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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

AN UNFORTUNATE DIGNITARY.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Times* treats that newspaper to a long disquisition on the Irish question, as he thinks it suitable to represent that it is considered at Rome, and in Italy generally. We have not much to do with his particular opinions or his particular report concerning how the Holy Father or anyone else is effected towards the matter. But he hardly bears out the view that is commonly taken, and apparently with much reason, of the Pope's character for resolution and consistency when he exhibits his Holiness as anxious to do anything for the sake of peace, favouring the Irish cause since he believes with the aid of Mr. Gladstone it must needs prove successful, but rather more willing to oppose it should he see grounds to expect its failure.—Meantime we are inclined to ask who is the "loyal Bishop" that, according to this correspondent, was summoned from Melbourne to Rome for the purpose of being appointed Archbishop of Dublin, but who, when the Pope against his will was obliged to appoint Dr. Walsh to the vacant See came back to the antipodes again an archbishop *in petto* only. It is indeed, a pity that so high a dignitary should walk the streets of the Victorian capital unknown and unnoticed, while an interloper, if not a usurper, holds his place.—As the correspondent nevertheless, tells us that the secrets of the Vatican are well kept we may, perhaps, without presumption call in question the existence of this suppressed archbishop, and refrain from mourning because he is wasting his loyalty on the desert air. An archbishop *in petto* wandering disconsolate by the shores of Port Philip, and spending in vain regrets the energy with which as an obsequious servant of the British Government, under happier circumstances, and had not the invidious person of Dr. Walsh interposed, he would have crushed the disloyalty of Dublin nationalists forms a picture that it would be most harrowing to contemplate, and we are glad to find that it is lawful for us to take refuge from it in a complete state of scepticism.

WHAT A PITY!

PEOPLE who delight in variety and something more may lament over the final miscarriage of the Women's Suffrage Bill.—We shall now, in all probability, experience in the coming elections only what we have long been familiar with.—But had the fair sex obtained their rights, ah, then there would be something worth going to see.—At Leavenworth in Kansas the other day, for example, one band of fair electors endeavoured to make a band of sisters, equally fair no doubt but certainly equally resolute, change their minds as to the candidate they had chosen.—And the result was a free fight among the men who were present.—A husband and wife disagreed as to their votes, each selecting a different candidate, but finally consented to pair, and went away in company from the polling booth. The wife, however, presently sloped back and recorded her vote as she had originally intended—having evidently tricked her lord and master. And, yet again, the domestic felicity of another couple became so much deranged that the police had to take charge of them.—Some ladies would not vote until they had consulted the scrutineers as to the relative merits of the candidates—and one inconstant dame, claiming the woman's privilege of changing her mind, would have her vote given back to her so that she might confer it on the rival candidate. She, moreover, let her mind be known when her request was refused and that in a very energetic manner indeed.—The sex, in short displayed all their own peculiarities on the occasion, and several besides that had been so far supposed to be distinctive of the sterner vessel. It is to be regretted then by those of us who like a little variety now and then, and who are tired of seeing the same candidates, or others that differ from them in no respect, returned in the same manner to do the same things which generally amount to nothing worth speaking of, that the Bill to which we have alluded was defeated.—It would have been curious to watch lovely woman as she developed her amiability and accomplishments in a new sphere.

HOT TALK.

MR. LABOUCHERE has sent by cable to the American Press a very spirited message. He declares that in Russia, were it necessary so to resist despotism he would be a Nihilist. Coercion, he says, in Ireland must

be met in a similar spirit. Secret Societies must replace constituted associations, the mean and contemptible writhes who take the form of evicted tenants, and all the agents of despotism must be declared as lepers, and treated as such. "The blood-and-iron policy of oppression," he says, "has never yet been successfully resisted with rose-water." Mr. Labouchere is evidently as promising a subject as any that will be found for the exercise of their powers by those creatures of the Castle, who, under the Coercion Act, are to be the irresponsible masters of the liberties of the Irish people. Captain Moonlight himself, in fact, could hardly speak more plainly or more fiercely—and O'Donovan Rossa with his bug-a-boo threats of dynamite falls quite into the shade—but Mr. Labouchere is on the right side of the Channel and can speak out with impunity. It will be impossible, moreover, for the Tory Press to hold him successfully up to the detestation of the English people as a monster of iniquity—and they are wiser than to attempt it.

REPENTANT.

It is not Germany only, that has found out how impolitic it is for Governments to impede the influence of the Catholic Church among the peoples over whom they rule.—"From time to time," says the *Boston Pilot*, "since President Juarez began his war on the Church in Mexico, sundry non-Catholic religious organizations make fervent appeals for their Mexican missions, and give vague, but enthusiastic accounts of the conversions they are effecting among the benighted Catholics of that land. They give no figures, however, but figures of speech; and have always some specious explanation of the fact that they are so slow to root in Mexican soil. 'They have but scratched the surface of the ground,' writes 'F. R. G.,' Mexican correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, and himself a Protestant. And he further says: 'This nation of 10,000,000 souls, largely Indian, are no more to be won to the cold ideals of Protestant denominationalism, than they are to become theosophists.' The people are nothing if not Catholic. Without the Faith, the Indians will return to their Aztec idols and human sacrifices; the educated men will become infidels pure and simple. The tendency in both cases is already strong enough to frighten the State which finds now that the blow it struck at the Church is rebounding upon itself. Juarez thought that he had crushed the Church when he deprived it of its temporalities, but as 'F. R. G.' candidly acknowledges, he only crushed its external shell; he could not harm its inner self. 'The Church temporal received a deadly blow; the Church spiritual remained intact and animated by the zeal of all persecuted bodies of men.' Patriotic Mexicans are questioning, 'Has it been good policy to alienate the mightiest force in Mexican society from the cause of the civil Government?' The State and not the Church suffers. The State wants the Church back as the conservator of public order, and is willing to meet it more than half-way in a policy of reconciliation.—The experience of both worlds, the old and the new, then, is the same. Neither can exist in peace and prosperity apart from the influence of the Church.

A NOBLE EXTREMIST.

THE Marchioness of Queensberry greatly disapproves of the agitation for Home Rule. She writes a letter to the *Pilot* prophesying all kinds of evil as to arise from its success.—"It's result," she says, will be that Ireland will be glorified under the "British flag edged with green"—"The divine banner of green and gold buried out of sight," and Irishmen will awake to find themselves "legalised West Britons," and everything national will go to the mischief generally. We cannot quite make out what her ladyship's views as to the right measures to be pursued are, but, she appears to insist on complete separation.—She, however, believes, in desperation, that, after coercion, the Tories will "helplessly acquiesce in giving with Parnell and the Unionists this glorious sovereign independence to Ireland in a subordinate statutory parliament."—And in this we hope, as we believe, her previsions will be verified.

ENGLAND'S FIRST DUTY.

MR. GLADSTONE in a letter to the *North Eastern Daily Gazette*, a newspaper published at Middlesbrough—drew the attention of the mining population to the meeting then about to be held in Hyde Park.—"It is the first time," he said, "When a Coercion Bill if passed, is to be passed by the vote of England alone, against the views of Scotland and Wales."—"If England is to coerce Ireland

for crime," he went on to say, "Ireland can reply that, relatively to population, she has less crime than England. In my opinion, the rejection of this Bill is even more needed by England than by Ireland. For Ireland it is a question of suffering, and she knows how to suffer; for England it is a question of shame and dishonour, and to cast away shame and dishonour is the first business of a great nation."

THE correspondent of the *Times*, to whom we have VAIN THREATS, already referred, attempts to frighten the Pope, or those persons through whom he hopes to influence the Pope, by threatening the anger of the landed proprietors of Italy, who, he says, are the most friendly of Italian classes towards the Church, against the Holy See should the cause of the Irish tenants be favoured by it.—If, however, the Pope were to be a respecter of persons, and were to consider rather the advantages to be gained by pleasing parties than the interests of right and justice, it would evidently be much more wise of him to take a step which would tend to conciliate the masses in general than one to please a limited class. The strength of the Church lies in the people, and this is fully proved by several notable examples on both sides—the Church being strong where the body of the people are Catholic, and weak where the contrary obtains. The Pope, however, must first consider the justice of the cause, and it certainly cannot enter into his duties to base religion on injustice. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, moreover, has given us a case in point, and reminded us how, in a struggle, that in some degree resembled that now taking place in Ireland, between landlords and their tenants in the Campagna the Holy See supported the latter. We have no doubt whatever that the sequel will prove that neither bribes nor threats can move the Holy Father to take part with the enemies of Ireland in working her destruction.

Modern Society referring to a revision of the Kafir ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE, Bible that has just been made by a missionary at King William's Town after eighteen years labour, professes to entertain some doubts as to the results arrived at:—"But certain it is," says our contemporary, "that the missionary, when he first attempts to preach to savages in their native tongue, must commit some very funny blunders. While civilised nations know so little of one another's speech, that a Frenchman preaching to an English congregation can say, 'Yes, my brethren, how true it is that we are all cucumbers of the ground,' what a terrible hash the newly-fledged apostle arriving on a foreign shore must make of the message he is sent out to deliver! In fact, it is not at all improbable that the broad grin, so distinctive of the sons of Africa, is but a facial development caused by listening to the comic comments of the missionary who has picked up a smattering of their outlandish gibberish."

PEOPLE who delight in mystery are just now much A PROPHECY, interested by a couple of predictions that concern the Emperor of Germany. It is said that some years before the war with France, as the King of Prussia was one day visiting a forest near Baden-Baden with some friends he was accosted by a Gipsy woman, who, not knowing him to be the king, insisted upon telling his fortune, and on seeing his hand declared that she read there great victories, a great crown, and a life of ninety-six years, to terminate in a time, or after a time, of heavy sorrows. Many years afterwards it is further related, there appeared at the Emperor's Court a young lady of rank, and remarkable for her beauty, who also was rather feared because of her reputed gift of second sight. And they say that one evening at a Court entertainment the Emperor in a pleasant mood extended his hand to her, and asked what she saw there, to which she, having never heard of the Gipsy at Baden-Baden replied, "I see a life of ninety-six years."—The ninety years are completed and it remains to be proved what the six that are now entered upon may produce.

THE SENTIMENTS OF "BONA FIDE" AMERICANS. A PERSON rushing through America, and perhaps, rushing so fast as in his hurry to have dropped all recollections of the gratitude which he himself certainly owes to Irishmen elsewhere, sends to our contemporary the Dunedin *Evening Star*, the assurance given him by one Mr. A.—, whom he describes as a very nice person indeed, and just married to his own entire satisfaction, and that of this running correspondent—"that the Irish are in reality almost detested by *bona fide* Americans." He hastens on to inform us that Mr. B.— the minister of a fashionable Presbyterian church in New York, is even more decided than Mr. A.— in his condemnation of them.—We shall not, however, delay to comment on the especial amiability with which the average John Bull, having done all he could in a bullying and brutal manner to drive the Irish people out of their own country, is always glad to follow them to those lands in which they have taken refuge that he may if possible have an opportunity there of stabbing

them in the back. We shall content ourselves by quoting the evidence of a *bona fide* American publicly borne in America the other day, and by which Mr. A.— and Mr. B.— and Mr. H.— also, we may add for the special benefit of this flying scribe—are very effectually given the lie. The *bona fide* American to whom we allude is Senator George F. Hoare, who in addressing a great meeting held the other day in Faneuil Hall, Boston, under the presidency of the Governor of Massachusetts, for the purpose of protesting against the Coercion Bill—took the opportunity, not, indeed, of replying to such small game as the happy bridegroom Mr. A.— or the fashionable Mr. B.— or the rushing and forgetful Mr. H.— but to no less a person than Mr. Matthew Arnold who had spoken in a similar strain. "When I see these records of the experience of some English travellers," he said, "who spend a few hours or days in the parlours of our men of wealth in our great cities and in college halls, and then go home, I am tempted to wonder why, when they get so near, they don't sometimes travel in the United States; why they don't go to learn the sentiment of the American people among the men who have made the American people; why they don't go among the sources of power, among the men who work and the men who think; why they don't visit the workshops of Worcester; why they don't visit the streets of Boston around Faneuil Hall; why they don't go among the farmers of the West." "Every locality, every city and town in Massachusetts," he said again, "has its own tender and pathetic story of the heroism and the patriotism of its citizens of the Irish race. I remember when, in the very first week of the war, there went out from Worcester that gallant young company of Emmet Guards, the first company of the Irish race, whose enlistment showed that whatever party reason or prejudice might exist the heart of Irishmen was true to the flag. I remember well when the news came home of the death of some of those boys—of McConville, that natural gentleman, who, when mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, said: 'Let the flag of my country be wrapped about me when I am buried, and put a fold of it under my head, and tell my mother that I wish I had ten more lives to give to America.' When I think of the heroic patience of Sergeant Plunkett who gave both arms for the flag that he saved from dishonour amid the storm and shell of Fredericksburg, and bore his loss, as so many of you know, with a patience and courage more heroic than was required to face a battery, I have it to say that, whatever tongue may be dumb, or heart may be cold, I never will be wanting either in heart or voice to declare my sympathies, and affection, and admiration for the gallant people of Ireland. I thank God, with tears of joy and pride, that in the course of his providence, he has given me such men to be my countrymen." But, perhaps, this was only wrung from Senator Hoare by the political influence of the Irish.—And if it were, what then becomes of the worth and candour of the *bona fide* American or who need be troubled at possessing his detestation? It was not so, however, but bore the genuine ring of truth and sincerity, and, as we said, gave the lie most completely to Mr. H.— and the sympathetic and fashionable company in which he found himself, Messrs. A.— and B.—

BUT those *bona fide* Americans, who almost or DEPLORABLE FIGURES, altogether detest their Irish fellow citizens—Southern Members of Congress, who, perhaps, lament the good old days of slavery which Irishmen did so much to abolish, or fashionable ministers, whose sensational preaching falls so flat on Irish ears—are very much to be pitied. Hatred is a very bad feeling for any unfortunate man to entertain, and they bid fair to have much occasion given them for its indulgence and exercise. The Irish element in the States is a very large one already, and it must necessarily increase as time goes on. The Boston *Pilot*, for example, furnishes us with figures taken from the official census of Massachusetts for 1885—and they fully support what we say.—The total population of the State is 1,942,141, of which 865,491 are of native parentage on both sides, and 919,869 of foreign parentage on both sides—the parentage of the rest being unknown or mixed. "The Irish in Massachusetts," says the *Pilot*, "that is, those born in Ireland, number in all 556,835. This takes no account of the children of mixed parentage, or the uncounted thousands of people with Irish grandparents or remoter ancestors. The analysis of Boston shows that 67,745 of the inhabitants are of Irish birth, and 152,097 are children of Irish parents. 'The persons born in Ireland constitute 17.32 per cent. of the total persons; the fathers born in Ireland 39.56 per cent. of the total fathers; and the mothers born in Ireland 39.41 per cent. of the total mothers.' The Irish, of first or second generation, therefore, constitute 56 per cent. of the whole population of Boston (amounting to 39,0393). As there are tens of thousands of the third and fourth generations of direct Irish descent, how high would the percentage be if that element could be analyzed and added to the others?"—Our contemporary adds that Boston, nevertheless, and probably with truth, is spoken of as the most English city in the States. Really there is reason to fear that the time draws nigh when our A's and B's and H's will be in danger of being totally poisoned by their own venom.

