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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MR. W. F. WAKEMAN whom the Rev. Edmund Hogan, writing on an Irish subject in the *Month* INTERESTING for March, calls "our great archæologist and PUBLICATION, artist," has contributed a series of articles to the *Dublin Evening Telegraph*, and which, under the title "Graves and Monuments of some illustrious Irishmen," has been issued in pamphlet form. The publication is of intense interest and may almost be described as bearing towards history the same relation that Macaulay attributed towards poetry to the *Allegro* and *Penseroso* of Milton. Every paper contains materials that might be expanded into volumes, while at the same time it is in itself complete. No Irishman can read this admirable epitome of his country's history without being moved, and all his better feelings will find in it scope for their exercise. Ireland as represented here is, indeed, a treasury of the past, loaded with wealth that testifies to her incomparable greatness. Her pagan days of martial deeds, her days of early Christian devotion, her later days of the patriot's noble efforts and sufferings, are shown to us as recorded in monuments that have withstood the ravages of time and even, in a greater or less degree, those of the wanton and sacrilegious hand of tyranny.—From the pagan King Dathi, who carried the Irish arms abroad over Europe, to Owen Roe O'Neill, Theobald Wolfe Tone, and Robert Emmet, whose lives were devoted to an attempt at restoring the ancient glories of their native land, and from St. Patrick and his contemporaries to the saintly abbots and pious princes who founded and erected the monasteries, churches, and great crosses at Monasterboice and Clonmacnoise, the memory of very many of those who reflected the splendour of heroism or the halo of sanctity on their country is preserved by some inscription, some building, or, alas! only by some grave. The country teems with such remnants and recollections of the past, and, if rightly understood, as publications like these papers of Mr. Wakeman's must make them, they bear a glorious testimony hardly to be equalled elsewhere, and certainly, taken all in all, to be surpassed in no other realm on earth.

BUT what is perhaps the most striking, as it is A LAMENTABLE certainly the most painful thought that can present TESTIMONY. itself to any of the readers of the papers to which we have referred, is that of the testimony borne by the monuments of the saints that bestrew the face of the country.—Where is the other Catholic land to be found in which all marks of the presence in life of the saints of God or of their resting places in death are not surrounded by honour, and guarded and adorned in a manner that testifies to the devotion and veneration of the people? But among this devout nation of Ireland, bound more closely than others to the memories of their saints, and whose particular delight it is to manifest their reverence and love for all that is holy, how sadly different is the sight that is witnessed.—On the storm-beaten shore of Aran Mor, beside the ruins of their church lies the dust of Fursey, Brendan, Conall, and Berchan, the Four Beautiful Saints as they are called—their resting-place marked only by the unhewn and uninscribed pillar-stones that, as Mr. Wakeman tells us, stand there where they were raised by their survivors in memory of them. On a lone islet of Lough Corrib, by the ruins of a church built in the very lifetime of Ireland's great Apostle, an inscribed pillar marks the grave of St. Lughnath, his nephew and companion.—"It does not I think," writes Mr. Wakeman, "require a person to be an enthusiastic antiquary in order to feel deeply moved at the sight of this venerable record in stone—a connecting link, as it stands at present, in the light of the nineteenth century, with the days of our earliest Christian teachers—of Tara, in its splendour of Druids and Magi."—But only the visitor who is led by his intelligence and taste to study the monuments of the past, or, it may be, the pious peasant, who preserves the traditions of his country, comes occasionally to interrupt the loneliness of the spot.—There is no shrine erected, no sacrifice offered, no tapers are burning, no train of pilgrims fills the sanctuary; the influences and privileges of the holy place lie waste and neglected, and the sacred remnants are at the mercy of every

idle or malicious hand. It is ill to note the ruins of fane and monastery; it is bitter to be told of the sacrilegious grossness that destroyed holy images, the marvels of art as well as the pledges and witnesses of religious fervour, or of the brutal Vandals who in times gone by thought it good sport to deface the priceless effigies of kings. But the absence to-day of the surroundings, and accompaniments of Catholic devotion from the abodes and tombs of the saints, ruined though they be, is still more lamentable, for it shows that the reign of bigotry and oppression has not as yet passed away. It stands even now as of yore between a Catholic people and their dearest right, the inheritance left them by the fathers of their Faith.—When will the day come on which a national legislature shall restore her most precious treasure to Ireland a nation?

WE are often tauntingly told of the battle of the A GLORIOUS Boyne, where a cowardly Anglo-Scot betrayed the VICTORY. cause of Ireland; we are also frequently reminded of the battle of Aughrim, where the proverbial jealousy of a Frenchman was once more the cause of ruin and defeat. We hear but seldom of the glorious defence of the bridge at Athlone, a deed approached, but not equalled, in the heroic days of ancient Rome only, and, although the bravery shown by both men and women at Limerick is acknowledged, it is hardly a topic on which certain people care to enlarge very much. The battle of Benburb, however, is still less often mentioned, and some people may, perhaps, have lost sight of it altogether. Mr. Wakeman gives a spirited account of the able generalship of Owen Roe O'Neill, and the cool courage of his men at the battle in question. And if he shows us General Moore running away without hat or coat to Lisburn, while 3,423 of his men lay dead on the field at his back, what else was a valiant Scottish gentleman to do under such adverse circumstances? Did it not show his perfect willingness to fight another day? The danger of taking cold could never be set against such a chance as that. Mr. Wakeman quotes the Rev. C. P. Meehan as disproving the statement that O'Neill owed his untimely death at Clough Oughter Castle to poison. But, however he died, it is impossible, vain though it be, to refrain from regretting that he did not survive to encounter Cromwell in the South, as it was his intention, and inflict some chastisement on him, as he very probably would have done, for his abominable wickedness.

SPEAKING of illustrious people who have their REMARKABLE graves in Ireland, but of a very different class from GRAVES. the saints and patriots of whom Mr. Wakeman tells us, we learn from Burke's "Historical Portraits" that a lady who has left some records of Queen Elizabeth's Court is buried at Athenry, in the county Galway. She was the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, and the wife in succession of Sir Philip Sydney, Robert, Earl of Essex, and the Earl of Clanricarde—in the tomb belonging to whose family her remains were laid—"She was as much beloved by the Irish," says Burke, "as her father was execrated by every lover of freedom and liberty of conscience." We may add that there is also in existence a tradition that to one or other of the burial grounds of the town alluded to, St. Ruth's headless body was brought from the fatal field at Aughrim. But if so no stone nor monument marks the spot. That, however, does not necessarily tell against the truth of the matter, for the events of the time sufficiently explain it.

A COPY of the *Sydney Morning Herald* paper has A DISTINCTION been forwarded to us, (*Dublin Freeman*) in which WITH A its London representative stigmatises Messrs Dillon, DIFFERENCE. O'Brien, Redmond, Sheehy, and Harris in the most off-hand way as 'gentlemen who would shoot landlords like partridges.' Perhaps the writer does not really mean what he says, but his readers may take his atrocious slander literally. The day is past for lying with effect.—But then, on the other hand the landlords would shoot Messrs Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond, Sheehy, Harris, and all the rest of them like dogs—and the dog is a much more contemptible creature than the partridge.

A CABLEGRAM is published to the effect that Cardinal Simeoni is persuading the Pope to issue a A WARNING. command that Irish Bishops shall rigorously restrain their clergy from taking part in National affairs. We do not know

whether or not there is any truth in this cablegram, but the probabilities are that the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda is under strong pressure from the English and anti-Irish party everywhere—in England, Ireland, and the Colonies. It behoves Irishmen, therefore, to be on the alert lest those who are unfriendly to them as Irishmen, and who desire to obliterate their nationality gain the upper hand. If the priests are withdrawn from the national struggle in Ireland religion will suffer incalculably. And if the Irish population in the colonies lose their distinctive nationality, and become merged in the general population, Catholicism, which depends on them and on them alone, will grow weak and nerveless, and Freethought will advance in full proportion. The enemy of the Irish nationality is also the enemy of the Catholic religion.

REMARKABLE WORDS.

THE *Nation* draws attention to the significance of the wording of the circular appealing for aid to the building fund of St Patrick's church at Rome, as addressed not only to Irish but to English and Scotch bishops who in some instances are also anti-Irish. The people appealed to are called upon to make the work, in the Cardinal's words, "worthy of the dignity of the Irish nation."—But what could be the dignity in the eyes of the world of that nation from whom the Pope should with draw the aid of their priests in their struggle for national independence?—as we are told he is now being pressed to do. Or what is its dignity in the eyes of those whether they be ecclesiastics or otherwise who favour the swamping of its nationality—and in some instances show themselves anxious to assure the community that the honours Irishmen have gained for them, have been conferred upon them for some personal and wholly different reason.—We may depend upon it that in certain quarters both at home and abroad the words we have quoted from Cardinal Simeoni's circular have caused a good deal of chagrin.

PADDY is now in one of the queerest predicaments PAT IN A QUEER that ever he found himself in. That is Paddy as
FIX. we see him represented in New Zealand. Indeed there is some doubt as to whether it is himself at all that is in it, and the fact of his being a son to his daddy is loudly called in question. Sure, they're singing *Te Deum* in Rome because he has been quite converted from a tattooed and heathen condition, and there is the greatest rejoicing possible over the removal of that dish of "cold man" from his sideboard. We have heard of the Christian Jew, but Pat as a converted Maori beats him hollow.

THE London *Times*, it seems, is publishing evidence
AN EASY JOB. to connect the Parnellites with the Clan na Gael. It is easy for the *Times* to do that, for it is gifted with a ready gift of invention and all the hardihood required to stick to what it invents. That falsehood, for example, relating to the outrage on a girl at Killarney was contradicted in Parliament and acknowledged to be a pure fabrication, but, although the *Times* itself was obliged to publish a line to such an effect, it boldly reproduced the lie, as well as a comment made on it in a leader, a few days after in its weekly edition. At the time of the Phoenix Park murders, again, it pointed out as a suspicious circumstance that Mr. J. E. Redmond, in speaking at Manchester, had omitted the name of Mr. Burke from the condemnation pronounced by him, on which Mr. Redmond wrote to the editor, reasonably explaining how the omission occurred. His letter, however, was not published, and a few weeks ago the *Times* returned to the subject, and declared that the fact of no contradiction's being made of what it said about Mr. Redmond's speech showed that the Irish party had approved of Mr. Burke's murder. A newspaper that can act in this way can plainly publish anything that suits it.

THE people in Wales hardly seem with one con-
UNAPPRECIATIVE. sent to appreciate the great advantage of having for fifty years lived under the reign of a perfectly well-behaved and generally amiable lady. At Llanelli the other day, for example, when it was proposed to a meeting to make some celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, they hissed at the mention of her name, and flatly refused to have anything to do with the matter. It is much to be feared that there is something or another rotten in the state of the Principality.

THE great discovery of the day, if it prove true,
AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. is that made by a French-American miner, who has discovered the ruins of Guaynopa in the country of the Apaches. The mines are now worked out, and still contain gold and silver bearing veins of untold richness. The town was destroyed more than two hundred years ago by the Indians who massacred the inhabitants—first making their attack on a party of men who had set out to carry a quantity of bullion to the city of Mexico. The Apaches would be still likely to prove troublesome, but no doubt their fate would be soon decided were the mines really found payable.

THE OLD STORY.

JUDGE MELLON, of Pittsburgh, a non-Catholic, and learned in more than mere legal literature, favoured the Leader of that city recently with a communication on the subject of "Education and Our Schools," in which he takes the strong ground that "the standard of moral character of to-day would be higher if moral culture had not been banished from the schools and colleges." Thoughtful and conservative Christians of almost all creeds are beginning to follow, in this, where the Catholic Church led, long ago. We (*Catholic Columbian*), grieve to say it: The public morality is fast getting down to a low ebb. The number of absconding defaulters increases from day to day. Among the latest has been the departure from New York of a merchant, standing high and long trusted as such, taking off perhaps a million dollars. Twelve thousand of this was placed in his hands a few days previous for safe-keeping (?). What is the trouble? Education, it would seem to be dawning upon us all, must have a more solid moral basis than at present. Our greatest rascals are the well-educated ones.

HERE is another sign of that affection and confidence entertained towards England by the "salt" of the American people. It proceeds from General Young, Consul-General at St. Petersburg, who in describing the way in which Prince Alexander was first supported and then dropped:—"That," he says, "is the trouble with the English. They will make use of any people in the world for their advantage, and desert them the moment they listen to English counsels and get beaten. That was the way with the Southern States in our great Civil War. They gave us all kinds of lip encouragement, because they wanted to see the Union destroyed. But when we (the South) wanted guns, money, and ships, the English were not there."

IT seems according to M. de Lesseps, that different
ANOTHER IDEA. ideas prevail in some quarters from those respecting the universal mastery and civilisation to attend on the union of the English-speaking races, under the hegemony of England. M. de Lesseps, in describing his late interview with Prince Bismarck is reported as representing that statesman as possessed of the most friendly dispositions towards France. "May we some day explain, he said, that we would be stupid to kill each other; let us join forces and be masters of the world. We would then be able to work for the progress of civilization."—The union, however, alluded to may rationally be looked upon as somewhat problematical.—It is, nevertheless, ominous that other men besides those who speak English have also the notion of themselves exercising a world-wide and peculiarly civilising influence.—Under the circumstances those who speak English and those who do not might happen to clash in their action.—Or perhaps, precautionary measures might be taken by either party to prevent the other from getting upon their legs.

HERE is another proof of how very much disposed
ANOTHER PROOF. towards a union with England that "salt" of the American people is, as we clip it from an American newspaper:—"The students of Washburn Congregational College, two miles from Topeka, Kan., after their celebration of St. Patrick's Day, marched in the evening to the south-west corner of the campus on their beautiful grounds, where they built a large bonfire, and had with them a good effigy of England's Prime Minister and Ireland's foe with his long hair, shaggy beard and bulldog face, and burned it, boots and all, amid the derisive cheers and hisses of all present, thus manifesting their pronounced and well-known sympathy for the Irish cause. This is the more remarkable when it is known there is not a single Irish boy at this college."

"IN heart and judgment (says the Hon. Roscoe Conkling of New York) I am in sympathy with the people of Ireland, and wholly against any and every scheme to trample on their rights. It will be

amazing if England—the land of Magna Charta, the land of trial by jury and due process of law, the land of eight centuries of Parliament, the land of Westminster Hall—shall now, at this stage of the world, turn round, and march back toward barbarism. For a Government to uphold itself by force against those who would overthrow it is one thing; this is the right of self-defence, the right to be. But it is a widely different thing to make laws oppressive and repugnant to the great majority of those affected by them, and then to violate the principles of government itself in order to enforce such laws. Such a proceeding is not a resort to the right of self-defence nor a resort to any other right. It is might—brutal might. It cannot be defended by the extremity of the occasion, still less by the possession of power great enough to promise impunity to the act."

CHANGED
TIMES.

"The English leaders (says ex-Governor Abbett of New Jersey) have made up their minds that the only way to deal with Ireland is to crush her under the iron heel of despotism. They have tried it before and have succeeded. Now that Ireland is again disturbed, and the sympathies of the world are with her, John Bull forgets that he is not living in the seventeenth, but in the nineteenth century, when liberty is more advanced. He has to try it in the face of a republic in France. He has to try it in view of the example of successful Home Rule in America."

AN ENNOBLING
TRAIT.

"THE great success of the Irish people who come to this country," says Judge McCafferty of St. Paul, "is due to their association and amalgamation with the American people."—And yet nowhere do the Irish people cling more passionately to their distinctive nationality than in America. But the development and exercise of all their good and useful qualities depend on this.

INFAMOUS
YELPING.

THE writer of "Notes" in the *Dunedin Evening Star* denounces Mr. Bracken's motion, and with an unfounded, gratuitous, and calumnious accusation of the National League, asks what sympathy "decent-minded men" can have with the Phoenix Park murders, with Moonlight shootings and burnings or cowardly Irish-American atrocities. None, of course, where such things exist out of the foul and lying imagination of the writer "himself. What, however, "decent-minded" men of his sort have sympathy with is the running of policemen's bayonets into the bowels of unoffending peasants, the shooting of little boys, and a general fusillade with fatal effects wherever the opportunity is given, as approved by the blood-thirsty fop of the *Saturday Review* who is now Chief Secretary. That for such men as this is very good fun, and as coercion in Ireland means all that, and a good deal more, they are glad to support it. But as this writer, contrasting the Imperial Parliament with the Parliament of New Zealand, tells us that "it is only the cur that barks at the mastiff," we recognise the nature of his spiteful yelping at the Irish people. As hatred comes from hell, meantime, we leave the scribe in congenial company.

A JOURNEY
EXPLAINED

MR. W. O'BRIEN's journey to Canada in pursuit of Lord Landsdowne is evidently consequent on the series of evictions carried on at his Lordship's estate of Luggacurran in the Queen's County. The correspondent of the *Times*, who has no pity for the unfortunate people turned out, feels deep compassion for the police whom he describes as returning at the close of the day looking tired after their long tramp over wet fields and ditches. There was, however, some cause for the fatigue of which the gallant force showed signs, for the people had done a little in the way, if not of defending themselves, of making the attack upon them more difficult. Trees had been felled here and there across the roads. Bridges were pulled down, and in one case a very good effect was produced by setting fire to a field of gorse, whose smoke gave the invaders some inconvenience. Nothing, however, was done to excuse the police in trying to obey their leader, Mr. Lynch, R.M., who commanded them to "clear the people to hell out of that," and consequently no shots were fired. This has doubtless proved a source of disappointment to Mr. Balfour, who, having received his baptism of blood at Youghal, as we saw the other day, is probably anxious for the rite of confirmation after a similar fashion. We learn, however, that there was abundant reason for Mr. O'Brien's trip, and we heartily wish him success in his object of bringing the evictor to shame.

AN UNEX-
PLAINED
SITUATION.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* describes Monsignore Galimberti, the special envoy of the Pope, sent with an autograph letter from his Holiness to congratulate the Emperor William on the occurrence of his ninetieth birth day, as present at the banquet given by the Crown Prince and Princess on the occasion, where he looked, says the correspondent, more than pleased with the ribbon of the Red Eagle Order conferred on him by the Emperor as a token of his Majesty's desire for a perfect reconciliation with the Vatican by effacing the last vestiges of the Kulturkampf. The source of the Monsignore's satisfaction, however, was probably rather the result to which the ribbon testified than the decoration itself.—Meantime, while the Pope's envoy receives the Order of the Red Eagle, Count Robilant, the Foreign Minister of King Humbert, is decorated with the Order of the Black Eagle, and men are much occupied in speculating how the German Chancellor will manage to pursue an even course between the Vatican and the Quirinal.—It seems to be generally taken for granted that the cause of the Pope has been adopted by him.—And curiosity, not to speak of some anxiety, is aroused as to how he can reconcile that with friendship towards the kingdom of United Italy. But where the astuteness of Prince Bismarck and the wisdom of Pope Leo XIII are engaged, men of ordinary capabilities may well recognise their shortness of sight.

A HAPPY
INCREASE.

