracy," accused. We find, indeed, an answer to the Professor's calumnies published in one of the Christchurch weeklies, and we willingly reproduce it in our columns. But it represents one indignant voice alone raised against an injurious and wicked statement affecting the character of a whole people and their religion, and, however able it may be, it carries with it but the authority of an individual. The calumniator and slanderer has it all his own way when the anti-Irish element is abroad throughout the Catholic body, and holds them in check and domination. But, perhaps, Professor Brown was altogether oblivious of the presence in Christchurch of an Irish Catholic body of inhabitants. In every British settlement Irish Catholics find themselves at a disadvantage, and are obliged to struggle against great odds. Leaders, who, while they are in sympathy with them, are capable of adopting an independent standing, and enforcing for themselves and those whom they represent, the respect of the community generally, are necessary to them, and where no such leaders exist, the presence of the body in question may well be ignored, or insulted with impunity whenever the occasion offers. Professor Brown, therefore, may probably be held excusable as reviewing merely the position of a race to which he was hostile at a distance, and having no intention of bringing under contempt a body within reach of him and his hearers, but of whose presence he was unaware. Let us give the learned and jocular Professor the benefit of the doubt, and let us also give it to all others whom it may concern. Many persons who adopt the anti-Irish policy occupy a very doubtful position, as some day or other they may discover to their cost.

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

London, January 7th, 1887.

THE resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill has led to more immediate results than one could have foreseen. The first and most important of these is the disruption of the Liberal Unionist Party, and the probability of Mr. Chamberlain returning to his old allegiance to Mr. Gladstone. The difference between him and his friends and Lord Hartington on every question, including the question of Ireland, was always well marked. Lord Hartington found it very easy and comfortable to support a Conservative Government, but Mr. Chamberlain manifestly could only do so on the understanding that measures of a more or less liberal character would be proposed. The presence of Lord Randolph Churchill in the Cabinet was a guarantee that this would be done. He is the leader of the new school of thought which it delights him to call the "Tory Democracy." He cordially detests what he contemptuously terms "the old gang," meaning, thereby, the recognised heads of the Conservative Party, and he openly repudiates their old stereotyped, do-nothing policy. His speeches as Chancellor of the Exchequer were almost Radical in tone and substance, and he sketched a programme of legislation for the new Government which includes every article of the Liberal creed from free education down to "three acres and a cow." So long as he maintained this position, Mr. Chamberlain was perfectly easy in his mind; but his resignation of office has entirely changed the situation. It is no longer a "Tory Democracy" Government, led by Lord Randolph, but an old-fashioned true blue Tory Government, led by the "old gang," and reinforced by the most reactionary politician in England, in the person of Mr. Goschen, whom Mr. Chamberlain once likened to the skeleton at an Egyptian feast. The very day after Lord Randolph resigned, Mr. Chamberlain changed his tone and made a speech, in which two things were quite clear. The first was that he could no longer support the Government; the second was that he was anxiously desirous of reconciliation. The importance of this change no words

can exaggerate. It means that the Liberal Unionist has at last come to the parting of the roads. They must either return to the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, or they must take their places as Mr. Goschen has done definitely in the ranks of the Conservative Party. The Whigs will become Tories, the Radicals will consolidate the ranks of the Liberal Party. Everyone knew that it would come to this, but few believed we would have to wait so short a time before witnessing it. The days of the Salisbury Government are numbered. In one month, or in two, or in three, the crash will come; another dissolution of Parliament will follow, and then if there be no dissensions in the Radical ranks, no power on earth can prevent the return of Mr. Gladstone to power with a mandate from the constituencies to settle the Irish question on a basis of justice and generosity.

At Mr. Chamberlain's own suggestion a conference is about to take place between himself and some of the leading members of Mr. Gladstone's late Government. The object of this conference is to see whether a basis for the immediate re-union of the Liberal Party cannot be laid down. If one can rely upon the honesty of Mr. Chamberlain's desire for reconciliation, there ought to be no insuperable difficulty in the way. On the question of the Land, and on the question of strictly local self-government, an agreement can easily be arrived at. It is on the question of National self-government that the difference exists. And yet if we examine closely the professions of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain, the differences to a large extent disappear. In the first place Mr. Gladstone does not desire to insist, nor do the Irish people, upon the exact adherence to the details of the late Home Rule Bill. What they do insist upon is the concession of the principle that Ireland shall obtain an Irish Legislature with an executive Government proceeding therefrom. This may be taken as the irreducible minimum of the Irish demand. But Mr. Chamberlain has repeated—gone almost the full length of—this demand in his recent utterances. At one time he was enamoured of the idea of National Councils, but he publicly abandoned this scheme as inadequate in the debate on Mr. Gladstone's Bill. Here is what he said: "The plan of National Councils I, for one, am not likely to put forward again. I no longer regard it as a solution. I confess—if I may venture with great respect to say so—that I think, after the speech of my right hon. friend—after the fact that, at all events, the most important proportion of one of the great parties of the State has been willing to entertain his proposals—it is only a very large proposal which can in the future be accepted as any solution." He has repeatedly declared himself in favour of "the widest possible self-government to Ireland which is consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire." In June, 1885, he declared that the duty of England was to "conciliate the national sentiment of Ireland." On June 13, 1885, speaking of self-government for Ireland, he said: "We have in the future to elevate our conception of the meaning of the word. It is not merely a parochial or municipal; it is not even a provincial question. It is a national question. We have to recognise and to satisfy the national sentiment, which is in itself a praiseworthy, and a patriotic, and an inspiring feeling, and which, both in Scotland and in Ireland, has led to a demand for a local control of purely domestic affairs. And these objects can only be secured, I believe, by some great measure of devolution, by which the Imperial Parliament shall maintain its supremacy, but shall, nevertheless, relegate to subordinate authorities the control and administration of their local business." It is sheer nonsense to maintain that any great difference of principle exists between the speaker of these words and Mr. Gladstone. It is merely a difference of detail, and, I am afraid, it has largely been caused by temper and by personal jealousy. These feelings seem now to have died away, and there is no reason why differences as to detail should not also disappear in the face of free and friendly discussion. All things considered, I am inclined to look forward with great hope to the result of the coming conference, and Lord Randolph, by unwittingly making such a conference possible, has done us and our cause an important service.

While the prospects of re-union in the Liberal party in England are improving, the Government in Ireland are getting deeper and deeper into the mire. The Plan of Campaign has been proclaimed as illegal at the very time when the question of its legality is about to be tried by a jury in Dublin. The result is that the Proclamation is regarded as so much waste paper, and the work of the Plan is proceeding. The Government prosecutions are dragging slowly and painfully along, and are regarded with indifference or derision by the people. They are certain to end in an acquittal or a disagreement, and before even that result can be obtained the Government which instituted them will probably be defunct. The new year thus opens brightly enough for Ireland.

J. E. REDMOND.

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day morning

## THE CONSCRIPT.

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

(Concluded.)

The Conde and his friend remained silent for some instants under the emotion felt by them, full of admiration at such a patient proof of the holy love of family and home, and compassionating the bitterness of a situation from which the poor conscript escaped with jubilee, even at such a terrible cost.

"You have fully proved your assertion, Marquesa," said the Conde at last, "and as it is well known that the Spanish soldier is cheerful and docile, honours the military state, respects his country's right to call her sons under her banner, and yet, in spite of this, holds every sacrifice light to avoid changing his lot—it must be acknowledged that the love of family and home are deeply engraved in his heart. I had already heard of the incident you have just related to me. Benito is a nephew of my bailiff in Villareal, and by chance I happened to be there at the end of the harvest, last autumn, when Benito came home."

"And did he return unexpectedly asked the Marquesa, with anxious curiosity. "Were his family taken by surprise?"

"I learned all the particulars of his return from my bailiff's wife who is so fond of hearing her own voice, that when she has exhausted all material and explained every circumstance, she repeats over again what she has already said, as we sometimes do in the Cortes."

"Pray tell me these details, Conde. I cannot express to you how much it would interest me to hear them."

"Several months had passed since the conscripts left their homes, but the pain felt by Benito's mother and his betrothed was as keen as on the day of his departure. There is a great difference between those sorrows which bear in their very nature the word impossible, as a barrier to all hope, and those on which a distant hope shines out, even across the fears of other graver sufferings. But this very hope awells and agitates the restless wave of the sea of anguish which overflows from the heart. So it was with the conscript's family, who believed that he had embarked for Havana. They were all sitting together in anxious depression, on one of the stormy and melancholy nights by which the autumn of last year announced itself. The rain fell heavily; and the wind, appearing to boast of its invisible force and inconsistent power, gave vent to a melancholy war-cry as it rent the tiles from the neighbouring houses. No answer was heard to its roaring, except an occasional and distant clap of thunder, as from time to time a flash of lightning traced its way in the dark clouds with streaks of fire, while all the stormy agitation of Nature found a faithful echo in the troubled hearts of the sorrow-stricken family. The poor mother—

"Ah!" interrupted the Marquesa; "how well I understand what she felt. Grief never finds a softer bed than in a mother's heart, and there loves to repose."

"The poor mother," proceeded the narrator, "prostrated before a crucifix and a statue of Our Lady of Carmel, recited the Trisagium in a low and trembling voice.

"*Ay Dios!*" she exclaimed, when she had finished the prayers. "My poor son who is now on the sea, on the sea which they say swallows up more ships than the year has days! *Maria Santissima del Carmen!* Thou who has saved the lives of so many sailors who have sought thy protection. Holy Mother of God, hear the cries of another mother! Senora! I would give all the years of my life to have my son at my side again. I cannot ask so great a miracle, but I implore that he may be saved from tempest and shipwreck. Save him, Senora! by thy Mother's tears, save him!"

"Save him!" repeated the whole family, in the midst of their tears.

"Why did he ask to go to America?" sighed his cousin Rosa.

"Why did he expose himself upon that sea which is no one's friend?"

"My son will be the death of me!" exclaimed the mother; "for what I go through is worse than a thousand deaths!"

"Yes, it is easy to see that your days will be shortened—not by Benito, but by yourself," said the father. "Since the Indies were Indies, have not Spaniards gone backwards and forwards, as I go to and fro to my farm? But assuredly Benito will be drowned in the passage! You have taken it into your head, and what you have once got into your head, not even a barrel of gunpowder would drive out of it."

"Be quiet, Martin," answered his wife; "you blame me, and yet you are as wretched as I am. *Dios mio!*" she added, suddenly covering her face with both hands, half-blinded by a flash of lightning, which was followed by the short and repeated claps of thunder that appear to burst from the clouds when the storm is right over-head. The girls began to recite the *Santo, Santo, Santo*, and Maria, overcome by emotion, let her head fall on a chair, against which she hid her face, crying aloud:

"My son, my son!" At that instant someone shouted at the door, and the children ran to open it.

"*Santa Maria!*" they cried, "Father, father, a stranger!" But before their father could answer, a man rushed into the room, looked hastily around, saw Maria, flew towards her and caught her in his arms, crying:

"Did you not call me, mother? and here I am!"

"There are scenes that pencils cannot draw, nor pens describe. Everyone in that house was transported with joy; in vain the clouds shot forth their lightning and the wind roared its menaces, or the pouring rain inundated the house, the sun of May shone in it. Supplications gave place to thanksgivings.

"Miracle!" exclaimed the mother, beside herself with joy.

"Miracle!" repeated the whole family.

It was only when at last Benito drew near to the table on which a lamp was placed, that Maria noticed the loss of her son's eye.

"Benito!" she exclaimed in great agitation. What is this?"

"Only," answered Benito, merrily, "that my leave has cost me an eye of my face."

"And it is not dear," said Rosa, joyfully, with all the exquisite delicacy of true love.

"Son of my life, have you been in battle?" asked Maria in a terrified voice.

"Yes, in the hospital, fighting against an enemy of my own, and not of His Majesty's."

"*Ay Dios mio! Dios mio!*" exclaimed the poor mother, crying bitterly. "My son has lost an eye!"

"And what does it matter as he has one left?" asked Rosa, laughingly.

"Ah! how my son is disfigured," sighed Maria, wringing her hands.

"Not so, senora," answered Rosa, with the same joyful air. "So long as he seems well-favored towards me, what does it matter? and to me he is handsome now, as he was before."

"My son is injured, my son is injured!" repeated Maria, weeping. "I had rather that my eyes had been dried up, than live to see my Benito *tuerto!*"

"But, senora, as you are not going to marry him, but only I! and I think it not worth mentioning," replied Rosa.

"I who brought him forth with two eyes more beautiful than two stars," continued Maria between her sobs. "*Ay! que dolor, que dolor!*"

"Do not cry, wife," said Martin to Maria, "rather give thanks to God for the mercy He has shown us, bringing our son home in safety. Only a little while ago you did not even dare to ask so great a grace of His Divine Majesty; and now when He has granted it, though you could not hope for it, in place of thanking Him, you cry over what has happened. You want everything without a drawback, and to the measure of your wishes; but my wife, this cannot be."

The Conde stopped speaking, and the Marquesa also remained silent, with her head inclined.

"About what are you thinking, my friend?" asked the Conde, after a pause. "Have I at least persuaded you by the logic of facts, that—*All is completed only in the other life?*"

"I was asking myself," replied the Marquesa, "which of the two cared most for Benito: his mother, who was so greatly afflicted by his disfigurement, or his betrothed, who made so light of it?"

"Each was in their way the most perfect type of their respective loves," said the Conde, "and in my turn I must conclude from this, that there is one thing *complete* in this world *all noble love in a woman's heart!*"

## OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Dublin, December 30, 1886.

The Woodford trials—*convictions* rather are in full swing. The prisoners, Galway men, who resisted the evictors of Clanricarde, took a bold and important step yesterday in requesting counsel to withdraw from their defence, so that the law which judged them might stand out in all its hideous deformity. It will be remembered that twice in succession their packed jury panel was challenged and condemned. At last the crown has grown impatient of these obstructions, so with the most brazen openness a jury was selected which contained but one single Catholic, and not even a single Protestant of liberal opinions. "The prisoners are convinced" said Mr. Bodkin, who represented them, "that their trial is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare, and they refuse to countenance it by the mockery of a defence." Even the notorious Sergeant Peter O'Brien, prosecutor, was stung into an exhibition of his Cawstle Catholicism. He hastened to accuse the members of the Bar of conspiracy, to declare that he was a Catholic and his father before him, he did not add, though it was remarked often since, that so was Judge Keogh! Yet after every precaution it was with the utmost difficulty a verdict of guilty was wrung from the jury, it was after feats of lecturing, coaxing and threatening had been accomplished by the judge. At the second trial the jury could not be got to agree for either love, law or loyalty. The Catholic jurors who were rejected held a meeting in the Town Hall of Sligo under the presidency of the Mayor, at which formal resolutions denouncing jury-packing were passed. The Plan of Campaign is in capital working trim, notwithstanding the hysterical efforts of the Government to crush it. Rent collecting at midnight is becoming quite a feature of the struggle. Evidently both the tenants and their leaders enjoy outwitting the vigilance of the police, and tickling the cupidity of the landlords. The proceedings against the four Nationalist M.P.'s, for rent receiving were farcical in the extreme. After citing them to do what Mr. Dillon said only Sir Boyle Roche's bird could accomplish, appear in two different places at the same moment, the Loughrea magistrates had to write down "No rule" opposite the names of the men they met to try. Of course it was the above court and not that of Dublin they elected to attend. "Here we are" said William O'Brien, "but where is Ali Baba Davis" (the police officer) "and his forty thieves."