THE Rome correspondent of the London *Times* quotes the reply given by the *Moniteur de Rome* to the attempt made by his newspaper to secure the opposition of the Pope against the Irish movement as tainted with the spirit of the revolution. The reply runs as follows:—"We regret to see a journal so serious and authoritative affirm gratuitously that the Vatican sympathises with the revolutionary Irish Party, when all the words and acts of Leo XIII. show abundantly the contrary. The Sovereign Pontiff has let no occasion escape him for recalling to the Irish Catholics that it is their duty and interest to separate their cause from that of the anarchists, and to limit themselves to the claiming of their rights by a legal and pacific agitation. In this respect the attitude of the Vatican has never varied. The misunderstanding comes, perhaps, from the fact that the *Times* affects to confound the legal movement for the legislative independence of Ireland with the revolutionary, anarchical movement. As to the first, the Vatican does not intervene while it asserts itself by legal and constitutional action. As to the second, the Vatican has always strongly and energetically reprobated it. This is the truth; the one-sided *sophismes intéressés* of the *Times* oblige us to affirm it." The correspondent, as a matter of course, goes on to argue that there is nothing constitutional in the movement, and to confound it, calumniously and falsely, with outrage and crime. But even were the League proved to be in alliance with Moonlighters, and the lawless bands that exist in some parts of the country, there would still be nothing to implicate it in anarchical or revolutionary undertakings. These unfortunate men who commit crimes have themselves no such association, but are the ordinary product of ill-usage, and have been driven to their criminal courses, not by any ideas or motives connected with the revolution in any of its forms, but by the desire of taking vengeance for something that has occurred in the past, or by the fear that the weakness or the self-interested action of some of their neighbours may rivet the galling, unjust, and evil yoke from which they are resolved to obtain relief. As to the spirit of revolution or anarchy, properly speaking, it has no place in Ireland, and there is nothing for the Pope to condemn, except that which everywhere falls under the condemnation of the Church—that is, crime or wickedness, however it may be manifested, and whether it occurs in an English city or on an Irish mountain-side.

BOSH.

THE Rev. Mr. Watt, in preaching in the First Church, Dunedin the other evening at the induction of Professor Dunlop to the Presbyterian chair of Theology—and in arguing for an educated ministry referred to Luther, Calvin, Beza, Knox, and Cranmer—"The great and good men "said his reverence" who had the immortal honour conferred upon them of liberating a large portion of Western Christendom from the trammels of Rome"—as sharing deeply in the spirit of the Renaissance and being therefore as ardent in the cause of education as they were in that of religion.—To any educated man, nevertheless, at the present day, to hear these men quoted as the promoters either of education or religion should sound pretty much as it might sound to them to hear, for example, Fagin the Jew, Bill Sykes, and the Artful Dodger brought forward as the advocates of strict honesty and honourable dealing.—We may, however, admit that they were imbued with the spirit of the Renaissance, which was in fact a spirit of paganism. All their action went to retard the progress of education and religion and they opened wide the gates by which ignorance and profanity usurped the sanctuary and took upon themselves, unbidden and un sanctioned, the teacher's office.—But for Luther and the rest of them neither Mr. Watt nor the Salvation Army would now occupy a pulpit.

THE "TIMES" GLOBE OF APRIL 22.—The letter condemning the OUTRAGE ON PHOENIX PARK MURDERS, which the London *Times* attributes to Mr. Parnell, carries the following evidence that it is a forgery:—(1) The body of it

is not written in Mr. Parnell's hand. What could be more strange than for so cautious a man to employ another to write such a document? (2) The signature, said to be in his hand writing, is at the top of another leaf. The *Times* suggests that it was so written that it might be torn away. But the very object for which the letter is said to have been written was that it might be shown secretly to sympathisers with the Invincibles. What would be the use of showing them a letter not in Mr. Parnell's writing, and without his signature? And if the intention was that the signature should be detached, how extremely improbable that instructions to that effect would not have accompanied the letter, and been obeyed, if it reached its destination. If it did not reach its destination, but fell into the hands of a detective, where are the instructions, and where is the post-marked envelope? (3) How more than improbable that a highly educated man as Mr. Parnell is, would write "he and you" for "you and he," in defiance of a rule the observation of which must be as natural as breathing to the alleged author. The letter is a plain forgery, and its publication an outrage which the *Times* would probably not perpetrate against any man in the world outside the Irish Home Rule group.

THE FORGERY EXPOSED. *Truth*, of April 21, gives a *fac simile* of the concluding words of the forged letter published by the *Times*—"Yours very truly, Charles S. Parnell—and asserted by that newspaper to be in Mr. Parnell's handwriting—giving also a *fac simile* of the words as actually written by the gentleman referred to. The difference is very palpable, and shows beyond all doubt a forgery of the most impudent kind. "Any expert," says *Truth*, "would at once declare the former to be a forgery. The letters in the latter (Parnell's) are cramped, those in the former (the forgery) are flowing. In the latter all the letters are of equal height, those in the former run downwards from left to right. The 'a' in the former is written like a Greek 'a'; the 'a' in the latter is made like an English 'a,' from the top. The 'r's' in the latter are distinctly formed; the 'r's' in the former are hardly 'r's' at all. The forger seems to have exhausted his powers of imitation in his capitals, for the 'C,' the 'S,' and the 'P' are tolerable imitations." Nevertheless, as any one can see at a glance, the difference between these capitals and those of Mr. Parnell is very striking. The forged 'O' has no loop, while that of Mr. Parnell's 'O' is very clear and full; the forged 'S' is straight and stiff contrasted with that made by Mr. Parnell, and the 'P' has a roundness and heaviness not to be found in the genuine letter.

AN EXPLANATION. *Truth* accounts as follows for the forgery:—There are three theories in regard to the manner in which the *Times* was humbugged. One is that the late Mr. Forster had been furnished with the letter by some informer who wished to earn a trifle, and that Mr. Forster himself, perceiving that he had been tricked, put it aside, and that since his death some person, not possessing Mr. Forster's acuteness, has got hold of the document and handed it over to the *Times*. The second is that the letter was obtained from a person of the name of Pigott, who was once a Nationalist, but who has of late made money by making what he is pleased to call "revelations." The third is that the letter was bought of a former servant of Mr. Parnell, who pretended that he had stolen it.

THE Toronto *Globe* of April 29, alluding to the HENRY GEORGE UNFAIRNESS and absurdity of holding Mr. Parnell ON THE GUILTY, as the London *Times*, Lord Salisbury, and other opponents of the Irish cause do, or pretend to do, of writing the forged letter until he takes an action for libel against the *Times*, and "puts not only his own reputation," says the *Globe*, "but his country's cause also, in the hands of an English judge and jury"—quotes the evidence given by Mr. Henry George in his paper the *Standard* as to the effect produced upon Mr. Parnell by the news of the Phoenix Park murders, which was first conveyed to him by Mr. George.—Mr. George who was then in London received the intelligence by a private telegram. "I immediately," he says, "made what haste I could (for at that hour no public conveyance was to be had), to the Westminster Hotel, and waking Davitt up, showed him the telegram. Springing up with intense emotion he at once sent for Messrs Dillon and Parnell. All three, as well as other members of the Irish party, who were subsequently sent for, were deeply pained and grieved at the news. Davitt seemed so much 'cut up' by it that I really felt for him, but the man who seemed stirred the most was Parnell—ordinarily the most undemonstrative of human beings—and on the first impulse he talked immediately of resigning and leaving public life for ever. There could be no question of the real feelings of these men, and especially of Mr. Parnell. It is not that there was any personal sympathy with Burke who had made himself thoroughly hated by patriotic Irishmen, but there was personal sympathy with Lord Cavendish, who had just arrived in Ireland and had done nothing to offend Irish sentiment. His appointment, moreover, to take the place of the justly hated Forster, accompanied as it was with the release of the Irish members from Kilmaisham and of Davitt from Portland, was deemed the holding out of the olive branch by the Gladstone Government—the dawn for Ireland of a better day. And to this the knives that flashed in Phoenix Park gave terrible answer. At a single unexpected blow Parnell's plans were shattered. To him it was not merely two high officials who were stabbed to death in Phoenix Park, but a great policy and a high hope."

THE MR. JOHN MORLEY (says a telegram to the *Pilot*). FARNELLITES addressed an audience of 4,000 persons at Wolverhampton, on April 20. He repudiated the accusation that the liberals countenanced violence and obstruction in Parliament, and that they allied themselves with men whose hands were stained with outrage. He reminded Mr. Chamberlain, that he, in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, 1886, advised that the Parnellite leaders be taken into the councils of the Queen.

The Round Table Conference had been suspended because Mr. Chamberlain, though conciliatory in conclave, continued, in speech and letter, publicly to revive the old bitterness. The Unionists proposed to settle the question by ignoring five-sixths of the Irish people and

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dubbing their trusted representatives ruffians. On the general charge of complicity in crime brought against the Parnellites, he had to say that the charge was fully stated before Parliament in 1883, when the Irish Government, after the fullest inquiries, found that the accusation could not be substantiated. With regard to the latest charges made by the *Times*, until that paper explained how it obtained the letter and the grounds for believing it to be authentic, he should content himself with Mr. Parnell's denial. On the fringe of every popular movement were some bad men, but it was a mistake to call the Irish-American Home Rulers the scum of the earth. The Chicago Convention had resulted in the defeat of the party of violence. The testimony even of prejudiced witnesses was that they had to deal, not with ruffians, but with all that was best and most honourable and most country-loving among the classes of respectable men in America (cheers).

NOTHING more completely illustrates the nature of the Coercion Bill now before the House of Commons than the address of Judge Johnson to the Grand Jury at the Spring Assizes for the County Cork. The list of offences, he said, was exceedingly small, comprising only 14 cases for the whole county, and those only such as must occur in every agricultural community." This, however, was far from representing the true state of the county where armed men were roving about and committing acts of violence in many isolated districts. But if it has been found impossible to deal with these marauders by means of the ordinary law, how will coercion afford greater facilities for doing so? It will certainly not render the police force one bit more effective, nor will it enlist in the cause of detection the general population. It will only provide an efficacious method of harassing and provoking well-disposed people, until, if possible, they also are driven to take part with those already engaged in lawless courses. We may add that the intervention of the Pope, which certain persons are so anxious to obtain, would also prove completely useless since it could not reach the criminal portion of the population, while it would not be needed by the great majority of the people, already determined to avoid all excesses forbidden by religion.

THE Rev. Father Findlay, S.J., who preached a sermon lately at St. Francis Xavier's church, in Dublin, in aid of the orphanage at Harold's Cross, conducted by the Poor Clares gave a pathetic description of the miserable condition to which the children of the city poor were commonly reduced. He described them as they are frequently brought to the hospitals, as they are captured for the designs of the proselytiser, or as they are carried to the cemetery. And in alluding to the temptation held out to them to break the law, he told the following touching anecdote:—"I am not sure that this is not the happiest lot that is open to them. If their own opinion goes for anything, they do not esteem it the worst. Only yesterday I had the opportunity of learning the views of one of the offenders on the point. He had begged a penny from a lady to buy three newspapers which would start him in trade for the evening, and the lady had consented to furnish him with the means of beginning his moderate business. While she was searching her purse for the coin, the aspiring retailer was unexpectedly seized by a policeman in 'gentleman's clothes,' as the half-famished mite somewhat indignantly put it. The small prisoner passed the night 'in the cells.' 'And do you know what I was thinking of all night?' he asked. The question was interesting—quite as interesting, in its way, as the reflections of Silvio Pellico or the Prisoner of Chillon. 'I was thinking,' said this practical infant philosopher, 'that the best thing could happen me would be to get five years. Else what is to become of me?' 'Five years' is not, perhaps, the pleasantest form in which the interest our paternal Government takes in its subjects could manifest itself, but in the mind of the individual most concerned, and who would seem to have examined the question closely, it is better than total abandonment." The Rev. preacher warmly recommended the claims of the orphanage to his hearers.

A FASTIDIOUS **WARDER** The latest thing that has occurred in connection with that rather interesting institution the Dunedin gaol, is the suspension of a warder who very properly refused to administer a flogging to a young prisoner sentenced to receive one.—But, perhaps, it follows naturally that since a sprig of quality rules the roost the lower employees must be content to be treated as mere common fellows.—Nevertheless, a man who has always conducted himself respectably, and who is connected with respectable people may reasonably object to perform a very degrading office. It is hardly desirable, moreover, that the warders who have a delicate task, requiring humane dealing, to do in managing the prisoners, should be brutalised by such debasing undertakings. It is remarkable, moreover, that the warder required to disgrace himself was the only Catholic warder of late attached to the gaol, where he had recently come from Invercargill. The gaol, at Dunedin, we may add, is now a very pious establishment in which no Catholic

is permitted to act as a warder, whether for some other reason or as a homage to the party who backed up the Captain in his revengeful attack on Mr. Caldwell—we cannot say. But as in any case, the matter is creditable neither to the Inspector nor his supporters, it is hardly worth while to inquire.—Another remarkable fact about this demand made of Warder Corrigan and refused by him, is that it was made in defiance of the strongly expressed opinion of the House of Representatives which on a former occasion had condemned such a demand. But of this no doubt our "gentleman of position," and his friends at Wellington will give a good account.—We have already seen what Captain Hume thinks of the Parliament of the country.