THE increased strength of Catholics in Germany like that of the Socialists, has been made known by the number of Catholic votes given at the late elections. This was 1,627,005 as against 1,282,004 recorded in 1884, or an increase in three years of 345,091. The Catholics moreover, unlike the Socialists, lost none of their seats. Judging by Socialist principles, as we have seen them expressed at Vienna and elsewhere, the Catholic increase should be good news to all well-disposed people in the Empire.

AMERICAN
SYMPATHY.

THE President of the Irish National League in America has issued a stirring appeal to the citizens of the Republic to protest against coercion, and to renew and continue their aid to Ireland in her extremity. Before he did so, however, the cause had been well taken up. A great meeting was held in New York on the evening of March 21, over which Mr. C. A. Dana of the New York *Sun* presided, and copies of whose resolutions were at once telegraphed to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Parnell. The following replies were received, "To Charles A. Dana, New York, I am very sensible of the value of the sympathy, which from the first we have received from, as I believe, the great majority of the American people in our attempts to secure just measures of good government for Ireland; a sympathy which I feel sure will continue to attend us until a just policy shall attain its coming consummation. —W. E. Gladstone."—"On the part of my colleagues, and also for myself. I thank your great meeting most heartily for their sympathy and encouraging message to Ireland. We value most highly these continued evidences of American friendliness; they are of the greatest advantage to our cause and will much encourage the Irish people in their time of approaching trouble and suffering.—CHARLES S. PARNELL.

MELANCHOLY
GRANDEUR.

OTHER remarkable personages described as present at the birthday festivities at Berlin were the aged Empress and the Queens of Roumania and Saxony. These ladies are pictured as blazing with jewels, but, nevertheless, there appears to be something piteous in the presence of the old Empress, who, notwithstanding all her greatness and splendour, was obliged to support her tottering steps by the aid of a stick. The inevitable feebleness of humanity seems in this case very apparent.

AN
UNFORTUNATE
EVENT.

THE mental derangement of the Duchess of Cumberland, sister of the Princess of Wales, which is announced from Vienna as confirmed, must be ominous news to the royal family of England. The descendants of King George III. can but ill bear the appearance of a fresh strain of insanity in the blood inherited by them.

EVIL
PRINCIPLES.

THE principles of the Socialists have again obtained expression, this time at Vienna, where some of their members have been placed on trial for incendiarism and other crimes. One of the prisoners, for example, argued that by firing timber-yards in which he had been engaged he was serving the cause of the people. Another, in reply to the remark that not the owner of a certain property but an insurance company would have lost, explained that the company represented capital on which his sect made war. And these are the principles for whose promotion determined opposition is offered to the teaching of Catholic doctrine, and that even among ourselves.

THE SCOTCHMAN
ANNIHILATED.

ACCORDING to Sir John Lubbock who writes to the *Times* contradicting the assertion that there are four real nationalities within the bounds of the United Kingdom, there is, or ever has been, no such thing at all, worth speaking of, as a Scotchman. It is only lately, in fact that the Scotchman got even so much as a name. For down to the middle ages, says Sir John, "If a person was called a Scot, it was meant that he was born in Ireland." Although if that is not a bull Sir Boyle Roach was a most collected speaker. The Scots, in short, were a conquering Irish sept, who thrashed the Caledonians, or aborigines of some sort, and settled in their country, particularly in Argyle, and we may be convinced they were not a patch on the rest of the Irish, for they would never voluntarily have left the green plains of their native land to settle among the wild hills of Caledonia. They got the turn out in some way or other. As for Bruce and Wallace, meantime, they were of English origin, as were the people of the Lothians generally, and the inhabitants of the North were only Scandinavians. The Scotchman, therefore, properly so-called, disappears altogether from the face of the earth, and the page of history. But science "only could have revealed that, after all, Sandy's right name was Paddy as much as anything else. That is a truth not visible to the naked eye, but let us hope that Sandy all the time will continue to smell as sweet. What, however, we are particularly anxious to inquire into is the identity of the Scotch dialect. Are we

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TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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.

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to receive it as the original form of the brogue, or is it Cockney in its primeval state, or have we in it a taste of the tongue that was spoken by the Berserker, or all three combined, with a dash of the Aboriginal lingo? In any case this obliteration of an ancient and honourable people is a very melancholy thing, and let us be thankful that any remembrance of them survives, even if it be only in the shape of the kilt and the bagpipes, unless, of course, these also were turned out by those Irish who staid at home.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, in conculding his explanation
A VAIN HOPE. as to the races that inhabit the three kingdoms, argues that if the undeniable fact were recognised that the three nations are all composed of the same elements, in nearly the same proportions, much would be done to heal dissensions and improve the condition of things generally. On the other hand, however, we have frequently seen it argued that because Ireland was peopled by a population largely derived from Great Britain the demand for justice was an aggravated offence. It is much to be feared that the plea for reconciliation to be derived from an agreement or identity in the past is of little avail against the influence of present prejudices and interests.

MR. GLADSTONE, in his speech replying to Mr
MR. GLADSTONE Smith's plea for urgency in coercion, argued that even
ON COERCION. on the admission of the Government's own witnesses the agitation in Ireland was for the end of obtaining reductions, and not against the payment of rent generally. He made powerful allusion to the manner in which the evidence that had been intended to give the Tories their principal support had turned against them, in the answers given by Sir Redvers Buller before the Cowper Commission, by which it was proved that the cause of the agitation had not been the mischievous disposition of the Irish party, as some maintained, but the pressure of high rents. In reference to a remark made by Mr. Balfour to the effect that rents in Ireland were like those everywhere else, some too high and some too low, he pointed out that the Land Law Courts had found the rents too high in 178,000 cases, whereas the proportion found too low by them was considered by the Cowper Commission so insignificant as not to need quotation. Alluding to the chief recommendation made by the Cowper Commission, that as to the circumstances that had occurred to reopen the judicial rents fixed under the fifteen years' system, Mr. Gladstone said: "They (the Government), chose men to examine deliberately on the spot the evils of Ireland connected with the land and the rent, and to go to the root of the matter. These men executed their task and made recommendations, and the main recommendation the Government mean to cast aside, and at the same time ask us for a Bill to give increased stringency to the criminal law, whether for the purpose of putting down agitation I do not know, but at any rate for the purpose of making the law still more offensive to the general sense of the people."

A CABINET SECRET.

(BY JAMES J. BOURKE—"TRIA,"—in the *Dublin Freeman*.)

FIFTY years ago, dating back from this present year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, our brave old city could boast, and a proud boast it was considered then, that an Indianman, a real *bona fide* Indianman, sailed periodically from the Custom House Docks, Dublin, direct for Calcutta, and as regularly returned freighted in due course of time.

She was a trim, beautiful barque of close on five hundred tons, was called by a very fanciful name, the *Eastern Star*, and was commanded by the owner's sole son and hope, Captain Richard Rooksgore, as fine a young fellow as ever marked a chart or watched the in-board-ing of a deep-sea lead-line.

Mind you, though, this sea-going propensity was altogether of Richard's own choosing. If the elder Rooksgore had had his way at all in the matter there would have been found for the lad immediately on his leaving school a high stool at a desk in the offices at Cope street, with a fond view, perhaps, to a perpetuation of the firm's title, "Rooksgore and Son," a title which had been familiar as a "household word" in the mercantile world for over a century. But fate and the boy's own restless spirits willed it otherwise, and here he was, at the date noted at the commencement of this little history, master in his twenty-fourth year of as handsome a craft of her class as sailed salt water, after passing, too, through the various grades of 'prentice, boatswain, and mate, creeping in, so to say it, through the hawse-hole, and owing—which he looked upon with pardonable pride—no degree of position to the fact of his father being one of the prince merchants of his native city.

If the opinions of some distant relatives, and the whisperings of sententious clerks in the Cope street establishment were to be credited, Richard had inherited this love of a wild and adventurous life through the hot Spanish blood of his mother, who, the same wiseacres held, had, in her parents' home in Alicante, been a lowly-born lass with a high-sounding name, but with beauty of the most bewitching order; whilst his waywardness and impatience of control, they insisted, were had from his father, who, in early life, had made his family furious by simply turning head over ears in love with the same charming senorita, when he should have been minding the business of the house, on which he was sent to Spain, and despite stern prohibitions and earnest protestations, secretly marrying her off-hand, when he could see no other way out of the difficulty.

But time, with its changes, did not deal lightly with the young merchant, for, when after five years of wedded bliss in his sunny Spanish home, he was summoned back to take up the headship of the firm, and when he proudly brought over his beautiful young wife and her baby boy, he had hardly installed her as mistress in the grand old mansion at Mountjoy square, when she was called away to Heaven from his arms.

Widowed of his early love, his heart may be truthfully said to have been buried in the coffin with his *Filumena*. Setting up before him the training of his child as the one aim and object of his being, he eschewed society; and though an untiring business man in the mart "where merchants most do congregate," his home life, luxurious and splendid as it was in its surroundings, was that of a recluse, brightened only by the unfolding beauties of his boy.

It may, therefore, be readily inferred what a heart-pang it caused him when, his school term ended, Richard declared for the sea—what gentle pleadings he urged to dissuade him from his choice; and when all was of no avail, and the headstrong youth would face the deep and its dangers, what longing anxiousness followed him on his distant voyages, and what rapturous—if unobtrusive—welcomes ever awaited him upon his return home.

On board the *Eastern Star*, as mate, was a young fellow named Orr, who had been fellow 'prentice with Richard, but was his junior by a couple of years. This Orr—Mister Orr with the crew and shore-going people; Charley Orr with his prime friend and patron, the captain—had followed Richard, step by step, up the ladder of promotion, and had left ship after ship—for "Rooksgore and Son," be it known, owned many—when his apprenticeship closed, to sail even at times in a lowly position, with his boy-chum and ever-looked-up-to companion; and when at last Mr. Rooksgore had the beautiful Indianman built for his son, and Orr, by the high favour of Richard, was made her chief officer, there was a rumour abroad that the offer of a captaincy of one of His Majesty's ships would not tempt Charley to forsake his trust—for he had, indeed, attained the summit of his ambition.

Through youthhood and manhood, by decree of the mighty Richard—whose will I tell you was not lightly to be gainsaid—Charley Orr was a recognised and welcome visitor at the Rooksgore home; and it was a pleasant sight, at their little reunions on the young men's return from sea, to watch the brown-skinned, impulsive captain, relating, with all the fire and energy of his nature, to his attentive father, some deed of daring or act of ready seamanship of his gentle blue-eyed mate—for the lads were opposite as day and night—at which Charley would blush, bright as might a village girl on hearing her swain's first declaration of love.

Upon one of these occasions—Orr remembered it well afterwards—when Richard had to leave, to pay a courtesy visit to a neighbouring family named Raingold, where there was a snuffy, crotchety, starched old attorney for a father (firm of Blotter, Raingold, and Pounce), and a wilful, provoking, pretty darling, named Kitty, for a daughter—Mr. Rooksgore, looking up from his wine as the young man was about to take his leave, said—

"Spare me a moment, Mr. Orr; that is if you are not in a violent hurry."

"Hurry, sir," echoed Charley, blushing up to the ears at the sound of the great man's voice. "Not at all sir; not at all. I'm quite at your service sir."

"Just so. Ah, thanks," said the merchant, grandly. "Please be seated."

And Charley sat down once more, wondering what was coming.

"There is a duty, Mr. Orr," said Richard's father, rising and opening a curiously-formed escritoire on the opposite side of the room, "a duty sir," he continued; half turning round, and impressively tapping the now drawn back lid, "which every man who has anything to leave behind him on his departure from life owes to society—to society, Mr. Orr, yes, and to those, sir, who claim him as kindred" and that duty, I am sorry to say—yes I am more than sorry to say, sir, is daily, nay, hourly, shirked from craven fear, or pusillanimous superstition."

He spoke so solemnly, and with such severe tones, that the young sailor involuntarily placed his hand over his face as if he were listening to a sermon.

"But I am not going to neglect my bounden duty, Mr. Orr," went on the merchant, unfolding a large sheet of paper and spreading it on the table before him. "I will not, from dread of an old wife's tale, that the signing of my will can hasten my death, run the risk of leaving my noble boy penniless, or at the mercy of a hungry brood of relatives, who would pluck my very bones out of the grave for money. No, "sir, this"—here he touched the bell and the butler appearing he said to him "Binns, bring an ink tray and pens please and remain—" This Mr. Orr," said he returning to his subject, "is my last will and testament, and I wish you and Binns to witness my signature to it."

It was a relief to Charley to learn the worst, so he signed his name as required, put his finger on a wafer where required, saw the others do the same, and when all was completed saw the document carefully folded and put back to its place; then, after bidding his host good night, he carefully buttoned his coat about him, and went whistling down the street.

That day fortnight the *Eastern Star* sailed for Calcutta.

Miss Kitty Raingold sitting in a perfect "love" of a morning wrapper, and sipping her chocolate daintily opposite her prim old father one breezy, December morning, was in a high state of vexation.

She was blonde, she was beautiful, and twenty years old. What under heaven could bring a pout to the rosy lips that toyed so pettishly with her cup, that had it been a sentient thing would have given worlds for its position?

"I'll tell you."

Her father, withered old curmudgeon and miserable money grubber as he was considered—though fabulously wealthy—had positively forbidden her, under pain of a displeasure she did not care to brave, from even looking in feminine curiosity upon the great sale—by order of the executors—of the household furniture, pictures, plate, wines, etc., of the late Richard Rooksgore, Esquire, which was

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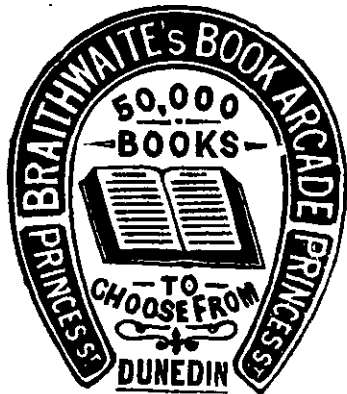
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to take place on that and the following days till completed, and which had been lavishly advertised for ever so long.

Yes, it was all too true; the fine, genial gentleman, the princely merchant, was dead. He had died suddenly months before; died calmly and placidly, sitting in his chair, the very evening after the departure of the Indianan.

Worse too, if worse could be, he had died without making a will, though Binns, the butler, made a positive assertion that at the request of the deceased gentleman he had signed a paper as witness, in conjunction with Mr. Orr, and which paper he was led to believe was a will. But when, in consequence of this assertion, most vigorous search was made everywhere that such a document might be hidden, and without avail, and when Mr. Binns, cornered, so to speak, by the lawyers under a cross-fire of examination, simply lost his wits, and could scarcely testify to the fact of his own existence, I need not say that his assertion fell flat, and unprofitable indeed.

Two nephews of Mr. Rooksgore, ill-conditioned varlets whom he had always kept at bay, came in as claimants of the estate. For they not only disputed the existence of a will, but the very legitimacy of his son Richard, on the ground of there being no proof of the marriage of their uncle with the beautiful Filumena de Truebaay Castro, and although Mr. Baingold's firm, in a neighbourly way, set inquiries through their agents all over Alicante, nothing came of them but news of the death or emigration of everybody who had known the lovely girl in her maidenhood.

These dismal tidings being duly forwarded to Calcutta to await the arrival of the Eastern Star may be well expected to have come crashingly upon the hopes and aspirations of poor luckless Richard. However, when he had read them for the hundredth time over, and weighed scruple by scruple their contents, he, after a fierce combat with his own passionate and fiery nature, and though not without earnest dissuadings from his young friend and companion, fairly threw up the sponge, and let the hungry hounds have all, sooner, as he said, than drag the sacred name of his mother through the mire of a trial at law.

So the ships, one after the other as they arrived were sold; and the Eastern Star, poor Richard's glory and pride, was ordered home with the same view, and might be expected any day. It was young Orr who was bringing her along, for her late captain, who had been politely requested to retain his position until her disposal, had declined with thanks, but insisted that Charley, from a mistaken idea of attachment, should not miss such a chance of advancement. Then when all was arranged with his friends, and after a few manly heart messages to poor little Kitty Baingold in Dublin, the wronged heir of the house of Rooksgore got a vessel for Yeddo, and might, at the hour his pretty sweet-heart was remonstrating with her unbending father, be anywhere on the waters of the habitable globe.

She, poor dear, had craved in her girlish way to be possessed of some little memorial of the friend she had so long known and so dearly loved; some pretty toy or article that would be within her daily ken, and a glance at which would recall the absent one though thousands of miles away. For be it known that as children Kitty and Dick had romped and played together under the watchful eyes of their nurse maids, as awkward boy and shy giggling girl; they had met and interchanged confidences, and at last when dawning womanhood came upon the one, and adolescence upon the other, he had whispered and she had listened to the old, old story—

"Old as the Universe but not yet outworn."

They had too, after the quaint fashion of lovers all the world over, broken a ring between them, each taking a half. But as darling Kitty reasoned to herself with a little impatient stamp of her foot, that was not for show, that was for taking out o' nights twenty and twenty times from the place where it was hidden, and kissing it, and kissing it again and again. She wanted something everyone might see, something the very presence of which might draw forth even from strangers, the theme of her lost lover, or expression of the hope of his return. And here was her tiresome papa setting his face against her harmless desire. Why, his conduct was simply tyranny.

"Kitty, child, you will put that stubborn nonsense aside for once, pet, and do as I request," said Mr. Baingold, rising from the table and whisking the crumbs from his coat front with his napkin. "You know, darling, that what I advise is ever for your good, for what other object than your welfare have I in life?"

"Papas can be too good at times," pouted the wilful Kitty.

"Yes, and pretty young ladies can be cross and ugly when they cannot have all their own way."

"I am sure I don't want all my own way," said Miss Baingold, lifting the now fast-cooling chocolate out with her spoon and making little rivulets all over the tea-board. "There are the Miss Hanrahans, and Mrs. O'Dwyer Joyce, and Mrs. Dumbrody, and a hundred other ladies of the square; they have all arranged to look in upon the sale to-day, and I arranged to go with them. Heigh ho!" said the doleful Kitty.

"Yes, darling; but none of those knew the Rooksgores as we knew them," urged her father. "So let them have their humour out, why, pet," said he, turning short around from eyeing himself in the mirror above the mantelsheif, and looking at his daughter with a kind of fond appealing—"why, worldling as folks consider me, which indeed after all I am not, I would look upon such curiosity in the home of an old-time friend as sacrilege. Ah, Kitty! Kitty!"

That finished it—"I won't go," said she.

"My good, sweet girl," said Mr. Baingold; "I knew you would be said by your fond old father, and then again"—and here he opened his hands, as if to add further impressiveness to his words—"those two villains, who have worked all the wrong and ruin to poor Richard are sure to be present, and I would not have my child contaminated by the air which they breathe."

"I won't go," said Kitty; "I have decided."

He gave her a little kiss of thanks, and went forth to his daily duties.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BROKEN DOWN.

(Napier Telegraph, April 20.)