People would have tired talking of the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill ere this, perhaps, were it not for the fine irony of Fate which leaves Mr. Gladstone celebrating his seventy-seventh birthday environed by devotion such as party alone could never call forth, and the chaos which has come again upon his enemies unholy alliance. Six months ago the Unionists joined hands for Mr. Gladstone's destruction, to-day he sees that Union the laughing stock of the kingdom, torn this way and that by mutual distrust, jealousies, fears, and prejudices, while he is still the hale and hearty leader of a band never more closely knit nor strongly pledged to his policy and devoted to himself. Among the many messages and congratulations which were pouring in upon the Grand Old Man during his natal day was the following from Dr. Croke, Thurles. "God bless and guard you and give you every earthly consolation. May your days be many, and your glory great here and hereafter."

"ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL."

The appointment of Thomas Sexton, M.P., as High Sheriff of Dublin is likely to cause some exquisite complications with the

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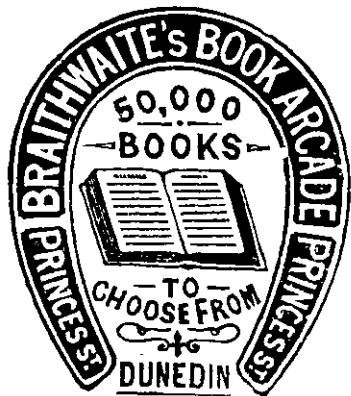


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powers that be. Already the Lord Mayor (T. D. Sullivan) has seized on the ludicrousness of the situation, and one of his inimitable *jeux d'esprit* is being sung on all sides. The verses are thoroughly in the old ballad style, and are full of characteristic drollery. It is to the efforts of Castlereagh and his colleagues to defeat the Plan of Campaign we are indebted for the terms "garnishee" and "fi fa fum."

#### A TALE OF A GARNISHEE.

It was the Lord Lieutenant, whose name is Castlereagh, He sent to Thomas Sexton, and thus to him did say :  
" You are our new High Sheriff, and now your time has come To execute a Garnishee, likewise a Fi-fa-fum."

Then up spoke Thomas Sexton, and says to Castlereagh :  
" Of course the things you've mentioned I'll do without delay,  
But first this simple question you'll have to answer me—  
Pray tell me what's a Fi-fa-fum and what's a Garnishee ?"

Then Castlereagh he placed two rolls of paper in his hand,  
" Find out," says he, " one Will O'Brine, the plague of all the land.  
We want the debt he owes the Crown ; we wish to strike him dumb ;  
So serve him with this Garnishee, likewise this Fi-fa-fum."

Then off went Sheriff Sexton, a pleasant hour to spend  
Upstairs in the Impyrial with his colleague and his friend,  
They called for coffee and cigars, and laughed right merrily  
While poring o'er the Fi-fa-fum, likewise the Garnishee.

" Behold my whole and sole estate," said cheery Will O'Brine ;  
" So now take up your documents, and pen on each a line ;  
On one write ' nullu bona,' on t'other, ' He won't come,'  
And there you've filled your Garnishee, likewise your Fi-fa-fum."

Oh ! when unto the Castle Tom Sexton went next day,  
'Twas something to behold the rage of Castlereagh.  
He's not allowed to shave himself, or sharpened steel to see,  
Since he got back his Fi-fa-fum, likewise his Garnishee.

For extreme cruelty, Lord de Freyne has well outstepped his brother lords and landlords during the present week—Christmas week, be it remembered. The facts are as follows : His lordship recently evicted a poor old widow, named Mary Mornsey—a bed-ridden, helpless creature, ninety years of age—together with her daughter Margaret, who is also in delicate health. Their patch of ground measures one acre and a-half. After the eviction, the old woman lay for a fortnight outside the door of her cabin, where she had been deposited by the bailiffs. The daughter made a shelter over her with some sticks and a quilt ; but when the snow came this poor daughter grew bold from the fear of her mother's death by exposure. She opened the door, and managed to get the sick woman laid on some straw on the clay floor. His Lordship was informed. The bailiff came to warn off these trespassers : the old woman pleaded piteously for leave to die inside the walls—even ventured to promise that she would not be long a trouble to Lord de Freyne, and that he might do what he liked with the place when she would be gone. His Lordship was inexorable. The two women were summoned to the Petty Sessions—the daughter only was able to attend. The law was vindicated, however, and the defendants were ordered to gaol in default of their paying a fine.

R. K.

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

(Continued.)

FREETHINKERS and the moral revolutionists of this age will, notwithstanding all their boasting of liberty and progress, condemn Mormonism, Hindooism, and any other ism, the practice of which they cannot see their way to permit. They will tell you they do so because it is a violation of criminal law. Granted. But either that criminal law is just, or it is not. If it is not, then why does it exist ? Why do not Freethinkers wipe it from the statute books and blot its memory from earth as soon as they can ? If it is just, then it is evident there can exist a just law, which strikes at the conscience of individuals and forbids them the practice of what, on their own declaration, reason asserts to be their inalienable right. We will, perhaps, be told that to maintain society on its present basis it is necessary that criminal law should exist. And so it is, but then why boast of granting perfect freedom of worship and of conscience to man, when he may not dare to clash with State-authority ? And why, in the face of this do the philanthropists of modern times, who are in many respects only dreamers of fanciful theories, reproach the Catholic Church because, when expediency dictated, she asked the State to protect herself and her laws from bigots and fanatics, who would if they could, destroy herself from earth and tear them from the hearts of her children ? The Encyclical of 1864, states, say Freethinkers, that the State is to support the Church. And so it does state it, but in what sense ? It explains itself when it tells us that the State should permit the Catholic Church to use her own laws, and that no one should be permitted by Government to wrest away her liberty with impunity. And is not this a fair demand of the Church and a just explanation of her position ? But they seem to wish her to have no such liberty, and hence they are annoyed at her honest claims. Her claims, however, will remain and always be listened to by honourable and upright statesmen. Freethinkers try to hold up the Catholic Church and her principles as an object for the contempt of mankind because they say she would assail the conscience and that liberty which is each man's personal right. And what do they do ? Take again that heartrending subject of Catholic education, to which we have so often adverted before. Catholics say they cannot in conscience and on the principles of their faith allow their children to avail themselves of the advantages of the secular system. They have protested, and shall continue to protest with all the earnestness of their souls, against it. Is their conscience much respected by those who boast

themselves the liberators of mankind ? Far from it ; they are compelled, against every protest, against every belief, to pay dearly for what they can never approve nor even hope to enjoy. But they will tell you, and they have told you, that secular and religious education can be separated, and, therefore, they are doing no injustice to one portion of the community when they lock all religions outside the school. They want to bring up all the children to know and love each other, and to be citizens striving together for a common cause. It is a plausible argument, but it will not stand the test of severe criticism. Education, to be what society needs and what the Church understands by it, must necessarily be Christian. Religion must shed its light, and beautify and soften every phase and stage of it. Education is intended to soften the heart, smooth the asperities of nature, and polish manners, as well as sharpen the intellect. These effects are accomplished under the benign influence of religion. But in the secular system God and the truths of redemption are ignored. Its main tendency, therefore, is to foster intellectual pride. By giving too much head and no heart it helps very much to make man a demon. But how can secular and religious education be separated ? Will a few half-hours in the week be thought sufficient for a knowledge of God and the truths of eternity, and shall six or eight hours a day be considered too little to devote to a knowledge of this world, and to what men now-a-days style modern progress ? School opens for secular work at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Most children in country districts have to come long distances. The bustle of school life and the strain of intellectual attention kept up, almost constantly, for six or eight hours, is a weary, jading work. It is especially so on youth. School hours over they have no desire except for relaxation from intellectual labour. They cannot be expected to sit down to listen to religious instructions with that freshness and vigour of mind with which their souls open in the morning to drink in secular knowledge. The secular master and the religious instructor are placed here at very unequal advantages. God and the world are receiving very different treatment. Children will not learn well when they have no desire to learn. They will perceive little beauty in religion when their minds are languid and their imaginations dulled. Nor will they manifest any relish for studying a subject which is learned under such painful circumstances. What value can they be expected to attach to that which the Government of the country relegates to those hours of life, when nature herself clamours for rest ? The perception of a child is quick, beyond what most people are ready to believe. It will very well perceive if religion is considered of secondary importance. And what other conclusion can it come to ? Religion is ignored during school hours ; the names of Christ and His apostles, their lives, and sufferings, and death, are not in the school lessons, The heroes of antiquity and their deeds, the revolutionizers of modern society ; the wars, and pestilences, and famines, that have devastated the world ; the advances in commerce, and the changes in political arenas—all these are paraded, dressed in their most attractive garb, before the mind's eye of the young boy and young girl, but Christianity and its influence on society, and the lives of Christ and His saints, and the heroic fortitude of the martyrs, all these are locked in the lumber room of oblivion. Not religion must be the *alpha* and *omega* in Christian education. The superstructure of secular knowledge must be laid on the foundation of an unshaken faith. Men were not born to be mere citizens of an earthly kingdom ; we have no lasting title here. Heaven is our goal, and whatever tends to draw us away from that, will prove a curse, not a blessing. And what guarantee have we that the morals of our children will not be tainted with the infidelity of atheistic masters ? The young saplings cannot be raised and cultivated, and brought to full maturity beneath the shade of a decaying oak, without inhaling some of the noxious odours that are given out day by day. And who will say that many of the masters presiding in the State schools are not men of very decided irreligious ideas. If so is it not clearly in their power when commenting on a fact in history, or explaining a difficulty in chronology, or solving a problem in mathematics, in discussing a question in science, almost in a word, in explaining anything at all, to throw out a cant at religion that shall for ever remain fixed in the tenacious memory of the child ? Can Catholics maintain a calm conscience while they voluntarily place their children in jeopardy of this nature ? Can the Church, whose duty it is to point to Heaven as the primary end of education remain silent, while she sees the education and training of the little ones committed to her care by the Supreme Legislator, wrested entirely from her authority ? But we know the ultimate end statesmen have in view in the establishment of this system. By introducing compulsory clauses they want to dispute with parents the right to educate their own children : this end accomplished they will see their way more clearly to deny this same right to the Church : again, this effect brought about, the State would exercise complete control in that department, where the destruction of Christianity appears most inevitable. We know what has been the result in countries where they have banished most of the religious Orders, closed all schools but their own, and compelled all denominations to attend them. The tide of infidelity has flown high, and morality has everywhere sunk beneath the advance of the iniquitous scheme. To make men love each other and be better citizens is a noble aim. No one more cordially approves it than the Church ; that is part of her mission on earth. But how can this be accomplished without religion ? God is love, and the essence of religion is also love. Our duties to man and the State are based upon our duties to God. To love Him is to love everything good, to hate all that is bad. Make men faithful to Him and you make them upholders of the State in everything great and honourable ; make them traitors to God and you will never make them loyal to each other.

(Concluded in our next.)

Sister Mathilda of St. Francis' Hospital, La Crosse, was among those who took part in the recent examination of the State board of pharmacy, held in that city recently. She maintained a general average of 95 per cent., the highest that has ever been maintained by a candidate since the board began to hold examinations.

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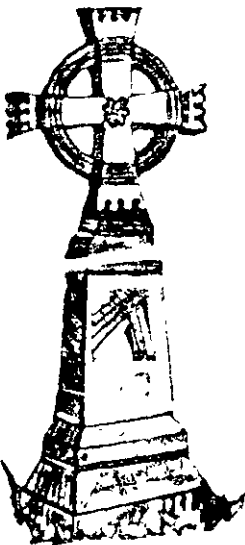
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## THE IRISH QUESTION.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT '98 :

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

## PART IV.—(Concluded).

## EXPERIENCES OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS DURING THE REBELLION.

THERE can be no greater proof that the Rebellion (in so far as it was spontaneous on the part of the people) was a rising against tyranny and not against Protestantism, than the fact that the members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) scattered over Ireland passed scatheless through that time. Numbers of that body were settled in the most disturbed districts—more especially between New Ross and Wexford, which was in the occupation of the insurgents for many weeks. They were for the most part settled on lands which had been taken from the people in the previous century under the Cromwellian "Settlement." In doctrine and discipline they were the most opposed to Catholics of all Protestant denominations. Yet they lived through the Rebellion unharmed—often in isolated districts—often women and young children alone. Not a single Quaker perished in the strife, except, we believe, one who joined and fought on the yeoman side. The only reasonable explanation for this historical fact is that the Quakers as a body had acted humanely towards their Catholic neighbours, and that they had taken no part in either the religious or territorial system of ascendancy under which Ireland then groaned.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we hope the light thrown upon the dark history of 1798, by the foregoing pages, will do something to counteract the calumnies against the Irish people which have been scattered by their enemies broadcast throughout Great Britain. We have made no single assertion without citing our authorities, and we have relied entirely upon the writings of English statesmen and historians whose bias is certainly not in favour of the Nationalist cause. We claim to have proved :—

(1) That the rising was planned by Pitt in order to facilitate the passing of the Union ; (2) That it was rendered absolutely inevitable by the withdrawal of Lord Fitzwilliam ; (3) That "measures were then taken to secure the premature outbreak of the Rebellion" ; (4) That such measures included the wholesale murder and torture of the people, and the devastation of the country at the instance of the ascendancy faction ; (5) That the deeds of outrage by the people, though they cannot be palliated, were yet acts of retaliation, and were much exceeded in atrocity by the systematic barbarity of the soldiery ; (6) That the commanders of the rebel army did their best to restrain their troops ; while the only English commander who denounced outrage before September, 1798, was at once deprived of his command at the instance of the Orangemen ; and (7) That the rising was in no sense of the word a Catholic one.

We conclude with the expression of the hope that the day is not far distant when we may obtain that "blessed oblivion of the past," in which, as Mr. Gladstone has said, "England has, if anything, a greater interest than Ireland."

## POSTSCRIPT.

A proof of the foregoing having been submitted to an eminent Protestant clergyman, that rev. gentleman sent the publishers the following notes, which rest on such unimpeachable authority, and are so much to the purpose, that they are here added by way of a postscript.

A list is preserved of thirty-three Roman Catholic chapels burned in the diocese of Ferns, County Wexford, in the years 1798, 1799, and 1800. The sight of the chapel of Boolavogue in flames, on Whit-Sunday, 27th May, 1798, finally decided Father John Murphy to join the insurrection, in which he became a leader of ability. Only one Protestant church, that of Old Ross, was burned during the insurrection, 2nd June, 1798, three days before the battle of New Ross.—*Hay's History of the Insurrection of the County Wexford*, Appendix, page 294.

The insurrection broke out on Saturday, 26th May. On the day before "twenty-eight prisoners were taken out of their place of confinement and deliberately shot without trial, in the ball-alley of Carnew, by the yeomen and a party of the Antrim militia."—*Hay's History*, pages 76 and 87. The Rev. James Gordon, the Protestant Rector of Kelleghy, in the diocese of Ferns, and who with his family resided at the time in the County of Wexford, states :—

"I have reason to think that more men than fell in battle were slain in cold blood. No quarter was given to persons taken prisoners as rebels, with or without arms. For one instance—fifty-four were shot in the little town of Carnew in the space of three days.—*Gordon's History of the Rebellion*, page 222.