FRUITS OF **SECULARISM.** THE rage for secular education which is also particularly strong in France has produced in that country an enormous superabundance of candidates for the teacher's position. The present state of affairs, in this respect, is that 4,922 male and 8,567 female aspirants are competing for the eight or nine hundred places that may become vacant during the year, in the whole of France, leaving out the Department of the Seine. In this department, 19,169, candidates of both sexes are in competition for from 900 to 950 places. The number moreover, has increased by 4,947 in the year, and it is expected in the next twelve months to amount to twenty-five or twenty-six thousand. It is easy, meantime, to imagine the condition of things that must obtain in a country where such multitudes of young people are brought up for a calling in which they can obtain no opening, and consequently are for the most part thrown helpless on the world.

DREADFUL **WICKEDNESS.** THE dear missionaries, it appears, cannot now expect to have everything their own way. Our contemporary the *Neo-Caledonien*, for example, calls the Rev. Jones to account for certain facts stated by him at a meeting held in Sydney last March, and which facts, it affirms, are pure inventions. Our contemporary gives the particulars of a fight which took place between the natives and the French troops in the Loyalty Islands, and which was due to the efforts of another amiable missionary, the Rev. Macfarlane. The natives came off second best on the occasion, and had but little reason to be grateful to their warlike instructor in spiritual matters. The *Neo-Caledonien*, moreover, denies that the Loyalty Islands were first discovered by the English navigator Butler, and gives reasons for believing that Laperouse was the first explorer who landed there. Finally, he proposes that the Rev. Jones should be called to account in New Caledonia as a calumniator, a disturber, and an exciter of war and rebellion against the French nation.

NEW LANDS. The following paragraph taken from the London *Times*, will prove interesting to our readers:—
In addition to the two large islands recently discovered in the Pacific Ocean, a third has just been discovered lying less than 100 miles from the northern coast of New Guinea. It has been named Allison Island, is nearly three miles long, rises from 100ft. to 150ft. above the sea, and has abundant timber. Several stretches of fertile and inhabited land, some of them much larger than Allison Island, have been found within a few years at a distance of 200 or 300 miles from the New Guinea coast, and similar discoveries are made once in a while in various parts of the Pacific. Although the maps of the Pacific Ocean are studded with islands which appear to be lying close together, vessels may sail among these islands for weeks together without once coming in sight of land. So vast is the waste of waters that not long ago a crew which had been shipwrecked in the great island region of the Pacific rowed north for 40 days before they reached Hawaii, the nearest island. Mr. A. R. Wallace, who has travelled widely in the Pacific, has expressed the opinion that there are still a good many islands which have never yet been seen by white men. Now and then a Pacific trader finds some new or little-known island, and opens trade with its inhabitants. When the Woodlark Islands were explored some time ago it was found that an Australian firm had carefully charted the islands several years before, and had been quietly trading there, all unknown to the other Pacific merchants.

CLAUDE TYACK'S ORDEAL

(By GRANT ALLEN in *Longman's Journal*.)

CLAUDE TYACK was the tallest and handsomest man of my time at Harvard. And when I saw him walking one day with Elsie Marple through the college avenue, I felt really and truly jealous about Elsie.

Those were the dear old days before the war, and Professor Marple then taught Greek to Freshmen and Sophomores in Cambridge, lecture halls and I was Elsie's favoured admirer. But that afternoon, when I met Elsie a little later, alone, by the old law school, near the Agassiz Museum, I was half angry with her for talking to Tyack. She blushed as I came up, and I put the wrong interpretation on her blushes, "Elsie," I said, for I called her even then by her Christian name, "that fellow Claude's been here walking with you."

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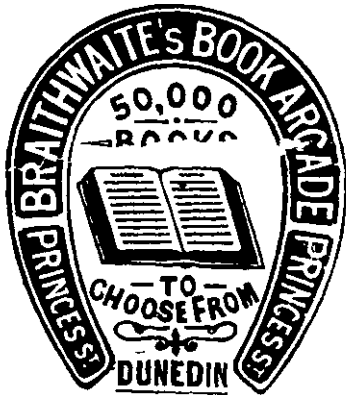
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She looked me full in the face with her big brown eyes, and answered softly : " He has, Walter, and I'm very sorry for him."

" Sorry for him ! " I cried, somewhat hot in the face. " Why sorry ? what's he been doing or saying that you should be sorry for ? "

I spoke roughly, I suppose. I was young and I was angry. Elsie turned her big brown eyes upon me once more, and said only, " I'm very sorry for him. Poor, poor fellow ! I'm very sorry ! "

" Elsie," I answered, " You've no right to speak so about any other fellow. Tyack's been making love to you. I'm sure of that. Why did you let him ? You're mine now, and I claim the whole of you."

To my great surprise, Elsie suddenly burst into tears, and walked away without answering me anything. I was hot and uncomfortable, but I let her go. I didn't even try in any way to stop her or ask her why she should cry so strangely. I only knew, like a foolish boy as I was, that my heart was full of wrath and resentment against Tyack.

That evening I met him again in the dining-hall—the old hall on the college square that preceded the big memorial building we of the Harvard brigade set up long afterward in honour of the boys who fell in the great struggle.

I looked at him angrily and spoke angrily. After all we went out together into the cool air. Tyack was flushed and still angrier than I. " You want to triumph over me," he said in a fierce way, as we reached the door. " That is mean and ungenerous. You might do better. In your place I would have more magnanimity."

I didn't know what on earth he meant, but my hot French blood boiled up at once, and I answered hastily, " No man calls me mean for nothing. Blow follows word with men of my sort, Tyack. Insult me again, and you know what you'll get for it."

" You are a fool and a coward," he cried through his clenched teeth. " No gentleman would so treat a conquered rival. Isn't it enough that you have beaten me and crushed me ? Need you dance upon me and kick my corpse afterward ? "

I don't know what I answered back. I failed to understand him still, but I saw he was furious, and I only felt the angrier for that ; but I struck him in the face, and I told him that if he wished it to be open war, war it should be with no quarter.

I could hardly believe my eyes when he drew himself up to his full height and without uttering a word stalked haughtily off, his face purple with suppressed wrath, and his lips quivering, but self-controlled and outwardly calm in his gait and movement. I thought he must be going to challenge me—in those days duelling was not yet utterly dead, even in the North—and I waited for his note with some eagerness ; but no challenge ever came. I never saw Claude Tyack again till I met him in the Second Connecticut Regiment, just before the battle of Chatawauga.

Late that night I went round to the Marples', trembling with excitement, and, after our easy American fashion, asked at the door to see Miss Elsie. Elsie came down to me alone in the dining-room ; her eyes were still a little swollen with crying, but she looked even lovelier and gentler than ever. I asked her what had passed between her and Tyack and she told me, in simple words, a story that angry as I was, sent a thrill of regret and remorse through my inmost being. Tyack had come up to her that afternoon in the elm avenue, she said, and after gently leading up to it by half hints, whose meaning she never perceived till afterward, had surprised her at last by asking her outright to be his wife and make him happy for ever and ever. Elsie was so breathless at this unexpected declaration that she had not even presence of mind to tell him at once of our virtual engagement ; and Tyack, seeing her hesitate and temporise, went on begging her in the profoundest terms of love and affection, till her woman's heart was touched with pity. " He said he could never know another happy moment," she whispered, " unless I would have him, Walter ; and as he said it I knew by his eyes that he really meant it."

" And what did you answer ? " I asked in an agony of doubt, my heart misgiving me for my anger that evening.

" I said to him, ' Oh, Mr. Tyack, I know you mean it, and if it weren't that I love Walter Ponsard with all my soul, I think out of pity I should have to marry you.' "

" You said that," I cried, the devil within me getting the better of me for a moment.

" Yes, Walter, I said that. And Mr. Tyack gave a sort of low, suppressed, sobbing cry, like a man whose heart is thrust through, I should think, and pressed his two hands hard upon his bosom and staggered away as if I had shot him.

" Elsie," I said, taking her white hand in mine in a fit of remorse. " I understand it all now. I hope to heaven we haven't, between us, sent that man Tyack to blow his brains out, or jump into the river."

When I got back to my rooms, at a little past midnight, I found a note lying on my table. I took it up and read it eagerly. This is what it said :

Walter Ponsard,—You have treated me brutally. No honourable man would act as you have done. Yet, for her sake, I refrain from returning the blow you gave me. But whenever my own turn comes, without hurting her, trust me, you will find you have provoked a dangerous enemy.

CLAUDE TYACK.

I breathed freer. Then he would not kill himself. I didn't mind his threat of vengeance, but I should have been sorry to bear the guilt of his blood upon me.

Next morning Tyack had gone from Cambridge, and nobody knew where he had betaken himself.

II.

Before Chatawauga I was passing through camp in my uniform as a sergeant in the Harvard battalion of the Third Massachusetts when I saw an orderly coming from Holditch's regiment, with a note for the General from Colonel Holditch. He wore the gray stuff, with blue facing, of the Second Connecticut. We recognised each other at the first glance. It was Claude Tyack.

Everybody in the North volunteered in those days, and some of us who volunteered rose fast to be field officers, while others of us,

equally well born and bred, remained in the ranks for months together. Tyack and I were among the residuum. He glanced at me curiously and passed on. I somehow felt, I don't know why, that the hour of his revenge could not be far distant.

I sat down in my tent that night and wrote to Elsie. It was Elsie who had wished me to volunteer. I wrote to her whenever an occasion offered. A mail was going that evening from the field. I told her all about the expected battle, but I said never a word about poor Tyack.

Just as we were turning in for the night, a United States mail was distributed to the detachment. I opened my letter from Elsie with trembling fingers. She wrote, as ever, full of fears and hopes. A little postscript ended the letter. " I hear," she said, " that poor Claude Tyack is with you in Burnside's division. I shall never cease to be sorry for him. If possible, try and make your quarrel up before the battle. I couldn't bear to think he might be killed, and you unforgiven."

I set long with the letter in my hand. A battle is a very serious thing. If Tyack had been there in the tent that evening, I think I should have taken Elsie's advice and made it all up with him. And then things would have been very different.

As I sat there musing with the letter still in my fingers, the drum beat suddenly, and we heard the signal for forming battalion. It was the night surprise : Wheelock and Bonsejour were upon us suddenly.

Everybody knows what Chatawauga was like. We fought hard but the circumstances were against the Harvard battalion. Though Burnside held his own in the centre, to be sure, the right wing had a bad time of it, and seventy-two of us Harvard boys were taken prisoners. I am not writing a history of the war, so I shall only say, without attempting to explain it, that we were marched off at once to Bonsejour's rear, and sent by train next day to Richmond. There we remained for five months, close prisoners, without one word from home, and, what to me was ten thousand times worse, without possibility of communicating with Elsie. Elsie, no doubt, would think I was dead. That thought alone was a perpetual torture to me. Would Tyack take advantage of my absence ? Elsie was mine ; I knew I could trust her.

At the end of five months the other men were released on parole. They offered me the same terms, but I refused to accept them. I seemed to me a question of principle. I had pledged myself already to fight to the death for my country, and I couldn't forswear myself by making terms with rebels. We of the old New England stock took a serious view of the war and its meaning ; we didn't look upon it as a vast national armed picnic party. Even for Elsie's sake I would not consent to purchase a useless freedom by what I regarded as a public treachery. I could not have loved Elsie so much " loved I not honour more," as the poet of our common country phrases it.

I was left the only prisoner in the old barracks in Clay street, Richmond, and of course was accordingly but little guarded. A few weeks later an opportunity occurred for me to get away. A wounded soldier from the front, straggling in by himself from the intrenchments, fainted opposite the Clay street barracks, and was hastily brought in and put to bed there, the hospital accommodation in the city being already more than overcrowded. In the dusk of the evening I conveyed his clothes to my own room, and next day I put them on—a tattered and blood-stained Confederate uniform. Then, having shaved off my beard with a piece of hoop iron, well sharpened against a bone, I passed out boldly before the very eyes of the lounging sentry, and made my way across the streets of the half-beleaguered city. I waited till nightfall in the rotunda of the Exchange Hotel in Franklin street, where men sat and smoked and discussed the news ; and when the lamps began to be lighted around the State Capitol, I slunk off along the river side, so as to avoid being hailed, and challenged by the sentries, who held all the approaches from the direction of Washington.

In those days, I need hardly say, strong lines of earthworks were drawn around Richmond City on the north, east, and west where Lee was defending it ; and it was only along the river southward that any road was left fairly open into the country. I went by the river bank, therefore, onward and onward, till the city lights faded slowly one by one into the darkness behind me. I passed a few soldiers here and there on the road, but my Confederate uniform sufficiently protected me from any unfavourable notice. If any of them hailed me with a " Hullo, stranger ! where are you off this time of evening ? " my answer was easy. " Straight from the front. Sick leave : Just discharged from hospital in Lee's division." Southern chivalry nodded and then passed on without further parley. I was going, in fact, in the wrong direction for many questions to be asked me in passing. Everybody from the South was hurrying up to the front : a wounded soldier straggling homeward attracted then but little attention.

(To be continued.)

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Sir Charles Dilke's estimate of the military might of Russia is not altogether supported by observers on the spot. The correspondents of some of the Austrian newspapers say that the Russian army is by no means in a condition to conquer Western Europe. Its vast numbers only exist on paper, and the corruption which has ever been the bane of the Russian service is as bad as ever. The Court generals and army contractors are said to be at their old tricks. The ingenious dodge of driving ambulance waggons round from garrison to garrison and taking receipts for them at each has quite a familiar air. It resembles the famous plan under which, when an order was given for two regiments to change quarters, nothing was really changed but the soldiers' buttons. It is the opinion of these Austrian observers that the Russian army cannot be got into fighting order for months to come. This, if true, accounts for the Czar's present " forbearance " towards the Bulgarian Regency ;

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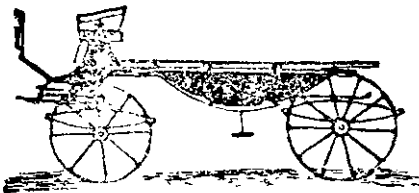
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FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOST REV. DR. MORAN'S ORDINATION.