THERE is a growing fear that the prophecies will come true that were spoken by those who could foresee the gigantic proportions to which the educational system must grow. It was foretold that the system would break down with its own weight, and its supporters are now casting about for means to prop it up. It is only too evident that one or more of its three primary principles must be abandoned, unless something can be done to lighten the foundering craft. The three principles of the system are that education shall be secular, free, and compulsory. These principles stand in relation to education as the three masts of a ship to a sinking vessel, and the question now is which is to be cut down and sent overboard? The mizen mast is of very little importance, but the safety of the ship depends on getting rid of either the fore or the main mast. And which ever of the two is decided on, the educational system as we know it to-day, is blotted out. If it ceases to be secular, it becomes denominational and we should revert back to a system that would demand payment by results. It would break up the Government monopoly of teaching the rising generation, and would throw the door open to all comers competent to conduct a scholastic establishment. The Colony would be saved the expense of building schools, and the salaries of teachers would depend on their own abilities to attract pupils. Thrown on their own resources, it is possible there would be fewer candidates for the position of schoolmaster, and it is equally as likely that the attainments of those who entered the profession would be lower than what we are accustomed to in the State schools. As against this, however, the syllabus would be lower to four standards, and we may be quite sure that there would be no infant classes. Free education would be rigorously limited to the three "Rs," and there are not wanting very many colonists who are prepared to go as far as that but no further. And if we take the great majority of the children who have been attending the State schools since the Education Act has been in operation, we shall find that advantage has rarely been taken of the system to go beyond that standard. The most of the children are withdrawn from school when they are in, or have just passed the fourth standard. For all practical purposes they are at that time fitted for the battle of life—not for professional careers, but for those to which they were born and reared, while if desirous of obtaining a classical education the High School is open to them. Such, we think, would be the result of chopping down the secular mast of our educational ship, and as it would remove the gross injustice to which our Catholic fellow colonists are now subjected, we must say we should view with much equanimity the change we have sketched out. The other remedy is to send by the board the main mast—free education—by which the present system would be retained with the single exception that the schools would have to be self-supporting. If self-supporting they would cease to be State schools, and would become Board schools, the Boards having power either to charge school fees, levy an education rate, or both. This is into what, apparently, we are drifting. The Boards have not the money to do the work required of them, and the Government have not the funds to help them. The local bodies have already been warned that it is quite within their functions to erect and maintain school buildings. The shadow of coming confusion has therefore already come over us. Not in quite so many words, but still sufficiently clearly, the Boards have been told that they can look to County Councils and Road Boards for assistance. From this it is only a step to the imposition of a school rate, and the collection of school fees is only a slight advance in the direction of abandoning the main principle of our State system of education. There is yet another way of saving our schools from extinction, and that is to abolish infant schools and the fifth and sixth standards of the primary schools. By this a large amount of money would be annually saved, while the cause of education would lose nothing. We may make up our minds for some change in the system whereby the State may be relieved of a portion of the heavy cost of its administration. The question to be solved is what change would be least hurtful.

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The noble Latin tongue suffers a terrible sea-change when it is employed to designate aboriginal names of places, in medical diplomas and such documents. Even civilized names like Lewiston are badly wrenched when they shine as Ludovicodunum, while Cicero might rise from his grave in horror at such names as Penobscotina, Kennebecano and, worst of all, Androscogginense, all of which decorate a Maine medical letter-of-marque. Mauch Chunk, Penn Yan and Oshkosh, no doubt, are turned into "Latin," too, because medicine is a very profound science.—*Pilot*.

The *Boston Advertiser*, in one of the strikingly able articles which it has been publishing on the Irish question, recalls this story of brave Old Ironsides, the grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell: "When Fort Sumpter was fired upon, a very old man wrote to the Navy Department to ask for active service. 'I am as young as ever,' he declared, 'to fight for my country.' Our country had so many strong young arms and hearts to defend her that it was not necessary to call upon the grand old commodore, Charles Stewart, commander of Old Ironsides in that memorable sea fight when the Cyane and Levant struck their flags in defeat. 'Of him it has been written: His control over his passions was truly surprising, and under the most irritating circumstances his seamen never saw a ray of anger flash from his eye. His kindness, benevolence, and humanity were proverbial, but his sense of justice and the requisitions of duty were as unbending as fate. In the moment of greatest stress and danger he was as cool and quick in judgment as he was utterly ignorant of fear.' Those who are now looking at Charles Stewart Parnell, and have watched his career in the public service with unclouded eyes, see the traits of the grandfather born again in the grandson."

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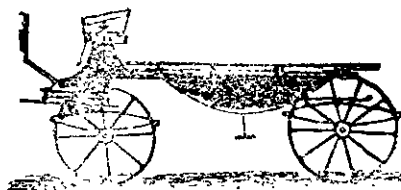
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COERCION IN IRELAND.

THE following is *Hansard's* report of the speeches in which Mr. Bracken's motion was proposed and seconded in the House of Representatives:—

Mr. Mr. Bracken.—Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the fact that there are a number of Members of this House who consider that the discussion of such a motion as that standing in my name is not within the functions of a colonial Parliament. Now, I entirely disagree with those honourable Members. I hold, Sir, that every question that has a direct bearing on the welfare of the Empire possesses a deep interest for all Her Majesty's subjects in every part of the world. Especially is it so at the present time, when the question of Imperial federation is coming to the front. When the daughters of the Empire are asked to gather closer round the old mother's heart surely it is necessary that we should inquire into the condition of those with whom we are asked to unite more closely? I think it is to their interests, and to the interests of the Empire at large, that they should do all in their power to see that their sisters are contented and happy. I think that is one very sound reason why we should take up this motion. But I have another reason why I move in this matter—that is, that the Crimes Bill which is now under discussion in the Imperial Parliament, if carried into law, is calculated to degrade fifty-five thousand of our fellow-colonists. This is another reason why this House should take cognisance of this motion. I have a still stronger reason for moving in this matter, and that is, that the most illustrious Englishman, the man who stands in the front rank of the Liberal leaders of the day, has appealed to the colonies for their sympathy in his great battle of right against might. That is a sufficient reason why he should take this matter in hand. It is not necessary for me to dilate at any length on or attempt to review the career of Mr. Gladstone. Honourable Members are well aware of that gentleman's history. They know that he has been fighting the people's battles for the last half-century. But I may be allowed to quote a few lines from the pen of an eminent ecclesiastic of the Church of England, and a very eminent author, too, I refer to Dean Plumptre, who sums up the character of Mr. Gladstone as follows:—

"Not thine the exile's weary lot to tread
The stairs of others as with weary feet,
Nor yet in lonely wanderings still to eat
The doled-out bitter griefs of others' bread.
Thine is it, rather, to have nobly led
Where others halted or would fain retreat;
To steer the State, though fierce the storm-winds beat
On to the wished-for haven, sails full spread.
Unlike in outward features, yet we trace
In thee and in our Dante many a line
Of inward likeness, sharing each the grace
Of life's stern, loving, cheerful discipline:
The will that stands four-square to Fortune's blows:
Thoughts that age ripens, hope that wider grows."

This is the man who asks our sympathy on the present occasion. It may be well for us to inquire into the nature and object of the Bill which is now under discussion in the Imperial Parliament. Ostensibly, the object of that measure is to repress crime and outrage in Ireland, and its nature is well described by Mr. Gladstone in a few very pithy words. He says, "The Bill means shame and dishonour; its elements are antagonistic to the later day civilisation, and that it should be cast forth in shame and dishonour is the first duty of a great nation." I have said that the ostensible object of the Bill with which my motion deals is the repression of crime and disorder in Ireland; but the real object, as is well known, is to repress the political aspirations of four millions of people. And what are the provisions of this measure? The principal feature of the Bill is this: that the Crown shall have the power to change the venue from one country to the other without consulting the wishes of the person charged with crime. Hitherto it has been the custom, I think, that the prisoner should have the chance of changing the venue or at his request, at least, the venue should be changed; but this Bill provides that the venue is to be changed without regard to the prisoner's feelings. Why, the most despotic Government in Europe could not perpetrate a greater injustice than this. It is a blow at the trial by jury. It is a blow at constitutional government. It may be said—I may be told—that Irish prisoners would receive all kinds of fair play at the hands of Englishmen; and that, as Ireland is a part of the British nation, in their trial by Englishmen Irishmen would be tried by juries of their own countrymen. Now, that is a very far-fetched argument indeed. I have the greatest opinion of the character of Englishmen. I think as a rule they are manly, justice-loving, and fair-play-loving. I have mixed among them for three parts of my life, and I have full-confidence in their sense of fair play. They are sound at heart, but they are often prejudiced through ignorance.—(No, no!)—I repeat that they are prejudiced—none more so on the face of the earth to-day. They possess all the true qualities of manhood, but they are strongly prejudiced until they know the truth, and then they come round to reason and justice at once: This is one reason why we should object to the change of venue from Ireland to England. But there is another reason. Ireland has a distinct nationality, though it is bound up with the greater nation of England. What is a nation? Arthur Arnold, a prominent Englishman and a leading journalist, thus replies to the question, "What is a nation?"—

"A body of people in number and strength sufficient to be recognised by other nations, living within well-known boundaries, and possessing sufficient communion of thought and purpose to be, as to the majority, moved by common desires natural to their condition. Ireland is a nation," he continues, "so distinct that we cannot refuse to consider a claim presented by 85 to 16 of her duly-elected representatives."

Now, it will be well to inquire what is the occasion of this Bill. We are told that there is a great deal of crime and outrage in Ireland,

and that the Bill is necessary in order to govern the country properly. Well, let us inquire if there is any special necessity on that account. We have the authority of Mr. Gladstone; of Mr. John Morley; of Mr. Joseph Cowan, the stout, staunch, Northumberland Liberal; and we have also the authority of many other leaders of the Liberal party for stating that at the present time there is less crime, relatively, in Ireland than in England. I admit, with sorrow and shame, that there have been many dastardly outrages committed in Ireland during the last few years; but is it because a few Irishmen have become brutalised and have committed these crimes that the whole nation is to be subject to degradation, and to have the finger of scorn pointed at it by the whole world? Such a proposition is too monstrous to entertain for a single moment. Many honourable Members will remember reading of the trades-union disclosures which took place at Sheffield many years ago. At that time Englishmen perpetrated cruel and cold-blooded murders, mutilation, destruction of property, and other crimes quite as dastardly as those which have recently been committed in Ireland. But would it have been fair to have branded the whole nation with infamy because a few men of savage nature committed these crimes? I think no honourable Member would answer that question in the affirmative. Referring to crime in Ireland, the *Pall Mall Budget*, of the 10th March, says:—

"Is Ireland to be made a second Poland because Lord Olanricarde will not reduce his rents? Nine-tenths of Ireland are as orderly as England. Outrage, except in one or two well-defined localities, is almost unknown. There is less crime than in England. But on less than a dozen properties, where the landlords have defied the counsels of the Unionist Government, the tenants refuse to pay their rent without reduction. Therefore all Ireland is to be dragooned, as if it were in open insurrection from Belfast to Cork. That such a proposal should be made is a conclusive proof of the hopeless incapacity of the Tories to govern the country."

That is from an English organ—a leading London newspaper. But in support of the position I take up on this occasion I can call a very important witness who is now in New Zealand. I refer to the Earl of Aberdeen, a Liberal statesman, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for some years. He has had ample opportunities of judging of the condition of that country, and he has given it as his opinion that if the Irish people were treated in a conciliatory manner, and if they were allowed to have legislative independence, they would become as loyal a portion of the Empire as any other part of it. Professor Thorold Rogers, another prominent Englishman, tells us that fifty years ago England was marked by outrages as numerous, as bitter, and as malignant as anything that has occurred in Ireland. And he asks, How were they met? Not by Coercion Acts, but by remedial legislation. And on this question of coercion, granting, for the sake of argument, that there is a great deal of crime and outrage in Ireland at the present time, let us ask ourselves will coercion cure it? Emphatically, No! History gives us the answer, and it is No! From the year 1800 to 1887, Ireland has never been governed by the ordinary law: and it will scarcely be credited that during the present reign there have been over forty Coercion Acts put in force in Ireland. That has tended to brutalise the people—to make them more discontented, and to make them in many cases rebels. There never was a truer statement uttered than this: that those who are treated with contempt, suspicion, and dislike will be sure to repay your bad opinion by showing the worst side of their character. That is true in the case of the Irish people. I am speaking as a Liberal; and I am aware that the Tory Government, in adopting this system of coercion, are only acting up to the traditions of their party. The Rev. T. J. Lawrence, of Downing College, Cambridge, thus refers, in very pertinent terms, to the subject of coercion. He says,—

"The only alternative to Home Rule is coercion of the sternest kind. England, being far more powerful than Ireland, can drive, drill, dragoon, and shoot the Irish people till they submit to whatever laws she chooses to impose upon them. Only she must continue the process from year to year, and from generation to generation. She must be hard and ruthless, not by fits and starts, but always and on every occasion. She must abolish the farce of Parliamentary representation, and tell the Irish people that for the future she intends to rule them without regard to their wishes. She must find a Strafford or a Cromwell, and set him over them with dictatorial power."

And he continues,—

"The people of England will not be content for long to rule Ireland by the sword. Better feelings will soon arise. If we are to concede, why should we not do so at once, without wasting the time and energy of Parliament on a new Coercion Bill?"

These are not the words of an Irishman or of a demagogue, but the words of a very respectable Professor of Cambridge University, and an Englishman. We hear in many quarters that in taking this action we are flying in the teeth of the Imperial Parliament. But I think I have sufficiently shown to honourable Members possessed of reasonable judgment that this is not so; that we are not flying in the face of the Imperial Parliament. We are a part of the Empire, and it is the common aspiration that the different parts of the Empire shall become more closely united; and we are therefore right in taking action with regard to a matter that concerns the Empire as a whole. Again, a very strong point is sought to be made in the assertion that a majority of the House of Commons are in favour of the Crimes Bill, and therefore we must bow to the decision of that majority. Now, the majority of the House of Commons do not represent the intelligence of England. They do not represent, I say, the English people, and I am prepared to prove that. We find that Scotland—and, without offending my own countrymen or Englishmen, I may be permitted to say that, in my opinion, Scotland is the best-educated portion of the United Kingdom—we find that Scotland has approved of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy by three to two, and Wales—"Brave old Wales"—by five to one; and Scotland, Wales, and Ireland have returned in the aggregate three to one in its favour. Then, again, we find that educated portions of England have returned majorities in favour of that policy. Then, the fact stares us in the face that only the other day 8,500 Nonconformist ministers protested against this iniquitous measure. Will any honourable Member say that these 8,500 Nonconformist

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ministers do not represent a large portion of the democracy of England. We know they do. We know that the Nonconformists have always been to the front where Liberalism has been concerned. But on this question of the majority of the British nation being in favour of coercion I may be allowed to quote a short extract from the *Pall Mall Budget*—a leading Liberal organ—of the 24th February. It is referring to the action of Mr. De Lisle, M.P. for Mid-Leicestershire, an English Roman Catholic, and a strong advocate for coercion. The *Budget* says,—

"When a Catholic English Member can so far lose his reason as to demand the violation of the Constitution in order that Archbishops of the Catholic Church in Ireland should be brought over, as criminals, to be tried at the Old Bailey, we can form some idea of the condition to which the majority is reduced. Ministers know well that at least one-half of their followers obtained their seats by virtue of pledges that Ireland should be governed like England. The Unionists gained their solid barrier of one hundred votes by declaring that there was a middle course between Home Rule and coercion."

That is another argument that the great body of the British people are sound on the question, and are opposed to this un-English measure—for I say it is an un-English measure. Now, apart altogether from the Home Rule or Irish question, I think we can look at this matter from another standpoint. When an attempt is being made to pass this measure—by which the honour of the Empire is assailed—shall we not come forward and protest against it? We find that the Dominion of Canada has stood up nobly in the face of the world and protested against this injustice to the whole Empire and the whole British race. Will any honourable Member tell me that Canada is disloyal? Why, it is about the most loyal of all Her Majesty's dependencies. And who was the man who led the Canadian Parliament in this matter? It was one of the leading statesmen in all the colonies, if not indeed the most eminent—Sir John Macdonald. I believe in my heart that if New Zealand would only follow the noble example set by Canada, she would raise herself in the estimation of the whole civilised world. Lord Rosebery was once asked why he was a Liberal, and he replied, "I am a Liberal because I desire to be associated with the best men in the best work." Now, in conclusion, let me appeal to those honourable members of this House who call themselves Liberals. Do they wish to be associated with the best men in the best work? If they do, they will send a word of sympathy to the Irish nation, to the grand old patriot who has fought the people's cause for the last half-century, to the grand old man who has battled for the people's rights for half a lifetime, to the illustrious veteran who has grown grey in the service of his country. If honourable Members pursue this course, and adopt this motion, they will be doing a great service to the cause of Imperial unity. Not only so, but I maintain that they will be honouring themselves, honouring this House, and honouring New Zealand. I leave my motion in the hands of honourable Members.

Mr. Moss.—I rise with very great pleasure to second this motion: in fact, I feel proud to have been asked to second it. The rules of the House will not allow this debate to extend beyond another hour, and, after the eloquent speech which has been made by the honourable the mover of the motion, I am sure that I need add very little to commend the motion to the House. The honourable Member has told us that we have a right to move in this matter, and I gladly support him in that opinion. I say we have a distinct right. Are we not part of the Empire? Have we not a right to let it go forth to the world that we have fifty-five thousand Irishmen living amongst us in peace and happiness who are among the most loyal subjects of the Queen and Empire? Have we not a right to make that great fact known to the people of England? I have no desire to go into the merits of this question, but those who say we have no right to interfere in such a question I would remind how, only last session, they sympathised with the people of Fiji, and deliberately passed a resolution in this House sympathising with them in their endeavour to get a government more consonant with their feelings and less arbitrary than the government of a Crown Colony. If we had a right to sympathize with our fellow-countrymen in Fiji surely we have a right now to sympathize with those who are struggling for the same freedom. I speak as, I think, the oldest colonist in this House; for I remember well the struggles which we had in the early days to obtain the liberty which we now enjoy. I remember well how we were met in the Cape Colony when we demanded freedom. We were told that if we were given freedom Englishmen and Dutchmen would soon be at one another's throats. I remember how in New Zealand we were told—at least I have heard of this, not having been in New Zealand at the time—that if we had freedom we should use it in oppressing the Native race in every possible way; and by this vilification freedom was for years withheld from the colonists. I had to take part in the early days in the struggle for freedom. I know the falseness of the statements that were made against us, and I feel confident that those who are struggling against vilification in the same way are just in their demands, and that if their demands were acceded to peace would be restored between the conflicting parties—that if the Irish people were allowed their own way, if they were allowed to manage their own affairs, we should see all this rancour pass away, and they would be found to be loyal to the great Empire to which we are proud to belong. I second the motion most heartily.

Motion made, and question proposed, "That, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of a system of government by coercion in Ireland would prove inimical to the best interests of the Empire, and would have the effect of marrying to a large extent the rejoicings which are about to take place in celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign; and that it is felt by Her Majesty's loyal subjects in New Zealand that the passing of such a measure as the Crimes Bill would be a discredit to the great and free Empire to which we are proud to belong."