"In one point I think we must allow some praise to the rebels : amid all their atrocities, the chastity of women was respected ; I have not been able to ascertain one instance to the contrary. The opposite behaviour towards the female peasantry prevailed among the royal troops on their entering into possession of the country at the retreat of the rebels.—*Gordon's History*, page 213.

"Women and children were not put to death by the insurgents, except in the tumultuous and hasty massacre of Scullabogue."—*Gordon's History*, page 217.

After the suppression of the insurrection in Wexford, another broke out in the west of Ireland, in consequence of the landing of about a thousand French soldiers, under the command of General Humbert ; the inadequacy of the force of this expedition, and the feeble support it was able to obtain, soon led, in about a fortnight's time, to its complete failure. The landing took place at Killala, on the coast of Mayo, 22nd August, 1798 ; on the 8th September General Humbert surrendered to Lord Cornwallis. A most interesting narrative of the whole affair was written by the Right Rev. Dr. Stock, the Protestant Bishop of Killala, who was, as he states himself, an eye-witness. From this narrative I take the following extract as to the conduct of the Connaught rebels :—

"When the united weight of so many temptations is duly estimated, operating besides on a body of peasantry already estranged from their Protestant neighbours by differences of religion, language, and education, it will be a matter of surprise that so little mischief was the result of the insurrection in Connaught, and that we had not the same horrid scenes of cruelty and religious intolerance to mourn over, as had lately stamped indelible disgrace on the eastern province. It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that during the whole time of this civil commotion, not a drop of blood was shed by the Connaught rebels except in the field of war. It is true the example and influence of the French went a great way to prevent sanguinary excesses. But it will not be deemed fair to ascribe to this cause alone the forbearance of which we were witnesses, when it is considered what a range of country lay at the mercy of the rebels for several days after the French power was known to be at an end."—*Bishop of Killala's Narrative*, pages 26-30.

The comment made on this statement of the Protestant Bishop by the Rev. James Gordon, the Protestant Rector, who was an eye-witness of the Wexford rebellion, is extremely weighty :—

"To account in some degree for the small portion of rancour in the western comparatively with the south-eastern insurgents, we are to observe, that in the territories of the former the rigorous measures had not been practised, which Government had been forced elsewhere to organize for the disorganization of the united conspiracy ; for surely the free quarterings of soldiers, the burnings of houses, and the infliction of torture to extort confession, together with the unauthorized insults committed by mistaken or pretended zealots for loyalty, as croppings, pitch-cappings, and half hangings, must, whether necessary or not, whether deserved or not, be expected to kindle a spirit of revenge in the sufferers and their party."

## REVIEW.

*The Fate and Fortunes of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell*, by the Rev. C. P. Meehan, R.C.C., M.B.J. Dublin. James Duffy and Sons.

We are glad to find that this splendid historical work has reached its third edition. Unfortunately, the History of Ireland cannot be written for many years to come. Many obstacles stand in the way, the chief being want of materials necessary to elucidate several important epochs of our history. That this is so may be evidenced from the work before us, many important documents having come to light since the first issue. Years ago, when Duffy, Davis, and Dillon inaugurated the Library of Ireland, John Mitchell, then a practising solicitor, wrote the Life of Hugh O'Neill, and after searching long and patiently for documents necessary to enable him to fulfil his engagement, complained bitterly of the paucity of materials for Irish history, especially those pertaining to the Elizabethan period. Since Mitchell wrote his lively, brilliant, "Life of Hugh O'Neill," many valuable documents have been discovered and copied, indeed the Rev. Father Meehan has been very industriously collecting them in the libraries of Europe.

The story of the present volume is briefly told in the preface, and has been translated into excellent poetry by the late J. K. Casey (Leo of the Nation). When studying for the sacred ministry at Rome, the author with some fellow-students was contemplating the magnificent panorama of Rome from the Janiculum, and entered the Franciscan church near. On leaving, a companion told him that he had read on two flagstones inserted on the floor of the sacred edifice the names O'Neill, O'Donnell, Dungannon, Valladolid : but the tale is too long for insertion in full, suffice it to say that with his years grew a desire to know more of the men who abandoned their "ancestral domains" after fighting hard for "Faith and Fatherland." Inquiries were made whenever possible. Every scrap of information which the Franciscan monasteries could supply was noted down. Throughout the long and toilsome years of study, throughout the weary painful strife (with poverty and gloom, as a city curate) ; throughout all his long and arduous labours in the famine-stricken hospitals, and desolate garrets that visit to the Janiculum, and the memories awakened in his boyish heart, never forsook him. Whenever he could obtain a spare moment, whenever he could obtain a fresh document, he was still at work determined at all hazards to rescue the names of O'Neill and O'Donnell from oblivion.

The work opens at A.D. 1603, when O'Neill made his submission to Elizabeth, as he thought, for in those days news did not spread so rapidly, and O'Neill, cut off from all communication with the Garri-son, was not aware of Elizabeth's death and James I.'s accession until he had surrendered to her Majesty, as he thought. In this we consider the author has made a mistake in not devoting a preliminary chapter to the early career of O'Neill and O'Donnell. It is the only fault we can find with the work. The error, however, lies in his assumption of the belief, that everyone was well acquainted with "Mitchell's Life of Hugh O'Neill," which should be read as an introduction to the "flight."

Father Meehan possesses many valuable qualities as an historian and biographer. In the first place he possesses a large amount of patient industry in his researches among the musty tomes of the past. He is extremely careful in weighing the exact value to be set on the various documents he lays hold of. He is eminently just and truthful in his deductions. As a case in point it is only necessary to refer to page xv., introduction, where he says "Here I penitently take occasion to recall a serious misstatement which I made in former editions regarding Sir Cahir O'Doherty, whom I represented as having massacred the garrison of Culmore, on the Foyle. . . . The true version is given in the present edition." Compare with this "Miss Martineau's Bemusement of Macaulay," Gladstone's Review of Macaulay's Life ; or Mitchell's reference to "Macaulay's History" in his "History of Ireland." Compare, also, with Froude's "Oceana," where in edition after edition he repeats the lie after having privately apologised for it, and you will have an idea of what a Christian historian is like. But perhaps Father Meehan's chief and best trait

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The work is one of the best contributions to the history of Ireland during the close Elizabethan reign and the whole of James the First and part of Charles the First's reign. It gives an account of Owen Roe O'Neill, too, and has a very large and valuable appendix. It is not written with the laboured periods of Macaulay, but, with the exception of Green's short history, it is the most readable history we know of dealing minutely with any period of history. Throughout the work there are copious annotations in which the author exhibits that fraternal feeling which was so characteristic a trait of the young Irishmen. The earlier edition of this work was through the intervention of Lord O'Hagan, the means of preserving the church of St. Francis in Rome from confiscation. The work is beautifully printed in clear, bold type, and neatly bound in green cloth, with a vignette, which is a *fac simile* of the signet ring of Owen Roe O'Neill.

It only remains to say that however brilliantly a history may be written, only a limited number of people will take an interest in it, so that after all very few elaborate histories pay from a financial point of view. Therefore it behoves every one who takes an interest in his native land to buy and foster that interest, and by purchasing a copy endeavour in that way to recoup the publisher if not the author. Father Meehan does not write for wealth. The thought of making a fortune out of the elucidation of that half obliterated inscription never entered his mind. But he should not suffer peculiarly by doing that for Ireland which is done in England by State officers at the public expense, and which has been done for other countries long years ago. The materials for Irish history, notwithstanding the labours of O'Curry and O'Donovan, are still scattered among the libraries of the Continent, yet if we only took our fair share of the burden in defraying the expense it should be possible now that photolithography has been so perfected to take copies without depriving the owners of the originals. Father Meehan has recently edited and enlarged "Davis's Essays," also the "Spirit of the Nation," words and music, so that it is quite possible he may contemplate revising and enlarging Mitchell's "Hugh O'Neill" also.

J. S. P.

P.S.—Although this work was only issued in September, it speaks well for our colonial interest in Irish publications that it was in Whitaker Brothers' catalogue in November.

## THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

The following letter has appeared in the Christchurch *Weekly Press* :— I READ some time since in a Christchurch paper a condensed report of a lecture entitled "Personal Impressions of America." It was delivered before the Canterbury Caledonian Society; and the lecturer was Professor J. M. Brown. The report tells us that the learned professor closed his lecture by an eloquent panegyric on America as the greatest nation the world has ever seen.

But the keen far-seeing eye of Professor Brown has detected danger in the distance. During his sojourn in America he discovered quite a group of rocks lying in the onward course of the Great Republic; and he seems to fear, to believe in fact that this greatest of nations will be wrecked on those rocks, and he further tells us that Americans name those very dangerous rocks respectively, Irish, Chinese, Negroes and Mormons. Here is the way he puts it: the paper says, 'Professor Brown described the elements of danger to the Republic which were attributed by the Americans to the presence amongst them of so large a proportion of Irish, Chinese and Negroes: further, the report says, 'The lecturer's theory as to the reason why the Mormons are feared by the gentiles was that the Mormons, like the Irish, are a theocracy, and as such a standing menace to popular institutions.'

Now it seems to me in the face of history, and I think it will seem to all men who are not learned professors like the one in question, that the Americans who look upon the Irish as on element of danger to the Republic, are in about the same proportion to the people of America, as the three historic tailors of Tooley Street were to the people of England. You know when those three tailors made any announcement they made it in this way, 'We, the people of England.' America, of course, must have its Tooley Street tailors, and I am afraid Professor Brown gave a great deal of time to their company.

I have no doubt but that the Professor is quite capable of forming an unprejudiced opinion on most subjects, but in this particular instance I think he hardly gave himself the opportunity to measure perfectly the influence and power of the various forces which are acting on America and influencing her destiny. In reading Professor Brown's lecture, I am reminded of a British statesman, not Lord Randolph Churchill, who went over to Ireland to see for himself, and to know all about the manners and social customs of the people, this eminent man made a great ado about going there in those days, about 50 years ago, and no doubt special prayers were offered up in his parish church for his safety while there. After his return he made in due time a display of all the knowledge he had acquired in his travels. The affairs of a particular district in Ireland were under discussion in the House, and the statesman rose to speak from personal knowledge of the subject. Unfortunately for his reputation, to speak authoritatively there was an Irish Member in the House who knew all about the journey through Ireland. The statesman was asked how

long he stayed at the place, the answer was that his coach put up at it. 'Yes,' was the reply, 'while it was changing horses, and the entire delay was not more than thirty minutes,' which was true. 'You will not be surprised to hear that this statesman's reputation for personal knowledge of Irish affairs was very sensibly lessened in the House after that.'

Now it seems to me from the whole tenor of Professor Brown's lecture that in his journey through America, he got out of his carriage at the Harvard, Yale and California universities only. I will not in respect to their learning, call these three institutions the three Tooley street tailors of America, but yet I am sacrilegious enough to assert that these American professors may have been very prejudiced men, and very much given to one-sided views of affairs; for mind you, race prejudice can exist with much learning.

Though these prejudices may be very harmless in America, and the possessors of them too few and unimportant to in any way affect the destiny of the Irish race in that country; yet, when such prejudices are taken up as a novelty by our New Zealand professor, and brought over the Pacific Ocean to the plains of Canterbury, and delivered before a Christchurch audience, and after twelve months on the shelves, amidst the learning of Canterbury College, taken down and re-delivered under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, these prejudices, I say, have hereby acquired a dignity in this community that makes it worth while examining the ground on which they rest.

Professor Brown's taste in arranging his subject is beyond question, for I believe he is a literary man, therefore I will not fall out with his classification—Irish, Chinese, Niggers, and Mormons. This, no doubt, may be his learned way of making a levelling stroke at the Irish, for we are, after all, all of us, but sections of the one human race, of which Professor Brown is but a member. True, before the day of Professor Brown's classification, the Irish were found in company with the Chinese, but it was more notably as missionaries to elevate them, than as opium sellers to degrade them. True, the name Irish was, before this, seen allied to the name Negro in the columns of a paper, but it was more markedly as a nation of advocates for the abolition of slavery, than for open sympathy as a nation with the masters who kept them in bondage; but I must admit that I never, before Professor Brown's time, saw the Irish keeping company with the Mormons. By the way, the lecturer did not tell us if he saw, while in America, an Irishman or Irishwoman amongst the Mormons; though he told the Caledonian Society that he had a controversy with a Scotch Mormon.

I pass without question over so much, yet I do not think as an Irishman one should stand idly by while the Professor tells us, after grave deliberation, that by reason of our nationality we are a standing menace to all popular institutions. To all popular institutions mind you, whether they are to be found in the cantons of Switzerland, in America, Australia, or New Zealand, for this is the plain inference. I have, indeed, waited long for some one who could more effectually answer such an obvious calumny, but none of my countrymen bestowing on it the attention which I felt it deserves, I have found my excuse in coming forward, in a passage where Burke says 'there are occasions when any, even the slightest chance of doing good must be laid hold of by the most inconsiderable persons,' and so I have taken advantage of your liberality to show that the history of the Irish race wherever they have settled in America (or, indeed, in any part of the world), proves the unfoundedness of the Professor's assertion; and that the great and rapid growth of the cities which he admired, and the buildings which he so eulogised were in large part fashioned by Irish intellect and built by Irish hands; and that as the great republic herself in her infancy was nourished with Irish blood, so, in womanhood, she has been protected by Irish swords.

To show you that the Irish have been pre-eminent in making America what has been called the grandest nation on the face of the earth, I will tell you what they did to establish her independence, thereby sowing the seed from which many popular institutions have sprung. I will next make plain to you that Professor Brown is not learned in all things; that while he could select many subjects about which he knew something he did, to enlighten us, hit upon one of which he has proved himself to know nothing. Professor Brown has made up his mind that the Irish are a theocracy, and as such like the Mormons, a standing menace to popular institutions. I will show you that the Irish are not a theocracy in Professor Brown's or the Mormon sense; and by the clear testimony of modern events, that while the Irish follow the teaching 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God that which is God's,' they will be found as Christians to be amongst the firmest upholders of any popular institution, Republican or otherwise, that may exist in the country in which their lot is cast.

Finally, I will show that their loyalty to American institutions was not a thing born of the moment to die when the first breath of excitement was over, but that their patriotism is enduring; that they have been faithful in every struggle through which America has passed in quest of liberty.

J. MAHALM

The cold in Rome is reported to be more intense than it has been for years, but in spite of this, and a slight rheumatic attack in the shoulder, the Holy Father takes his daily walks in the gardens of the Vatican. His Holiness continues to be busily occupied with German negotiations.—*Weekly Register*.

The question of Irish crops and prices is attracting wide attention in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in dealing with this subject, declares that whole crops are sold in open market at prices ruling from 20 to 50 per cent. reduction. The responsibility for this falling off in the receipts of the farmers is laid at the door of American competition. The ranchmen and agriculturists of the far West are pouring into the English market ever-increasing supplies of farming products, for which England has been for years Ireland's best customer. The natural result is a constant decrease in the demand for Irish products, and a corresponding fall in prices in Ireland. The competition that is eating the life out of the Irish agricultural industry it is shown is also steadily lowering the value of Irish farming land.

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## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 28, 1887.

THE news of Mr. Macandrew's death was received here with general regret. He was known among us chiefly for two things—his habit of looking ahead and predicting Colonial greatness, and his constant efforts to serve his Province. Speaking of the simple-hearted old man, men acknowledge that in many things he was a true prophet, and it is common to hear the exclamation, "If we had only had such a Superintendent here in Canterbury!" Many of our leading politicians testified their respect by going down to Dunedin to attend his funeral.