On Sunday, the fortieth anniversary of the ordination of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran to the priesthood, High Mass *omnium episcopis* was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral at 11 a.m., and addresses of congratulation were presented to his Lordship by the members of the H.A.C.B.S., and of the religious confraternities belonging to the congregation, of which there are now five in active operation, the men's Society of the Holy Family, and the women's of our Lady of Perpetual Succour, being respectively the largest with regard to numbers, but all being of creditably numerous membership, zealous, and a source of much good and many blessings among the Catholic people. Shortly before the commencement of Mass, the H.A.C.B.S., mustering strongly, and wearing their regalia, with their banner borne at their head, marched down from their rooms in Rattray street to the cathedral, which they entered by the great door, and took up their place in seats especially reserved for them in the nave next to the temporary sanctuary on the Gospel side of the altar. The religious confraternities were generally dispersed through the church, which was crowded, notwithstanding the large attendance, and the very many communicants at the early Masses, the male element being especially conspicuous. At the hour appointed for the commencement of High Mass, the Bishop and clergy entered the cathedral from the vestry in procession, the Rev. Father Donnelly acting as cross-bearer, and while the *Eccc Sacerdos Magnus* was sung by the choir, took his place on the episcopal throne. The Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Hunt, with the Rev. Father Vereker as deacon, and the Rev. Father Donnelly as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Lynch as Master of Ceremonies, and the choir sang with very fine effect a selected Mass, Herr Scherek's performance on the organ seeming, if possible, to be more masterly than ever. After the communion the epistle and Gospel for the day were read by the Rev. Father Lynch, who alluded, in a few words, to the presentation about to be made, explaining that it was only two or three days previously that the fact of Saturday's being the fortieth anniversary of his Lordship's ordination had come to the knowledge of the various societies, and we may add that this fact also accounts for the absence of an address on the occasion from the laity generally, who, however, were well represented by the members of the H.A.C.B.S., and of the confraternities, and who, moreover, showed their good-will and sympathy both by their presence and in other significant ways. On the conclusion of the Mass, the Blessed Sacrament being removed from the Tabernacle and borne in procession by the clergy to the vestry, Mr. Cornelius Bunbury, one of the Prefects of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, entered the sanctuary, carrying the address of the confraternities, which had been printed in ornamental characters with violet ink, on white satin, and enclosed in a richly gilt frame, and read as follows:—

"Address of the religious confraternities connected with the Catholic congregation of Dunedin, to the Most Rev. Dr. Moran on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his sacerdotal ordination:—

"MOST REV. LORD BISHOP,

"We, the members of the religious Societies connected with the Catholic congregation of Dunedin, beg of you to receive our most sincere and heartfelt felicitations on the occurrence of the fortieth anniversary of your ordination to the priesthood. Your Lordship's career as a priest and bishop has been one of no ordinary labours, and the success with which it has been invariably crowned has resulted in countless blessings to many people in different parts of the world, as it has won for you personally abundant love and gratitude on earth, and as we hope and believe, a glorious reward hereafter. Part of your labours we have ourselves witnessed, and of what had gone before we have received intelligence from those who had an opportunity of being acquainted with it. We have heard of you as the young priest engaged in administering to the poor of the capital city of your native land, and expending upon that wearing task all the zeal and all the devotion that have won our own admiration. We have heard of you as the youngest bishop of your day, younger, perhaps, than any who has since been consecrated, sent to work among the settlers in South Africa and sharing all the difficulties of the missionary life.

"You, also, Lord Bishop, have known the weariness of the pioneer; the fatigues of the pathless wilderness, the long day's journey beneath the burning sun, and the night passed with no shelter from the inclemency of the open skies. We have heard of the humility with which, when there was need of it, you relinquished the studies in which your intellect delighted, to give yourself up daily to the instruction of little children, and of how, in a word, under your fostering care, and promoted by your untiring zeal, a prosperous Catholic community grew up and flourished in the colony we speak of.

"It was no slight proof of your devotion to the cause of religion, Lord Bishop, and of your obedience and docility to the Holy See that, at the word of the Pope, you agreed to quit the country where so many years of your life were spent—where so many monuments of your successful labours were established, and where you held so deep a place in the hearts of a devoted people—an Irish people like ourselves to whom as an Irish priest and bishop you were doubly dear, where, moreover, you had won so high a place in the esteem of those who did not belong to your flock that your memory remained among them also, so that on your late visit to their settlements they greeted your coming with the pealing of their church-bells.

"But at the time when your life as a pioneer bishop had been crowned with success, and everything seemed to promise a future of comparative ease and comfort, passed among institutions that you had founded and fostered into vigorous life, and in the midst of friends who had grown with you yourself from youth to middle age or whom you had seen grow up from childhood to youth, the word was spoken at Rome and you obeyed without hesitation or remonstrance.

"You left all, Lord Bishop, and came here to an almost completely barren shore, where a greater and a harder work than you had already done lay before you. For what is so hard as to recall the erring or to reawaken into fervour religion that has grown cold? You found yourself once more in a wilderness, and a stronger effort was demanded from your middle age than had been required of your youth.

"Here also, Lord Bishop, severe physical labour was imposed upon you; for sixteen years ago the country was still very rough, and while the inconveniences to which you were put in this city of your see were not slight, the fatigues of travelling through your vast diocese were considerable.

"There are among us, indeed, some who remember the visits you were called upon to pay also to other parts of the Colony, particularly to the West Coast, and their testimony is marked as to the self-sacrifice and devotion shown by you, as well as to the lasting impression produced by your instructions and fearless exhortations.

"But it is necessary for us to speak of what you have accomplished here? We look around us, and see the wilderness transformed into a garden. Our large and devout congregation, our schools, our confraternities, our cathedral, all are the works of your episcopate. Nay, it is owing to you, as we have reason to believe, that there is to-day permission for a Catholic school to be taught in any part of New Zealand. It was you, Lord Bishop, whose clearness of sight penetrated the meaning of the Education Bill when it was first introduced, and it was your voice that sounded the note of alarm; you roused the Catholics throughout the Colony to a sense of their danger, and banded them together in opposition. If to-day no Catholic in the country can send his child to a secular school without a sense of shame in his inmost soul, this fact is due to you.

"In all these forty years, Lord Bishop, you have not spared yourself: you have been, before all things, a worker. Indeed, it puzzles us to tell how, in the middle of such extensive and incessant labours, you have found time for the study that has maintained the depth and wideness of your scholarship. But when have you ever been called upon and found waiting! Who has needed instruction from you that has not obtained it? When has the Church been attacked that you have not been ready with an answer by word of mouth or with your pen? No fact of history has escaped you: no theological difficulty baffles your solution; no philosophical proposition demands in vain your explanation. Nevertheless, while you have guided, and instructed, and explained, and defended as a bishop, you have worked like a humble curate.

"We desire, therefore, Lord Bishop, on this auspicious occasion, to assure you of our admiration and respect. Our love and esteem are yours by a double claim. As a Catholic bishop, the father and friend of every member of your flock, you possess them. As an Irish bishop, moreover, united to us by bonds that have ever been among the chief and most honourable characteristics of our race, they are yours most fervently. And, as the forty years of your priesthood and episcopate have been passed in serving God and in doing good without cessation among the people over whom in His mercy, and for their great benefit, He has in succession set you, so we pray may the time that still remains to you—and may it be of long duration—be fruitful in successful works and crowned for you with peace and happiness.

"CONFRATERNITY OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

"CONFRATERNITY OF THE SACRED HEART.

"CONFRATERNITY OF THE CHILDREN OF MARY.

"CONFRATERNITY OF OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL SUCCOUR.

"SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL."

Mr. Bunbury then presented the address to his Lordship and returned to his place in the front row of the nave.

Mr. William Cunningham, President of the H.A.C.B.S., in a similar manner, read the address of this Society, which had been printed and framed in the same handsome style as that of the confraternities. It ran as follows:—

"Address of the H.A.C.B.S. (St. Joseph's Branch), to the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, on the fortieth anniversary of his sacerdotal ordination:—

"MOST REV. LORD BISHOP,

"We, the members of the H.A.C.B.S., are happy to congratulate you on the completion of your fortieth year in the priesthood of the Catholic Church. Those years have been fruitful of good works, and we trust that many years still remain in which the course so faithfully and admirably run by you will be continued, to our great benefit and edification. We desire on the present occasion to address your Lordship, as, moreover, it especially befits our Society, in your character of an Irish priest and prelate. We, indeed, like all true Catholics, reverence the priestly office by whomsoever it is represented, and whether it be Englishman, or Scotchman, or Frenchman, or the member of whatever nation it may be, who bears the sacred character, we give him, as is right, our respect and veneration.

"But there is a tie that, above all others, binds us in closer and dearer relations to the Irish priest. Our country's true glory, Lord Bishop, was from the first bound up with the Catholic religion. Ireland, in the early ages of her conversion, not only shone within her own boundaries with a glorious light, but sent abroad into other countries the lamp of faith and intellectual culture. And, in the days of her fall, religion sustained her. The steadfastness of her people, under centuries of trial and persecutions unknown elsewhere, forms the happiest memory in their history and affords to us their children an example which it should be our constant endeavour to follow.

"But what would have been the glories of the ancient days, or the support of the ages of misfortune, had it not been for the priests who led the way and were the very soul of both? As of old they formed a saintly nation at home, and built up shrines and colleges of great renown; as they went out over the face of Europe, converting peoples, founding monasteries, that were the centres, not only of religion but of learning and civilisation, and encountering fearlessly and with success the opposition of princes, or using their friendship to advance the service of God and the welfare of mankind, so in the later times of desolation they were found full of courage, faith, and

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devotion. Their resting-places were in the bogs or on the wild hills; their altars were the rocks upon the mountain-side—a price was laid upon their heads as on the head of the wolf, and they were ceaselessly tracked from hiding-place to hiding-place. But they never faltered, never deserted their people, and never yielded to the tyrant, though he took their lives or threw them into prison as his arbitrary will directed.

"The same spirit, Lord Bishop, is strong even to-day in our Irish priests. Should the call be made upon them they are ready once more to brave the winter and the desert, or to submit to the hand of the gaoler or the hangman. We have before us even now the grand proofs that it is so given, on behalf of all, by Father Keller, the gentle and venerable priest, torn from his retirement because he refused to betray the confidence of his people, and by his younger companion in fidelity and fortitude, Father Ryan. One spirit animates all, the old pastor burdened with his years of faithful labour, and having no desire for anything more than to end his days peacefully among the flock who are his familiar and beloved friends, and the young curate, entering upon life with all the high hopes of youth burning in his heart and the traditions of his native land inflaming his zeal and fervour. We know from long experience, from the experience of a nation gained through ages of a varied life, the depths of fidelity towards us that are to be found in the souls of our Irish priests, and we should be wanting indeed in gratitude and all the better feelings of humanity were we not to respond by meeting them with all our love and trustfulness. We respect and venerate the priesthood everywhere throughout the world, as we have already said, but let no man blame us if, above all, our love and devotion are given to the *soggarth aroon*, the priest of our own dear land. In him, above all, is the heart to feel for us, the spirit to understand our needs and our failings, the sympathy to grieve in our grief and rejoice in our rejoicing. In him we find the kindly tone of voice; the familiar word; the neighbourliness; the homelike ways that cheer our loneliness in a distant country and fully win our confidence. To whom but to him can we pour out the fulness of our hearts, unchecked by the fear of a stranger's misunderstanding?

"But to yourself personally, Lord Bishop, as an Irish priest and prelate, we owe a particular debt. You have shown to us, and not only to us, but to all the Colony an example that is most necessary for us and for Irish Catholics everywhere. You have shown us how the Catholic and the Irishman can bear himself so as to gain and preserve the respect of people who dislike his creed and hold his nation in contempt. And this is a lesson that we are convinced it is most necessary not only for every Catholic who is a native of Ireland, but for every Catholic of Irish descent in the Colony to learn.

"Religion has always been united to Irish nationality, from the very hour when the people became Catholic to this present moment—and while she has conferred immense benefits on her humbler, though still most noble, companion, she herself has also had something to gain by the alliance. The people whose independent manliness has been strengthened and proved by the determination with which they have maintained the rights of their nationality cannot fail to prove firmer and more resolute in their fidelity to the requirements of their religion.

"We, therefore, esteem it of the greatest consequence to the Catholic religion in this Colony, Lord Bishop, that Irishmen and their children should be taught fearlessly and constantly to assert their national distinctions. Should the contrary be done, and a cowardly subservience be exhibited in putting from them the Irish name and characteristics, a timid and time-serving frame of mind will be formed among them, and will grow until the name of Catholic, which falls even more than that of Irishman under the prejudice and the dislike of a vast majority of their fellow-colonists, will itself become feared by them as marking them out to occupy an exceptional and an unpopular position. Another and an extremely powerful temptation will thus be added to the many that must in any case be encountered by them. They who yield in one principal matter, we say, and the Irishman's nationality is to him a matter of the first consequence, not to be relinquished or denied without the degradation of his whole character, will be more than half prepared to yield in other important things. The Irishman, in a word, or the son of an Irishman, who hangs his head at the name of Ireland will be no difficult prey for those who desire to make him cry shame on the name of Rome.

"As a true Irishman, therefore, Lord Bishop, and, as such, securing respect where you cannot possibly win affection, you give every Irishman in the Colony a most illustrious example, and in this way, also, you do much towards establishing the Catholic Church among us on a firm and immovable basis.

"While, then, as Catholics we reverence the example you have given us as a Catholic Bishop, and are deeply grateful for the ministrations that have tended so much to our edification and progress in the Catholic faith; as Irishmen we thank you for what, as an Irishman, you have done for us and for our children.

"In conclusion, our fervent prayer is that our Irish priest and bishop, our *soggarth aroon*, in the best and fullest sense of the title, may long be spared to us, and that this day ten years may witness in this beautiful cathedral—then completed by his labours and with the zealous co-operation of his people, as it has been so far carried out—the celebration by us of his golden jubilee.

"W. CUNNINGHAM, President.

"J. M'CONNELL, Vice-President.

"W. CARR, Treasurer.

"C. O'DRISCOLL, Secretary."

Mr. Cunningham then presented the address, and returned to his place among the members of his Society, and the congregation, who had risen to their feet on Mr. Bunbury's entering the sanctuary, and remained standing until the presentations were concluded resumed their seats.

The Bishop replied as follows:—

"MY DEAR FRIENDS,

"My inability to respond in suitable terms to the spirit that has prompted these beautifully-worded, eloquent, and touching addresses, is to me a source of keen disappointment and pain. Influenced

by this feeling of inability, my first impulse, on hearing them read, was to say nothing more than might be necessary to heartily thank you for your kindness to me at all times, and especially for these overpowering proofs of your love and confidence. But on second thoughts such a course appears inadmissible. The trouble you have taken in preparing these addresses, the motives that have induced you to present them on the anniversary of my first Mass, deserve much more than mere acknowledgement and mere thanks. And yet how can I act? What shall I say? The task before me is difficult, perhaps, in some respects, the most difficult I have ever had to encounter in my life.