Mr. Samuel.—We must all feel great gratification at having added to our number a Member possessed of such eloquence and of such great power as the honourable Member for Dunedin Central. We must all sympathise, too, with the object that he has in view in his motion. But there must be sympathy, too, with those upon whose decision now rests the settlement of this great and important

question now before the House of Commons. We must deeply sympathise with them in view of the great difficulty that they must have in coming to a conclusion on the subject; and if we are apt to express our opinion when it is not called for, or too strongly on one side or the other, it must be a venial offence which might be easily passed over. But I take it that this is the wrong occasion and the wrong place for the use of eloquence or declamation on the subject, and it would be very much to be regretted indeed if we were to make such a subject as this an occasion for any warm or eloquent addresses on either side of the question. I shall endeavour to keep myself from any expression of opinion, and merely address the few words which I have to say on the question as to whether or not this House should express any opinion, either one side or the other, upon such a topic as that which has been brought before us by this motion. It seems to me—though I confess that I have not given the subject the attention and research that some honourable Members have—that any attempt to bind more closely the ties between the colonies and the Mother-country might be attended with a great deal of danger. The danger has been pointed out in a most masterly manner by Mr. John Bright, in a letter which he addressed to a meeting about to be held for the purpose of discussing federation between England and the colonies. He pointed out that there was incurred a danger of that happening which now appears to be indicated in this motion—before anything has been done in the direction of federation beyond merely talking about it at Home—the danger that it would bring to bear on Imperial matters the, in a sense, foreign influence of small colonies. I suppose I must not call this colony a small one or I shall hurt the dignity of some honourable Members; but I say that it is attempted to bring influence from a colony for the purpose of swaying the mind of the British Parliament. I know, of course, that nothing that we can do will go far in the way of swaying the minds of those upon whom the duty falls of dealing with this great question of immense difficulty; but I do not think it is wise that we should interfere, or express one single opinion upon the matter as a House, whatever we may do as individuals in the way of writing to the Press or expressing our individual opinions in any other way. I do trust, therefore, that the House will not affirm this motion. I quite admit, with those who have spoken, that we have a right to pass such a motion; but I believe that it is not expedient that we should do so. I think that it is most undesirable that we should do so. We have quite enough to do to manage our own affairs, without mixing ourselves up with questions of this kind; and I think that we shall require all our time to attend to our own affairs, and might well be told so if we passed motions of this kind. I move, That the question be now put.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the above Society was held in the Christian Brothers' Schoolroom, Rattray street, on Wednesday evening, May 11. Mr J. B. Callan, Vice-President, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance, 41 members being present besides visitors.

The Rev. W. Burke, President, delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture, entitled "A Sketchy Account of Libraries in Older and Later Times." In explaining the meaning of a library, the rev. gentleman said it was a judicious collection of books. He said *judicious* because every collection of books was certainly not a library. The word meant a collection of books on certain subjects, carefully selected, and judiciously arranged. This was a specialist's library. There was also what was called a *general* library, which was a judicious collection from every language and age of books on all the important subjects of literature, art, and science. A library, like a man, had a body and a soul. By the body the rev. lecturer meant all that was external and material—the covers, the paper, the order of arrangement, and the shelves on which they are placed; by the soul he meant all the hidden ideas, beauties, intellectual treasures that lie beneath these outward forms. A great library was therefore a great city in which is gathered the accumulated learning of the past and the present. He had seen it called "a splendid mausoleum of the illustrious literary dead, not erected like other tombs over their ashes, but enclosing, as in jewelled caskets, their immortal minds." Before entering on the history of libraries the rev. lecturer dealt with the history of writing material, and the history of printing, and in doing so related some interesting facts, which proved conclusively that we owe the material on which we print, and the art of printing, to the Dark Ages—the 5th to 15th century—the ages of all kinds of abominations, when there was no light, no gospel, no school, no authorised version, but only popes, and greasy monks, Turks and Papists! Coming to his subject proper—the history of libraries—the rev. gentleman said it naturally divides itself into three epochs:—First, the old classical libraries of Greece and Rome; next, those of Christian times; thirdly, libraries since printing was invented. With regard to the first epoch, the Pagan temples seem to have been the oldest homes of books—many contained extensive libraries—and the Pagan priests the first librarians. Such was certainly the case in Egypt from the earliest period, and so it was also, to a great extent, in the Greek and Roman States. Books were deemed something sacred, which should repose near the sanctuaries of the gods, and under the watchful guardianship of the priesthood. Though in the absurd systems of Paganism there was much of superstition mingled with the practice of connecting libraries with the temples, yet the idea in which that practice began—that of making learning tributary to religion—is considered beautiful and sublime. The Rev. lecturer having spoken of some of the grand old libraries of Rome and Egypt, said that their fate was calculated to excite in all feelings of regret. It was an undoubted and lamentable fact that a great portion of this grand old literature is lost. We are not, perhaps, at this day in possession of one-tenth part of the works which were once regarded as classical *chef d'œuvre*s in Greece and Rome. The works of many of the ancient writers have disappeared altogether: we know from others that they wrote, but their words are not! Of the great Roman historian Livy's 140 books on history, we have only 35;

CONTINENTAL!

The
CONTINENTAL
BOOT DEPOT
Will hold a
BIG DISCOUNT SALE,
Commencing on Saturday next.



We beg to inform our Patrons and their friends that we have bought from
MR. WALTER CLARKE,
the well-known Dunedin Boot Manufacturer, his
LARGE & WELL-SELECTED STOCK,
from his late George Street shop.

We are certain that the prices we have marked them will entice the most sceptical to buy.

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WM. SUTHERLAND, for the last seven and a-half years Cutter for Mollison, Duthie and Co., George street, and also a number of years in some of the leading houses in Princes street, wishes to state that he will Open on the 2nd April in 169 George street, and hopes his Friends and the Public will take note of the following advantages:

Good Fit, Style, and Workmanship Guaranteed

Gent.'s Sac Suits, Durable Scotch Tweed (value never equalled in Dunedin), £2 15s, net cash.

Gent.'s Tweed Trousers (you will not require two pairs of these to give you satisfaction), 13s 6d.

Suits of Allwool Tweed and Serge, from £3 3s.

Fancy Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings in stock.

Note the Address:

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INDIAN TEA DEPOT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
Respectfully ask the Public to Taste and Judge for themselves.

OUR { SHOULD be tasted by every Tea
2s 4d { Drinkers.
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ONCE TASTED, will always be in
request.

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PRESENTS
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HIGHEST PRICES given for RABBITSKINS
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N. B.—Terms, Net Cash on delivery.

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OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

The *Morning Advertiser*, in their issue of 28th October, 1886, says:—“This whisky is as pure a spirit as can well be imagined, perfectly free from fusel oil, and beautifully soft and mellow.”

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ROBERT NEILL.

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MANOR PLACE,
DUNEDIN.

M. Begg has commenced business in his new premises, Manor Place, next Anderson and Co.'s Mill, as Produce and Provision Merchant. Hay, Straw, Oats, and Bran at lowest Market prices.

J. COUSTON,

155 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
Plumber, Gasfitter, Tinsmith, Zinc-worker,
Bellhanger, etc.

Large Stock of Gasfittings on hand.

Prices Given for Fitting Pipes, etc.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
THAMES ST., OAMARU.

(Lately occupied by Mrs. Grant.)
A. J. ADAMS, having taken the above well-known Hotel, begs to intimate to his numerous country friends and the travelling public generally that he is now prepared to offer them every Accommodation at a small charge, viz., Meals and Beds, 1s; Boarders, £1 per week. A superior table kept. Hot, Cold and Shower Baths; also a good Billiard Table.

The Alliance Hotel is well known as the best working man's Hotel in Oamaru.

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OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING
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For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with high or low pressure boiler.
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SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,
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BARNINGHAM AND CO.,
Ornamental Iron Founders and
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HAVE REMOVED
from Great King Street to their New Premises
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET
(opposite Knox Church)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that I have this day disposed to Messrs. A. Smith and Co. the Business carried on by me of late as Produce Merchant, Stuart street, and I take this opportunity of inviting my old friends and customers to tender their support to the new Firm, as I have every confidence that their requirements will be fully attended to by my successors.

MICHAEL FAGAN.

May 2, 1887.

With regard to the above, I have much pleasure in intimating to my Friends and the Public generally that I intend to carry on the Business as General Produce Merchant, and hope to receive a fair share of their patronage. The Business will be carried on under the style of A. Smith and Co.

A. SMITH AND CO.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!

We beg to notify the Public that we have TAKEN OVER that old-established RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS carried on so successfully for many years past by ESTHER and LOW, and beg a continuance of past favours to their successors, CAMPBELL and LIVINGSTON, who will use every endeavour to present to their customers the Very Best Class of Goods at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Please Note Address:
CAMPBELL & LIVINGSTON
(Late Esther and Low),
FAMILY GROCERS & WINE
MERCHANTS,
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UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW
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The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

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

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLING-
TON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI
AND MANUKAU—HAWEA, on Monday,
May 23. Passengers, 2.30 p.m. from wharf.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTLETON,
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE,
AUCKLAND—ROTOMAHANA, s.s., on Wed-
nesday, 25th May: Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF
MARARO, s.s., on Thursday, May 19.
Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA OAMARU
LYTTLETON, and WELLINGTON.—
HAUROTO, s.s., on Tuesday, May 24.

FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND
ARAWATA, s.s., on May 30th, 1887.

FOR TONGA, SAMOA AND
TAHITI—JANET NICOLL, s.s., leaves
Auckland about end of April. Freight and
passengers booked through. Full particulars
on application.

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER
SERVICE.

Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTT-
LETON, WELLINGTON, NELSON,
and WESTPORT.—MAHINAPUA, s.s., on
Friday, 27th May. Passengers from Dunedin
wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH (taking cargo
for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru,
Lyttelton, Wellington, and Nelson—
MAWHERA, s.s., about Tuesday 24.

FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU,
TIMARU, LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON,
NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA.
OHAI, s.s., about Wednesday May 25.

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

of the learned Varro's 500 treatises, we have only 2; of Polybius's 40 volumes on history we have only 5; of Plutarch's beautiful "Lives" we have only one-half the collection; and so on. The rev. lecturer then traced the destruction of the old classical libraries by the Northmen who overrun Europe in the 5th and 6th centuries, and the Iconoclasts of the 8th century. Dealing with the Christian libraries of the Middle Ages, he showed how the Catholic church is the only connecting link between the old learning and civilisation, and of modern times. She gathered up with eager care the wretched remnants of the books which survived destruction; she carefully copied and multiplied them; and added to them her own treasures of ecclesiastical writings, the works of her Fathers—the Augustines, and Ambroses, Basils and Gregories. Thus the Christian libraries rose on the ruins of the ancient classical libraries. The rev. lecturer then made reference to the cathedral and monastic libraries, and to the great service rendered to literature by the popes, bishops, and monks, who laid the foundation of that learning to which we now boast, and for which many thank them by slander and calumny! With regard to the third epoch in the history of libraries, as the Christian libraries were erected on the ruins of the old classical libraries of Greece and Rome, so in many countries of Europe our modern printed libraries have been erected on the burning ruins of the old monastic manuscript libraries. The mis-called Reformers repeated the burning fanatical fury of the Iconoclasts and almost totally destroyed the monastic and cathedral libraries, which once flourished in many parts of France, in Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland. So thorough was the destruction carried out by England that out of the thousands of volumes which existed, the present Bodleian Library only contains three books; and these libraries thus wantonly destroyed contained the annals of England! With reference to the rise and progress of libraries in the new period, the printing press in the hands of the printer compared to the pen in the hand of the copyist, was what the huge, smoking, many-horse power reaping machine in the hands of the agricultural mechanic is to the little reaping hook in the hands of a boy. From the year 1455 to 1536, a period of 81 years, it is computed that no less than 22,932,000 books were printed! What a huge addition to the libraries of the world! It would be an endless task for the rev. lecturer to dwell in any kind of detail on the great libraries of France, England, Germany, Spain, and the old countries. The Royal Library at Paris has the largest collection of books in the world, but the Vatican collection is the richest and most valuable. Italy—ignorant Italy, by the way!—has far more numerous and more rich and respectable libraries than France, England, Spain or Germany! In bragging England there are only four really grand libraries, while in unpretending Italy there are over 100 such. The grandest collection by any one man is that of the late Abbe Moigno of Paris. In America there are already some fine libraries, and there is not a city in the states but has laid the foundation of a good library. We are behind in the colonies, but we are young, and all things considered, the rev. lecturer thought we did not show a complete distaste for literature, for in every little town a collection of books—not judiciously selected sometimes—would be found. In conclusion the rev. gentleman said libraries are the standards by which we can estimate the intellectual progress of any age, country, or society. Nothing, the wise tell us, can be more desired than the multiplication of libraries, provided the selection be judicious. They, like schools, are the great fountains whence flow knowledge, mental cultivation, refinement, and the best and highest kind of pleasure—pleasure of the mind.

Mr. R. A. Dunne proposed and Mr. P. Carolin seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the Rev. President, which was carried by acclamation.

The following gentlemen contributed items:—Messrs. J. B. Callan, J. G. McKelvey, J. Hill (recitations), J. Eagar, P. Carolin (personal reminiscences), J. B. Dundon (reading). Regret was expressed at the departure to Christchurch of Mr. W. Power, (who was one of the Society's oldest members), and every success wished him in his new sphere. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, May 13, 1887.

THE regular weekly meeting of the above Society took place on Tuesday evening, May 10. Present—The Vice-President in the chair, and about 25 members. Apologies were received for non-attendance from the President and other members. A discussion took place, after the transaction of the routine business, as to the desirability of joining the proposed Parliamentary Union, most of the speakers being in favour of it, although some doubts were expressed as to whether it would not militate against the interests of the Literary Society by diverting their attention from it. Finally, Mr. Dobbin and two other delegates were appointed to report on the matter. The programme for the evening consisted of songs, readings, and recitations, the greater part of which were very fairly rendered.

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

Dr. Johannes Janssen is, beyond doubt, the greatest living historian of Germany. His book is quoted everywhere, and, with the friends of truth, his words pass for a great deal. English Catholic papers speak with admiration of the historian's exposure of the Protestant fables about the person and doctrine of Tetzel. Professor Janssen shows from Catholic books of prayer and catechisms very popular just before Luther's time, that the church never taught the absurd and monstrous doctrines which Protestants would like to impute to her. To all friends of historic truth Janssen's "History of the German People" cannot be recommended too much.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CENSUS.

SOUTH ISLAND.

NUMBER of Roman Catholics in Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland, and in their several counties and boroughs, according to the census of 1886, was: For Nelson, 4917; for Marlborough, 1854; and for Westland, 5005:—

COUNTIES.

MARLBOROUGH.

Sounds	98	Kaikoura	266
Marlborough	952		

NELSON.

Waimea	330	Grey	1727
Collingwood	149	Amuri	82
Buller	1194	Cheviot	16
Isangahua	942	Westland County	1826

BOROUGHS IN ABOVE.

Pictou	94	Hokitika	751
Blenheim	446	Ross	437
Nelson	749	Kumara	364
Westport	547		
Greymouth	850	Total in Boroughs	4247

Canterbury Province contained 13,733 Roman Catholics, distributed as follows:—

COUNTIES.

Ashley	1246	Geraldine	2402
Akaroa	386	Mackenzie	147
Selwyn	3351	Waimate	693
Ashburton	1062		

BOROUGHS.

Kaiaipoi	89
Rangiora	156
Akaroa	88
Lytelton	461
City of Christchurch	1384
City of Sydenham	1106
City of St. Albans	230—
Ashburton	171
Timaru	512
Waimate	188
Total in Boroughs	4380

Otago Province contained 18,140 Roman Catholics, distributed as follows:—

COUNTIES.

Waitaki	766	Maniototo	573
Waibemo	162	Vincent	663
Waikouaiti	400	Lake	534
Peninsula	183	Southland	2491
Taieri	560	Wallace	1029
Bruce	541	Fiord	1
Clutha	220	Stewart Island	10
Tuapeka	1124		

BOROUGHS.

Oamaru	858
Hampden	42
Palmerston South	61
Port Chalmers	215
West Hawkebury	68
City of Dunedin	2817
West Harbour	128
North-East Valley	203
Roslyn	361
Caversham	420
Mornington	168
Maori Hill	131
St. Kilda	132
South Dunedin	836—
Green Island	5195
Mosgiel	7
Milton	74
Balcutha	122
Lawrence	86
Roxburgh	134
Tapanui	78
Naseby	10
Cromwell	57
Alexandra	105
Arrowtown	44
Queenstown	82
Invercargill	160
City of Invercargill	663
North	89
East	114
South	282
Avenal	34
Gladstone	27—
Campbellton	1209
Gore	54
Winton	99
Riverton	45
	62

Total in Boroughs ... 8857

The Abate Alessiani, formerly vice-curate of the parish church of St. Eustachio, who some time since apostatized from the faith and joined the pseudo "Italian Catholic National Church," in Piazza Victor Emanuele, has made full and public retraction of his errors.

The prefects and sub-prefects of the arch-confraternity of the Holy Family, Limerick, intend to commemorate the centenary of St. Alphonsus and Jubilee of the Pope by a public procession in August, in which all confraternities in Ireland are invited to take part.

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IMPORTERS OF GENERAL DRAPERY,

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

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL BLANKETS,

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

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

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

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

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" W. S. Macintosh	1 1 0	" W. Burgen, junr.	0 5 0
" P. O'Connor	0 10 6	" J. W. McIntosh	0 5 0
" R. Emmet	0 10 6	" J. Woods	0 5 0
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THURSDAY, 26th MAY,
At 1 o'clock.

To Undertakers, Carpenters, Householders, and others.

Unreserved Sale by Auction of the Stock-in-trade, Hearses, Mourning Coaches, Horses, Household Furniture, etc., owned by Mr. W. G. Geddes, Undertaker, who is retiring from business.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.
are instructed by Mr. Geddes to sell by auction on the premises, Octagon, Dunedin, as follows:—Private Carriage (to open or close), Mourning Coaches, Hearse (with carved and plate glass sides), Small Hearse (portable top, 2 seats and canopy, very suitable for country use), Rockaway Pole and Shafts, Family Car, several pairs Carriage Lamps, 2 sets of Black Double Harness, 1 set do. plated, 1 set Single Harness, Saddle, Bridle, 2 sets Black Ostrich Plumes, (one superior), 1 set White Plumes, 6 pairs Head Plumes (black and white), Velvets, Silk Scarfs, Crapes, Cloth, Cambrics, Cashmere Shrouds, Trimmings, large stock of Coffin Furniture, Counter Shelving, Glass Cases, Shop Steps, Benches, Tools, Pinking Lead and Irons, Quadrant, Douglas Pump, large lot of Timber, Coffin Moulds, India-rubber Hose, Fire-proof Safe, Chaff-cutter.

Also, on account of Mr. Geddes, junr., Panorama Complete Mark Twain's Innocents Abroad. The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE includes: 2 superior Morocco Leather Spring Bottom Suits (one oak), Mahogany Telescope Table (extend 12ft x 5ft), Piano, Piano Stools, First-class Carpets, Fenders, Fireirons, Large Gilt-frame Pier Glass, Walnut Whatnot, Massive Mahogany Loo Table (4ft 6in), Wool Mats, Hearthrugs, Cedar Square Table, Double and Single Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, 2 Marbletop Washstands (one circular), Toiletware, Mirrors, Chest of Drawers, Wardrobe, Dressing Tables, Comode, Towel Rails, Glass and Chinaware, Cutlery, Salvers, Stair Carpet and Rods, Linoleum, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, Cupboard, Clock, Mangle, Filter, Washing Appliances, Kitchen Range, &c., &c. The Commodious Premises to Let.