The harvest accounts from the country districts are glowing, both as to the quantity and quality of the yield now nearly all gathered in. There are only a few laggards to be heard from, men who are called in some quarters "afternoon farmers." An "afternoon farmer" I heard defined the other day as a man who regards it as his duty to keep up the supply of chick weed and cheap pig-food. So even carelessness appears to have its beneficial uses in this world. One feature in these crop accounts is the chorus of description of how the large owners have got in their crops—how one of these reaped his 4000 acres in twenty days, how another disposed of his 3500 at a similar rate, and so forth. The reaper and binder, of course, played the lion's part in the work, which explains how it is that there is not such a demand for labour as one would suppose at such a time.

The doings of Mr. Shirley Baker in distant Tonga interest us all in a mild way. We are wondering how it has come to pass that a pious Dissenter can have got into such hot water. But, then, we do not all understand the ways of the apostles of religious liberty.

A remarkably clever, well-to-do, and successful "Cheap Jack" has succeeded the Rev. Mr. Dowie as the popular attraction, and he is very much more of an attraction than the renowned healer. That he is a greater humbug, I should be sorry to say. His ways are certainly more pleasant, and his life is more easy. He never abuses any man's religion, and he is not the victim of malicious plots against his life. Without such plots it is obviously impossible to have narrow escapes. So the Cheap Jack has not the advantage of being able to chronicle daily some wonderful deliverance. Nevertheless he contrives to get people to believe in him expensively. For example, he asked his audience for a remarkable proof of confidence in him the other night, and got it. "Who will give me five pounds for this empty bucket?" The faith was forthcoming, and so was the five pounds, and the faith was richly rewarded, for the lucky devotee was at once presented by the smiling Cheap John with a tray full of jewellery, and a silver watch, and *mirabile dictu*, with his own five pound note. I have not heard that Mr. Dowie is prepared to take lessons from this great artist who has succeeded him, but he might do worse. There was one gentleman who tried very hard to believe in him—a blind gen leman, who persisted in declaring that owing to contact with the holy man he was blind no more. Mr. Dowie was as much touched as the Cheap Jack who got the five for the empty bucket. But alas! one of these wicked newspaper people saw the happy ex-blind man, and reported that the ex-blind man could not see him, that he was not even qualified to reign in the kingdom of the blind. Mr. Dowie was really very much scandalised. That anybody should grudge this poor inoffensive old man the great blessing of sight, gave him a shudder. But what can you expect from unprincipled scribblers? Having vented his wrath—a pretty hot blaze it was too—on the scribbler, he sent for his faithful disciple, and showed him to the faithful congregation. Had he but stopped there! But in a moment of weakness he held up two fingers and asked "How many fingers do I hold up?" "One," was the prompt reply; another trial, for the poor man was not yet accustomed to the great blessing of sight. He held up a rose, "What is this in my hand?" the faithful disciple stretched forth his hand and groped, and having groped, he came in contact with the object, and declared it to be a flower. It was very sad. The healer was obliged to pronounce the faithful disciple too weak in the matter of faith. If he had only been like Cheap John's friend of the five pound note!

Mr. Blair, formerly of your city, gave us the other night his very exhaustive and excellent lecture on the industries of the colony, past present, and prospective, whereby he increased the sum of useful knowledge among us, and added something to the funds of the Industrial Association. If there were more Blairs in the community, if people who have special opportunities for studying our resources were to contrive more opportunities for giving the public the results of their studies, there would be more knowledge. As knowledge is power, there would be more self-reliance and less dependence on Government for everything. We should no longer, in short, aspire to be a champion spoon-fed people.

The Rifle Association meeting has just closed its first day (a fine day after the rain), and the Association has found all things in trim, and to its satisfaction so far.

The interprovincial cricket match was rather a hollow business, and fell flat; not because it was hollow, for that is a matter of after knowledge, but because interprovincial cricket does not draw as it used to.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, England, in his Advent Pastoral, encourages Catholics to resist the monstrous tyranny of the exactions of tithes for the support of the Anglican Church. He asks:—"Why should Catholics and nonconformists have to pay a heavy annual tax for the maintenance of Church of England parsons? Let them be maintained as all other ministers of religion now are, by the voluntary offerings of their own congregations. These are rich enough, in all conscience, to keep them if they like them, without burdening us for their support. We think, then, that this most unjust annual tax of tithes, which is levied upon the whole country for the benefit of one Protestant sect only, ought to be at once abolished. And we can see no reason why Catholics should not strive for its abolition with all their might and main."

## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, February 26, 1887.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society took place on Tuesday evening, February 22. In the absence of the President the chair was taken by Mr. W. O'Shaughnessy, Vice-President. There was only a moderate attendance, about twenty-five members being present. The Rev. Father Moore, who was present, gave some interesting details regarding the working of the Wellington Society, from which it appears the Christchurch people are very far behind the former numerically and otherwise. This is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the energetic action of the clergy, assisted by the able efforts of our late President and founder, we might add, of the present Christchurch Society, Mr. Maskell.

The programme for the evening was a debate for junior members, as to "Whether it was better for a Boy to learn a trade or profession."

Mr. Courtney opened the debate in favour of trades, and in the course of a very well reasoned argument, contended that in a great measure the taste and inclinations of a boy should be consulted.

Mr. Joyce in a very humorous speech contrasted the life of a mechanic who has to turn out at 6 a.m., snatch a hasty breakfast in order to get to his work at 8 o'clock, and then have a bit of cold lunch under the shade of a friendly tree at noon; with that of the professional man, who manages by an effort to have breakfast at 9 and get to his office at 10, looks over his correspondence, and directs his business until he goes to one o'clock lunch at his club, and winds up the afternoon with a match at lawn tennis.

Mr. Kearney also spoke in favour of learning a trade as likely to be of more benefit to a youth in after life, and instanced the good wags earned by competent mechanics of all kinds, who had far less difficulty in getting work than professional men.

After the juniors had their say some of the seniors took up the debate, those who engaged in it were Messrs. Milner, Crooke, McKay, and Kennedy. On a vote being taken it was found the tradesmen had a majority. Mr. Courtney was adjudged to have made the best speech amongst the juniors. The meeting then terminated with prayer in the usual manner.

The story is old, but it has not been in print before. It was at the time of the removal of the remains of Dr. Cahill to Ireland, over a year ago. The occasion was solemn enough and fittingly observed; but one official mourner overdid the gravity of the case by remarking to another, with a sorrowful shake of the head: "This is a very, very melancholy event;" and the propeties were wholly destroyed by the unseemly mirth which followed the dry answer: "It is indeed—and so sudden, too!" The reverend Doctor had been dead 20 years — *Pilot*.

Three robbers stopped a train on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, one day last week, and while one of them kept guard over the engineer and fireman, the other two went through the train, over-awing half a hundred passengers, and coolly robbing them of their money and valuables. Among the passengers were an officer and five men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, colored. At the solicitations of the other passengers, they made no resistance, but delivered up their arms and money to the two robbers. The Boston *Record* ironically nominates the commander of these warriors for promotion under the civil service rules, because: "There was certainly nothing military in his conduct, while his civility is beyond question."

A pitman and his wife, a short time ago, left Newcastle on a visit to the Isle of Man, and while parading on the landing stage at Liverpool espied the Manx steamer with the usual three legs on the paddle-box, which is the coat-of-arms of the island. Geordie was heard to exclaim to his better half, "An' aa tell ye agyen thor the Manx arms," when the wife indignantly replied, "An' aa tell ye agyen, ye fyuel, them's no arms—them's legs!"

The Catholics in Prussia form no less than 40 per cent of the entire population. On December 31, there were 18,243,578 Evangelicals, as against 9,621,624 Catholics. Not only that, but during the years between 1880 and last year, the Catholic population augmented by no less than 4½ per cent, whilst the rate of increase of Evangelicals was on 3½ per cent. Lastly, the Catholics are also ahead in the proportion of school children, that is, 189 per thousand, as against 182 of the Evangelicals, and 178 of other Christians, and 175 of the Jews.

Some statistical particulars have lately been published concerning the Italian Universities which present some items of general interest. There are 21 Universities altogether in the Kingdom of Italy, 17 of which are "royal"—that is, maintained out of the funds of the State; and four "free" Universities (Camerino, Macerata Ferrara, and Perugia) are maintained out of the local funds. There is only one University for Piedmont, at Turin; one for Liguria, at Genoa; one for Lombardy, at Pavia; one for the old Venetian territories at Padua; two for the island of Sardinia, at Cagliari and Sassari; Bologna, Modena, Ferrara lie near each other; Tuscany has Pisa and Siena; Rome is for Central Italy; Naples is the only University for Southern Italy; while Sicily has three—Palermo, Messina, Catania. Naples is attended by 3,900 students—an attendance which in Central Europe is only surpassed at Berlin and Vienna. Turin has an attendance of 2,100; Rome, 1,200; Bologna, 1,160; Padua, 1,000; Pavia, 1,000; Palermo, 950; Genoa, about 800; Pisa, 600; Catania, 400. Of the others, Modena is at the head with 270, and Ferrara at the foot with 39. Surely nothing would be lost by the amalgamation of these miniature Universities. Ferrara only professes to teach medicine, mathematics, and jurisprudence; Macerata jurisprudence only. *Per contra*, the great Milan Academy—where Ascoli teaches (one of the greatest philologists in Europe) and the Abate Ceriani is librarian of the Ambrosia—has not the rank of a University, although it does more genuine University work than a dozen of the nominal Universities. The same is to be said of the Institute of Higher Studies at Florence, where the teaching staff includes the historian Villari, the great Hellenist Comparetti, and De Gubernatis, Bartoli, and Rajna—names famous all over Europe.



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- Vegetable Wax Candles, 2s 6d per lb.
- 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.

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

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.

**C A T H E D R A L F U N D.**

SPECIAL COLLECTION.—(Continued.)  
(Mostly second instalments.)

	£	s.	d.
A Friend ... ..	1	0	0
Mr J. B. Callan ... ..	1	13	4
Miss Smallman ... ..	1	0	0
Mr. Husey ... ..	1	0	0
Mrs Bernech (last instl. of £5)	1	0	0
Miss Mayn ... ..	2	0	0
Miss ... ..	1	0	0
Mr C. O'Driscoll (last instl. of £5)	3	0	0
„ Staunton ... ..	1	10	0
Miss Kennedy... ..	1	0	0
Mrs Naylon ... ..	1	0	0
Miss Collins ... ..	0	10	0
Mr Wm. Rossbotham ... ..	1	0	0
Miss McClure ... ..	1	0	0
Mrs Rabbitt ... ..	1	0	0
Mrs Kelly ... ..	0	10	0
„ Mills ... ..	1	0	0
Miss Roche ... ..	1	0	0
Mr John Hammill ... ..	1	0	0
Miss Madden ... ..	1	0	0
Mr Shiel ... ..	1	0	0

**NORTH TOWER FUND.**

(FOR ROOF, FLOORS, AND LOUVER WINDOWS.)

	£	s.	d.
Per Miss M. Murphy ... ..	1	0	0
„ A Friend ... ..	1	0	0
„ Mrs. Nesbitt ... ..	2	0	0
„ „ Liston ... ..	1	0	0
„ „ Drumm ... ..	1	0	0
„ Miss O'Brien ... ..	1	0	0
„ Mrs. N. Murphy ... ..	1	0	0
„ Mr. W. J. Hall ... ..	2	10	0
„ Mrs. Bidmeid ... ..	1	4	0

(To be continued.)

**G A R R I S O N H A L L.**

DUNEDIN IRISH RIFLES

Will celebrate their

**S E C O N D A N N U A L B A L L.**

On

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17, 1887.

Double Tickets, 10s 6d ; Single, 7s 6d (including refreshments).

W. H. LENNON, Hon. Sec.

**B I R T H.**

DUNNE.—On 2nd inst., at Duncan street, Dunedin, the wife of R. A. Duone of twins, sons.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 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.

**R. ROLLESTON.**



HE late Minister of Education has lately given the public his views on our system of education. This hon. gentleman considers it excellent, and so firmly rooted in the conviction and affections of the people that nothing can upset it. Observe, however, it is, according to him, the godless system that is so firmly established. He is clearly of opinion that it is not quite so certain that the public will continue to pay for the schooling of the children of well-to-do parents. But he entertains no doubt, as it appears to us, that no matter who may ultimately pay for it, the godless, and only the godless, system will be tolerated by the people of this country. Even if parents pay fees for the maintenance of public schools, these must remain purely secular. We do not agree with Mr. ROLLESTON in this. We rather think that if parents be compelled to pay fees, they will insist on a larger amount of control over these schools than they are at present permitted to exercise, and that the days of godless schools are numbered. There is one thing, and one thing only, that has induced the public to tolerate the exclusion of religion from Government schools, and that is free education. People, if they are obliged to pay fees, will not long continue to send their children to schools from which their Bible is excluded. In saying this we are not giving our own opinion on Bible-reading: we are only expressing our view of public opinion, which we think is adverse to Mr. ROLLESTON's view. Mr. ROLLESTON, in the course of his speech at Temuka, to which we allude, said a good many things which were both wise and true. He thinks that too much is expected from schooling, and that after all it is to the parents and the Sunday School people must look for real moral training. We agree with this to a considerable extent. But then, such being the case in this gentleman's opinion, does it not appear rather curious that all should be compelled to maintain godless schools, to the exclusion of all other schools? We had thought that in education statesmen looked principally for moral results, and that it was chiefly on account of these public education was promoted and fostered by the State. But it now appears, on the authority of one of our foremost politicians, that it is not so; and that, on the contrary, it is elsewhere we must look for moral training. What, then, we may ask, is the object of godless schools? It is clearly not moral training. What then? That children may be prepared to earn a livelihood, and become useful citizens? But why stop at reading, writing, and arithmetic? Why not proceed further, and teach trades and how to transact business of every sort? Why not feed and clothe them as well? These things are as necessary in order to their becoming useful citizens as reading, writing, and arithmetic. Mr. ROLLESTON's speech, wise and clever as it is in many respects, so far as it is a defence of the present system of education, in reality throws up the sponge. In declaring that it is a mistake to look to the public schools for any appreciable amount of moral training, he in reality admits that their existence is indefensible. But Mr. ROLLESTON also really makes another admission which is extremely valuable; and, although he is emphatic in his repudiation of a denominational system, he lets it clearly appear that, in his opinion, such a system is becoming inevitable. Anyone who takes the pains can read between the lines his conviction that free education has nearly reached its term, and a new mode of maintaining public schools must be devised. Mr. ROLLESTON is somewhat fierce in his denunciation of borrowing. Very well, discontinue borrowing, and what then must become of our education system. This system, from its inception to the present hour, has depended so much on borrowed money that, without it, it could not have existed. No less a sum than half a million has been provided out of borrowed money, for school buildings and teacher's residences. Cease borrowing, and where are the funds to come from for building and repairs? The Government is absolutely unable to find the necessary funds, and recourse must be had to local rates and fees. Does any sane man believe that our system in its present form can be maintained on local rates and fees. If such a man exists he is a curiosity; and we are persuaded, therefore, that Mr. ROLLESTON, much as he exclaims against denominationalism, sees clearly that if borrowing be stopped, such a system is inevitable. People will not pay rates and fees under a system of which they disap-

prove; and there are comparatively few persons in this country who are satisfied with the present system of education, or who would endure it a moment if they had to put their hands in their pockets to pay annual local rates and fees to maintain it. We need say nothing as to the opposition of Catholics. But are Church of England people, we ask, satisfied? Are the Presbyterians satisfied with the exclusion of the Bible from the schools; and, think you, these would all continue to support a system with which none are satisfied? Unless, therefore, Government continue to pay for this system as at present, it cannot continue; and if there be cessation of borrowing, Government is absolutely unable to pay for it. We regard Mr. ROLLESTON'S speech, or paper, as most important, inasmuch as it has clearly shown that any great amount of moral training need not be expected from public schools, and that without borrowed money Government cannot maintain the system as it is at present.