"Your Catholic hearts have expanded on this occasion to an extraordinary degree, and prompted you to expend on me encomiums that a really great and good man might deserve, but which, as regards me, are sadly out of place. How can I adequately thank you? Not, indeed, for your words, which are only what an exaggerated appreciation could prompt, but for the great affection which has suggested them. For all, if anything, that I may have been the instrument of doing in this Diocese, you have to-day more than amply repaid me; and I beg you to believe that no words of mine can convey an idea of the depth of my gratitude, and the sincerity of my thanks, for your abounding kindness.

"You remind me that to-day is the fortieth anniversary of my first Mass; and although the not very cheering thought that the time which remains to me must consequently be short, naturally arises, I cannot but rejoice on this occasion at seeing assembled in this cathedral members of so many Confraternities and Societies, not in twenties and fifties only, but in hundreds and hundreds. It is in such associations as these, showing forth as they do divine faith, and depth and sincerity of piety that the strength and glory of the Church are especially manifested. Here is evidence of progress and assurance of perseverance, here is beheld the fruit for which every pastor of souls labours, and here also he reaps a large reward. Persevere, my dear friends, in working these associations zealously, and you, too, shall reap a rich recompense.

"One of these addresses. I think it is that of the Hibernian Society, speaks of the love subsisting between Irish Catholics and the *soggarth aroon*. The very name this Society bears supplies a reason why it is met that their address should contain such a statement. This love is, indeed, a national trait as old as Christianity in their native land, and has been strengthened by centuries of mutual sufferings and services. May it endure for ever. In the old land, as is well-known it is still as strong and active as ever; and it should be our strenuous endeavour to transmit it to our children unimpaired; for the union and mutual love of priest and people, which have under Providence been one of the chief means of preserving the faith and nationality of an ancient and illustrious race will secure a continuance of these blessings to their children in all lands where they may fix their homes. See, my dear friends, that you neglect no opportunity of instilling a love of Holy Church and reverence for faithful Ireland into the hearts and minds of your children, and reject with abhorrence not only all systems of godless education, but also all systems of education that would ignore the history of the Irish race and nation, and endeavour to make them forget that they are the children of Irish fathers and mothers. Bear in mind that the man who ignores, or forgets, or despises the race and nation from which he is sprung is ignoble and base.

"In another of these addresses reference is made to the part I have taken in the Press and elsewhere, as regards education. Some of the incidents of which you have made mention had escaped my memory. Nor is this to be wondered at, the conflict has been so sharp and has continued so long, it is not surprising that one so hotly engaged for so many years should have forgotten some events and episodes. But you, it appears, have not forgotten them, and this goes to prove, were proof necessary, that in addition to the reward which one may expect hereafter for his labours to save the faith and safeguard the morality of Catholic children, he may also expect to hold an abiding place in the grateful memories of those whom he most values and esteems, a place, too, that will not be barren, inasmuch as gratitude for such service is always accompanied with prayers for his welfare both here and hereafter.

"But there is, my dear friends, another view deserving to be held up to our contemplation to-day. You have complimented and thanked me, whereas it is in reality you who should be complimented and thanked. What could a bishop do without a flock full of faith, and zeal, and generosity? Without such a flock how many churches could he build? how many schools could he erect? how could he multiply his clergy? how many opportunities could he have of catechising and instructing the children—the hope of the Church and the nation, a work the most divine of all divine works? Without a faithful, docile, and devoted flock all his efforts would be in vain; and if religion has progressed here, as you have stated, from very humble beginnings sixteen years ago to its present flourishing state, it is to your faith, and fervour, and generosity that all this, under God, is really to be attributed. You are the real missionaries here, as your compatriots are the real missionaries in other lands. To you, therefore, be the credit given and the thanks, not to me."

Herr Scherek then played the out-going voluntary, and the congregation dispersed, the H.A.C.B.S. returning to their hall in the same manner as that in which they had proceeded thence to the cathedral.

Father Phelan, of St. Louis, editor of the *Western Watchman*, says:—"Catholics everywhere are amazed and scandalised at the course of the *London Tablet*. They grieve to think that there are Catholics in England so lost to truth and humanity that they would support so infamous a sheet. . . . The *Tablet* is supported by a few English Tory Catholics who have long identified the progress of the Church in England with the growth of their own bank account, and who cannot see how Catholicity can be Irish and live." Readers of the *Pilot* will find reason for Father Phelan's strong words in the extracts from the *London Tablet* contained in an article on the imprisoned priest, Father Keller.

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.

CONTINENTAL BOOT DEPOT
Opposite Post Office.

GRASP THIS STARTLING FACT.

The Finest Teas in the World.

The Proprietors of the

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 } SHOULD find a place on every
TEA: { ONCE TASTED, will always be in
request.
OUR { Is a Good Tea at a Reasonable Price
2s }
TEA.

PRESENTS
See Window.

RABBITSKINS.

ROBERT CLELAND & CO.,

Bond and Crawford Streets,

DUNEDIN,

Give highest Cash Price for all kinds of

RABBITSKINS, SHEEPSKINS,

HORSE HAIR, &c., &c:

We want TWO MILLIONS of Rabbitskins
this season, and must get them.

COALS FOR CASH.

Walton Park ... 16s.	Newcastle ... 30s
Freeman's Coal 16s.	Coalbrookdale 40s
Kaitangata Nuts 18s.	Brunner ... 34s

Kaitangata Coal, 26s
All kinds of Dry Firewood.
J. H. HANCOCK & CO.,
Telephone 396. Kensington.

GEORGE HYDE,

TAILOR

(Late Cutter to the Don Tailoring Co.,
George Street),

Begs to notify the general Public that he has
Opened Business at 51 GEORGE STREET,
next door to the Sussex Hotel.

HARD-EARNED MONEY
Should be
SAVINGLY SPENT.

Therefore when Purchasing
DRAPERY, MILLINERY, & CLOTHING,
Go to

THE READY-MONEY DRAPERS,

THE GRANITE HOUSE
36 and 38 George Street.

One of the largest stocks of Men's and
Boys' Clothing in the City to select from.

We assert that our Clothing is the cheapest
and the best, and invite customers to com-
pare with the same articles offered elsewhere
at or about the same price.

We wish to direct special attention to our
Woollen Department, where, owing to our
orders having been placed before the rise in
wool, we are offering altogether exceptional
value. We are selling Blankets from 6s 11d
upwards, and a really splendid quality at
13s 6d, 17s 6d, 18s 9d, 22s 6d.

White Flannels, 7½d, 9½d, 11½d, 1s, 12½d,
1s 2d, 1s 3½d, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d, upwards.

Grey Flannels from 10½d to 1s 9d.

A FEW JOB LINES

In Dress Materials, and selling very quickly.

Homespuns, 7½d; usual price, 10½d; all
colours.

A nice heavy winter Foulle, in Navy,
Marone, Browns and Greens, &c., at 9d; ;
same goods last season, 1s 2d.

Some very choice Dress Goods at 12½d, 1s
2½d, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d.

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

THE "SIRIUS" and "ORION"
OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING
RANGES.

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with
high or low pressure boiler.
Fretwork, Tomb Bailings, and General
Castings.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,
SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,
DUNEDIN.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!

We beg to notify the Public that we have
TAKEN OVER that old-established RETAIL
GROCERY BUSINESS carried on so suc-
cessfully 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,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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.

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.

A. J. ADAMS, Proprietor.



UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW
ZEALAND, LIMITED

The above Company will despatch steamers
as under:—

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

FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLING-
TON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI
AND MANUKAU—HAWEA, on Monday,
June 13. Passengers, 3 p.m. from wharf.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTTELTON,
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE,
AUCKLAND—TARAWERA, s.s., on Wed-
nesday, June 22: Passengers by 2.30 p.m.
train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF
AND HOBART.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on
Thursday, June 16. Passengers by 2.30 p.m.
train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA OAMARU
LYTTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—
HAUROTO, s.s., on Wednesday, 22nd June.

FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND
ARAWATA, s.s., on June 27th, 1887.

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

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTT-
TELTON WELLINGTON, NELSON,
and WESTPORT.—GRAFTON s.s., on
Friday, 17th June. Passengers from Dunedin
wharf at 4 p.m.

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

FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU,
TIMARU, LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON,
NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA.
OHAU, s.s., early.

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

Correspondence.

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

PRESENTATION TO THE MOST REV. DR. MORAN, BISHOP OF DUNEDIN.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I see by the last issue of the TABLET that the members of the H.A.C.B.S., and the religious societies in Dunedin intend to present addresses of congratulation to his Lordship the Bishop on next Sunday, on the fortieth anniversary of his admission to the priesthood.

You cannot but be aware of the fact that, while his Lordship is resident in Dunedin, and has, therefore, a claim, in an especial way, on the love and veneration of its inhabitants, he has also a claim, and a very strong one, too, on the affections and the gratitude of the Catholics of the entire colony. There is no other man who has fought our battles, upheld our rights, and advanced our claims for justice as he has, and always in the face of the most determined opposition, and against overwhelming odds. Our enemies were, and are still, numerous, but who will not say that he is a match for them all? In Bishop Moran we have a "watchman on the tower," and no matter whence the attack comes it is always vigorously repelled.

Some fourteen years ago, or more, the want of a good Catholic paper was very much felt in this Colony, but as there was only one man among us who stood any chance of making it a success, and that one a high dignitary in the Church, the case seemed almost hopeless. However, that one was appealed to; the N.Z. TABLET was started, and the result has been that we now possess a paper of our own, advocating our cause, upholding our rights, advancing our claims for justice, as I have just said, with such earnestness and constancy, with such force and ability, as is the admiration even of our enemies. The TABLET may be looked upon as the palladium of our rights, and if it were possible that, through any means, it could be put down, great would be the rejoicing in the camps of our enemies. What it has done for the cause of religion; what it has done for the cause of Catholic education; what it has done, and is still doing, for the cause of Ireland it would be impossible to tell. The TABLET to-day stands in the very front rank of colonial newspapers, and does so only because of the talent and ability with which it is conducted. Every Catholic in the Colony, therefore, should feel proud of having such a paper as the TABLET, whose pages are always open to him, and feel prouder still of the man who has brought it up to this standard of excellence. Surely whatever crimes our people may be charged with, ingratitude is not among them, and hence, if we do not justly expose ourselves to this charge, now is the time to show in some practical way our appreciation of the services which have been so nobly and so ungrudgingly rendered to us. The present time is most opportune for the Catholics throughout the Colony to show to his Lordship their gratitude and their veneration of him. The only Irish Bishop of the Colony, the one *soggarth aroon*, who, above all others, finds a place in hearts of every lover of his country, of every true born Irishman, should now be made aware of the respect and esteem in which he is held by every one of us.—I am, etc,

Wellington, June 6, 1887.

PATER FAMILIAS.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—The letter of D. O'Sullivan which appeared in your last issue is certainly most opportune. It is undoubtedly befitting that, as regards the manner of celebrating Her Majesty's Jubilee, Irishmen throughout N.Z. should be entirely unanimous. We here in Rangiora, I believe, have already taken the initiative, and if our opinions on the subject be adopted by our countrymen elsewhere, they will be found substantially the same as the suggestions contained in the letter of your correspondent. While the Irishmen of Rangiora are as one in their opinion that to Her Majesty is due every mark of unaffected loyalty, and while they know it to be the imperative teaching of their church that to Her, as their legitimate Sovereign, they are bound by Divine law to show every token of outward respect, yet they abstained from all active part in the celebrations which took place here on June 2nd.

Newspaper reports declared that the local branch of the Hibernians had consented to march in the procession: this was not true. One or two indeed were of opinion that it ought to be done, but they were over-ruled by the majority, and willingly submitted to the reasons brought against them. Neither is it true, as was stated in the *Times* of the following morning, that, they abstained from marching because they could not procure regalia. They abstained because they believed that the present circumstances of their country and the present attitude of the Tory Government towards it, made it incompatible with the sympathy to be expressed to their countrymen at Home in their hour of darkest trial. Moreover, they are of opinion that the present Government, who have capacity for distorting anything to suit their purpose, would welcome it as news to the House of Commons that, while Irishmen abroad are faithful to the *regime* and Sovereign of England, because they are away from the influence of National agitators, at Home they are anarchists whose disloyalty must be crushed by coercion.

I have no intention to anticipate what may be said by Rathkealsensis, but I wish to prevent the local papers by their misstatements regarding the action of the Hibernians here, from misleading our countrymen in other parts of the Colony.—I am, etc,

E. P. HURLEY.

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

BLLENHEIM.

ONE seldom sees anything in the N. Z. TABLET about the above interesting, and by no means, unimportant town. Surrounded by hills as it is, I suppose it is cut off from outside notice, however this may be, the people of Blenheim, so far as my observation goes, are busy, thrifty, and industrious, as are their neighbours in better known localities. Their exports and imports are considerable, and tax two steamers, the Kanieri and the Neptune to their utmost in conveying produce and passengers to the Imperial city, a great quantity of which, no doubt, is there transhipped and carried to more distant ports. A large per centage of the inhabitants is Catholic—the great majority of whom hail from the dear old land (Ireland), which it is needless to say, they have not forgotten. We have established here, as our fellow-countrymen have done in other places, a strong and energetic Branch of the Irish National League, with a view to assist the good cause of "Home Rule" now being struggled for by our indefatigable countrymen, both in the British House of Commons and elsewhere. The movement, although started by Irishmen, has many sincere supporters of other nationalities, whose advocacy of justice being done to Ireland speaks well for their liberality, and tends to establish a feeling amongst the people of Marlborough that other places might imitate with advantage. Blenheim has not only its National League; it has also a strong and flourishing branch of the Hibernian Society which is of the greatest benefit to many, to the Rev. Father Lewis, our esteemed parish priest, in particular, and to Catholics generally throughout the district. The services of its excellent band, too, are always at the disposal of the priest, whether for children's sports or other gatherings, so that I may, without any exaggeration, say that the Hibernians of Blenheim are in reality the right hand of the priest. The new Catholic church here, is one of great beauty, and reflects the greatest credit on both priest and people. It is truly edifying to see completed such a noble building erected to the honour of God, by the Catholics of the town and district, especially when one takes into consideration their limited means, and this is not all they have done and are doing—they have two flourishing schools which they support generously: St. Mary's boys' school—a handsome building—large lofty and well ventilated; furnished with every requisite; the convent school, too, which is at present, although a spacious building, far too small for the number of pupils; but this inconvenience happily will soon be a thing of the past, as the good Sisters in charge, are having it considerable enlarged. Both church and schools occupy one of the best sites in the town, and clearly manifest the care and judgment of the selector. The honour conferred on our beloved Bishop, by His Holiness Leo, XIII. in raising him to the dignity of Archbishop, was a source of the greatest satisfaction to the whole community here. People of all denominations received the news with sentiments of pleasure and delight, and if others so rejoiced, much more so did His Lordship's own Catholic children, who deservedly esteem and love him. Besides Blenheim there are a considerable number of Catholics in other localities in Marlborough, one of which—namely, the pretty little town of Havelock, about twenty five miles from Blenheim, and fifty-four or five from Nelson, situated at the head of the Pelorus Sound—presented an animated appearance on the twenty-fourth, the Queen's anniversary. The occasion was a bazaar held there in aid of the Catholic church, which I am pleased to say, was an entire success, some repairs being required, it was suggested some time previously, that the best means to raise funds for that object would be a bazaar. The priest in charge, the Rev. Father Aubry, who is universally esteemed, both by his own flock and by the people of all shades of opinion throughout Marlborough, consented, and was ably assisted, in the getting up and carrying out of the affair from the beginning to the end not only by his own people, but by almost all the Protestant ladies and gentlemen of the town and district all of whom worked in a most praiseworthy manner to bring the undertaking to a successful issue. Besides the Rev. Father Aubry, the Rev. Father Lewis, of Blenheim, and the Rev. Father Mahoney, of Nelson, were present, and contributed in no small degree by their gentle kindness and genial manner to make the large assemblage of people of town and district, and those from Blenheim, Picton, and Tuamarina, spend a happy and joyous day. The Hibernian Band from Blenheim was in attendance, as their motto is to assist the Church at any inconvenience to themselves; and the admirable manner in which they rendered some choice pieces of music gave the greatest pleasure to all present; indeed the Catholic bazaar, and the number of visitors it brought to Havelock, will be long remembered by the good and kindly people of the town with feelings of pleasure.