Also, same time and place, FREEHOLD PROPERTY, being Section 15, Block VIII, containing 3 3-10th poles, together with a Four-roomed Dwelling-house thereon, adjoining Musselburgh Hotel, Anderson's Bay road.

FRIDAY 27th MAY,

At 2 o'clock

SALE BY AUCTION

At

GORDON BROTHERS' OLD NURSERY,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.

have received instructions from Messrs. Gordon Brothers to Sell by Auction a splendid lot of

FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN FLOWERING SHRUBS &c.,

Which they were compelled to leave behind when removing last season to their New Nursery at Anderson's Bay.

The whole of this First-Class stock of Trees, Shrubs, &c., must be sold without reserve in order to get the ground cleared at once.

TERMS AT SALE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

In this list subscriptions received by Post Only are acknowledged.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. J. T. Meance, up to April 10, 1887,	...	1	5 0
" J. G., Upper Hutt, up to April 3, 1887,	...	1	5 0
" M. S., Tinkers, up to April 24, 1887,	...	0	12 6
" M. G., Napier, up to April 24, 1887,	...	1	5 0
" J. A. S., Foxton, up to May 17, 1887,	...	1	5 0
" P. O'N., Kaipoi, up to May 1, 1887,	...	1	18 6
" P. F., St. Bathans, up to April 24, 1887,	...	2	0 0
Mrs. B., Invercargill, up to March 24, 1888,	...	0	19 0
Mr. T. H., Nelson, up to July, 10, 1887,	...	2	0 0
" J. C., Wrey's Bush, up to April 10, 1887,	...	1	10 0
Rev. J. J. O'D., Ahaura, up to September 24, 1887,	...	2	0 0
Mr. W. D., Bulls, up to April 24, 1887,	...	1	0 0
" E. P. B., Wellington, up to December 10, 1886	...	0	12 6
" M. McG., Foxton, up to May 1, 1887	...	2	10 0
" J. P. O'B., Eketahuna, up to April 3, 1887	...	2	10 0
" D. M., Oamaru, up to May 1, 1887	2	10 6
" D. H., Timuka, up to May, 15, 1887	...	1	8 0
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(To be continued.)

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Having secured the Agency for Dunedin and District for the Westport Coal Company's Coals, I shall be prepared to SUPPLY the Celebrated COALBROOKDALE and WALLSEND (Greymouth) COALS from my Yard, in Rattray Street, after MONDAY, 16th May, on the most favourable terms.

As no other Coals save the above will be kept at my Yard, consumers can always depend upon receiving the genuine article.

Special terms to purchasers of truck loads and large quantities.

Orders sent to the Yard or to the undermentioned address will receive prompt attention.

W. HAY DICKSON,
Universal Bond, Liverpool Street.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"IRISH AND CATHOLIC."—If you will authorise us to publish your name we will insert your letter in our columns without hesitating. As the Rev. Father Hurley wrote over his own signature, we cannot receive anonymous replies to him.

"INQUIRER."—Our correspondent asks "What is the meaning of the expression 'The Pope, in appointing Dr. Redwood, Archbishop of Wellington, intended to pay a compliment to colonists, inasmuch as he is almost a colonist.' Are not all the priests in the colony colonists, and have not some of them resided in the colony longer than Dr. Redwood, and worked in it as long and longer as missionaries?"—We do not know the meaning of the expression, and can only advise our correspondent to ask those who used the words. As to the other questions, we believe the answers must be in the affirmative.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—GOODGER.—On 17th May, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, assisted by the Rev. Father Lynch, William Thomas Ward to Matilda Goodger.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 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.

FATHER KELLER AND THE LONDON TABLET.



Y this time everyone knows who Father KELLER is, and why he has been sent to prison. Nevertheless we may be permitted to put the facts of the case on record in this journal. Father KELLER, then, is the parish priest of Youghal, and before his appointment to Youghal he had been for some years administrator of Queenstown. Throughout his career as a priest he has been known as a quiet, unobtrusive clergyman, who took little or no part in public affairs and strictly confined himself to the discharge of his official duties. Since his appointment as parish priest of Youghal he has pursued the same line of conduct. He has been known as a zealous, hard-working priest, rather retiring than otherwise in his disposition. We cannot say for certain, but we think we may pretty confidently affirm, that he never made a political speech. At least we, who have for many years been attentive readers of the Irish papers, have never seen his name mentioned even once as being present at a political meeting. But as a priest he has been highly esteemed both by the people and his ecclesiastical superiors, whose confidence he has won, and as events prove, deservedly won. Some short time ago the tenants on the Ponsonby Estate in the neighbourhood of Youghal asked their landlord for an abatement of rent, an abatement to which in consequence of the fall in the prices of all agricultural produce, they were in justice entitled. This was refused; whereupon they adopted the Plan of Campaign and lodged their rents, minus the

reduction they demanded, in the hands of some trustees, for the landlord when he came to a reasonable frame of mind, and, if he never came to this, for their own benefit. The landlord, in order to find out who were the trustees, forced one of his tenants into the Bankruptcy Court, and the Judge, on the motion of parties who thought Father KELLER could afford some information on the subject, summoned this priest, and called upon him to divulge the confidence entrusted to him by his people. There were really no grounds for supposing that Father KELLER was either trustee himself or possessed of any information on the subject. Nevertheless, because he respectfully declined to answer fishing questions—that is, questions calculated to elicit information which the prosecutors found necessary for their purpose—on the ground that they might lead to a betrayal of his people's confidences, he was committed to prison for contempt of court. This is the case: Both Judge and prosecuting counsel protested they did not and would not dare to ask any question relating to the confessional, but they insisted that they were entitled to ask him to disclose all he knew outside of the confessional. This Father KELLER declined to do, and very properly. Confidences are sacred by the very law of Nature itself. A confidence is the property of the confider himself, and the recipient of it is no more justified in betraying it than he would be in appropriating to himself another man's property. Whatever Father KELLER knows about the matter under litigation, if he knows anything, he knows it as a priest trusted by his people, who would not tell anyone else what they tell the priest, and who would not tell it to him were it not that they feel confident he would not betray them, and who give him their confidence under the understanding that these confidences are safe in his keeping. Honour, and justice, and the obligation of the love that subsists between priest and people impose it as a sacred obligation on the priest that he will never, on any account, betray the confidence of his people. Whether intended or not, this action in reference to Father KELLER is an effort to separate priest and people, an attempt to coerce the priests to become informers against their people, and, having done them the wrong of betraying their confidence, to become the instruments in the hands of rack-renting landlords of inflicting a double wrong on a faithful and devoted people. All Ireland, both priests and people—the landlord class and their partisans excepted,—approve of the conduct and motive of Father KELLER. So stands the case in Ireland. But how do English Catholics regard it? We can only know this from their accredited organ, the London Tablet. And here, by the way, we may remark that this journal assumes to itself the right to lecture and hector Irish Catholics on all occasions, and to interfere in their ecclesiastical and political affairs in a manner that neither Scotland nor even Wales would tolerate for a moment. It is, evidently, under the impression that Irish Catholics were made for its especial purpose, to be under its heel—an inferior race, to be taught, bullied, and used for English Catholics' interest as understood by the Tablet. Why English Catholics should so persistently act as if they in particular were the salt of the earth, and certainly immeasurably superior to mere Irish Catholics, is a profound mystery to Irishmen at least, who are not so ignorant, as is imagined, of the history of the English Church from the days of St. WILFRID to the Reformation, and especially from the Reformation to the present day. In its issue of the 26th March, the London Tablet does not conceal its disapprobation of the action of Father KELLER, although Ireland with one voice approves of it. And this brings us to the question, Is it the teaching and the practice of English Catholics that the Tablet here represents? We should hope not. We should hope that, civilised as they are, English Catholics would not expect their priests to become informers against their people, the betrayers of their confidences at the bidding of Government. Nevertheless, the conduct of the London Tablet puzzles us; and we can only say, be it as it may in England, there can be no doubt whatever that were Irish priests found to act according to the opinion of the London Tablet, Irish Catholics would soon cease to frequent the confessional. They would have no confidence in priests even in the confessional who could so far forget themselves as to betray and inform upon their parishioners by manifesting, at the bidding of an alien and hostile Government, or indeed at the bidding of any Government, the secrets entrusted to them in confidence. We are sorry to see that the London Tablet has committed itself to the course it has adopted in this case; a course suggested,

we fear, more by national and political antipathies than by attention to principles and the circumstances of the case. It is greatly to be desired that English Catholics would cease to intrude themselves into Irish Catholic affairs, and that they should confine themselves to their own domestic business. Irish Catholics never interfere in English ecclesiastical affairs. They are never found, for example, idling about Rome, intriguing against England and English Catholics. Irish Catholics mind their own business, and their own business only. It is to be desired that the same could be said of other nationalities.

THE action of the Tory Government towards Sir Redvers Buller, and the Cowper Commission should be sufficient of itself to prove to everyone that it is not their desire to do justice in Ireland. They have acted as people commonly do who ask advice while their minds are made up and they intend to carry out their will. Government only desired that Sir Redvers and the Commission should produce such evidence as would justify them in their intentions, but failing this, and the direct contrary having taken place, they are, nevertheless, determined to persevere. This throws a clear light on the nature of their honesty.

MR. GLADSTONE, in his speech on March 24, replying to Mr. Smith, finds fault with the removal of Sir Robert Hamilton, who, he says, had only done that which Lord Carnarvon himself had done. But the Tories have advanced in their policy since Lord Carnarvon's time.

THE Nationalists have not been long in bestowing a nick-name on the present Chief Secretary, who is destined to be known henceforward as Bloody Balfour. The justice of the epithet illustrates the fact that weakness and cruelty often go together. Balfour seems to be an affected fop who studies his attitudes and his accents, and prepares little impromptu smartnesses to whose utterance he adroitly leads the way. Insult is, indeed, added to injury when the affairs of a country are placed in such hands as his.

THE eviction of Mr. John Dunne of Raheenahone has been the most remarkable though not, perhaps, the most pitiable, on Lord Landsdowne's Luggacurra estate. Mr. Dunne, who a little time ago was deprived of the commission of the peace which he held because of his adoption of the Plan of Campaign, rented several hundred acres from the Marquis and occupied a very good position in the county. Such evictions as this are not common even in Ireland.

The trial of some anarchists lately held in Vienna, brought to light the fact that the opportune discovery of their plot had alone saved the city from almost complete destruction. It is interesting to know that there is not a city in Continental Europe where such a plot may not at this moment exist without any danger of discovery. We certainly live in hazardous times.

THE Russian Press shows but little confidence in the continuance of peace, and predicts that the state of quiescence at present obtaining is only the calm that precedes the storm. The advance of Nihilism, meantime, is proved by the failure to bring about a demonstration of loyalty on the part of the students at the St. Petersburg university in connection with the recent attempt on the Czar's life. Of 2,000 signatures to an address of loyalty expected only 700 were obtained, and that means a great deal when the circumstances of the country are considered. The gravity of the situation is, moreover, proved by the facts that among the conspirators arrested have been several military officers and engineers, and that even a priest of the Orthodox Church, whose headship is the Czar's chief recommendation to the loyalty of the masses, was implicated. The visit of his Majesty to the country of the Don Cossacks, as now reported, has probably some significance bearing upon the chances of intestine tumults or foreign wars.

THE decline of anti-Irish bigotry in England was testified to the other day by the laughter with which the House of Commons received a question asked by Mr. Macartney as to whether a person becoming a Jesuit was not liable to punishment, and the informer to reward. On the same occasion ironical cheers greeted an attempt made by another Member to obtain an expression of dissatisfaction respecting a Catholic procession that had lately taken place at Poplar.

MR. BALFOUR has promised in Parliament that Inspector Somerville and Constable Ward, found guilty by the coroner's jury of the murder of Hanlon at Youghal, shall be dealt with at the Cork assizes in the usual manner. We hardly expect, however, that a worse punishment will overtake them than that inflicted on the policeman at Belmullet, who murdered a poor girl in a similar way some few years ago, and who was merely removed to another district.

THE literary and musical evening which the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society intend giving next Wednesday, the 26th inst. in St. Joseph's schoolroom, Dowling street, promises to be very successful. The musical evenings hitherto tended by the Society have been much appreciated, and the committee of management are zealous in their endeavours to make the coming one thoroughly enjoyable.

M. TAINE in the second portion of his article on Napoleon I gives as a further evidence of his descent from the Borgias and Malatestas, instances of the ungovernable furies into which he occasionally got, when he would use vile language, assault people, break the furniture and throw his clothes into the fire. The writer gives egotism as the overpowering force that alone could restrain such a temper. Nevertheless it must remain as a matter of astonishment with the reader, how a man so possessed could command the coolness necessary to his success as a conqueror. Are there not cases, meantime, where such violent phenomena as those described distinguish people who can claim no descent from medieval princes?

MR. GLADSTONE made an admirable speech to the Liberal Members for Yorkshire on the night of St. Patrick's Day. He congratulated them on their county's being the first to move in the cause of Home Rule. As to the consummation to be eventually attained to he said there was no doubt anywhere; time and manner being all the points of difference. All other questions, however, were laid aside while it might be said with truth "Ireland blocks the way." Under the circumstances all that remained to do was to clear the line and dispose of the Irish question. In order to do this it was necessary to know what Ireland wished, and to consider whether it was reasonable. Ireland's wishes were made clear by the unanimity of 85 out of her 103 members, and in the opinion of the speaker they were perfectly reasonable. "I for one," he said, "stand fast by the cause of Ireland in what remains to me of public life." He recognised nevertheless, that he had also some duties towards the Tories, the first of which was to acknowledge whatever recognition they made of the real state of facts and prospects. Another duty was to leave the way open to them so far as possible for the pursuit of a right policy. The Tory party could certainly change their minds upon great public questions as had been proved in the cases of freetrade, Catholic emancipation, and the extension of the suffrage. With all his heart the speaker would be willing to see the Irish question settled by them. The great thing to which he looked for success was the teaching of experience, and he deprecated rapid progress. The speaker concluded by an expression of firm confidence in the future of the Liberal party. They had, he said, been terribly smashed and crushed at the election, but they still found themselves the object of warm interest and solicitude. "The movement of events," he said, "is in our favour—our convictions place us on a rock. Our objects are at once imperial and local—they are at once for the Empire at large, and for the welfare of Ireland in particular." He would have the motto of his party to be that they should help the present Government wherever it was possible in doing right, but firmly oppose them in doing wrong.

SIR. MICHAEL HICKS BEACH has gone to Wiesbaden to recover his strength. As his illness proves to be real we regret it. We further regret, nevertheless, that the efforts by which it was aggravated were not made in a better cause.

ALTHOUGH it is true, as Mr. Gladstone says, that the Irish question blocks the way in Parliament, there are numerous interruptions given even to it which prove how much overburdened the House is as at present constituted.—Mr. Gladstone's speech, for example, against the Coercion Bill was delayed some hours by a debate as to depositing refuse at Kensington.

THE reported occupation of Port Hamilton by China points at the increased probability of a war between that country and Russia. The Chinese Government had given a guarantee that no such occupation, should take place, and the Russian Government had done the same.

The following passage taken from a report of Judge Boyd's attempted examination of Father Keller explains the situation and nobly vindicates the conduct of the venerable priest:—"Your lordship" he said, with gentle dignity, "is of course the proper interpreter of the law in this court, but I beg respectfully to say that your lordship cannot be expected to understand the nature of the obligations of a Catholic priest" (applause in court, which Judge Boyd sternly suppressed). Father Keller calmly continuing—"Obligations which bind him to regard as a sacred trust the confidences reposed in him by his flock. I beg respectfully to repeat that the knowledge of my duty and my conscience must be my guide, and they forbid me to betray the trust confided in me as a priest."

LORD ABERDEEN, during the week, paid a short visit to Wellington, where he was the guest of his Excellency the Governor, returning afterwards to Auckland. In passing through Wanganui his Lordship received an address from the local branch of the Irish National League, and at Wellington, where an address of welcome was presented to him at the Theatre Royal—the Hon. Dr. Grace presiding—he replied at some length, making special reference to Home Rule. He denied that the movement was one of a disloyal kind, or tending towards separation, and bore personal testimony to the favourable effect produced upon the attitude of the Irish people with respect to the British connection by their anticipation of self-government. He deprecated excitement or agitation in the matter since success could not be very long postponed, but recommended earnestness and resolution on the part of those who possessed any influence,

more especially in condemning a coercive policy. His only anxiety was lest the friends of the cause should indulge in unnecessary violence, and in this way lead to a misunderstanding of the real character of the movement.

WE would remind our readers in Dunedin and its neighbourhood of the entertainment in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, to be given in St. Joseph's Schoolroom on Friday evening, 27th inst. We need hardly recommend the object to their charitable consideration.

WE desire once more to call the special attention of our readers to the urgent claims on their charity of the Magdalen Asylum at Christchurch. A large sum is still required to place this institution in thoroughly working order, and it depends on the generosity of charitable people to furnish it. No good work can be more deserving, or appeal more to the sympathies of every well disposed member of society. All classes and all creeds are interested in its promotion. The Rev. L. M. Ginaty, S.M., will thankfully receive all such contributions as are sent to him for the purpose in question.

The Wellington correspondent of the Otago *Daily Times* gives the following:—From a return attached to the financial statement it appears that there are in the colony 17,043 persons and 32 companies owning between five and 100 acres of land each; 15,451 persons and 21 companies owning between 100 and 1000 acres; 1615 persons and 30 companies owning between 1000 and 10,000 acres; 213 persons and 17 companies owning between 1000 and 5000 acres; 18 persons and 11 companies owning over 50,000 acres each.

So sympathetic have the police proved with regard to Captain Plunkett's telegram authorising them to fire on the people at Youghal, that they seem to be making use of their guns in a promiscuous sort of way.—Under the pretence of keeping a look out for moonlighters, they have, for example, shot a harmless servant-boy dead with a volley of buckshot as he was about to enter his master's door, near Tralee. At Ballyshrule in Galway, moreover, one of the force has been arrested for sending a charge without any ostensible pretence through a farmer's window, and presenting his rifle at several people who were working in the fields as he passed along the road. These amiable protectors of the peace are evidently anticipating the joys and privileges of coercion.

AN attempt has been made to explain the Pope's action in supporting the septennate in Germany as a hostile demonstration against France. Sensible Frenchmen, however, generally recognise it as having averted an immediate attack upon their country and are proportionately grateful. The idea of the Pope's mediation is, in fact, gaining ground rapidly in every part of Europe.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Parnell's state of health appears so far from satisfactory. His loss to his party and the cause generally would be almost irreparable. And, moreover, all of us must earnestly desire that he may live to see and rejoice in the fruits of his successful efforts.

THE study of the Irish language seems to be making good progress. The number of pupils of the Irish national schools who passed the examination in the language referred to had increased from 12 in 1881 to 421 in 1886.

It is hardly creditable to the House of Representatives, if it be true, as stated, that the majority who voted for the second reading of the Bill giving the suffrage to women, had still not the slightest intention of allowing it finally to pass. By doing so they simply threw ridicule on the sex, and descended rather frivolously to paying a French compliment. Under the circumstances the chances of women's obtaining this heart's desire of their strong-minded members appear very slight, and by demanding it they only expose themselves to something like insult.