ON Sunday last the Bishop of the diocese visited Milton, assisted at the exercises of the mission given there by the Rev. Father BERGMAN, and gave Confirmation to 32 persons. After Confirmation he addressed the congregation and amongst other things called their attention to the discomfort they must be all experiencing from the crowded state of the Church and the heat. He said the day when their church sufficed for the congregation had passed away and it was necessary they should build a new church more in accordance with their numbers and position. In consequence of this a collection was there and then commenced to raise funds for the erection of a new church. The large sum of £450 was subscribed on the spot, and no doubt can be entertained that before long the foundation of a new church will be laid. We understand that in this parish of Milton there is great activity amongst Catholics. For example, a new church will be opened by the Bishop on next Sunday week in Balclutha, a new church will be commenced very soon in Mosgiel, and a third church will be erected in Greytown. After having given Confirmation, etc., in Milton, the Bishop started for Lawrence, where he administered Confirmation to 54 persons and assisted at the close of the mission given there by Fathers O'FARRELL and HEGARTY. On Sunday next the Bishop will administer Confirmation at East Gore at the conclusion of the mission which is going on there under the guidance of Fathers O'FARRELL and BERGMAN. We understand that Father HEGARTY opened a mission in Winton on Wednesday last, and that the mission in Invercargill will begin on Sunday the 6th inst. We hear that all the priests will be in Dunedin on the 14th inst. for retreat, and that a mission in Oamaru will commence on Sunday, 20th inst.

THE following which we clip from an Indian paper shows that some uneasiness still prevails in the country in question with regard to Russian designs:—Reliable news from Afghanistan corroborates the fact that matters are quiet *pro tem*. But the tribal combination of the Ghilzais against the Ameer still continues in full force, and the winter alone prevents its active exhibition; the passes being closed by snow to military operations on an extended scale. With the ensuing spring, further disturbances are apprehended, as the Ghilzais are exasperated at the atrocious and bloody treachery of the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief, and are resolved to avenge it by similar reprisals. The St. Petersburg *Noroe Vremya*, by the bye, affects the belief, in a recent article, that it is English agents who have stirred up the Ghilzais to revolt, in order to prepare the way for a British occupation. The same paper is afraid lest we should suddenly be found in occupation of Herat; and recommends that the Russian Government should send strong reinforcements to the Afghan frontier, in order to prevent a disagreeable surprise. Affairs in Afghanistan seem to be attracting a good deal of attention on the Continent just now. The Paris *Temps*, in a recent issue, devotes a long leading article to the situation. It attributes the Ghilzai rising to the reception of the Boundary Commission in Cabul; and believes that the object of the Ghilzais is to oust Abdul Rahman in favour of a Prince allied with Russia.

Two handsome stained glass windows (says the Nelson *Evening Mail*) have just been erected in the chancel of St. Mary's Church by Mrs. Bartlett to the memory of her late husband. In each window are two lights, those to the left on facing the altar representing the Virgin Mary and St. Anne, her mother, the whole being surmounted by a monogram, comprising the letters A.V.M., representing the words Ave Maria. In the other are two figures, representing our Saviour with his pastoral staff, and St. Joseph with the child Jesus in his arms. Above is the sacred monogram I.H.S., surmounted by a cross. At the foot of the windows are the words "Presented by Ann Bartlett in memory of Charles Bartlett." The colours are very

rich, and the windows form a most ornamental addition to the pretty little church.

THE unquiet aspect of the European powers seems, if anything, rather on the increase than otherwise, and it is difficult to see how matters are to settle down, unless a war occurs. The display of sympathy with France, made during the recent elections in Alsace, must necessarily have stirred up still more the dissatisfaction of Germany, and the repressive measures that are being now taken in the disaffected province must needs embitter French feeling. A new incentive is thus added to those already provoking to war. Russia meantime, continues to move and mass her troops in a very suspicious manner, and a treaty has been renewed between Italy, Germany, and Austria. As the milder weather, and the time when armies may move with greater ease are approaching, the world should soon be freed from suspense. If the Spring pass over without hostilities the probabilities are that some understanding may be arrived at.

THE Queen Regent of Spain has bestowed the Commander's Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic upon a Jew, M. Vidal Bakri, for bravery in rescuing two priests, a Frenchman and a Spaniard, during the horrors of the Commune in Paris. The priests had hidden themselves in a corner of one of the streets when discovered by Bakri, who, seeing the danger of their appearing in their ecclesiastical dress, exchanged clothes with them, and thus saved them from almost certain death. We may add that the funeral of the Baroness James de Rothschild, a Jewish lady of high rank, which lately took place in Paris, was attended by the parish priest and several Sisters of Charity with the orphans under their care, in grateful recognition of the unfailing and unrestricted benevolence for which the life of the deceased had been remarkable.

As the drawing of the art-union in aid of the Port Chalmers presbytery fund is to take place without fail on the 17th inst, it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the undertaking will exert themselves in the short interval still remaining to secure a thorough success. All depends on the disposal of the tickets.

SOME of our friends in New Caledonia seem also on the *qui vive* with respect to the chances of war. The *Neo Calédonien*, for example, is strongly of opinion that provision should be made in good time, and consequently he thoroughly objects to a wholesale destruction of stray dogs that has been undertaken by the authorities at Noumea. In event of war, he says, the stock of victuals could not possibly stand a long blockade.—*Chaque'un à son goût*. But at least here is a hint to those colonial legislators who contemplate an attempt to dislodge the French from the New Hebrides.

In event of the occurrence of a war between France and Germany, which seems far from improbable as things now are, the French will not enjoy much additional strength from the nature of the party that at present controls the legislature of the country. M. Charles de Mazade, for example, gives us the following description of them:—"The Republicans, who retain a majority, or the appearance of a majority, at the Palais Bourbon, have a misfortune which is a true fatality for them. They have an instinctive, irresistible, taste for all that is violence and anarchy. They incessantly speak of forming a Government, of which, after all, they feel the need, and they imagine they are going to do so with sectarian passions, turbulence, and subversions. They do not admit even the simplest conditions of a serious Government, and those who should partially have the idea of one dare not resist them more violent. They are afraid of being taken for reactionaries, for Orleanists! They would change and reform everything—the administrative, the financial, the military, even the religious order—and as soon as they set their hand to the work they only succeed in disorganising everything; they immediately fall into some lamentable slough." This would, indeed, be a pretty party to control the fortunes of the country during a great and exceptionally difficult war.

THE funeral of the late Mr. James Macandrew took place on Monday, and was very numerously attended. The Government and Legislature were represented respectively by several of their members, and leading men from every part of the Colony were present, as well as large numbers of the personal friends of the deceased gentleman. The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, who was unavoidably absent, was represented by the Rev. Father Lynch, accompanied by the Rev. Father Vereker.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Ashburton taking us to task for omitting to mention that one of the scholarships founded by the Bishop of Wellington in connection with St. Patrick's College, and of the value of £40, was gained by Francis Barnard, a pupil of the local Catholic school, which is under the able tuition of Mr. John Gilboy. We should, however, most willingly have chronicled this very pleasing and creditable fact long since had our correspondent made us acquainted with it. We have no patent machine, telephone, or anything else in the electric line, to give us information, independently of a human agency, of what takes place at a distance. The traditional "little bird," as our correspondent is doubtless aware, confines his communications for the most part to matters of a trivial or perhaps even of a foolish, nature.

THE trial at Dublin of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, and others has, as was foreseen, terminated in a disagreement of the jury. The Government are now going to try what a commission will do for them, but that also will probably be nothing worth speaking of.

THE cable continues to transmit to these colonies various rumours concerning the recommendation against paying taxes alleged to have been made by the Archbishop of Cashel.—These reports appear very circumstantial, but, nevertheless, the matter they deal with is a serious one, and one as well which, even apart from the anti-Irish leaning that prevails, there would be a disposition to exaggerate and render as sensational as possible. It, therefore, devolves upon us to reserve our judgment and to await the arrival of trustworthy sources of information before we form any settled conclusions.

The immediate sensation of the day in Europe has been the series of terrible earthquakes which have occurred in Italy. The accounts of towns destroyed, and people crushed to death or half killed by panic and terror are most distressing. The panic seems to have risen to its greatest pitch at Nice, while the greatest sum of destruction appears to have occurred at Genoa, where one thousand people are reported to have been killed. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who is residing in the former town, has kept the *London Times* informed of the course of events, and the Prince of Wales, who was on a visit to Cannes, has returned hurriedly to London at the urgent command of the Queen.—Mount Etna is now in violent eruption and, probably the force that caused the earthquake has thus found vent.

THE Archbishop of Dublin has made the best of an opportunity afforded to him of rebuking those English Catholics whose delight has been in calumniating Ireland and all whose efforts have been employed to make a breach between her Catholic people and Rome. The opportunity in question was given by a letter from the Roman correspondent of the *Daily News*, in which the writer stated that an eminent English member of the Roman Catholic Church had assured him that the Pope had written to the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel censuring their conduct towards the National cause, and warning them against its continuance. To this the Archbishop replied that he did not in the least doubt that the correspondent had the authority he mentioned for the statement made by him. That many such statements had emanated from a similar source, but that, they being more or less indefinite, it had been impossible to reply to them. This statement, however, was definite, and since, therefore, he could reply to it he branded it in the most unqualified manner possible, without the use of unjustifiably strong language, as a falsehood. His Grace, at the same time, warned the correspondent of the *Daily News* that all such statements from English members of the Roman Catholic Church, however "eminent," must needs be of a like kind.

THE rattling speeches of Messrs. Labouchere and Conybeare at the Lord Mayor's banquet (says the *Nation* of 15th January) indicate what way the Irish cause is making among the people of Great Britain. They show that the veil having been lifted from before their eyes, the people are now no longer trusting to their leaders for their opinions about Ireland. British public opinion is rapidly forming itself, and that was all that was ever needed to settle the issue. So far has its enlightenment proceeded that Mr. Conybeare was able to proclaim that the success of Irish rights was independent of all help from party manœuvring. The outspoken words of this representative of the English democracy make it plain that no matter what the result of the round-table conference, Irish liberty has been won.

OUR cablegrams announce the marriage of Mr. M. Davitt with Miss Mamie Yore on Friday week at Oakland, California. We (*Dublin Freeman*, January 8) wish with all our heart Mr. and Mrs. Davitt a happy New Year and many of them, and we think we may venture to speak for Ireland and Irishmen everywhere when we say that this is the most universal, sincere, and unanimous greeting ever sped to fair bride and manly bridegroom.

THE death is announced of his Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, late Secretary of State to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. His Eminence had been for some time in declining health. He was in the 55th year of his age.—*R.I.P.*

HAVE the wooden walls lost their renown, then, since they are no longer of heart of oak and the free breezes of heaven, but of iron and steam? It is an ominous fact in any case that the banks of the Thames are being fortified, and it seems to betray a failure of confidence in that great national boast, the fleet. Perhaps we shall live to see London surrounded by a trench and a line of forts.

AN insurrection which has broken out in Bulgaria, and, as we go to press, is reported to be assuming grave dimensions, may possibly hasten the course of events, and determine without further delay the question of peace or war.

MAX O'BRELL, in his new book, says that *silence* is the only French noun ending in *ence* that is masculine, because it is the only thing that women cannot keep.

WE understand that the Dunedin Irish Rifles intend to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by giving a ball. Mr. John Murray has been appointed lieutenant of the corps.

*La Controverse* publishes another article on the antiquity of man. The writer examines the evidence for the immense duration assigned to the great age of ice, or that of the extension of the glaciers and heavy rains—and shows conclusively that what has been assumed to have been confined to the quaternary epoch reached on the contrary, more or less, well into historical times. He argues very clearly and convincingly in support of his statement that there is nothing to prove the appearance of man in Europe prior to about 3,000 years before the Christian era.

THE inscrutable question and unfathomable mystery, *par excellence*, of the present day is the character of the Emperor of Russia. Madame de Koukoff contradicts the rumour as to his ungovernable temper, and incipient lunacy.—The dear Czar, she is ready to swear as far as it is possible for a lady to do so, is the sweetest tempered and most sensible of men, and she finds the suggestion of anything else the most amusing mistake in all the world. But, then, Madame de Novikoff fulfils her appointed rôle, and there are suspicions of Siberia if not of the knout itself, to set off even against her most earnest protestations. And, painful as it is to doubt the word of a lady not to speak of her oath, there are exceptions to every rule. Then as to the affair of Count Reutern, the Russian abroad derides it merrily and declares the Count is even more alive than ever he was before, and is at this moment enjoying himself somewhere in Switzerland or Italy. Count Reutern's relatives, however, acknowledge that he has just passed gently away as the result of a long illness borne with Christian fortitude and consoled by the kindest attentions on the part of the Czar. For, says rumour, should they dare to breathe one syllable of the truth, the very least that could happen even those of them whose persons are in safety without the confines of the Empire would be the entire confiscation of their goods. The wonder, in fact, seems to be that any hint of the Count's death at the hands of his Imperial Master, if it actually took place, ever transpired, and the unpleasant doubt arises as to whether such transactions may not frequently occur—say at the rate of an *aid-de-camp* a week—concerning which nothing is known beyond the boundaries of the palace, or even within them perhaps except to a chosen few. The strangest feature of the whole matter, meantime, is that here in the broad light of the nineteenth century, a living potentate is surrounded with a mystery only to be equalled by that which obscures some historical personage, or fact, and which has formed the standing puzzle of generations, and must continue to do so.

It is cheering to learn as we do from the London correspondent of our contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Star*, that Earl Cairns, more commonly known as Lord Garmoyne, and more commonly still and even vulgarly as Gumboil, is after all quite a nice young man, and, notwithstanding a habitual peccadillo or two, a most desirable visitor in genteel circles. Of course all the *élite* among whom our contemporary circulates will have no difficulty in perceiving how justifiable it was that his lordship should jilt Miss Fortescue immediately on being informed that she could not possibly be received at Court. That we in Dunedin can fully appreciate, and all our sympathies are naturally in the right quarter. Although considering the kind of people who are received at Court and even hang pretty close upon the outskirts of royalty, perhaps Miss Fortescue had no such great loss after all in being thrown back upon the society of the *coulisses*. Lord Cairns, however, is now about to pay the colonies a visit, and according to all accounts it should go hard with some of our colonial damsels if they cannot manage at least to make a good thing out of the visit in the way of damages. But none of them, it is needless to say, need enter for the venture unless it is quite settled that they are not presentable at Court, and about that, as we have suggested, under present circumstances there might be some difficulty. It should be easy to reach to the elevation of ladies for whom the Duke of Marlborough is considered a fit associate, or Lord Colin Campbell a distinguished match.

WANTED name of sender of Postal Note from New Plymouth for 12s 6d on February 21.

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 moderate. 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.