Besides the places in Marlborough I have mentioned above, Tuamarina and Picton have each a neat and well-attended Catholic Church. The Catholics in Tuamarina number between 90 and 100, most of whom, as in Blenheim, are Irish, and firm and spirited supporters of our branch of the Irish National League. Picton, too, a pretty little town, promising a prosperous future, with its splendid harbour, capable of admitting ships of the largest tonnage, has a carefully and well-kept Catholic church, with a congregation of at least 80 people. The ladies of the Altar Society keep the church in grand order, and look after it in a manner that does credit to their piety as Catholics. They seem to take the greatest pleasure in beautifying it, and in making everything in and about it wear its brightest aspect. The body of the Rev. Father Bazant, one of its first missionary priests, rests in the Picton cemetery. His memory is still fondly cherished by the Catholics who knew him, and is held in kindly remembrance by the people of Picton and the district generally. Indeed there are few places that I have been in in the Colony where the people are more genial, open-hearted, and kind than they are in Marlborough, or where there is a greater absence of bigotry and snobbishness.

OBSERVER.

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

WINTER SEASON, 1887.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

Have pleasure in announcing the arrival, ex "Arawa" and "Ionic," of 50 cases Winter Drapery purchased for Cash: Owing to the unsettled state of Trade in the Home Markets they have been fortunate in securing First-Class Goods at exceptionally low figures, all of which have been marked at Modified Prices. They invite their many friends and patrons to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

New Dress Materials at Modified Prices.
New Mantles at Modified Prices.
New Fur Boas at Modified Prices.
New Millinery at Modified Prices.
New Laces and Gloves at Modified Prices.
New Hosiery at Modified Prices.
New Carpets and Rugs at Modified Prices.
New Manchester Goods at Modified Prices.
New Mens' Clothing at Modified Prices.
New Boys' and Youths' Clothing at Modified Prices.
New Waterproof Coats at Modified Prices.

A grand assortment of Suits, Hats, Scarfs, Braces, Umbrellas, and warm Underclothing.

LETTER ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

A VOICE FROM MOUNT MAGDALA.

AN APPEAL.

IN appealing for subscriptions for the FIRST MAGDALEN ASYLUM in New Zealand, the Sisters of the "Good Shepherd" desire to express, through me, their sincere gratitude to the inhabitants of this City and the Colony generally for the kind co-operation afforded them since they commenced the great work to which their lives are devoted in their temporary residence, Manchester Street, North.

Hourly we meet with a poor Magdalen, tired of a misspent life, seeking a shelter, and finding no security against the biting blasts of renewed temptation, turns away with the weight of the world's accusation, with the world's condemnation, and becomes the victim of an unholy impulse, which cannot be recalled without a sigh—nay, without a tear. Kindly, therefore, bear in mind—

1. A most desirable sight has been acquired for the Magdalen near Christchurch.
2. His Eminence Cardinal Moran laid the foundation stone at "Mount Magdala" on the 18th of February of last year, in the presence of 5000 people, and the first portion of the asylum is nearly completed.
3. The advantages of the Magdalen will be extended to all New Zealand and elsewhere.
4. The waifs and the wanderers who are rescued from the paths of misery and sin are not asked to what creed they belong. It is sufficient that they need succour.
5. The inmates of "Mount Magdala" and the Good Shepherd Nuns placed over them will remember always with lively gratitude, the benefactors of the institution.
6. Subscriptions may be paid either in part or full, according to the convenience of subscribers.
7. If, therefore, it were ever true to say "that he gives twice who gives quickly," it is particularly so on the present occasion, in order that soon we may see another House of the Good Shepherd added to the 150 Homes scattered over the globe in which more than 4000 Religieuses bestow their devoted care on 20,000 children and young girls, while a judicious channel will be found for the outlay of the Funds entrusted to the Institution.
8. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd will be grateful to all those who encourage their friends to subscribe to the funds of the Magdalen Asylum.

The favour of an early response will enable me to bring to a speedy conclusion an institution from which circles of good must emanate to exercise a salutary influence on the future of the Colony. SUBSCRIPTIONS will also be received by MESSRS. A. J. WHITE and H. H. LOUGHNAN; and by the Rev. Mother Prioress, Convent of the Good Shepherd, Manchester Street North.

Cheques and P. O. Orders to be made payable to me.
L. M. GINALY, S.M. Mis. Rect.,
Managing Trustee.
Christchurch, May, 1887.

WOMEN SYMPATHISE WITH WOMEN

Consult Personally or by Letter
MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS,
MEDICAL HERBALIST,
Who from long experience can give the best ADVICE FREE
(Send 2d. Stamp for reply.)

Female Weaknesses and Irregularities are too often neglected, thereby causing Distress and Misery, when by the use of

MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS' FEMALE PILLS,
the System would be kept in thorough order and health, thus ensuring freedom from Sickness, Headache, Irritable Temper, and all attending evils.

MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS' FEMALE PILLS, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 5s per Box, forwarded to any address on receipt of Stamps or Postal Order.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS,
HERBALIST
140 George Street, Dunedin, N.Z.

WANTED — SCHOOLMASTER for Roman Catholic School, Waimate. Salary, £140 per annum.

Apply to the
PARISH PRIEST,
Waimate

NOTICE.

All communications connected with the Commercial and Business Departments of the N.Z. TABLET Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

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

JUST PUBLISHED!

"THE NUN UNVEILED."

A Review of the Life of
EDITH O'GORMAN,
[And complete Refutation of her works, by
W. J. WALLACE.

ENLARGED EDITION—PRICE SIXPENCE.

Parcels from A. Rankin, Bookseller, Moorabool Street, Geelong, Victoria.

TRADE SUPPLIED.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, QUEENSTOWN.

ART UNION.

I acknowledge having received the following amounts:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Miss Hill ...	1	5	0	Mrs. Richardt ...	12	7	6
B. Howell ...	1	4	4	Miss S. Cotter ...	0	12	6
D. A. Cameron, Esq. ...	2	10	0	Mr. J. McBride ...	3	5	0
Dunedin Convent ...	2	10	0	Miss M. McBride ...	1	15	0
Mrs. Malaghan ...	2	10	0	Mr. P. Butter ...	2	10	0
Miss McEntyre ...	2	10	0	J. McNeill ...	0	12	6
Queenstown Convent ...	4	10	0	Miss O'Driscoll ...	1	5	0
Mrs. McChesney ...	16	0	0	Mrs. Bond ...	2	10	0
Mr. J. Robertson ...	1	7	6				

JOHN MACKAY.

NOTICE.

WE desire to draw the special attention of our readers to a paragraph we quote in our local column, from a speech lately made by the Bishop of Goulburn. It explains the necessity of supporting the Catholic Press, and the method in which this may be done. We would beg of our readers and our subscribers to take the Bishop's advice.

MARRIAGES.

KERIN—HOGAN.—On June 7, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, by His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Donnelly and Hunt, Patrick Kerin, of Arrow, to Ellen Hogan, of Dunedin.

FRASER—POWER.—On May 28, at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, South Dunedin, by the Rev. Father Purton, Robert Fraser to Minnie Power.

DEATH.

SULLIVAN.—At Gordon, on June 5, after a lingering illness, Dora Ann, the third daughter of Michael Sullivan; aged 19 years.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 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.

MUDDLE AND FOLLY.



HERE is to be a general election shortly, and a second session of Parliament this year. Nothing need be said about the expense of the election, as it should come this year in any case. But the second session will entail an additional expenditure of twenty-four thousand pounds sterling, and this is no joke for the Colony in these days of deficits and additional taxation.

And what is it all for? The good of the Colony, is it? What a farce! The good of the Colony, indeed! No; but to gratify the ambition of a few politicians who hope, in the shuffle of the cards, that something to their personal advantage may turn up. For this the country is to be put to the unnecessary expense of twenty-four thousand pounds. But, it is said, the Tariff proposals of the Treasurer were inadmissible. But what if the country should, nevertheless, approve of them? Won't the Opposition look foolish then, and the Radical supporters of squatters extremely ridiculous? And it is quite possible, nay probable, that the country will give Ministers a majority in the next Parliament. The necessity of appealing to the country, which the action of the Opposition rendered inevitable, was not so urgent that a few months' delay might not have been permitted. The proposals of the Treasurer could have been very well accepted for one year. At the worst, no great harm could result from such an acceptance even if the country should go against him at the hustings, and meantime twenty-four thousands pounds could be saved. So long as our hideous education expenditure is permitted to go on, money must be got somehow, and additional taxes imposed every year. All the financial troubles of the Colony took their rise in this immense expenditure. The history of deficits is contemporaneous with the Education Act, and until that Act shall be amended in accordance with common sense and justice, deficits or crushing taxation will continue. What was the expenditure for education during the last financial year? From a return made to a motion moved by the Hon. Mr. HOLMES this expenditure amounted last year to the enormous sum of £550,000, more than half a million sterling. Two-thirds of this sum are quite unnecessary—a wanton, wicked expenditure. At the present moment there are twenty thousand children in this country who are receiving an excellent education without a shilling's expense to the Government. Why could not at least forty thousand more be educated at the expense of their own parents as well as the twenty thousand first mentioned? There really is no reason whatever. So here a saving of about two hundred thousand pounds could be effected at once, and then other savings in the education department could be easily brought about. But no; this is not to be thought of, and whilst hundreds of thousands of pounds are annually squandered in giving a free education to the children of well-to-do parents, the country, in order to prolong this folly, is crushed with an insane system of finance and unnecessary taxes. Things have now come to a standstill so far as public works are concerned. There is to be no more borrowing, and this means no more railways, no more harbours, or bridges, etc. And why? Because more than half a million a year has to be provided to pay for the free education of the children of well-to-do people. A people taxed to the tune of over five pounds sterling per head is to be taxed again and again, over

and above these five pounds and more, and for what? Why, to give free education to the children of well-to-do people! A people whose trade, and commerce, and revenue are all declining, are to be burdened with additional taxes, and for what? Why, to give a free education to the children of well-to-do people! No more railways are to be made, or roads, or bridges; economy, even penuriousness is to be the order of the day in all departments except one, and why? In order that a free education may be given to the children of well-to-do people. The various public services, on which the advancement of the country depends are to be curtailed, and the salaries of all public officials, except schoolmasters, are to be cut down to starving point, and why? Why, because, otherwise, a free education could not be given to the children of well-to-do people. Agriculture may go to the dogs; mining be regarded, as it is by some, as a nuisance; manufactures may become extinguished, but we shall have a people educated; so educated, solely at the expense of the State, that there shall be, by and bye, neither work for them to do nor bread to eat. This is what our sapient statesmen are working for, unconsciously, we admit, but, nevertheless, really. Such a piece of folly and blindness as our present system of politics is, the world never beheld before. And we are going to have a general election and a second session at enormous expense, for no other purpose that we can see than to emphasise this folly and blindness. Not a Minister or expectant Minister in or out of Parliament has the courage and honesty to say what we are convinced every intelligent man in the country feels, that a radical change must be made in our educational system, or relief of the depression is not to be hoped for. Were it not for this insane system there would be no depression here.

WE publish elsewhere the report of a demonstration made last Sunday in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran. Considering the short notice given of the anniversary's occurrence, a very imposing display was made, but much more would have been done had time permitted, and some disappointment was expressed by several members of the Catholic laity that a presentation was not made also to pay off the small remaining debt on the cathedral. This, however, can still be done. Addresses were presented to his Lordship at the termination of High Mass, celebrated at 11 a.m., by the members of the H.A.C.B.S., St Joseph's Branch, and those of the Confraternities of the Holy Family, the Sacred Heart, the Children of Mary, our Lady of Perpetual Succour, and of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, each of which contains many members, and while doing much good in the present, gives high promise for the future, especially that of the Holy Family, which contains a very large number of the Catholic men of the city and suburbs, who show themselves particularly regular and zealous in complying with the rules. The address of the H.A.C.B.S. was read on behalf of the branch by Mr. W. Cunningham, the President, and that of the confraternities by Mr. C. Bunbury, an old and highly respected inhabitant of Dunedin, where he was among the first Catholic settlers, and has resided constantly for many years. The congregation present was crowded, which was all the more remarkable since the early Masses had been largely attended, the communicants being very numerous. The men of the congregation were, moreover, in full attendance, and left no room for the accusation that we sometimes see made, to the effect that the religion of families falls principally to the share of the female members. The sight witnessed last Sunday in St. Joseph's cathedral, as well as, indeed, on other less exceptional occasions, proves that this accusation cannot fairly be made with regard to the congregation at Dunedin.

OWING to an oversight, we omitted to acknowledge in our last issue the receipt from the Rev. Father O'Donnell of £20 subscribed at Nelson Creek in aid of the Irish National League.