We hardly as yet understand the cable's report that a meeting addressed by Mr. O'Brien in Toronto passed resolutions condemning his views and expressing confidence in Lord Lansdowne. What seems to us certain is that the Irish colonists of Canada, as, indeed, is proved by the enthusiastic reception given to Mr. O'Brien at Quebec, abhor Lord Lansdowne's proceedings in Ireland and uphold the national party as heartily as Irishmen do elsewhere. It is also clear to us that if priests in Toronto condemned Mr. O'Brien's mission, they could not have been Irish priests, who, perhaps, might have used their influence to prevent the holding of a meeting whose ill success they foresaw, but would have gone no further than that. We expect that the truth will prove to be that the opposition shown was by the Orange party, whose sympathies Mr. O'Brien could never have hoped to gain. And if priests condemned his mission they must have been those of the French population who are hardly less hostile to Irishmen than English Catholics of the Norfolk following themselves. The cable, however, in everything relating to Irish affairs is unworthy of confidence.

MUCH dissatisfaction prevails at the tariff proposed by the Colonial Treasurer. In many instances it seems prohibitive rather than protective, and the prohibition extends to articles of almost necessary consumption. In some instances, too, where a tendency towards Protection is shown, the taxation of raw material seems to counter-balance the advantage offered to the local manufacturer.

THE Harbour Engineer in his report denies the allegations made by Captain Hume as to the treatment of prison labour at the Otago Heads. It is strange that the Inspector should lay himself open to such flat contradiction, and hardly speaks well for the exactness of his information or the efficiency of his superintendence. It remains, however, to be seen how he will deal with the denial made by Mr. Ross and the Engineer. An important body like the Otago Harbour Board should hardly be seriously accused without grounds.

PRINCE BISMARCK has openly acknowledged in Parliament that the *Kultur kampf* was a great mistake and that the friendship of the Pope is necessary to the stability of German policy both at home and abroad. The acknowledgement has caused great chagrin among the so-called Liberals. One of their chief organs complains as follows: "Not only is the Roman Church undisputed victor in its contest with the German Government, but the leading statesman of the country has even appealed to it for support to overcome this opposition, which, after all, is composed of his own countrymen, though they are his political enemies."

THE declared insanity of the Duchess of Cumberland, his aunt, seems to bear out the rumour that his Czarovich shows some weakness of intellect. It is said that the Empress, his mother, is much engaged in preventing sharp disputes between him and his august father, and that the poor lady has thus a rather melancholy and anxious time of it. The Czarovich, moreover, is also descended from the mad Emperor Paul.

WE have received from Mr. C. Gallagher, Ophir, the handsome sum of £38 11s 6d, collected in his district towards the funds of the Irish National League.

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.

WE desire to call attention to Mr. ARMSTRONG'S (Dentist) new method of extraction, by which, although absolutely painless, the ill effects of chloroform, or the racking headache so often experienced after nitrous oxide gas, is completely done away with. Mr. ARMSTRONG'S artificial work can safely rest on its merits; and as all the fees are but one half the usual ones, we can safely recommend persons with defective teeth to 112 Princes street, exactly opposite Cargill's Monument.

A cheap and extensive sale will commence to-morrow (Saturday) at the Continental Boot Depot, Princes street, Dunedin, of the excellent stock of Mr. Walter Clarke. Valuable bargains may be obtained to provide against the raising of prices by the new tariff.

Messrs. James Samson and Co. will sell by auction on Thursday, the 26th inst., the large and excellent stock owned in connection with his calling as an undertaker by Mr. W. G. Geddes, Octagon, Dunedin, who is about to retire from business.

Mr. W. Hay Dickson, Liverpool street, Dunedin, has become agent for the Westport Coal Company.—He will supply on the most liberal terms the celebrated Coalbrookdale and Wallsend coal. All orders will be punctually attended to.

THE BULLI DISASTER

AN URGENT APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF

50 WIDOWS AND 150 ORPHANS.

As the disaster that took place at the Bulli Colliery on the 23rd March last was the most appalling that has ever happened in Australia, it is to be hoped that a calamity so unparalleled in our colonial history, although occurring in New South Wales, will call forth a national response of practical sympathy for the widows and orphans deprived of their bread-winners by that terrible circumstance.

Of upwards of eighty men and youths in the mine when the fearful explosion took place, not one was left to tell the awful tale of their terrible death.

Most of the ill-fated men were married, and, therefore, leave sorrowing widows and many helpless children—numbering together about two hundred. And painfully sad as it is to relate, that large total will be increased within the next few months by about thirty orphans yet unborn.

Regarding the straitened, as well as sad, circumstances in which these widows and orphans are placed, it need only be mentioned that at the time of the disaster work had been resumed at the colliery only a few weeks after a six months' strike, by which the miners lost all and gained nothing. And married men only having been re-employed after the strike, causes the number of widows and orphans to be greater in proportion to the lost than under ordinary circumstances would be the case.

In fact, the victims of the disaster were cut off under peculiarly distressing circumstances as well as in a terrible manner, all being men either whose means had become exhausted during the strike, or whose want of means and inability to obtain any other employ-

ment caused them to go to work in the colliery. These sad facts tell their own pitiful tale concerning the position of the widows and orphans, who, as a body, it is pleasing here to state, are most respectable.

Altogether, considering the melancholy cause for the Bulli Relief Fund movement, and the large number of widows and orphans overtaken by such desolating ruin, the crushing effects of their position must be bitterly felt by them for many long years, unless assistance of a most generous character be extended to them. It is fervently to be hoped, therefore, that united and individual action for the raising of the said fund to a total amount somewhat equal to the magnitude of the requirements of the occasion will be taken most heartily and effectively all over the Australian colonies.

In considering the sad position of these fifty widows, let it be borne in mind that the earnings of their fifty dead husbands, at the low average of £2 per week, would amount to £5200 a year, £15,600 for three years, £26,000 for five years, or £52,000 for ten years. All these earnings have been lost to them in a moment, and now they and their 150 orphan children are dependent upon the public for support.

Think of this sad fact, ye more fortunately situated men and women all over the Australian colonies, and of your kind sympathy and benevolence lend a liberal helping hand to these your bereaved and distressed fellow-creatures. You cannot dry their tears or restore to them their lost ones, but, by contributing toward the Relief Fund you will be acting as husbands to the widows and fathers to the fatherless by providing means of living for them. The need is great, but if all in these colonies, who have

Hearts to feel for others' woes, give toward the fund according to their means, the wants of those in such need will be supplied to a very considerable extent.

And whatever sums may be contributed toward the Relief Fund should be forwarded with the least possible delay, as although the widows and orphans will be dependent upon the public for years to come, subscriptions in aid of their wants will be certain to cease after a comparatively brief period from the present.

It cannot be, however, that this APPEAL shall have been made in vain, or that it will be inadequately responded to, urged, as it is, on the broad ground of our common humanity by so many widowed women and orphaned children, for whom their DEAD husbands and fathers now plead, as it were, with the "silent eloquence of the grave."

The Committee, of which the gentlemen whose names are hereto attached are Treasurers, was formed at Wollongong (the chief town of the district in which the disaster occurred) immediately after the terrible event.

Persons not subscribing toward this urgently required Fund through any local committee in their own localities, or in any other way more desirable to themselves, can do so by addressing their kind contributions either to the central Committee in Sydney, the Branch Committee at Bulli (eight miles from Wollongong), or to

W. J. POULTER, Mayor of Wollongong,

A. A. TURNER, Police Magistrate,

JOINT TREASURERS,

Wollongong Branch Bulli Relief Fund,

Town Hall, Wollongong, N.S.W., April 6th, 1887.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports for the week ended May 18, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—207 head were yarded at Burnside for this day's sales; mostly ordinary to medium, only a very few being good quality. For the latter competition was somewhat brisker, and prices a shade better; while for ordinary there was no improvement on last week's prices. Best bullocks brought L7 to L8 12s 6d; two extra heavy weights, L11 to L13; ordinary, L4 to L6 10s; cows, from L3 10s to L6 10s.

Fat Sheep.—2401 were penned, of which 400 were merino, the balance crossbred, representing all qualities. Competition was not by any means lively, and prices realised, especially for prime mutton, weights considered, were lower than last week's, while ordinary to good showed a slight advance. Best crossbred wethers brought 7s 6d to 9s 6d; ordinary to good, 5s to 7s; best do, ewes, 6s to 8s 9d; others, 3s 6d to 5s 9d. We sold on account of Messrs. Ross Bros., Meadowbank, Palmerston, crossbred wethers from 9s to 9s 6d; Messrs. Wait and Burbury, Oamaru, do, ewes, from 6s 9d to 7s 3d; Mr. H. Sinclair, Berwick, do do, at 6s; Mr. John Duncan, Cherry Farm, do do, at 5s 6d to 7s 3d; Messrs. Wilson and Scott, Waiholo do do, at quotations.

Fat Lambs.—299 were penned. The demand was only moderate. This small number was quite sufficient for requirements, prices realised being from 3s to 7s 3d. We sold on account of Mr. A. Sinclair (Berwick), one pen at 5s to 5s 3d.

Pigs.—106 were penned, comprising all sorts. The demand was fairly active for porkers and baconers; also for store pigs. Suckers brought from 4s 6d to 12s; light stores, 9s 6d to 15s 6d; other stores, 17s to 21s; porkers, 23s to 29s; baconers, 30s to 40s; a few heavy weights to 50s.

Store Cattle.—There is no inquiry of any consequence, and with a few exceptions transactions are confined to odd lots, disposed of at Burnside occasionally, which invariably realise satisfactory prices, considering the state of the fat stock market.

Store Sheep.—There is but little demand now, and the business passing unimportant. Buyers for boiling down are still in the market, but decline to operate except stock is within easy reach. There is no alteration in market values.

Property Sales.—In conjunction with Mr. W. Quin we held a sale of part of the Merino Downs Estate at Tapanui on Thursday

12th inst., when we disposed of 1,800 acres in sections varying from 100 to 150 acres. There was a good attendance, and prices fairly satisfactory.

Sheepskins.—On Monday our usual weekly sale was held, when a good catalogue was submitted to a full attendance of buyers. Competition was fairly active, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather lately all descriptions were in good demand and prices slightly higher. Country dry skins, low to medium, brought 8d to 2s 7d; do do merino, 7d to 2s 3d good; to best crossbred, 2s 8d to 4s 3d; do do merino, 2s 5d to 4s 1d; dry pelts 2d to 5d; butchers' green crossbreds, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 2s 8d, 2s 10d, 3s; do do merino, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s; lambskins, 2s 2d, 2s 4, 2s 7d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 1d.

Rabbitekins.—The supply coming forward is still small, and not by any means anything near sufficient for requirements. An excellent demand exists, and dealers compete keenly for every lot offered at the auctions, when full values are always realised. April and May skins bring 10d to 1s; late summer and autumn, 6d to 8d; inferior and mixed, 3d to 6d; suckers, 0½d to 2d per lb.

Hides.—The market is without material alteration, a good demand continues to exist; all descriptions are saleable at prices according to weight and condition. Sound hides are always preferred, and realise much better prices when compared with those paid for cut and slovenly flayed. Quotations are as follows:—For bulls and inferior, 1½d to 2d; light, 2½d to 2¾d; medium, 2¾d to 3¾d; heavy (60lb and over and in faultless condition), 3¾d to 4½d per lb.

Tallow.—For local requirements the demand continues fairly active at about last week's quotations. There are also buyers for shipment, but at present renderers prefer shipping on their own account rather than submit to prices offered. The tone of the Home market continues very unsatisfactory, and has a depressing effect on business here. This week's quotations are—For inferior and mixed, 10s to 13s; medium to good, 14s to 15s; best mutton 16s to 18s; rough fat, inferior, 7s to 8s; medium, to good, 9s to 10s; best mutton, 11s to 12s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat meets with ready sale at late quotations, and is apparently firmer, although there is no definite improvement in value. The quantity coming forward is limited, and in the meantime the prevailing idea is that present values are likely to continue firm. Quotations are:—For best velvet and Tuscan, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; for choice lots, 4s is asked; good to best, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; whole fowls' wheat, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; broken 2s 3d to 2s 9d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Oats: These are in fair request, several small parcels having changed hands during the week, but without any improvement in the price for fair average feed sorts, which are, if anything, easier. There are several inquirers in the market for large quantities of this class, but the limits are rather below prices current, which are as follows, viz.: For bright stout milling, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; short bright feed, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; medium, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; discoloured and inferior, 1s 4d to 1s 5d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Barley: The market continues bare of good malting, and any good lots offering are freely taken up at late quotations. Most malsters, however, are fairly well supplied for the time being, and, although open to purchase, show no inclination to advance on last week's prices. Milling is also in short supply and in good demand, but feed is very little inquired for. Quotations for best malting are 4s to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d (bags extra); feed and milling, 2s 6d to 3s 3d (bags weighed in).

Rye-grass Seed.—The market for this seed is extremely flat. A few small sales have been made during the last week or two to speculators at very low prices; but since then there is scarcely any demand.

Cocksfoot Seed meets with little or no inquiry, and quotations are nominal.

Potatoes.—The market is over-supplied, and, with a small demand, sales are difficult to effect at from 35s to 40s per ton, bags weighed in.

GRAIN REPORT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending May 18 as follows:—Wheat: This market continues to maintain a firm tone, and any lots coming forward find ready sale at last week's quotations, while in some instances 1d more has been got for really choice quality. Millers will, however, soon be stocked, so that the market may be somewhat easier in the course of 10 days or so. Fowl feed is in strong demand, locally and coastwise. We quote prime milling, 4s, but anything choice 4s 1d; seed, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 8d to 3s 11d; fowls' feed, 2s 8d to 3s 3d.—Oats: A fair amount of business has been gone through during the past week, and everything available in the shape of freight taken up, but still purchasers cannot get away their grain, or fill orders on hand on this account, which is, of course, materially hindering sales. Arrivals are not now so large as they were, still, prices show no improvement. We sold a line (superior quality) at 1s 9d to 1s 10d; black Norwegians, 1s 11d to 2s; and quote for prime heavy milling, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; short bright feed, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; ordinary feed, 1s 6d; discoloured and inferior, 1s 4d to 1s 5d.—Barley: Still a demand, but few lots offering, and prices firm at for Lake and Blenheim quality up to 4s 2d; ordinary, 3s 8d to 3s 11d; medium 3s 3d; milling, 3s; feed, 2s 8d to 2s 10d. Our actual sales for the week, of all classes of grain, were 19,247 bushels.—Grass seed: There is no demand for local purposes, and but few speculative orders. Prices are nominal.

MR. F. MREAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Wheat: milling 3s 6d to 3s 9d; fowls', 3s to 3s 3d. Barley: malting, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; milling, 2s 6d; feed, 2s 3d. Chaff, best, £2 10s; straw chaff, dull of sale, nominal. Straw, £2; hay, new oat hay, £3; rye-grass (new), £3. Bran, £3 5s. Pollard, £4 10s. Potatoes: kidneys, £2; Derwents, £2. Butter: fresh, 6d to 10d; salt, nominal, 7d. Cheese, 4d to 5d. Eggs, 1s 6d. Flour: sacks, £9 10s; 50lbs., £10. Oatmeal, £9 10s. Roll bacon, 6½d; sides, 6½d; hams, 9d.

Irish News.

ARMAGH.—The Crossmaglen tenants of James Hanratty, J.P., having been refused reductions of 25 per cent. on non-judicial rents and 3s in the £ on rent judicially fixed, have adopted the Plan of Campaign and placed the rents they are willing to pay in the hands of a trustee.

A large freehold property was offered for sale in Armagh court-house on February 18, by M. A. Bell, auctioneer. It consisted of several lots of land in the townlands of Tassagh and Balleer, with beating and bleaching mills, mansion house, and other buildings held in perpetuity. About two years ago a sum of £1,200 was offered for the property and refused. It was now knocked down for £305.

CAVAN.—The police of Blacklion on February 16 arrested an Orangeman named James Wallace, an inhabitant of the village, on the charge of firing a revolver at another man named John McPartlin. The two had been working in a field belonging to Wallace, when on some frivolous dispute occurring the latter took out his revolver and fired, putting a bullet right through McPartlin's right arm. Wallace was remanded but admitted to bail.

CLARE.—All the houses within four miles around Ennis were searched for arms on February 17 and 18 by the police, but their exertions were not rewarded by a single "find."

CORK.—On February 18 John Savage, Sheriff's officer at Kinsale proceeded to the lands of Ballyhooly, near Ballinbassig, and evicted two tenants and four labourers on the property of Rev. James Ruby Smith, Rector of Murragh, for non-payment of rent.

On February 21 there died in Castlemaryr a woman named Ellen Kenely, who had reached the extraordinary age of 105 years. She was twice married and was the mother of 13 children, all of whom are dead.

An eviction took place on February 21 at Ashgrove, near Macroom, on Captain Leader's property, the tenant being Maurice Manning. Resistance was offered; to the bailiffs, huge stones being fixed in the window frames. Eventually the door was forced.

At the Mitchelstown Christian Brothers' school on February 22, when it was ascertained that two sons of a man in the employment of the Countess of Kingston were in the school, the greater number of the pupils left in a body, expressing their determination not to return while those children were present. The schools were almost deserted, and the children who left gathered at the front entrance and gave vent to their feelings as regards the operations on the estate in a most unmistakable manner. It was the first occasion for a long time previous that the children attended.

On February 23, James Boland, Sheriff's officer, accompanied by Sergeant McNally and six constables, proceeded to the farm of Benjamin O'Keefe, at Killetra, near Millstreet, for the purpose of seizing whatever might be on the farm, under a decree for rent due. At the approach of the police to the neighbourhood, the people, who appeared to be on the look-out, collected near the residence. Boland proceeded to travel over the farm in search of something to seize, but not a beast could he find. The land was effectually cleared of all stock, as Mr. O'Keefe had adopted the Plan of Campaign and sold out all his cattle when the decree was obtained against him. The Sheriff's officer and police were followed in their peregrinations through the farm by the crowd which had collected on their first appearance, and as the time wore on the crowd grew larger, and the Sheriff's officer and police were hissed and jeered at in their futile attempts at seizure, and when at length nothing could be discovered to satisfy the decree, and the seizing party were returning home, a fife and drum band came up and played a few stirring airs of rejoicing at the discomfiture and disappointment of the out-witted Sheriff's officer, who was again hissed and hooted.