An attempt was made to destroy by explosion, one of the churches in Lyons, France. A bombshell was placed under the church porch, and the igniting fuse was lighted. A policeman passing by, noticed the burning of the fuse, and he was bold enough to seize the bomb and put out the fuse before its fire could reach the contents.

# Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports for the week ended March 2, as follows:—

**Store Cattle.**—This market is without alteration. Small sales are being made, but as grass paddocks will not improve this season we do not anticipate very much demand for mixed mobs. Really well-conditioned bullocks will be saleable in small lots for turnip fattening.

**Store Sheep.**—There is a little inquiry springing up for young sheep, both merino and crossbred, and a few small sales have been made during the past week. We sold 2,000 4 tooth merino wethers, 1,600 four, six, and eight-tooth merino ewes at current rates.

**Sheepskins.**—At our regular weekly sale on Monday we offered a fall catalogue, which met with spirited competition from a good attendance of the trade, and prices realised were fully equal to last week's. There were small lots of green skins which had been evidently carelessly looked after; these were slightly heated, and consequently brought lower prices. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 9d to 3s; do do merino, 10d to 2s 9d; good to best crossbreds, 3s 2d to 4s 10d; do do merino, 3s to 4s 6d; dry pelts, 1d to 8d; butchers' green crossbreds, 1s 4d, 1s 6d, 1s 7d, 1s 8d, 1s 9d, to 2s; do do merino, 1s 3d, 1s 5d, 1s 7d; lambskins, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 2d, 2s 3d, 2s 4d.

**Rabbit-skins.**—This market is quite bare, and at present the business done in these is unimportant, owing to the short supply, and which is not likely to increase during the next three months. There are buyers, however, for all coming forward at prices about equal to late rates.

**Hides.**—We have no alteration to report. The market still continues firm, with a good demand existing for all descriptions, heavy weights having the preference; and when the condition is really satisfactory, prices for these are considerably enhanced. We quote for slipper and bulls, 1½d to 2d; light, 2½d to 2¾d; medium, 2¾d to 3½d; heavy and in faultless condition, 3½d to 4d per lb.

**Tallow.**—The market is without material change since our last. A moderate demand exists for both shipping and local requirements, but without any improvement in values. The market is bare; local consumption absorbs nearly all coming to hand. We quote as follows:—For inferior and mixed, 10s to 12s; medium, 13s to 15s; good to prime mutton, properly rendered and in fit casks for shipment, 16s to 18s; rough fat, inferior 5s to 7s, medium 8s to 9s, best caul 10s to 11s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The weather during the last few days has not been so suitable for harvesting, and will cause considerable delay in the delivery. Several small sales have been effected during the week, but at prices again lower than our quotations of last week. Millers finding enough coming forward to satisfy their present requirements are operating cautiously, but at the same time offering prices slightly in advance of Northern quotations, which are, for velvet and Tuscan, 3s 3d to 3s 3½d f.o.b. Lyttelton (bags extra), net cash, as against our quotations of 3s 6d to 3s 8d for best velvet and Tuscan; other good qualities, 3s 4d to 3s 6d (ex store, bags weighed in). Inferior and fowls' wheat is in good demand, and although lower as compared with milling sorts, is still at a satisfactory price—2s 6d to 3s.—Oats: A moderate demand exists for shipment, but as late advices from Sydney report the market there weaker, buyers are not so eager to operate except at lower prices. There is fair demand for milling, but purchasers for this purpose are only to the extent of supplying immediate requirements, with the view of being able to buy at lower prices when fuller supplies are on the market. We quote stout bright milling at 1s 8d to 1s 9d; short bright feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7d (ex store). There is still a quantity of musty and inferior oats in store, which are very difficult to place at anything like a satisfactory figure.—Barley: There is slight inquiry for the malting, but there is none of the new yet to hand; and until supplies are ready to come forward business done will be unimportant. There is no demand in the meantime for milling, and, the price of oats being so low, there is not much used for feed. Quotations are nominal. For best malting, 2s 9d to 3s; feed and milling, 2s 3d to 2s 8d (ex store).—Rye-grass seed: There is no improvement in the demand: both north and south seem to be heavily stocked, and without an increased demand from outside the Colony the market must continue weak for a considerable time. Small lots are occasionally disposed of; if clean and good seed, guaranteed off old pasture, 2s to 3s, according to quality, machine dressed is offering at 3s 6d, but there are no buyers.—Cocksfoot seed receives but little attention.

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, oaten (old), £5; ryegrass (new), £3 to £3 10s. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4. Potatoes: kidney £2 to £2 5s; Derwents, £2 10s. Butter: fresh, 6d to 9d; salt, nominal, 6d. Cheese, 4d to 5d. Eggs, 1s. Flour: sacks, £10; 50lbs., £10 10s. Oatmeal, £9 10s. Roll bacon, 6d; sides, 6½d; hams, 9d.

## GRAIN REPORT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending March 2, as follows:—Wheat.—The market for this cereal has not yet been established, as millers are not anxious to buy on account of the low state or demand for flour, many of their customers still having stocks of old on hand which they prefer working up before speculating for a further supply. Our friends north are now holding back from sacrificing their lots, which will help to keep the prices up. We quote prime milling up to 3s 10d; medium to

good, 3s 5d to 3s 8d; inferior to fowl feed, 2s 7d to 3s.—Oats: A demand still exists for our intercolonial markets, and a good many orders have been received from them and filled up during the past week, and with but little alteration in price. The new crop to hand is in really fine condition, though hardly so well filled as it might be, on account of the long spell of dry weather experienced. With a continuance of fine weather we may now look for a large supply coming forward as threshing is being pushed on most vigorously in all parts. Our sales of this cereal during the week have been 10,600 bushels, at the following quotations:—Prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d; short bright feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; inferior and discoloured, 1s 3d to 1s 6d.—Barley: We have seen none of the new crop yet, but from all reports we expect to see some good samples shortly, which will be saleable at from 2s 10d to 3s for prime malting (bags extra), and 2s 5d to 2s 8d feed and milling.—Grass Seed: Locally there is nothing doing, though supplies are now going forward freely to the other side from all parts, on growers' account.—Potatoes: Supplies in excess of requirements, and prices considerably lower.

## JAMES MACANDREW.

Why should our songs be sad? He needed rest;  
He was afield among the pioneers  
Who watched at daybreak on the mountain's crest  
The golden dawning of a nation's years.

He was the foremost 'mong the sturdy band  
Who breasted dangers in the early days  
To found new homes; his was the head that plann'd  
The super-structure upon which we gaze.

Behold the noble city towering high  
Above the silver mirror framed in green!  
How chang'd the prospect now since first his eye  
Glanced hopefully around the silent scene.

The virgin forests, wrapt in deep repose,  
Lay on the bosoms of the ancient hills,  
Adown whose sides the sun-enfranchised snows  
Roll'd into liquid songs in founts and rills.

The fertile plains and valleys were asleep,  
No plough-share yet had stirred the quiet sod;  
Earth hugg'd her secret treasures hidden deep;  
The noon-day rays had kiss'd no kindling clod.

When came the pilgrims to the promised land,  
With hearts prepared to dare and hands to do,  
They needed but a ruler to command,  
And found in him a leader staunch and true.

Here was a land with Nature's gifts endow'd,  
A new Canaan needing sturdy men;  
The trunk that now lies still, rose strong and proud,  
And stood an oak among the saplings then.

He set the pulse of Progress beating high,  
And laid the firm foundations of a State;  
His were the thoughts that ever onward fly  
With lightning speed, to make a people great.

He beckon'd Commerce with her steam and sails,  
And to our lovely bay fleet followed fleet;  
He summoned Industry to bring her bales  
And lay them down at young Edina's feet.

He waved his hand, and at the touch of toil  
Were opened the prolific pores of earth;  
Flocks roam'd the hills, and, turning up the soil,  
The ploughman told his joy in songs of mirth.

He saw the primal seed-time in the land,  
He watch'd the first green corn that dress'd the plain;  
He saw the sickle in the reaper's hand  
That gather'd in the first ripe sheaves of grain.

Why should our songs be sad? Tears are for those  
Who live in vain and die with lands untill'd,  
And not for him who sows and reaps, and goes  
To peaceful sleep with all his tasks fulfilled.

He needed rest, he work'd an honest day,  
The harvest fruits are garner'd once again;  
'Tis meet that he should now receive his pay:  
The Master knows His best and truest men.

—*Evening Herald.*

THOMAS BRACKEN.

The Empress Eugénie has just paid a visit to Rome. It is reported that the distinguished lady, whilst staying in the Eterna City, was received in audience at the Vatican.

Jas. E. Kenny, M.P., addressing a meeting at Kilrush, County Clare, said that "the Vandeleurs had been murderers ever since 1846." He spoke advisedly. Colonel Vandeleur was a rich landlord in the famine years and mercilessly evicted every tenant who was unable to pay the heavy rents charged on his estate. He went even further, forbidding his tenants, upon pain of eviction, to give shelter to anybody evicted from his or any other estate. Sometimes he paid the passage of poor tenants to America, but many of his victims died on the roadside; he would not allow the solvent tenants to indulge in the luxury of charity to the poor. Mr. Kenny's characterization of such barbarity as murder is none too strong for the occasion.



# Irish News.

**ANTERM.**—The second of the two gunboats constructed by the firm of Harland and Wolff, Belfast, for her Majesty's Government has been launched from the Queen's Island shipbuilding works.

William R. Jackson, late of Belfast, was killed by falling from the rocks while superintending the construction of a road for the Government of New South Wales, on the shores of Sydney Bay, Australia.

An extensive system of espionage has been adopted by the Castle authorities in the north. A diary is kept in each police barracks in which the special constable appointed to take charge of it enters an account of the movements of gentlemen whose names have been supplied to him from the return prepared for the Castle. In response to the secret circulars at intervals of a couple of days, a report is despatched to Dublin what these gentlemen have been doing, to whom they have been talking, what houses they have been seen to enter, if they left town, where they went to, their time of leaving, time of returning, what business they had to transact, and other particulars of a no doubt equally interesting nature. In order that the system may operate to advantage, a staff of constables has been told off, and these gentry in Belfast are in civilian attire, following the steps of the supposed "Fenians," and lose no opportunity of procuring material for their report. Mr. Cullen, Divisional Magistrate, is responsible for the efficient performance of the duties of this department.

**ARMAGH.**—The River Bann at Portadown overflowed its banks on December 8, and thousands of acres of the best land in the neighbourhood was submerged: The vast area of soil covered with water is calculated to seriously affect the occupiers who hold land adjacent to the Bann, and it is anticipated that strong representations will be made to the Royal Commission on Public Works in Ireland with reference to the disgracefully inefficient state of the Bann drainage works. That Commission will hold its sitting in January. The bridge which spans the Bann from Edenderry to the town proper is suffering greatly from tidal influences, so much so that the town Commissioners have begun to consider the advisability of a patchwork scheme of protection against accidents to public traffic.

**CAVAN.**—On December 3, George Annesley and Eglantine Humphreys attended at Kelly's Hotel, Ballyconnell, to receive the rents from tenants. The majority refused to pay except they got a reduction, but as no reduction was given, Annesley received no rents.

**CORK.**—Mr Patrick Dorgan and his wife were evicted from their farm at Annabella, near Mallow, on December 5. Mrs. Braddell is the landlady.

At the meeting of the Mallow Guardians on December 10, a communication was received from the Local Government Board, stating that it was impossible that they could permit of any special wards being set apart in the workhouse for evicted tenants or distressed landlords. A motion was adopted by a majority of eight votes to three expressing dissatisfaction with the decision of the Local Government Board and appointing a committee to make the necessary arrangements, similar to those which had been in other unions, for the reception of evicted tenants and their families.

The greatest storm that has ever been experienced in this county prevailed on December 8 and 9. In the city the destruction was terrible. Slates in large quantities were blown off several houses in Nile street, Shandon street, and Barrack street, in many cases the roofs being nearly stripped. The house 94 George's street, suffered severely, large breaches being discernible in the roof, and it was deemed necessary to place guards on the footway to prevent accidents. The same was done with the house of Mr. McKenzie on Pope's Quay, from the roof of which a number of slates had been stripped. A large untenanted house on Kyril's Quay had its rafters laid bare, the roadway before it being littered with the slates which had been blown from its roof. Portion of an unoccupied house, 65 North Main street, opposite Castle street, was blown down, while the train from Queenstown, which is due at the Cork terminus at 3 p.m. was passing Carrigaloe a tree, some distance up the line, was uprooted by the force of the wind, and thrown in a manner highly perilous to the on-coming train. The engine driver had, however, just sufficient space left to bring the train to a stand-still and avoid a catastrophe. The wind was so violent at Rushbrook that it blew in the bow-windows in some houses on the terrace and took the curtains from the hangings. At Bandon during the sitting of the Guardians a terrific gust of wind took off the roof of the board room and brought the proceedings to an abrupt conclusion. At Bantry the roofing over the platform of the Cork and Bandon Railway terminus was almost completely destroyed, and the roof of the parish chapel also suffered severely. A young girl named Mary Cronin had a very dangerous wound inflicted on her head by a slate off one of the houses on the Square. A young man named Denis Harrington, who was attempting to secure the roof of a house in Blackroad Road, was blown off, but happily escaped without serious injury. In Skibbereen several houses were wrecked. Hay ricks were blown down and driven broadcast over the country and immense elm trees torn from their roots. In Brookhaven harbour Mr. Notter's pilot cutter drifted from her moorings and foundered. In Baltimore harbour a Dublin coal vessel was driven from her mooring and made a total wreck of on the rocks. In Fermoy the windows of Mr. Punch's wine establishment, the glass doors of the Imperial Hotel, and those leading into the rooms of the Young Ireland Society were blown in with the fierce gusts of wind. Several huge trees were torn up in the demesne close by the Protestant church. At Cloyne several houses were unroofed. In the fishing village of Garnish the poor people have lost their entire fishing gear, as they had their nets set when the storm came on and could not attempt putting to sea to fetch them in. Most of the nets were picked up at Ballydonegan strand, but the ropes and corkwood were all that remained of them. The Protestant Church was unroofed. At Killavullen hundreds of trees of every description have been blown down, the property of G. E. Foott,

Carrigacunna Castle, especially suffering in a great measure in this respect. A large tree growing in the garden belonging to J. W. Hennessy, at the rear of the village, was blown down, and came crashing through the roof of a large store belonging to John Russell, in which the meetings of the National League are usually held. At Douglas a farmhouse belonging to D. Stoker was actually uprooted and blown across several fields. A funeral coming from Passage had to turn back on account of the danger from falling trees. At Mallow dreadful havoc was created. In Sir D. J. Norrey's demesne 45 huge trees were blown down. At Bearforest (C. P. Coote's demesne) 30 large trees were also prostrated. At Summerhill an immense elm—one of the largest trees to be found in this part of the country—was rooted up, and fell within a few feet of James F. Williams's residence; another few feet nearer, and it would have driven in the gable of the house, and caused a great deal of damage. The tree measures about 12ft. in circumference, and presents a novel sight owing to its huge dimensions. At Ballyclough, and Longueville, it appears a vast number of trees were blown down. At Macroom the storm tore down several large trees on the demesne of Lord Bantry, Macroom Castle, and on Mount Massey. One of the trees growing on the Castle demesne was blown into the garden attached to the rear of the Leinster Bank and did considerable damage, whilst one of the windows of the Bank looking into the garden was broken with a falling limb. Another tree was blown down on the house of a man named Twomey, residing at Sleeven Road, the roof of which was crushed in, the inmates having a narrow escape. The roof of another house in New street, occupied by a man named Kelleher, was blown in, and, falling on the loft, broke the joists, the inmates having a narrow escape. Kanturk workhouse was stripped of slates, tiles, etc., in several parts. At Innishannon about 20 or 30 feet of the old church tower was blown down. Several houses were dilapidated and trees overturned in every direction. Several stacks of hay were blown about. At Millstreet the heavy roofing of the railway goods store was taken clean off. The mountains are covered with snow.