THE Melbourne *Age*, which also gives *fac similes* of the forged and the true signatures of Mr. Parnell, endeavours to prove their identity by pointing out that men's hand-writing changes as years go by. But who has ever heard of a busy man of the world, taking no pains for the purpose, whose hand-writing improved in the course of years? The argument is an absurd one, since the forgery is written much worse than the true signature.

"THE Nun Unveiled" is a review of the works of Miss Edith O'Gorman, published at Geelong, Victoria, by Mr. J. W. Wallace. It contains a very complete exposure of the discrepancies and contradictions contained in the rowdy books in question. The author, however, errs in the statement made in the preface to the effect that prominent bishops in New Zealand had considered the wretched woman worthy of notice. It is rather amusing to us to learn that Miss Bidy has been declaring in Australia that Mr. Fulton made her an abject apology for his attack on her in Dunedin, and it should be of particular interest to her bottle-holders, Messrs. Begg, Brunton,

Morley, and others of the like-minded crew, to hear that she gives as a reason for his doing so his fear of being lynched. To any one who feels any curiosity about this woman the review to which we allude will be acceptable.

THE *London Times* now makes a prominent association of Messrs Gladstone, Parnell, Ford, and O'Donovan Rossa.—But the *Times* has evidently rather overdone matters.—The forged letter should be quite sufficient to establish that in the eyes of all sensible men, and anything it can do henceforward must necessarily be wanting in effect.

THE notorious O'Callaghan has been again at work on his estate at Bodyke. His evicting brigade, however, have been met with a warm reception. Mr. Davitt was present on the occasion and encouraged the people in their resistance. As his moderation is well-known, this fact speaks volumes for the nature of the work undertaken.

THE discussion of the Crimes Bill has been resumed in the House of Commons.—An agreement has been made that only important amendments to the 3rd clause shall be for the present considered.

WE understand that Warden Corrigan has been discharged from the Dunedin Gaol on the charge of having refused to administer a whipping to the lad Ross who had been so sentenced. The matter calls for the immediate interference of the Government, as the attempt thus made to degrade and brutalise the gaol officials is a most disgraceful and nefarious one which, if successful, must tell injuriously on the service. It should at once be taken up by those members of the Legislature who on a similar occasion pronounced a strong condemnation of it, and who are now impudently defied by Captain Hume.

THE "Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union" (says the *Pilot*), which has been industriously circulating its literature in this country, in the hope of working up a feeling against Home Rule, does not meet with the encouragement which its zeal might entitle it to expect. Our *e. c.*, the *Boston Journal*, draws a wise moral from the device, when it says:—"We have received divers and sundry publications of the 'Union,' which we have found highly entertaining. We have been favoured also with a copy of the *Liberal Unionist*, published in London with like missionary intent. These publications show that the Tories are not quite so indifferent to American opinion as has been supposed. Read in the rather lurid light of the Coercion Bill they are particularly instructive."

"IT must be a desperate cause," says the *Boston Globe*, "which has to rely on Major Saunderson's dastardly tongue in Parliament and the *Times'* clumsy forgery in the Press."

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, in a speech at East London on April 20, endorsed Earl Spencer's recent assertion, that there was no evidence which showed that the Parnellites had ever associated with criminals. He further said that in view of Mr. Parnell's denial of the accusations made against him it remained for his accusers to substantiate the charges.

THE last news that we have heard of the interesting Mistress Edith O'Gorman is that she threatens with an action for libel the *Lantern*, a secular newspaper published at Adelaide. This is how the *Lantern* treats the threat:—"Bah! the whole thing is shameful, and it is a disgrace to South Australians that such an unprincipled adventurer should be able to attract a solitary individual to her nefarious lectures. What we have said we are prepared to substantiate, and we challenge Edith O'Gorman, escaped nun and sham that she is, to prove otherwise."

THE Russians and French, it seems, are making strong objections at Constantinople against the agreement as to Egypt recently made between Turkey and England. But now is the time for all the Powers that choose to find fault with the doings of the English Government, since according to Lord Randolph Churchill, who ought to be a good authority on the subject, and would hardly without just reason publish alarmist views about it, the British army and navy are both in a most inefficient state, and represent only culpable mismanagement and lavish waste of money.

THE good example given by Constable Dorney seems to be producing its effect. Seven other members of the Irish Constabulary have sent in their resignations, stating that their dislike to the work required of them, in performing duties against the people which their own early experiences had taught them to be harsh and unjust, culminated at the prospect of renewed coercion, under which the liberties of their fellow-countrymen and their priests would be entirely suppressed.

THE Bishop of Goulburn, speaking the other day at a banquet, said that it was his desire to see a Catholic newspaper in every Catholic home throughout his diocese. It was only in the thoroughly Catholic journal that all events and circumstances connected with our religion and our institutions, and the general progress of the Church, were fully and accurately chronicled, and, while he did not wish to offer a word of complaint about the local press, he certainly wished it to be known, and wished it to be published that he considered it was the duty of every Catholic who could possibly afford it to take a Catholic paper and pay for it. It was necessary, even for the purpose of religion itself, that they should have a Catholic press in their midst, so that the affairs of the Church in the Colonies should be placed properly before the world. He did not object to Catholics

taking good papers of any kind; but he would repeat his opinion and give it as a piece of earnest advice as their Bishop, that they should take a Catholic paper and pay for it. His Lordship emphasised the justice and necessity of Catholics paying regularly for the Catholic paper when they received it. It was unreasonable to expect that they could go on reading and profiting by their Catholic paper without paying the bills when they were sent to them. It was right that the Catholic Press should be supported for it was doing a great work, and every man who took a Catholic paper should make a point of honestly discharging his financial obligations to those who publish that paper so that the Catholic Press might flourish and prosper as it deserves.

A LETTER in another place explains the action of the members of the H.A.C.B.S. at Rangiora in refusing to take part in the celebration made there of Her Majesty's jubilee. We are glad to congratulate the Branch on their spirited conduct and the example given by them to Irishmen in every part of the Colony. While, as the Rev. Father Hurley remarks, we are bound to be loyal to our Queen, the condition in which our country is placed forbids any public rejoicing on our part. The renewal of coercion in Ireland forms for us the chief event of the year, and we should be cowardly, unfaithful and hypocritical, in failing to make known our sentiments on the subject.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, it seems, is to be sent over to renew his acquaintance with Irish contempt and dissatisfaction at the time of the jubilee.—But what celebration can there be when the Dublin Corporation has pronounced that there is to be none?—Some paltry get-up of the Castle, to be puffed by the West British papers and the *Times* correspondent as an outbreak of popular enthusiasm—a lie and a pretence? That is all there can possibly be. We wish the Prince joy of his coming experience. Perhaps it is just as well for himself if he is the stolid youth he is described as being.

IT is announced that the estates in Clare and Wicklow in which the late eminent oculist, Sir William Wilde, had invested his savings and which were left by him to his widow, the well-known "Speranza," are among those that pay no rents. Lady Wilde, the constant friend of Ireland, and a life-long patriot of the purest spirit is thus reduced to a complete state of want. An appeal has been made on her behalf to the Irish people, to which it is hoped they will, as usual, generously respond. They owe a deep debt of gratitude to this lady, which they should readily acknowledge, although no mere pecuniary gifts can discharge it.

ON Sunday next, being the Sunday within the octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi, exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament, will take place at St. Joseph's cathedral, Dunedin, from the termination of the 11 a.m. Mass until vespers. On the Festival, Masses were celebrated, as usual, at 7, 8, and 11 a.m.

A MEETING attended by 10,000 people has been held in Melbourne under the presidency of Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, for the purpose of protesting against the Coercion Bill. The Bill was declared to be unnecessary and tyrannical.

LORD SALISBURY is said to be making arrangements for the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Vatican. As it is, however, certain that the Pope will allow no undue influence to be exercised by any English representative over his Holiness's dealings with his Catholic people in Ireland, we may rejoice at the signs thus given of another Papal victory, and of the important place Pope Leo is recognised as holding among the rulers of the world.

MR. GLADSTONE has made a most important tour in Wales, where enthusiastic ovations awaited him on every side. At Singleton Castle a procession of 40,000 Liberals was organised in his honour. He has repeated his reproach to England, that she stands alone in denying their rights to the Irish people. There are good reasons, however, for us to hope that the time is now short during which she will submit to be blinded and led astray by interested and selfish parties. The love of justice and fair-play that pervades her masses will not be much longer held in abeyance.

AN attempt is being made to get up a dynamite scare in connection with the approaching Jubilee celebration in London. Mr. O'Brien's action, however, in New York, where he has refused to attend a meeting whose president expressed extreme views, should prove to all sensible men that nothing of the kind need be feared from the Irish National party. The people whose advances Mr. O'Brien rejected are described as very indignant and as condemning him in no measured terms.

WHAT has happened to Sydney that was of yore so very loyal a city? Nothing more astonishing has been reported to us for some time than that rowdy meeting held there at the Town Hall concerning the celebration of the Jubilee, and at which much that was disloyal was spoken concerning the Royal Family. The city that of old fell down and worshipped at the feet of the Duke of Edinburgh has suffered an extraordinary change. Its inhabitants were then told by some of the English papers that the time would come for them to find princes out and take them at their proper value. Has it arrived, then, even sooner than we might reasonably have expected? The cruellest blow of all, meantime, is that step taken to sow disloyalty among the public school children by refusing to let them take part,

as such, in the celebration—for this, it seems, was also determined on by that rowdy meeting.

MR. J. CHURCH of Oamaru lectured on the history of Ireland at Ngapara on May 27. to a highly appreciative audience, Mr. G. Livingstone, President of the Athenæum, occupying the chair. Mr. John Conlan in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, is reported by the correspondent of a contemporary as follows:—He complimented him (the lecturer) on his research and thorough knowledge of Irish history, and on his sympathy with the Irish race in their endeavour to get justice done them in the granting of Home Rule to Ireland; and he (the speaker) should wish to see it extend to Scotland and Wales. It seemed to him to be so absurd that people of intelligence should argue that the granting of Home Rule would disintegrate the Empire. It stood to reason that Irishmen, after assisting to build up an empire by blood on many a battle-field by land and sea—and such an empire that any British subject can boast of—would never entertain any such erroneous idea. Had not Irishmen fought shoulder to shoulder with their comrades, the English and Scotch, on every battle-field, lost or won? and why should they be coerced, and the finger of scorn pointed at them. Nothing could be more acceptable to the Irish heart than to celebrate Her Majesty's Jubilee year, or to immortalise her reign, by the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. If that were done it would be hailed with one grand cheer from pole to pole, wherever the Irish race was. The speaker concluded by again thanking Mr. Church for his lecture. The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. A. Murdoch, who, although not himself an Irishman, expressed his sympathy with the cause of Home Rule.

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 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.

Messrs Brown, Ewing and Co. Dunedin, announce a splendid purchase in the Home markets of winter clothing at exceptionally low prices. They are prepared to give the full benefit of them to their patrons and the public generally.

CATHOLIC BAZAAR AT AKAROA.

(Akaroa Mail, May 27.)

AMONGST the other sources of amusement provided for the public on the Queen's Birthday was the bazaar held by our Catholic friends of the Peninsula for the purpose of paying off some debts that have been incurred in connection with the enlargement of the church and addition to the presbytery in Akaroa. The ladies belonging to this church and their friends have been busy for a number of months in preparing goods of all sorts for the successful holding of their bazaar, and the exhibition of works of all sorts, useful and ornamental. Last Tuesday showed what taste and skill can achieve when combined with earnest hearts and willing fingers. Owing to the large number of bazaars held here recently, all the religious denominations in the town having had a recent innings, the one under notice for several prudential reasons was delayed until Her Majesty's birthday, and the success of the whole affair showed the wisdom of the step. The proceedings took place in the Town Hall, and during the whole career of that useful building its interior never looked prettier and better than it did at the opening hour, noon on Tuesday. To the untutored ordinary male reporter the whole scene seemed a peep at fairy land, with the addition of seasonable and useful articles of all tints of the rainbow, some of which one could recognise as being intended for the comfort and adornment of the happy homes of the Peninsula, and amidst these and flowers flitted the fresh and pleasant faces of the busy stall-holders. The stalls were arranged round the sides of the large room of the hall, and were, as already indicated, crowded with every conceivable article of use and ornament, while in one of the ante-rooms a substantial and elegant luncheon was laid out by Mr. Rodrigues, with that taste and skill for which the genial host of the Madeira Hotel has been so long celebrated. Another important part of the show was under the charge of Mr. Conlan, Mrs. Narbey, and Mrs. Kotoloski, helped by a number of young lady assistants, and could not have been in better hands, the wants and wishes of their customers being promptly and civilly attended to. The stalls for the sale of the other goods of a less perishable nature were in the hands of the following ladies.—Stall No. 1, Miss De Malmanche, Miss Rodrigues, and Miss Helen Rodrigues. The goods on this stall were what were officially described as fancy goods, and to this description we can have no possible objection. Stall No. 2, Mrs. Citron, Miss Annie Cullen, and Miss Kate Narbey. This stall

was the shop for plain needlework and generally of useful articles, but to the unexperienced eye of a simple newspaper man much of the work looked highly artistic. Stall No. 3, Mrs. R. M. Barry, Mrs. W. Barry, and Miss Barry (Christchurch). The contents of this stall were mostly Japanese goods, which are now the popular and fashionable nick-knacks for decoration. Stall No. 4, Mrs. Ditley, Miss Kearns, and Miss Rosa Narbey. This stall had also a fine and useful collection of that sort of plain work that might be described as "handy for all." A beautiful Christmas Tree bearing all the fruits both in and out of season, presided over by the Misses Lelievre, Callaghan, L. Cullen, and C. Ditley. Fathers Kickham and Hurley, along with a considerable number of the public, were present at the opening ceremony, which took place at 12 o'clock. In formally opening the proceedings, Father Kickham said he was sure they would all be sorry not to see the representative of the district, Mr. Montgomery, present that day, but he had just heard from that gentleman that the state of the political atmosphere in Wellington, and the exigencies of party, prevented him leaving Wellington for the present. He felt that his thanks were especially due to those ladies who had worked so hard and so long, with the excellent result that they now saw on the stalls around them, and he was sure that if the result was not a success it would not be their fault. He trusted all would work harmoniously together—both sellers and buyers—so that they would be able to bring the work they had all at heart to a successful issue. He had now to declare the bazaar open. (Applause.)

During the afternoon, selections of music were given by the following young ladies, which, by the way, added greatly to the enjoyment of the proceedings:—Misses Callaghan, Narbey, Porter, and Hahn. The room of the hall was crowded during the afternoon and evening; in fact, almost inconveniently so. When the doors were closed at 11 p.m., it was found that the result of the day's takings was £94.