The Plan of Campaign war on the Countess of Kingston's estate, near Mitchelstown, continues with unabated vigour. On February 21 over 1000 people, with agricultural implements, assembled from various districts in Tipperary and Limerick to carry out the Spring operations on the farms of tenants who, having adopted the Plan of Campaign, had disposed of their stocks. About 700 acres were ploughed. Mr. Condon, M.P., addressed the people in support of the Plan of Campaign. Tillage operations were resumed next day upon the Kingston estate, some 500 teams being engaged, and several hundred acres were ploughed. A procession of horsemen preceded by bands afterwards marched into Mitchelstown, and a demonstration was held at the entrance to Kingston Castle. Mr. Connor, M.P., addressed the people. The following notice was extensively posted round the town to-day:—"The Plan of Campaign. Come to the seat of war on the Kingston estate and bring all classes of agricultural implements. God save the Plan." On February 24, Kildorrey was the scene of action, and operations were carried on over an area of six miles, the same activity and enthusiasm being everywhere present. It is computed that about five hundred teams were engaged ploughing the land of tenants, whilst hundreds of others were employed in carting off manure from farmyards. Large contingents with bands attended from all neighbouring localities to demonstrate in a practical manner their active sympathy with the tenants. Operations were not confined to the tenants who had disposed of their effects, but the assistance of the people was extended to every tenant who applied for support. The following districts were represented by large contingents:—Doneraile, Glanworth, Castletownroche, Shalhballymore, Sbarabarba, Ballyorgan, Bowenscourt, and many other neighbouring places. In the evening a public demonstration took place in Kildorrey, and the entire body of the horsemen employed at operations marched into the town in military column, forming an imposing array of rural cavalry. The town was illuminated.

Near Miltown, on February 17, the most determined resistance was offered at an eviction which took place in the townland of Kilkerran, in the parish of Ardfield. The tenant, Patrick Barry, for some time past had been making preparations to prevent possession

being taken. He had the doors and windows strongly barricaded, and for weeks he and his wife had their ingress and egress through the roof. To carry out the eviction the Sheriff's officer, his assistants, and a force of police, under Head-constable Brooks, Clonakilty, were present. On arriving at the place possession was demanded. For some time there was no response, but eventually Barry spoke from inside, and told them to take it if they could. Axle wheels were placed across the doors, and iron gates firmly fastened inside, supported by huge stones. The house was a miserable dwelling with an old thatched roof, with the old walls tumbling down. The old rafters had fallen in some time since, and were supported and kept up by the dresser, an old press, and a few props. The bailiffs, finding they could not effect an entrance by the door, got crowbars, which they applied to the old walls at either side. While thus engaged, a crowbar was thrust at them from inside, and after various attempts they succeeded in pulling it out. After some time working at the walls, stones and hot water were thrown from the inside. When an aperture was made, Barry was seen with a scythe in his hand, and loudly threatening that whoever would come in he would use it on them. After a deal of parleying, the police with the Sheriff's officer rushed in. Barry made attempts to use the weapon, but was overpowered before he could do any harm. The few rickety miserable articles of furniture were then removed. The roof and the walls were then thrown down, which was an easy matter, as the whole affair was one of the most miserable shanties. When all had been completed, possession was handed over to the landlord, and the wretched Barry and his wife were left in the yard homeless and miserable, without any place to shelter them.

A great demonstration was held in Mitchelstown on February 20, for the purpose of stamping with approval the action of the tenants on the Kingston estate and landing encouragement to them, if such were necessary, in the bold stand they have made and are making. Lest the Government might proclaim it, the meeting was convened in a secret manner, and the result was most satisfactory, the assemblage being extremely large and embracing contingents from districts as remote as twenty miles off. The police thought a meeting might be held at Killebenny or Marshalstown or Kildorrey, and a few of them proceeded to those several places from Mitchelstown in the early morning. It was never dreamt of that a meeting would be held in Mitchelstown. Indeed, many of the inhabitants of the town were not aware that such a thing was coming off, and the result was that the meeting was most successfully held without the slightest attempt at molestation. The place of meeting was the Market Square, and the fine open space looked to great advantage at three o'clock in the day, when gay green banners fluttered in the breeze. The air resounded with the musical strains of many bands, and the crowd was fringed with hundreds of horsemen, who sported the National colour to a profuse extent. At three o'clock the meeting commenced in the Square, an improvised platform being made out of a couple of waggonettes. Owing to the skilful manner in which the meeting was called, the authorities knowing nothing about it, no Government notetaker was present, and it was amusing to see how foolish and sheepish the half-score of police present looked when they found that the Campaigners had stolen a march on them.

DERRY.—The old cathedral of St. Columb's, Derry, from the roof of which cannons were discharged at King James's army during the siege of Derry, has been, after renovation and enlargement, opened with an imposing ceremonial. The Protestant Lord Primate of Ireland, the Archbishop of Dublin, and nearly 200 clergymen took part in a procession down the aisle.

A meeting of tradesmen and labourers held in Derry on February 20, Free-trade was vigorously denounced and the Government called upon to place a tariff on all foreign manufactured articles. A Protection Association was also formed and joined by a great number of workmen.

On February 22, a farmer named Ned Farren, residing in the townland of Inniscarn, in the parish of Desertmartin, three miles from Draperstown, was evicted from his holding. The eviction was at the instance of Mrs. Patrick McCrystal of the same place. A force of twenty policemen, called out from all the neighbouring stations, attended at the eviction in charge of Head Constable McClean, of Magherafelt. These precautions were unnecessary, as there was no hostile demonstration made, and George Galway, Sheriff's bailiff, and another bailiff named McCormick were allowed to carry out the eviction quietly. A considerable number of persons gathered, but none of these asked the unfortunate man's wife or little children to their houses, though the poor creatures were forced to remain outside in the cold and rain from shortly after ten until three o'clock, when the police and bailiffs left. Farren, his wife, and seven children remained outside for some time, not knowing where to go.

DONEGAL.—In consequence of the refusal of Rev. John Hamilton, Culmore House, Ballyshannon, to grant a reduction of 15 per cent. on the present year's rent to his tenants in Gortashilla, and his subsequent proceedings in serving civil bill processes without even giving them the ordinary notice to pay their rents, the tenants have unanimously agreed to adopt the Plan of Campaign, as the only alternative and common defence left them.

Early on the morning of February 19 two or three policemen, whilst engaged in duty on the Cummin Mountains, came upon a cave, the existence of which had previously been almost unknown. The policemen carried dark lanterns, by the light of which they perceived smoke issuing from within the recess. Entering, revolver in hand, they found two men sleeping on a rough bed, a loaded double-barrelled gun and a quantity of ammunition lying beside them. Evidence as to the nature of the men's occupation was to be found in the contents of the subterranean chamber, which included a greyhound and a number of snares, together with a cooking apparatus and a pack of cards. The sleeping garrison of this little citadel having been captured, both men were taken before the magistrates. A curious discovery was then made. One of the men, named McGeehan, was identified by a head gamekeeper named Gardiner as having been among a party of men who, last October, on the Glenveigh Mountains threatened to shoot him if he followed them.

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Notwithstanding their threats Gardiner approached the men so closely that he was afterwards able to give a description of three of the party, and the result of searches made by the police was the arrest of a man named McMonagle, who was identified by Gardiner. A brother of McMonagle's and the man McGeehan disappeared from their homes and were not found until the police discovered the cave. McGeehan has been remanded by the magistrates, but McMonagle, whom Gardiner does not identify, has been discharged.

DUBLIN.—Over 700 labourers and others out of employment assembled in Dublin on February 21, a number of Socialists among them, and marched to the City Hall, followed by the police. The Lord Mayor addressed them, and advised them to ask the Government for work, as the Corporation had no funds. A move was accordingly made toward the Castle, but the police prevented them entering the Castle yard. The crowd groaned at the police, but after waiting about for a time they gradually dispersed.

GALWAY.—On February 18 close on a hundred ploughs were in action on the farm of James Lynam, Fermore, Eyrecourt.

Two companies of the 24th Regiment arrived at Loughrea on February 19. They were refused refreshments at several public houses, and in consequence were ordered to their barracks. Major Birnie visited several bakers and butchers and offered contracts at advanced prices, but was in all cases refused.

At the last meeting of the Castleblakeney and Caltra Branch of the League, the following document, which explains itself, was read amid loud applause:—I, James Slow, of Lahenagh, of my own free will, without fear or terror, come publicly forward and willingly give up the holding which belonged to Paddy Shaughnessy, and from which he was unjustly evicted, and which I took blindly against the will of the people. I publicly promise to have nothing further to do with said holding. I also take this opportunity of giving notice to Dublin Castle and the police authorities to withdraw their protection from me and mine, as it is unnecessary, as I intend to live on good-fellowship with my neighbours and die an honest man.

His
(Signed) JAMES X SLOW
Mark

KERRY.—On the night of February 22, a band of men, disguised and armed, visited tenants on the Glin estate of Mr. Blennerhasset and cautioned them against paying their rent, under the penalty of death, unless they received 25 per cent. abatement.

At Listowel on February 19, Michael Hickey was committed for trial charged with having been one of a moonlighting party who entered the house of a farmer named Casey. Eight young men were charged with going about disguised at night, but the evidence of identification failed, and the charge was dismissed.

Five members of a family named Horgan of Knockmaron, near Killarney, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each at Petty Sessions on February 21, for re-taking possession of a farmhouse after their father had been evicted. The defence was that they were forced by a party of moonlighters to re-enter the premises.

At the Dingle Petty Sessions on February 18, Patrick Ferriter, relieving officer, was prosecuted for having at a National League meeting used language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace by shouting "Harvey Duff," and addressing the Government not-taker as "Jeremiah Stringer." He was ordered to find bail to be of good behaviour, or in the alternative to go to gaol for two months. Having got no opportunity of procuring bail, he was conveyed to Tralee Gaol in the evening.

KILDARE.—On February 15, Mr. J. C. Murphy, of Osbertstown, joined the Kildare hunt, whose chief attraction was the presence of Castlereagh the Little. All went well with the party until they came to Laurence Malone's farm. Mr. Malone was there before them, and when Murphy rode up ordered him back. Murphy was about to remonstrate and reason against the indignity of being turned back, but Mr. Malone sturdily refused to listen to his protestations. He told him it would be better for him to be away looking after his tenants in Connought than to be hunting in Kildare. He cautioned him not to attempt to enter upon his land, and warned him off. Mr. Murphy retired discomfited. His rack-renting propensities have forced his tenants at Frenchpark, Roscommon, to adopt the Plan of Campaign.

KILKENNY.—On February 15, Patrick Dunne, Glenconnor, an aged farmer, fell asleep in his arm-chair during the festivities attendant on his daughter's marriage. When the bride and bridegroom were leaving and tried to wake him up to bid him good-bye he was discovered to be dead.

The sub-Sheriff, with 6 bailiffs and a strong police force proceeded on February 15 to the village of Skeough and evicted four families for non-payment of rent. Peter Walsh, J.P., the landlord, directed the movements of the police. A large crowd assembled, and stones were freely thrown. In a charge made by the police a young man named Heerney was struck down by a constable's rifle, and carried off the ground badly wounded. The police captured a rioter named Cahill. Rev. E. Murphy interceded with Mr. Walsh to stay evictions, but his entreaties were disregarded. On the bailiffs forcing an entry into the house of Mrs. Lacy, a widow, her daughter made a resolute defence for over twenty minutes, the crowd meanwhile cheering and throwing stones at the attacking force. Several other arrests are anticipated.

LEITRIM.—While evictions were being carried out on February 22 on Montgomery estate, near Drumkeerin, an encounter between the police and people occurred. Several children and women sustained more or less severe injuries. Five families were evicted.

On February 11 and 12 a number of evictions were carried out on the Marsham and Jones property at Drumkeeran by Agent Hewson. The hardest case was that of Charles Burke, a very old bed-ridden man, who had to be carried out on a door and conveyed to a neighbour's roof. Not content with this piece of savagery, Mr. Hewson treated the people to a touch of Glenbeighism by leveling to the ground the once comfortable homestead of the helpless invalid. This last act of vandalism so exasperated the populace that it was

only by the most strenuous efforts on the part of Father Dunn they were kept from attacking the police.

LIMERICK.—During the land agitation there were many extraordinary scenes at the County Courthouse on the occurrence of the sale of the tenants' interest in their farms as a means of recovering the rent, but for a long period there has been nothing that equalled in intensity and determination the display of popular feeling and anger that took place on February 19, when farms were offered by Mr. Hobson, the sub-Sheriff, for sale, on the property of "The O'Grady," in the district of Herbertstown. It is almost the first estate on which the Plan of Campaign was adopted, and from that moment up to the present the struggle has been a bitter one. The court was densely crowded, and from the beginning to the end of the sales the scene of hissing, groaning, and cheering hardly abated for a moment. One farm was purchased by Father Ryan, President of the Herbertstown Branch of the League, for the tenant, but the landlord was allowed to buy in all the rest. In addition to the sales on the O'Grady property were two in which W. Lysaght was the landlord. Patrick Coleman acted as auctioneer until the farm of a widow named Crimmins was put up, and he then stated that he would never sell the farm of a woman, an announcement which was received with cheers.

LOUTH.—On February 20, a great National demonstration was held at Grangegeeth, about eight miles from Drogheda, at which Mr. Davitt and Dr. Kenny, M.P., were present and spoke. Mr. Davitt was accompanied by Mrs. Davitt, who visited the place of meeting during the day.

On February 18, a football match was played at Dundalk between the First XXI. of Dowdallshill and the Dundalk Young Ireland Society. Dowdallshill won by two points and seven forfeits to nil. Dundalk Catholic Young Men's Society then took the field against Dowdallshill Second XXI., and gained a brilliant victory by two goals and one point to nothing. At Channonrock on the same day Louth beat Knockbridge by three points and two forfeits to two points. Immense crowds witnessed all the contests.

LONGFORD.—An inquest was held on February 12, by Coroner Fullam on the body of Patrick McKenna, Bawn parish, County Longford, one of Captain Douglas's evicted tenants. The verdict of the jury was that death resulted from disease of the heart, which was brought on by the excitement of eviction and subsequent exposure.

MAYO.—On February 17, a body of men assembled on an evicted farm near Newport, built a house for an evicted tenant named Conway, and put him and his family back into possession. Conway was evicted by Sir George O'Donnell in 1882, and had since been in America. The police next morning found the house rebuilt and a printed copy of the Plan of Campaign posted on each gable.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Westport Board of Guardians, on February 17, three relieving officers of the Union produced a large number of eviction notices which had been served on them during the week. One Guardian calculated the number of families mentioned in the eviction notices and found them to be 121, coming principally from the estates of Colonel Clive, Ballycrov, and the Marquis of Sligo. P.J. Kelly, Vice-Chairman, remarked that the 121 families represented nearly a thousand beings. He thought that if the outside ratepayers had to support such a large number of paupers they would soon be no better themselves. After some further discussion it was agreed to send the following telegram to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the Irish Office, London:—"The Westport Board of Guardians have to-day and last week received notices for the eviction of 121 families, numbering about a thousand persons, the landlords being in most cases Lord Sligo and Colonel Clive. The Guardians consider this attempt at a general extermination of the people as inhuman and barbarous, and they implore the Government to use their influence to stay the hands of the exterminators."

MEATH.—Mr. McCrea, Local Government Board Inspector, held an inquiry in Kells on February 21, for the purpose of considering the schemes adopted by the Board of Guardians of the Kells Union under the Laborers' Acts. The schemes suggested the erection of 153 cottages. Drs. McEnvoy, Canton, Sparrow and Dundas gave evidence regarding the unsanitary condition of the cottages at present existing in the union, Dr. Canton remarking that the houses he had inspected were "some of the worst he had ever seen." The inquiry, which lasted until a late hour, was adjourned.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—The Lord Chancellor has superseded Mr. J. W. Dunne in the magistracy of this County, for taking part in the Plan of Campaign.

Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, figures in one of the pettiest and meanest of agrarian scandals ever recorded in Ireland. On his Queen's County estate he had a difference of 2½ per cent. with his tenants on a question of abatement, both sides holding out. Recently attention was called in Dublin to the infamous condition of some of the tenants' hovels on this estate, and the authorities sent an inspector to examine them. He reported that the habitations were in a shocking state and not fit for swine, and a direct cause of typhoid. Accordingly the erection of seven cottages was ordered, which would cost some £500. To punish the tenants for refusing to come to his 2½ per cent. his lordship sent an agent to the Privy Council whereby pressure was secured rescinding the order for erection of the cottages.

TIPPERARY.—The Carrick-on-Suir Fishermen have adopted the Plan of Campaign by refusing to pay their license duty unless they get a reduction of 50 per cent.

On February 14, a public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of establishing a House League in Clonmel. Large crowds were assembled in the street before the hour of meeting, and the Council Chamber was crowded to inconvenience, while a large crowd waited outside. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and as the clergymen, the Mayor, and the popular members of the Corporation passed in they were loudly cheered.

Several thousand spectators assembled in Templemore on February 13, to witness football and hurling matches under G.A.A. rules. Castle.

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Begin to announce they are now showing their

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

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BEST VALUE AND GREATEST VARIETY.

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

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In all The Leading Shades.	Dress Goods Costume Cloths Home Spuns Roslyn Dress Tweeds New Skirtings.
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See our Special Novelties in Millinery.	Trimmed Millinery Infants' Millinery Untrimmed Hats Paris Bonnets Paris Hats
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Excellent Value.	Blankets Flannels Quilts, Sheetings Coloured Border Table Cloths Tray Cloths, Doylies to Match.

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LESSONS IN COOKERY,
With Practical Demonstrations, by
MRS. MACPHERSON

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First-class Diploma from the National Training School of
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At the

ODDFELLOWS' HALL, RATTRAY STREET
Commencing on **MONDAY, APRIL 25.**

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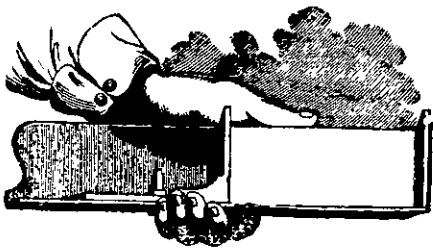
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GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
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Will be continued for One Month only!

SPECIAL BARGAINS in

CORBETT'S BEST CHEESE PRESSES

(Single and Double),

CHEESE STOOLS, CHAFF-CUTTERS, TURNIP SLICERS AND PULPERS,

RANGES, STOVES, AND ELECTRO-PLATE,

It is your opportunity, as all the Goods **MUST BE CLEARED** by 1st June.

WILKINSON & KEDDIE,

IRONMONGERS.

100 Princes Street (Opposite Bank of New Zealand),
and 97 George Street, Dunedin.

they were beaten by two points by Templemore in a football contest. Upperchurch hurlers proved too strong for Killea, whom they beat by a goal and one point to nil. A football match between Thurles and Loughmore ended in a tie. At Hollyford over 5,000 spectators attended a Gaelic tournament on the same day. Four hurlers beat Hollyford by a goal and six points to one point. Donohill football team beat Rosemore by a goal and one point to two points; and the Upperchurch football club did what they pleased with a team from Annacarty, who were never able to get the leather out of their own end of the field.

A large force of police under the command of Major Hall Waring, R.M., and County Inspector Ross, with whom were district Inspectors Gamble and Moore, left Nenagh on February 15, for Birdhill, thence to Ballina, on an eviction campaign. They were joined at Ballina by 30 police from Limerick and Clare, with whom was Mr. Twiss's agent, Mr. Studdert, and the entire force, numbering some 130 men, then proceeded to the townland of Inchmore. After considerable difficulties experienced from trees and other obstacles which had been thrown across the road during the night by the people, the police and their friends reached Inchmore, where they found awaiting them a crowd numbering close on 5,000 persons, with whom was the Killaloe brass band. The work of eviction was then proceeded with, two of the tenants, named Bryan and Murphy, with their families and effects being thrown out on the roadside. At this stage of the proceedings the exertions of the priests present to have an arrangement made and the evictions stayed proved effectual, and Father Maher, P.P., announced to the people that the diabolical work would be discontinued. Rev. Wm. McKeogh, P.P. Ballinahinch; Rev. F. O'Brien, O.C., and Rev. F. Crowe, O.C., were present with Father Maher, and succeeded in pacifying the people, who showed a disposition to come into conflict with the police and emergency men, at whom some stones were thrown. The invading army was then drawn off and the people quietly dispersed to their homes.