**DERRY.**—On December 8, a widow named Margaret O'Kane was evicted from a farm which she held under the Skinners' Company. Two years' rent was due in November, and as the widow was unable to pay, an eviction decree was obtained. On the day of the eviction four solvent tenants in the neighbourhood offered to give security that a year's rent would be paid in a month, but the agent, Mr. Young, refused to allow the poor woman to remain in possession unless a year's rent was paid on the spot. This was not forthcoming, and the poor widow and her son, a young man in delicate health, were flung out on the roadway. The poor woman is over 70 years of age, and her eviction has excited great sympathy in the locality.

**DONEGAL.**—On December 14, a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Courthouse, Cardonagh, under the auspices of St. Macartan's T. A. Society, to hear a lecture by D. C. Gillespie, Coleraine, a prominent member of the Irish Protestant Home-Rule Association, on the Subject of "Life in America." Special interest was taken in the meeting owing to the fact that Mr. Gillespie was a Protestant, unanimously requested to address a Catholic society, which has promoted much good feeling in the neighbourhood. As a result the principal Protestants in the town and district flocked in to hear Mr. Gillespie, who received an enthusiastic welcome.

**DOWN.**—On the night of December 10, a house in the townland of Kilchief, midway between the police stations of Ardglass and Strangford, was fired into and a woman named Sloan wounded. District-Inspector Dunne, with a party of police, immediately set out for Strangford, while Head-Constable McCaffrey and another party of constables drove to Ardglass. On arriving at Ardglass the Head-Constable discovered that Sergeant Doherty, in charge of that station had arrested four men named Robert Bartlett, James McWilliams, John Moore, and James Richardson, all of Belfast, and described as commercial travellers. Mrs. Sloan's husband is a Nationalist, and her assailants are believed to be Orangemen.

**DUBLIN.**—A snow and rain-storm of unprecedented severity visited Dublin on December 14. Great damage was done to the Kingstown Railway line, which at Merrion was completely submerged and one of the trains was stopped at Blackrock station by the water rising over the firebox of the engine and quenching the fire. The milesmen had to wade through the water up to their breasts in order to secure a lot of loose railway sleepers which were floating along the line. A galvanised but erected about 12 feet above high water for the storage of cement, etc., was carried off by a huge wave, and about 60 bags of cement, along with planks wheelbarrows, etc., were scattered over the strand towards Merrion. At Brighton Vale, Seapoint, the tide flowed over the road into the gardens in front of the houses, and a considerable quantity of sand and seaweed was deposited all along the railway line. The tide was one of the highest seen for a great many years.

**FERMANAGH.**—The prosecution ordered against James Kerr for the alleged firing at Nationalists near Derrygonnelly on the night of July 14 last is to be abandoned. This fully bears out the assertion made by Capt. Archdale at Derrygonnelly Petty Sessions—"It's the act of a weak Government." The result will be taken as a license by ignorant Orange "Loyalists," and will lead, possibly, to serious trouble.

**KERRY.**—During divine service on Sunday, December 12, six men, armed with revolvers, visited Tubbermore House, the residence of Jeremiah Roche, and demanded arms. Mr. Scott, engineer, and Miss Roche, who were the only persons in at the time, assured them there were no arms in the house. Not satisfied, they searched the whole house, and having found none they went off, giving as little annoyance as possible. Nine men were arrested and brought before Mr. Scott, who failed to identify any of them.

On December 13, at the Munster Winter Assizes John Foley, Bartholomew Carroll, Francis Foley, John Murphy, Michael Murphy, and Michael Prendergast—all, apparently, sons of farmers, were charged with raiding for arms at the house of Mr. Huggard, the Abbey, Killorglin, at mid-day on the 11th of August. The principal

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witness against the prisoners was Mrs. Huggard, who identified five of them. She said that thirteen men, all armed and disguised, under the leadership of a captain, entered her house, and when she demanded what they wanted the captain said, "We don't want to do any harm; we only want arms." They searched for arms, and finding none, carried off some ammunition. She attempted to take the hat off one of the men, and that man presented a revolver at her, whereupon the captain said, "Prendergast, don't do that," and then corrected himself by saying, "No Eight, don't do that." Mr. Huggard identified the six prisoners, but said that it was only to the best of his belief that Michael Murphy was there. To Mr. Adams, who appeared for the prisoners, Mrs. Huggard admitted that she had bad sight, and bought spectacles in Cork in order to be able to see the prisoners in the dock well. Evidence was given for the defence that the prisoners were in Puck fair, which is a sort of annual carnival in Kerry, when the attack was made on Huggard's house. Chief Justice Morris in charging the jury said that in his opinion the evidence of *alibi* assisted the case for the prosecution. The jury acquitted Michael Murphy, but the foreman announced that there was no chance of their agreeing about the other men. The jury was accordingly discharged, and all the prisoners, except Michael Murphy, were put back, and will be tried over again.

**KILDARE.**—A Great Plan of Campaign Demonstration was held at Johnstown Bridge on December 12. The tenantry of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Coley attended in great numbers to record their determination to fight their landlords to the last extremity sooner than pay their present exorbitant rents.

**KILKENNY.**—Villiers, of Ballinaboola, Kilmacow, has surrendered to his tenants and granted the demanded reduction of 20 per cent.

**LONGFORD.**—A frightful storm prevailed all over this County on December 9. The River Camlin rose to a height never before seen, and overflowed its banks in numerous places. During the storm a young lady named Jane Cody, aged 24 years, was killed at her residence at Ballinamore. She was superintending the feeding of some pigs, and directed the servant to bring them more food, when the walls of the house, which was part of the old Castle of Ballinamore, were blown in and crushed her to death, the body not being extricated for an hour.

**LOUTH.**—The election for the seat in Fair Gate Ward, vacated by the death of Mr. Thomas Martin, came off on December 13. The result was awaited with intense interest, the contest being a regular stand-up fight between the Independent Club on the one side, and the Whigs, Tories, and sham Nationalists on the other. John Dolan, the club candidate, who was defeated last month, the Unionist candidate winning by a bare majority, was declared elected by 36 votes to 30 recorded for John Sievin, the Whig-cum-Tory candidate. The Unionists have got a staggering blow.

**LIMERICK.**—On the night of December 11, several shots were fired into the dwellinghouse of a farmer named John Moran, at Woodcock Hill, near Cartloe. No injury, however, was affected. The would-be assailant escaped without being recognised. A military camp for rifle purposes is in the vicinity, and a private named Houlihan in the 2nd Leinster Regt., at present quartered at Limerick, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. He was remanded. A man named Patrick Whelan was arrested on December 12, on suspicion of being concerned in the alleged attack upon a farmer named Michael Laffin, at Brittas Bridge, near Murroe. Laffin, while on his way home, was fired at from behind a wall, but escaped injury. Whelan, who was brought before J. B. Irwin, R.M., has been remanded for eight days. The arrest of four men in connection with the alleged attack on Coroner Sheehy's herd, near Pallaskenry is reported.

The storm of December 8 and 9 wrought great havoc to house property in Broadford district. The road to Charleville was blocked by fallen trees. A car driver named Andrew Kelly, lost his life on the way home from Charleville to Drumcollogher. A goods train from Limerick to Tralee was not able to breast the storm further than Newcastle. In the city of Limerick several houses were demolished. The jewellery establishment of Mr. Stewart, Lower Cecil street, was entirely wrecked. The glass roof of the railway station was destroyed, and all the public buildings suffered. The roof of the tower at the Redemptorist chapel was blown off whilst the congregation were at devotion. Many persons were hurt in different parts of the city. All communication to Hospital was broken. A thatched house, occupied by a man named David Carroll, his wife, and grandchildren, was blown down and its inmates buried in the ruins. Carroll is an old man, 70 years of age. His wife is also pretty well advanced in life, and the grandchildren, five or six in number, are all young. McCarthy, publican, who lives at the other side of the street, and some others seeing the occurrence, at imminent danger of their own lives, rescued the poor people from their perilous position, and brought them safely out from under the debris. The children escaped more or less uninjured, but the old couple narrowly got off with their lives. The storm continued all day long, and numerous cases of where persons were lifted off their feet by the wind and more or less injured, occurred during the day. Cars were overturned and their occupants thrown on the road. Colonel Pearce, R.M., who was on his way from Bruff to Hospital to attend the Petty Sessions Court, had his horse and trap overturned and himself injured.

**MAYO.**—The bridge over the deep and at times dangerous ravine, called Muinaboe, or the "Bavine of the Cow," near the important fishing villages of Portarlin and Portacloy, projected by the late wife of Sir Thomas Brady, Inspector of Irish Fisheries, was opened for public traffic on December 10. Mrs. Brady, when travelling with her husband, saw the difficulties and dangers which the poor people had to undergo at certain periods, and appealed to the public for funds to build a bridge. In her letter she detailed how on one occasion a cart with a coffin containing a corpse was upset and the people were near being drowned, and gave other instances of suffering and distress. She died in the midst of her efforts, and her husband has completed the task which she began. In order to carry out her wishes in their entirety he would not let the work to any contractor, but gave the

employment its building afforded to the people of the locality. The estimated cost was £287, but the actual expense has been £460. The inscription on the tablet in the centre pier of the bridge is a grateful tribute to the lady whose generous sympathy brought its building about.

**MEATH.**—On December 12 a splendid meeting was held on the Fair Green, Dumbayne, for the purpose of drawing public attention to the "apathy" of the Poor Law Guardians of Dunshaughlin in providing the labourers of the Union with dwellings under the Act of 1882. To meet Mr. Murphy, M.P., the representatives of the Central Branch of the National League, contingents arrived from Garristown, Dunshaughlin, Ashbourne, Kilmessan, Kilkloone, Dunboyne, and several other districts, headed by a brass band.

**MONAGHAN.**—Carrickmacross Fair on December 10, was the worst both for business transacted and prices offered that has been ever held in that town.

Castleblayney was visited on December 8, by a fierce storm of snow and sleet, accompanied by high winds from the North-west, which raged with unabated fury during the day. The cold was intense. The market was very small, as farmers were unable to come into the town with their farm produce. The low-lying districts between Castleblayney and Ballybay were flooded to a considerable extent.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY.**—The Luggacurran tenantry of Lord Lansdowne at a meeting on December 12, adopted the Plan of Campaign and appointed trustees under it.

**ROSSCOMMON.**—The tenants on the property of The O'Connor Don have been granted through the agent, Mr. Whitby Lynch, a reduction of 4s. in the pound in their rents. They had made preparations to adopt the Plan of Campaign if an abatement was refused them.

**SLIGO.**—A demonstration, presided over by Rev. Andrew Quinn, was held on December 12. Addresses were made by the chairman John Deasy, M.P., Peter McDonald, M.P., and others.

**TIPPERARY.**—A storm of great violence, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, raged in Thurles all through December 8 and 9. The damage it caused to the town was appalling. Many of the public buildings have suffered considerable injury. The splendid ornamental railing and the lead works on the roof of the cathedral have been blown off, and also a portion of the tower, including the sky light. The college has been seriously damaged. A Mrs. Flanagan, of Galberstown, about two miles from Thurles, went out to superintend the securing of a stack of corn which showed signs of being unable to withstand the wind. Whilst there a gust of unusual strength swept against it, precipitating the stack upon her and causing instantaneous death.

**TYRONE.**—The tenants of the Tyrone estates of the late James Moore, DL, Ditchoola, have just concluded the purchase of their holdings under the provisions of the Ashbourne Act. The terms are nineteen years' purchase of judicial rents and sixteen of leaseholds, and the trustees of the estate have allowed an abatement of 25 per cent on the year's rents falling due at 1st November last.

The Tyrone Coal Mining Company are about to start a Fire Clay Works for the manufacture of brick and tile on a very extensive scale at the Old Engine, near Dungannon. There is at this place an enormous bank of clay, which from time to time has been excavated out by the Old Engine Colliery during the past 100 years, and the Company have recently got some of the clay tested in Scotland for the purpose of making bricks, and it has turned out a success. They now intend erecting ovens and kilns at the place convenient to the Old Colliery works along with all the necessary machinery of the newest description to carry on the work. The works and depot will be alongside the Cookstown Railway, and it is the intention of the Company to construct a siding to connect the works with the line. The Congo Colliery being only a short distance off they will be able to burn the fire clay with their waste coals, and thus produce bricks, etc., at a very cheap cost, and the railway connection will also be a great felicity for carrying them to all parts of the North. The works will be started immediately, and will be of great importance to the working classes of the neighborhood.

**WATERFORD.**—A terrible tempest raged in Dungarvan on December 8 and 9. Several vessels that were lying in the harbour, were driven out to sea. The greatest anxiety is felt for the safety of the crews of the Thomas (Captain Mulcahy) and Sarah Dixon (Captain Grady). A telegram announces the loss of the Eugenie (Captain Higgins), at Milford Haven, but the crew was rescued. The damage done by the storm was incalculable. The roofs were completely lifted off some houses in the principal streets. The poor fishermen of Ballinagool have lost nearly all of their nets which were out during the storm.

**WEXFORD.**—A tremendous storm prevailed along the Wexford coast on December 14. The iron barque Samanco, 815 tons, of and from Liverpool, with coal, went ashore on the Carrig Rocks, near Greenore Point, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved by the Rose-lane and Carnsore lifeboats. In other parts of the County serious damage was done by the gale, which was even more terrific than the noted big wind of 1839.

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

The *Moniteur de Rome* speaks of Mgr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork and successor of Dr. Delany, in very high terms. "Mgr. O'Callaghan," it says, "is well known at Rome, where for several years he was Prior of St. Clement's. He is a native of Cork, where he is known and loved by everyone. He will continue the glorious traditions and the apostolic works of his predecessors. The people will find in him an enlightened guide and counsellor, and Ireland one of those Bishops who perfectly comprehend how to unite the most ardent patriotism with the highest virtues of the episcopate, and the profoundest devotion to the Holy See."

# THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Begin to announce they are now showing their

NEW READY-MADE CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED, PRINCIPALLY FROM COLONIAL TWEEDS, FOR THE SEASON.

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

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

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

Letter Orders received Careful and Prompt Attention.

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

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY,  
CORNER OF PRINCES STREET AND OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

THIS WEEK.

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

THIS WEEK.

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

THIS WEEK.

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

THIS WEEK.

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

THIS WEEK.

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

**MOLLISON, DUTHIE AND CO.,**  
195 and 197 George Street, Dunedin.

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.—Honeycomb 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.

**SAMUEL ORR & CO.,**  
GRAIN, PRODUCE & COMMISSION AGENTS,  
SEED MERCHANTS.

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN  
(In the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Murray, Roberts and Co., and nearly opposite Provincial Saleyards).

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

PROMPT RETURNS & LOWEST CHARGES  
Have for Sale all Farmers' requisites, viz., Woolpacks, Cornsacks, Binding Twine, Clover, Grass and Turnip Seeds, Fencing Materials, Guano, Sheep Dips, &c.