WATERFORD.—Gaelic Football Matches for the County championship.—Portlaw v. Kilrossenty, Windgap v. Clonea, Kilmacthomas v. Rathgormack—came off at Kilmacthomas on February 13. The struggle between Portlaw and Kilrossenty was a very tough one, but the former, after an hour's hard play, were outgeneraled by the men from the Comeraghs, who managed to score the only point of the game. Windgap made a very poor show against Clonea, who won by a goal and two points. The play between Kilmacthomas and Rathgormack was fast and furious all through, the former winning by a goal and two points to nil. At Dungarvan on the same day a match was played between Stradbally and Dungarvan, but the Queen's County men were nowhere, the home team winning by two goals and several points to nil.

WEXFORD.—On February 15, seven families, comprising forty human beings, were evicted from their homes in Irish st., Ennis-corthy, by their landlord, Thomas L. Wilkinson.

Intelligence has reached Wexford from South America of the death of a brave Wexford sailor—Thomas Howlin. An outbreak of cholera having taken place in Rosario, numbers fled from the city terror-stricken, and it was almost impossible to induce persons to assist in administering relief to the sick. This coming to Howlin's knowledge he volunteered his service, and remained at his post for eleven days, when he was attacked with the dire disease from which he never recovered. Finding his end drawing near, he obtained a pencil and wrote a few lines, telling who he was, with instructions to send the sad news to his mother, Mrs. Catherine Howlin, of Fisher's Row, a poor widow, with whom the greatest sympathy is expressed.

A series of trial football matches under G. A. A. rules, to decide on the representatives for Wexford in the inter-county matches, came off at Murriatstown on February 13, and was notable from the way in which the new aspirants to football fame whipped the older clubs of veteran players. Oulart, a new club, gave the Piercetown no show whatever, and won by a goal and two points to one forfeit. St. Anne's, another new club, simply ran away from Vinegar Hill, scoring two goals and 12 points to nil. The veteran players of Ennis-corthy had no chance with the boys from Ballaghkeen, who scored two goals and three points to one point. Finally Ballymore, one of the oldest and most famous clubs in the County, went down before a team of youngsters from Bree, who had never played in a public match before, but beat the old players by a goal and three points to one point.

WICKLOW.—The Nationalist Commissioners of Bray scored a victory in the election of chairman on February 21 Mr. Mayne, M.P., being elected to that position by a majority of one over the landlord nominee, Alderman Cochrane. On the news being made known in the evening the St. Kevin's National and Temperance Bands turned out in honour of the victory. A torchlight procession was formed, which paraded the streets until a late hour discoursing national airs and followed by a vast concourse of people. Subsequently a meeting was held, which was addressed by Mr. Mayne and other prominent local Nationalists.

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

The difference between the Protestant and the Catholic enemies of Ireland in England would seem to be the English Protestant considers it a crime for Irishmen to live their country; the English Catholic considers it a sin; the *London Tablet* thinks it is both.—*Pilot*.

"I ministered once," said Bishop Huntington, "in a church where a pew stood for a million of dollars. There were general as men and saintly women among them not a few. But it only happened once in nine years that, after I had announced an offering for the following Sunday, a person stopped after service to say: 'I must be absent next Sunday and wish you to take my offering now.' She was not a Samaritan, but she was a cook, and she was to be absent to cook a rich man's dinner, and I had some reason to suspect that her gift was larger than his." *Chicago Living Church* (Protestant).

WE SHOULD BLAST OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold, the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

"East-street Mills, Cambridge-heath,
London, E.C., July 24th, 1882

"Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favour of your valuable syrup as a curative agent. I had suffered for some length of time from a severe form of indigestion, and the long train of distressing symptoms following that disease. I had tried all possible means to get relief, by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, so to speak, but all to no avail. A friend of mine, coming on the scene in the midst of my sufferings, brought with him a bottle of your Seigel Syrup; he advised me to try it, stating he felt confident it would benefit me. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I condemned it before trial, thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately resolved to take the Syrup. After doing so for a short time it worked such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months, and I then felt thoroughly cured, for I have discontinued its use for five weeks, and feel in the best of health, and can partake any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am, therefore, thankful to you that, through the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health I now enjoy.

Yours truly,

"W. S. Forster.

"Waterloo House, London Stile, Chiswick,
February 17th, 1882.

"Messrs. White and Co., London,

"Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Seigel's Syrup. For years I have been suffering from bilious attacks, which began with giddiness; then a mist would come before my eyes, so that I should not be able to recognise anyone or anything at a distance of a yard or two from my face. This would be followed by excessive trembling of my knees, so that I could not stand without support; after which a severe headache would occur, lasting often two or three days. I have tried various remedies for these distressing symptoms, but until I tried Seigel's Syrup I had no relief. Since then I have had excellent health in every respect, and if ever I feel a headache coming on I take one dose of the Syrup which arrests it. Hoping that this testimonial may be the means of inducing others (who suffer as I used) to try the Syrup, as I feel sure they will receive speedy benefit, and ultimately be cured, I beg to remain yours faithfully,

"A. H. Horton."

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

Dr. W. Fraser, F.R.C.S.I., read a paper at the Royal Irish Academy, Liverpool, on "The Monastic Seal of the Hermits of St. Augustine, near Dublin" established in 1259 in Crow street, off Dame street, near the Site of the present Catholic University School of Medicine. Their property and house were confiscated in the reign of Henry VIII., after which it passed into different hands. Through the kindness of Canon Leeper, incumbent of St. Andrew's, he had obtained the ancient seal of the order. It was very finely ornamented, and bore the effigies of four monks looking up at a crescent and star, emblems of the Templars, a symbol met with in Christ church and St. Patrick's Cathedral. A rather puzzling inscription on the seal—namely, the letters, "Dipinatoes" was interpreted by Bishop Donnelly as meaning "definitores," the name of officers in certain religious orders.

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Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of Rooms for families.

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

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Drinks, made from filtered water and purified carbonated gas, 2d per glass—Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Orange, Pine Apple, Vanilla, Ginger Ale.

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

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FRESH TEA made to order for every visitor.

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

GRILLED CHOPS, Steak, or Fried
Fish with Potatoes, 6d; Bowl of Soup with Bread, 3d.

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FRUIT of every description in its season.

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Monuments from £2 to £120, and a large stock of marble and other Materials to select from.



Ornamental Work of all kinds executed. Grave Railings in stone, iron and timber.

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

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ADAM STREET SOUTH.

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First-class Accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Centrally situated, and within easy reach of Trains and Steamers.

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

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(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.

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

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

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

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

February 1, 1887.

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THE Three First Prize Bullocks at Lawrence's, George street.

PRIZE Sheep—real Southdown—at Lawrence's, George street.

FIRST and Second Prize Lambs at Lawrence's, George street.

THE Best Meat in Dunedin; same price as common. At Lawrence's, George street.

COME and see the grand show of Prize Meat, December 10 and 11. Lawrence, George street.

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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 at his new residence. Charges Moderate.

Parties called for early trains. Hot and Cold Baths.

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

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Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Thrashing, Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of improved make.

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THE CITY PORK SHOP,

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(Next to Dodd and Malcolm, drapers).
Picnic Parties, Soirees, Booth-keepers, and others, supplied with Boiled Pork and Beef Hams, Ham Sandwiches, Pork Pies, Sausage Rolls, etc., on the shortest notice. Also on Sale, as usual, Sucking Pigs, Dairy-fed Pork (fresh and salt), prime Hams and Bacon, choice Veal and Lamb, genuine Epping and Cambridge Pork Sausages, and every variety of the very best small goods.

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DUNEDIN.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

The Botanical Gardens Hotel now being finished, the proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to receive Boarders and resident Families. The Hotel is easy of access (being in close proximity to the Gardens), overlooks the grounds, and in one of the healthiest parts of the town. The cars stop at the door every six minutes. Large and well ventilated Bedrooms, Parlours, Sitting-rooms, etc.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

SPECIAL TO READERS OF "TABLET."

NEW WINTER GOOD !
NEW WINTER GOODS !

Just Opening Up !

HALLY AND CO.

GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Have just opened up their Winter Shipments of Latest Novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS'

HOSIERY,
SCARFS,
UNDERCLOTHING,
HATS,
SHIRTS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

The Cheapest House in the City !

NOTE THE ADDRESS

HALLY AND CO.,
George Street.

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.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

HEAD OFFICE—

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite Triangle, near Railway Station.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.

Lowest Rates of Premium.

W. C. KIRKCALDY,
General Manager.

Suites of OFFICES in New Building TO LET. Apply

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

COBB & CO'S
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL
COACHES.

PASSING THROUGH
THE GRANDEST SCENERY
IN THE WORLD.

COBB & CO'S Telegraph Line of Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Reefton and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday and Friday on arrival of first train from Christchurch, 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 a 1s value. Remember this—10s spent with the undersigned means a saving to the purchaser of at least 2s 6d.

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

FILTERS! FILTERS! FILTERS!
Dunedin Manufacture.

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

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

Testimonials on application.
Inspection invited.

W. M. WHITE,
Stoneware Manufacturer, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

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

First-class Accommodation.

JAMES MOWAT,
TAILOR AND IMPORTER,
75 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Best Materials, Style, and Workmanship
combined with Moderate Charges.

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 favors, when his long practical experience in the trade will be made use of for the benefit of his customers.

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

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

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

of every description.

House Furnishing on the Time-payment System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,
IRONMONGERS.

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reductions are genuine.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

GEORGE DOWSE.

August 4, 1886.

BARRETT'S HOTEL
LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

C. O'DRISCOLL ... Proprietor
(Late of the Supreme Court Hotel, Dunedin.)

Begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Hotel. It is centrally situated, has been recently built, and is well furnished: Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Good Accommodation for visitors and Boarders. Charges moderate. Spacious Handball Court attached. Dunedin XXXX Ale always on Tap.

C. O'DRISCOLL, Proprietor

QUESTIONS ANSWERED!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly,

"Some form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!!!"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid, or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients"

Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's, and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula,

Erysipelas!

"Salt rheum, blood-poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to,

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighbourhood in the known world.

PROSECUTE THE SWINDLERS!!

If when you call for American Hop Bitters (see green twig of Hops on the white label and Dr. Soule's name blown in the bottle), the vendor hands out anything but American Hop Bitters, refuse it, and shun that vendor as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for anything else indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and we will pay you liberally for the conviction.

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 agency

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 Boarders 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.

SMITH AND SMITH,
Oil and Colour Merchants,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

We have now a very large assortment of every description of Painters' Requisites, bought by our Mr. R. F. Smith (who is now in England) from the first manufacturers in Europe, and we are prepared to sell at the very lowest possible prices.

Paperhangings, Dadoes, Friezes, &c., &c. The largest stock of Artistic Goods in New Zealand.

Genuine White Lead, Linseed Oils, Lubricating Oils, Turpentine, Kerosene, Methylated Spirits, Benzine, Varnishes.

Plate, Sheet, and all kinds of Ornamental Glass, Mirror Plate.

Hessian Canvas, Scrim, Picture Mouldings, Pictures, Glass Shades, Hematite.

Artists' Colours, Mounting Boards, Card-board, Canvas, Stretched Canvases, Sketching Blocks, Sketching Stools, Millboards, and all kinds of Artists' material.

CHAMPION MIXED PAINTS (all Colours ready for use), in 1lb, 2lb, 4lb, and 14lb tins.

We are also prepared to do Picture Framing in all its branches.

Sign Writing of every kind (plain and pictorial).

Calico Signs and Window Tickets supplied on the shortest notice. Opal Letters.

Sole Agents for New Zealand for the "Glacier" Window Decoration, the latest and most efficient known substitute for stained glass. It is invaluable for shutting out disagreeable views, where real stained glass would be too costly, for improving hall and staircase windows, windows in churches, schools, libraries, &c., &c. Samples, per post, 1s. Windows fitted with the "Glacier" to be seen at the warehouse of Smith and Smith, Octagon.

Lincrusta Walton Wall Decoration, used in all the large mansions in Europe, and is everlasting wear. Painting, Paperhanging, Glazing, and all kinds of Decoration done on the shortest notice. We will be glad to supply estimates.

SMITH AND SMITH,
Octagon, Dunedin.

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 carders. Being centrally situated, it is thin easy reach of the Railway Station, Steamers' Wharf, and Government Offices. Private apartments for families. None but the best brands of Liquor kept in stock. Persons called in time for early trains.

WANTED KNOWN

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S

North-East Valley Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP

ARCHITECT,

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

DUNEDIN



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO OF N.Z., L^TED

(Co-operative).

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY WAREHOUSES: HIGH ST., DUNEDIN, AND CASHIEL 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 times 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 CASHIEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
And Buy from the

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

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

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

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

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

W. D. SUTHERLAND.

GREAT KING STREET
(Between Frederick and Albany Streets).

Having purchased the old established
CORDIAL AND AERATED WATER
BUSINESS

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

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

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

Our GINGER ALE and LEMONADE possess 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, Bails 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 added

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

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

JOHN GILMER, Proprietor.



ANDREW MARTINELLI,
MANUFACTURER OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All kinds of repairing done at Moderate Charges.

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

Glass and China riveting a specialty.

Please Note Address:—

FREDERICK STREET (2 doors off George Street).

G. AND T. YOUNG,

Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,
80 Princes street, Dunedin,

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

G. and T. Young, from the fact of their buying from the manufacturers direct, and for cash, and having no commissions to pay are in a position to supply the very best quality of goods at prices considerably lower than those who purchase in the markets here.

Note the address:—

80, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG,
DENTIST,
Exactly opposite Cargill's Monument, Princes Street, Dunedin.

Will give you the best work at one half the usual charge. GUARANTEED PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by a new process invented and applied by Mr. Armstrong. Fee, 5s.

Teeth filled and cleaned so as to preserve them for life at one half the usual charge.

Broken Sets repaired and made as good as new while you wait.

Mr. Armstrong personally superintends all work, and consequently meets with every success.

Open until 9.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

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 AN'S ENNISKILLEN BOARDING-HOUSE, Barbadoes Street South.
First-class accommodation for Families.

FRANK W. PETRE

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN

And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

WILLIAM REID
Wholesale and Retail
SEED MERCHANT, NURSEYMAN, &c.
HIGH STREET,
(Grand Hotel Buildings), DUNEDIN.

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

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

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM ANGELL, late of MacLaggan Street, has taken over the old-established business of Venetian Blind and Revolving Shutter Manufactory lately carried on by William Wilson in Hanover St. (next the National Bank of New Zealand). He will continue to carry on the business in combination with that of Builder, Joiner, and Early English Furniture maker of every description.

Furniture, Mantlepieces, Patent Washers, Sashes, Doors, and General Joinery of all descriptions cheaper than ever, in consequence of having the latest machinery.

Shop and Office Fittings and Show Cases a specialty, and having the greatest facility in the Colony for the Manufacturing of Venetian Blinds, Revolving Shutters, and Wire Blinds is able to execute all orders with the greatest despatch.

TWENTY YEARS' LONDON EXPERIENCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

SIMON BROTHERS respectfully
intimate arrival of Large Winter Ship-
ments of Boots and Shoes, comprising the
most celebrated makers.

BEING DETERMINED to retain
our reputation, we give the Best Value
in the City. All new goods are marked at

KEEN COMPETITION PRICES.
Ladies' Boots from 6s 3d. Gents.
from 10s. Children's from 2s 9d. Infants
No Rubbish.

SIMON BROTHERS. Ladies Even-
ing Shoes from 5s 9d. Warm Felt
Slippers from 1s 6d. Leather Slippers 3s 6d.

OUR FAMOUS "BEEHIVE"
BOOTS excell all others for Quality
and Moderate Prices. Mens' Balmorals from
9s 6d.

SIMON BROTHERS' "Beehive"
Boots. Womens' Strong Laceups from
8s 6d. Children's from 3s 6d.

ADDRESS.—GEORGE STEET,
Near Octagon.

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,
ADDINGTON.

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

Good Stabling, including loose boxes and
yards.

Trams pass every half-hour.

P. BURKE.

**THE SOUTH BRITISH INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY**

Effects Insurances on very description
of Property at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES

Claims Promptly Settled.

Office: LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

A TRULY WONDERFUL WATCH.
THE WATERBURY.

The Correct Time for 15s 6d.

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

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

Send P.O. Order to

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

**SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND
BARGAINS
AT THE
GENUINE CHEAP SALE
NOW ON AT
THE GRANITE HOUSE.**

Special for SATURDAY, March 26, and the
following week:—

REDUCED ALL ROUND.

Men's Suits, 15s, 18s 9d, 22s 6d, 24s 6d,
28s 6d, 30s, upwards.

Men's Tweed Trousers, 3s 9d, 4s 6d, 5s 9d,
upwards.

Men's Blue Serge Jackets, used to be sold
10s 6d, now 3s 11d.

FOR THE BOYS.

Boys' Knickers, 2s 11d, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d,
upwards. A splendid assortment, just
opened, from one of the leading Home
houses.

GIVING AWAY.

Boys' Peak Caps, 4d; Boys' Tweed Hats,
10d; Boys' Sailor Collars, 3d; Boys'
Shirts, from 10d; Boys' Braces, 4d;
Paper Collars, 2d per box.

TWEEDS.

Strong Tweeds, suitable for Boys' Clothing,
1s 9d, 2s 2d, 2s 3d, upwards.

Cotton Tweed for Boys' Clothing, 1s 4d.

Oamaru and Ashburton Tweeds, suitable for
Men's Clothing, 3s 11d, usually 5s 6d.

CLEARING LINES.

Honeycomb Towels, six for 10d; Turkish
Towels, two for 1s; Somerville's strong
Jean Shirting, usually 9d and 10d, now
6d per yard.

JUTE CARPET.

Original price, 10d and 1s—we have marked
6d to clear. Wear guaranteed.

AUTUMN AND WINTER MILLINERY.
Just to hand, a splendid assortment compris-
ing all the Newest Shapes of the Season.
Stylish, Fashionable, and at very moder-
ate prices.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

See our Macintoshes, 3s 11d, 5s 9d, 7s 6d,
10s 6d, upwards; Ladies' Ulsters, 3s 11d
to 35s; Ladies' Short Jackets, 7s 6d,
upwards; Long Cloth Jackets, 14s 6d.

Save your money by dealing at the Ready-
money Drapers—

THE GRANITE HOUSE,
36 and 38 George Street.

WANTED KNOWN,

THAT ARTHUR SMITH has
Purchased the Business carried on
late by A. Dornwell, Princes Street South,
which will be, as before, under his own super-
vision, where nothing but the Prime Meat
will be kept and sold at the lowest possible
prices.

ROBERT BURNS HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

FLAGSTAFF HOTEL,
NORTH SHORE, AUCKLAND.

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

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he still
continues the Undertaking Business as for-
merly at the Establishment, corner Clark and
MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with
promptness and economy.

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