**OLD CLUB LIVERY & BAIT**  
STABLES,

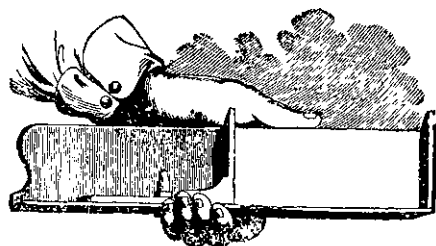
MACLAGGAN STREET,  
(Opposite the Arcade),  
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS POWER ... .. Proprietor.

Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies  
for Hire.

**N.Z. TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OFFICE,**  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

(Late JOLLY, CONNOR).



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

BILLHEADS

for every Trade and Profession.

RECEIPT BOOKS. MEMOS.

CIRCULARS, in great variety and styles of Type  
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LADIES' AND GENT'S VISITING CARD

Every Description of FANCY CARDS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW CARDS.

CONFECTIONERY BAGS.

DRAPERS' BAGS, COUNTER BOOKS, AND PRICE TICKETS.

GROCERS' TEA PAPERS of the Best.

POSTERS AND BILLS, in any Size.

MEMORIAM CARDS AND CIRCULARS.

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

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

Orders for Printing to be Addressed:

THE MANAGER,

N.Z. TABLET Printing Works, Octagon, Dunedin.

**EMPIRE HOTEL,**  
WELLINGTON.

HAMILTON GILMER ... Proprietor.

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

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

**BARRETT'S HOTEL**  
LAMBTON QUAY,  
WELLINGTON.

JAMES MADDEN ... .. Proprietor.

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

Liquors of the best brands obtainable.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors and Boarders.

Spacious Hand Ball Alley.

# Correspondence.

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

## THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

TO THE EDITOR N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Some time ago I read a letter in your most valuable journal, which contained a very excellent sermon delivered by the Rev. Father Fauvel, of Temuka, on the above subject. It made a good impression on me, and I am pleased to say that I have become a member of the Association; also that I have resolved to do my utmost for the furtherance of the same. The best method of increasing the membership of that Association is by keeping the subject constantly before the people, and it is with that object in view that I crave for a short space to humbly plead on behalf of those poor people who know not the true pleasures of this life (the practice of virtue), nor the happiness which awaits the faithful children of God. Furthermore, and principally, to plead on behalf of those who have already been baptised, and who are enduring hardships almost beyond conceit. We know that Christian duty bids us to assist in making the true God known to them. It is sorrowful to think that there are human beings adorning trunks of trees, and such like, and that being enlightened is all they require for giving that adoration to the true God—the One who shed His blood for them, as well as for us. Everyone—whether a pious person or not—will admit that there is nothing more beautiful than to see men practising religion, and where is religion more beautifully practised than among the natives of the South Sea Islands, Asia, Africa, etc.? Therefore, let us do our best for the spreading of the Gospel, both by joining that noblest Association under the canopy of heaven (which costs only a half-penny per week!), and by praying that God may give priests the vocation (for, mark! it requires a special vocation for mission life) for undertaking that life, the hardships of which it is impossible to pourtray. I will now say a few words on the hardships endured by missionaries and Christians in Asia. From Annam, and China, we hear most distressing news. The Christians there have been, and still are, undergoing great persecutions. They have been massacred by hundreds, and the churches, presbyteries, etc.—the labours of the whole lives of our holy and dear priests—have been burnt; and, mark! owing to the shortness of funds, and the large number of famishing souls, the missionaries can only give to each person as much rice (mark, dear reader, rice is their only food!) for the whole day as would suffice for an ordinary meal! If we even had to go without meat for a week, would we not consider it a great hardship? Fathers of families, transport yourselves for a moment into the places of those Christian families referred to. Imagine your dear children crying to you for food, and you having none! Imagine that you see them clad in rags, shivering from the cold, and you having nothing with which to buy them clothing! Would these not be heart-rending scenes! And yet this is the case in those countries! Therefore, let us in this land of plenty do our best for those poor souls. Let us fear God, and do good, for if we harden our hearts to the appeals those holy missionaries make to us, He may punish us by want. It is to be hoped that the subject will be taken up more heartily in New Zealand, where we have a plentiful supply of the necessaries of life; likewise that our influential men will make a move in the matter. The Rev. Damien Grangeon, Procurator of Eastern Cochinchina, in a letter to the Rev. Father Pernot, Director of the Seminary of Foreign Missions, after describing the persecution and hardships endured by priests and Christians in Asia, says: "We were proud of our 42,000 Christians whom the grace of God had given us, but persecution has carried off 25,000 of them. Must we see the 15,000 or 16,000 who are left to us perish by famine before our eyes? Will the charitable souls who have protected us till now fail us at this moment? Will you kindly plead our cause with them, and assure them of our gratitude? The good God, who approves of, and requires, gratitude, will not reject the supplications of sorrow patiently borne. All our hope is in His mercy. May He do with us exactly as pleases His Majesty!" I conclude with once more appealing to all to join in that good work, and thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your indulgence. At the same time, I beseech you, sir, to use your vast influence on behalf of the Association.—I am, etc.,

CHARITY.

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

The former villa of Pius IX at Porto d'Anzio, on the Tyrrhenian sea coast, has been transformed into an hospital for rachitic children, and the magnificent room in which he used to hold his Summer receptions is now filled with the cots of sick children. Castle Gandolfo, near Rome, where Pius IX and Antonelli generally spent the early Autumn, has just been assigned by Pope Leo XIII. to the nuns of the order of St. Theresa.

So many bodies have been found in the Yarra of late, that a new "industry" has sprung up among the wharf "rats" and loafers. Every morning now they organise themselves into parties of two and three, take a boat from her moorings, and make a thorough survey up and down the river for some miles. This activity is occasioned by the fact that for every body they fish out of the river they get 10s from the authorities, and this means a rare carouse in the thick scrub on the banks when honest people are abroad pursuing their business avocations. There is just the danger that these "river pirates" may, in the dull season, seek to augment their profits by nefarious practices. More than once it has been roundly asserted that it is not every corpse found in the Yarra that is the result of accident or suicide.—Sydney Globe.

## A WOMAN FROM AUSTRIA.

NEAR the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbled in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3, 1882, and continued to August 9, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And, oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighbourhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout, who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but everyone crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup,

"MARIA HAAS."

The people of England speak confirming the above.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Whittle-le-Woods, near Chorley, December 26, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceedingly well with us. All that try it speak highly in its favour. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.—Yours truly,

"E. PEEL"

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

"Stoke Ferry, January 9, 1884.

"Gentlemen,—I have used Seigel's Syrup for several years, and have found it a most efficacious remedy for liver complaints and general debility, and I always keep some by me, and cannot speak too highly in its praise.—I remain, yours truly,

"HARRIET KING."

THE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN WONDERFUL.

"Ilford Road Dispensary, Dukinfield, May 3, 1884.

"Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the sale of your Syrup and Pills increases here continually. Several of my customers speak of having derived more benefit from the use of these than from any other medicine. In some instances the effects have been wonderful.—Yours very respectfully,

"PRO. EDWIN EASTWOOD, J.B."

Bad dreams, disturbed sleep, indigestion, stomach gas, all vanish before American Co.'s Hop Bitters cures. Read.

The Empress Eugénie has just paid a visit to Rome. It is reported that the distinguished lady, whilst staying in the Eternal City, was received in audience at the Vatican.

The Rev. Augustine Tolton, the coloured priest, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Quincy, Ill., speaks German as fluently as he does English and Italian. His penitents are not confined to his own race, for some white people also seek him as a confessor.

The fifteenth centenary of the miraculous conversion of St. Augustine will occur on the 5th of May next. The festival will be celebrated with the utmost solemnity by the Augustinian Fathers.

The Congregation of Rites has decided to proceed with the beatification of the following English martyrs who suffered under Henry VIII.:—Cardinal Fisher, Sir Thomas More, Margaret Countess of Salisbury, the mother of Cardinal Pole, the Carthusian Forest, O.S.F.; Powell, Gardiner, Stone, Plumtree, Woodhouse, Nelson, Cuthbert, Moyne, proto-martyr of the English College; Shirwood, Campion, Breant, Hart, Johnson, and others, numbering in all sixty.



## NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1859.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £400,000.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders

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**

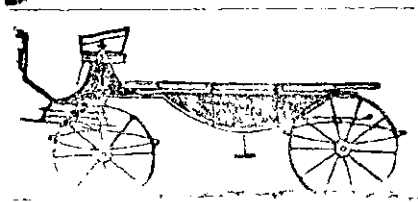
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

JAMES EDGAR,  
Manager for Otago.



### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**WE** BEG to notify our customers and Friends generally we have Removed our place of Business to our New Premises (opposite Reid and Gray's, Princes Street South), where we shall be able to execute all orders with punctuality and care. **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 CLOTH, 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, Bookbinder Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the latest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

FRESH SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS.

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

**COCKSFOOT, ITALIAN RYEGRASS, AND TIMOTHY.**

**CLOVERS**—White Alsike, Cowgrass, Red and Trefoil.

**TURNIPS**—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.**

**E S H E E D Y**  
Would draw special attention to his stock of  
SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND BACON,

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

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

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

P. DWYER - PROPRIETOR

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the Best Brands. 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,  
RATTRAY STREET WHARF

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

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

Orders delivered to any part of City Suburbs.

**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 Mechanic

**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, EMBOSSEURS, BOOKBINDERS  
AND  
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

Agents for the South British Fire Insurance Company.

Commission and Shipping Agent.

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

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

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

**FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.**

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

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

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

**NEILL & CO. (LIMITED),**

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

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

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

**PURE BLENDED TEAS.**

Presents include Teapots, 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. FORD AND CO.,**  
The City Tea Mart, 121 George Street.

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

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

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

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

PASSING THROUGH  
THE GRANDEST SCENERY  
IN THE WORLD.

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

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

**CHALLENGE,**

IT having come to my ears that certain interested parties are circulating damaging (?) reports about me as follows—that I do not keep faith with the public as regards a saving of 25 per cent. to customers who favour me with their dispensing, that the quality of drugs used is not up to the mark, and several similar absurd canards, I hereby publicly Challenge any Chemist and Druggist throughout the length and breadth of New Zealand to a thorough comparison of prices and quality before any impartial judge (the public is the best). My Drugs are all directly imported from the very best wholesale druggists in England and America, and are guaranteed absolutely pure, no article being taken into stock without it answers the minutest tests of the British 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 1s value. Remember this—10s spent with the undersigned means a saving to the purchaser of at least 2s 6d.

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

**FILTERS! FILTERS! FILTERS**  
Dunedin Manufacture.

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

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

Testimonials on application.  
Inspection invited.

**W. M. WHITE,**

Stoneware Manufacturer, Dunedin.

**NOTICE.**

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

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

&c., &c.,

**WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN**

**KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED**

**KAITANGATA COAL.**

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

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

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

Crawford street,  
Dunedin, 16th June, 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reductions are genuine.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

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

**PETER MILLER** (Late Dowse),  
Saddler, Battray 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 favours from my numerous customers which have been so liberally extended to me, as I am confident they will receive full satisfaction.

**GEORGE DOWSE.**

August 4, 1886.

**JAMES JONES**  
MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.  
Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Fountains, Vases, and all kinds of Ornamental Stonework.

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

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

## WHOLESALE BOOT FACTORY,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Retail Shops,

MAIN STREET, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

SUBURBAN NOTES, BY "RUSTICUS."

When walking into town on Friday morning I met Mr. Houghton, 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. Houghton 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. Houghton said he kept his expenses down to the lowest minimum. I do mean by that that he pays small wages, on the contrary, I believe that his tradesmen earn very good wages, fully equal to, if not better, than those paid in other factories, and I also know that the utmost good feeling exists between him and his employes, as some of them have been in his service for years, and others who previously had left and gone to Victoria and New South Wales are back again with him. I could 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 waken 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 ROOT 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 rns. Hot and Cold Baths.

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

M. FAGAN,

Proprietor.

### WEST COAST GOLDFIELDS.

A Quantity of

## GOLD - WASHING CRADLES

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

## DOUGLAS HOTEL,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,  
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

## T E N D E R .

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL PUBLIC.

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

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

Within Three Months from 25 to 30 Tons Per Day;

Within Six Months to Supply New Zealand Requirements; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MACDONALD,

CEMENT MANUFACTURER,

Vogel street, Dunedin,

Cement and Brick Works: Walton Park,

Green Island.

Lime Works: Milburn.

## H. J. HAIGH

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

Grey Street, Wellington.

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

## GRANGE HOTEL,

Corner

HANOVER AND LEITH STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.

JOHN DWYER - Proprietor.  
(Late of Keast and McCarthy's.)

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

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

## WANTED KNOWN

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions, Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crock, 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 man, or to those living in the bush.

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

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Every line in stock the best of its kind and offered at prices that Defy Competition.  
We make it a rule to let the Goods slide, provided we get the DIME, at the smallest possible margin. Come one and all with the NEEDFUL, and see how much you can Save on your weekly bills to meet other wants with.  
New Season's TEA of the finest lines, just received.  
We won't quote figures, but ask you to call. You will return pleased, as all our numerous patrons assure us they are.  
**W. D. SUTHERLAND.**

**GREAT KING STREET**  
(Between Frederick and Albany Streets).

Having purchased the old established  
**CORDIAL AND AERATED WATER BUSINESS**  
In Great King Street from  
**Mr. A. M. LEWIS,**  
We beg to inform our numerous Friends and the Public generally that we are prepared to execute all Orders entrusted to us with every care, and trust that by making the very best article we shall merit a fair share of your patronage.

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

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

We may also draw your attention to the **GINGER WINE**, which will surely command a great name for itself. Customers will do well to ask for our Brand.  
Hotels, Clubs, Private Houses, Stores, Balls Parties, and Picnics supplied.  
**BENNETT and SON.**

**VENETIAN BLINDS**  
VENETIAN BLINDS

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

**JOHNSTON AND CO**  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
49 GEORGE ST.,  
DUNEDIN.

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

Trousers from 15s, freight and duty

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

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



**ANDREW MARTINELLI,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All kinds of repairing done at Moderate Charges.  
A. M. keeps the best and largest stock of material in the Southern Hemisphere.  
Inspection Invited.  
Glass and China riveting a speciality.  
Please Note Address:—  
**FREDERICK STREET** (2 doors off George Street).

**G. AND T. YOUNG,**  
Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,  
80 Princes street, Dunedin,

Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and Suz Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver Jewellery; English, French and American clocks; Silver and Electro-plated goods, etc. selected by their Mr. George Young, from the leading manufacturers in England and the Continent.

G. and T. Young, from the fact of their buying from the manufacturers direct, and for cash, and having no commissions to pay are in a position to supply the very best, quality of goods at prices considerably lower than those who purchase in the markets here.  
Note the address:—  
80, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**

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

Begs to intimate to the Public that he has taken the most central and commodious rooms in Dunedin, 12 Rattray street (lately occupied by Messrs. Morrison and Mitchell), and intends carrying on business under the style of A. M'Kenzie and Co., Auctioneers, Valuers, Land, Estate, and Insurance Agents, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.  
Special attention is drawn to the fact that we intend to settle all consignments with vendors immediately after sale, thereby doing away with the present system. First Sale, Saturday, November 20th. See future advertisements. Goods received till 10 o'clock a.m. day of sale.

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

**FRANK W. PETRE**  
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