The bazaar was again opened on Wednesday for business at noon, but owing to the wet weather and the state of the roads, the attendance during the afternoon was but limited; but, as the weather cleared towards the evening, the attendance again increased until after tea the hall was again quite crowded. A large selection of capital music was again supplied during the evening, and several gentlemen, among others Messrs. Penrose and Jacobson, came prepared to sing, but the excitement of the raffings, and the solicitations of the stall-holders quite precluded the possibility of this part of the programme being carried out. The results of the day's takings were about £41, making a net total of £135 for the two days. At the end of the proceedings, when almost all the goods were disposed of, Father Kickham took the opportunity of thanking those who had worked so hard and well to make the undertaking the success he was so thankful to say it was. He had not only to express his thankfulness to the ladies more especially interested in the matter, but also to those and other kind friends of other denominations, who had so kindly given them their assistance and support. It was almost his first official visit here, and he had met with much kindness and sympathy, and the whole matter would be a pleasure to him that he could never forget. Again thanking all who had in any way interested themselves in the affair, he had now to declare the bazaar closed. (Applause.) A large quantity of goods and Peninsula produce still remains unsold, which we understand Mrs. Cullen has taken in hand to sell privately.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, June 4, 1887.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society took place on Tuesday evening, May 31. Present—The President (in the chair), and about 45 members. Two candidates were nominated for election at next meeting. The President reminded the members that the annual meeting would take place on Tuesday, June 14, and that instead of one, as heretofore, it would be necessary, according to the new rules, to elect three vice-presidents, besides the other officers. The programme for the evening was to have been a lecture by Mr. Nolan, but that gentleman (who was present) apologised for not being able to keep his engagement, as he was prevented from doing so by unforeseen circumstances. However, in order not to disappoint the meeting, he gave a brief, but very interesting sketch, of the life, sufferings, and martyrdom of St. Cecilia, and also referred to the miraculous preservation of her body from decay, as was proved to be the case when her tomb was opened in the sixteenth century, thirteen hundred years after her death. Mr. Nolan likewise exhibited a drawing of the chair of St. Peter, of which he gave an historical account. On the motion of Mr. Hoban, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, after which the meeting was closed with prayer, in the usual manner.

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

The Concord (N.H.) *Independent Statesman* says of the Faneuil Hall meeting in Boston;—"When a meeting is presided over by the Governor of the State, and addressed by United States Senators and other high functionaries, it cannot be well characterised as a mob of hoodlums and desperadoes. Tory persecution has succeeded in making the cause of the Irish the cause of humanity. Time was, and not so long ago either, when public sentiment in this country was divided and indifferent upon this subject, but that time is past. There is now practically no difference of opinion, the interest is no longer confined to any class or race, and what is true of the American people is true of all others who love liberty and respect fair play. The phrase, 'our friends, the enemy,' has an especial significance for the struggling Irish race."

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports for the week ended June 8, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—This week's market brought forward a full supply 211 head being yarded, mostly prime quality, the remainder fair to good. A few prime bullocks brought prices up to last week's quotations, but on the whole the market was much easier and altogether void of animation. A number of pens had to be withdrawn, to be held over for further disposal. Best bullocks brought £7 to £8 10s; medium to good, £3 7s 6d to £6 10s. Cows from £2 17s 6d to £5 17s 6d; one or two heavy weights a shade more. We sold, on account of several vendors, cows at £4 5s to £5 2s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—A very moderate supply was penned to-day—viz., 1,593, consisting of 12½ merino wethers, fair to good; the balance crossbreds, medium quality, only a few pens being prime. The sales opened at about last week's quotations, but towards the close competition was more active, prices realised showing a slight advance. Best crossbred wethers brought 8s 9d to 10s 3d; ordinary, 7s to 8s 6d; best do ewes, 7s 9d to 9s 9d; ordinary, 6s to 7s 6d; merino wethers, 4s 6d to 6s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—There were only 220 penned, fair to good, but being now almost out of season, there was but little competition, prices ranging from 6s 3d to 7s.

Pigs.—The number to hand to-day was rather a small one, viz., 89, and in consequence biddings were a little more lively, but without any apparent improvement in values. Suckers brought 7s 6d; ordinary stores, 18s to 24s; porkers, 20s to 29s; baconers, 35s to 48s.

Store Cattle.—There is but little alteration to note in the state of the market for these. The fine open winter weather enjoyed being so far favourable, small lots still continue to change hands at from £3 7s 6d to £5, for three or four year-old bullocks; large-framed, quiet bullocks in forward condition, being mostly preferred for turnip fattening, would realise a shade more.

Sheepskins.—We held our regular weekly auction sale on Monday, when we submitted a large catalogue, comprising an assortment of both country dry and local butchers' green skins. There was a good attendance of buyers, nearly all the representatives of the trade being present, and competed spiritedly for every lot on the catalogue, green crossbreds being most in demand; the heaviest of which brought 3d to 4d per skin over last week's rates. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 8d to 2s 8d; do do merino, 9d to 2s 2d; good to best dry crossbreds, 3s 6d to 4s 1d; do do merino, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; dry pelts, ½d to 6d; butchers' green crossbreds, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 2s 11d, 3s 1d, 3s 4d, 3s 6d, 3s 7d, 3s 8d; do do merino, 1s 7d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s; lambskins, 2s 9d, 2s 10d, 3s, 3s 1d.

Hides.—A steady demand continues to be experienced, but without any material alteration in prices. All descriptions are saleable, but heavy weights, clean and carefully flayed, are in most request. We quote for inferior and bulls 1½d to 2d; light, 2½d to 3½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; heavy, 60lb and over, in a satisfactory condition, 3½d to 4½d per lb.

Tallow.—There is no alteration to speak of in the tone of the market. A moderate demand continues to exist—all consignments coming forward are readily taken up for local consumption; but there is very little inquiry for shipment, and for this purpose sales could only be effected at a reduction on present quotations, which we give as follow:—For best mutton, 16s to 17s 6d; medium to good, 14s to 15s; inferior and mixed, 10s to 13s; rough fat, inferior 7s to 8s, medium to good, 9s to 10s; best caul fat, 11s to 12s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The position of the market with regard to prices for milling is much about the same as last week. Fowl wheat is scarce, and in large demand at an advance. On the whole, the tone of the market for all sorts is firm, with a tendency to harden. We quote prime milling velvet, red straw, and Tuscan at 3s 11d to 4s 1d; good to best, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; medium, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; inferior and broken, 2s 9d to 3d (ex store).—Oats: There has been a slight improvement in the demand this week. Fair feed and good milling have been in request, the former having been dealt in to a considerable extent at an advance of quite 1d per bushel. Buyers, however, in the meantime are rather unwilling to submit to an equal advance on the price of the latter; but, now that the deliveries from the country have almost ceased, the position is somewhat more in favour of sellers. We quote prime milling at 1s 8d to 1s 9d; best bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; medium, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; inferior and discoloured, 1s 5½d to 1s 7d (ex store). Long oats are not very much in request.—Barley: A somewhat easier tone pervades the market with respect to malting. Most malsters being fairly well stocked for the time being they are less inclined to operate, except at reduced prices, but as the market is comparatively bare, quotations are unaltered. Milling is in good demand, and but little of this class offering. We quote prime malting 4s to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 8d to 3s 11d (bags extra); feed and milling, 2s 6d to 3s 6d (ex store, bags weighed in).

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Wheat: milling 3s 6d to 3s 9d; fowls, 2s to 3s 6d. 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; ryegrass (new), £3. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Potatoes: kidneys, £2; Derwents, £1 10s. Butter: fresh, 6d to 10d; salt, n.m.n.a., 7d. Cheese, 3d to 5d. Eggs, 1s 6d. Flour: sacks, £10; 50lbs., £10 10s. Oatmeal, £9 10s. Roll bacon, 6½d; sides, 6½d; hams, 9d.

GRAIN REPORT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending June 8, as follows:—Wheat: Our market has elicited nothing new since last week. The millers, having fairly large stocks to work upon, do not show any inclination to operate at the high rates ruling

unless it is essential. Owners are, however, firm in their demand for top prices. Fowl feed is practically unprocurable, and anything broken or unfit for grinding is eagerly sought for, and as much as 3s 5d paid for it. We quote: Prime milling sorts at up to 4s 1d; ordinary, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; medium, 3s 7d to 3s 8d.—Oats: Our intercolonial market shows no improvement in prices whatever; but a better demand exists now than for some time past, but which we may say is purely speculative, the markets as we have already said not warranting any better prices being given. Freight are still difficult to obtain, so that those bought now must wait in store pending shipment, which is most satisfactory for both buyer and vendor. Millers, we might add, have large orders for oatmeal, but on the basis of late prices, so that all parcels of quality suitable for their purpose find a ready market at quotations. We quote: Prime milling up to 1s 8½d; heavy bright feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; ordinary, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; dark and discoloured, 1s 3d to 1s 5d.—Barley: If anything the market is quieter, malsters having got just about sufficient to satisfy them in the meantime. Milling and feed is in demand, the latter especially. We quote: Prime Blenheim and Lake malting up to 4s 3d; ordinary, 3s 8d to 4s; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s 2d.—Our sales of all classes of grain for the week exceed 20,000 bushels.—Grass Seed: Nothing doing in ryegrass, but cocksfoot is in slight demand; and ere long better prices will be got, stocks being out of growers' hands.—Potatoes: Large quantities continue to come forward, while prices are as last reported. The demand in Sydney is slow, and North prices have also receded. We quote: Derwents, 30s to £3 7s 6d; kidneys, 45s to 50s, and in good demand.

HORSE MARKET.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND CO. report as follows:—For last Saturday's sale about 60 horses came forward, including some really good draughts from Messrs. Chas. McLean (Kelso) and H. Craig (Lawrence), which were sold at quotations. The sale was dull, owing to most of the shippers being out of the market. We quote first-class heavy draughts at from £20 to £25, medium, £10 to £16; first-class hacks and light-harness horses, £15 to £20; medium, £8 to £12; light and inferior, £1 10s to £5.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE above Society held their usual weekly meeting in the Christian Brothers' schoolroom, Battray street, on Wednesday, June 1. Mr. R. A. Dunne, Vice-president, occupied the chair, and there was an excellent attendance of members. The evening was devoted to Dickens, the great English novelist and humourist, and was productive of much pleasure and instruction to those present.

Mr. P. Carolin read a very meritorious paper on "Dickens," dealing principally with the author's life. Commencing with his birth, Mr. Carolin traced his subject's career to the period when, in his own words, "I have lounged about the street insufficiently and unsatisfactorily fed, and but for the mercy of God, I might easily have been, for any care that was taken of me, a little robber or a little vagabond"; and thence through his adventures to his successful reportership in the House of Commons, concluding with the period when he was yet a young author, but had for established himself an imperishable name (in the annals of English literature. In Dickens' life we had a powerful lesson of the supporting hand of Providence, of self-help, of perseverance; and the many beautiful traits in his character could not but excite admiration. An apt quotation from a speech of Professor Wilson, of "Tales of the Borders" fame, concluded the paper: "Dickens has not been deterred by the aspect of vice and wickedness from seeking a spirit of good in evil things, but has endeavoured by the might of genius to transmute what was base into what is precious as the beaten gold. How kind and good a man he is, I need not say; nor what strength of genius he has acquired by that profound sympathy with his fellow-creatures, whether in prosperity or overwhelmed with unfortunate circumstances, but who yet do not sink under their miseries, but trust to their own strength of endurance—to that principle of truth, honour, and integrity, which is no stranger to the uncultivated bosom, and which is found in the lowest abodes in as great strength as in the halls of nobles and palaces of kings."

Mr. J. B. Dundon read what was pronounced to be an excellent paper entitled "A Half-hour with Dickens," in which he treated of some of the author's works. He endeavoured to convey to his hearers some idea of Dickens' writings—their truthfulness, in the main, to nature; their abundant humour, their pathos, their happy phraseology, their benevolence and charity, their effect upon society, its fads and indifferences to suffering humanity. In so doing he treated of the "Sketches by Boz" (Dickens' first contribution to literature), "Pickwick Papers," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Oliver Twist," "David Copperfield," and "The Old Curiosity Shop"—these were only a few out of the many productions of Dickens, but they were a mirror in which could be seen the wonderful genius of the man, and the characteristics which Mr. Dundon in the beginning of the paper said he would endeavour to point out. Dickens had wished for no other monument than his writings, and the essayist could not conceive a monument which would be capable of shedding more honour or more lustre on so brilliant a man. In one little couplet was concentrated the whole man:—

"How'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to do good."

Both papers were criticised in favourable terms by Messrs. Deehan, Hayes, J. Eager, J. G. McKelvey, and Cantwell, and votes of thanks awarded.

Readings from Dickens, all of which were humorous, were given by Messrs. J. G. McKelvey, J. J. Dunne, and F. Cantwell. The readings were well delivered and very amusing, and votes of thanks were accorded.

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the meeting.

Irish News.

WATERLOO.—An International football match, Ireland v. Wales, was played at Belfast on March 12, and won easily by the Irish team by four goals to one.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated as a general holiday in Belfast, and several National bands played through the streets. Strong bodies of police were posted through the town, but there was no call upon their services.

ARMAGH.—Lord Lurgan having offered to sell his property in the parish of Moyntags to his tenants, they held a meeting on March 13, and resolved: "That, through our poverty in these bad times and bad trade and low prices, we offer his Lordship five years' purchase for our holdings in all clay lands, and that we believe we have paid for our spent moss and flooded bogs long ago, and also believe that no purchase-money would be secure in them for 49 years."

CAVAN.—Mr. Tatlow, who is Lord Kingston's chief evictor in Roscommon, is also Secretary of the County Cavan Grand Jury, and at the meeting of that body on March 13, prevailed on its members to refuse to pay the landlord any rent for one of the County Court-houses because the place is not kept in proper repair. If one of the poor tenants in Kilonan adopted the same attitude towards Mr. Tatlow, and refused to pay rent until he received value for his money, he would be speedily turned out of his holding.

CLARE.—The sub-Sheriff of Clare, J. McMahon, who has experienced considerable difficulty in procuring accommodation in Ennis, through the odium attached to his office, has been permitted by the Prisons Board to locate himself within the precincts of the County Gaol, on the premises hitherto occupied by the Governor before that institution was abolished.

St. Patrick's Day was observed in Kilmashogue in an exemplary manner, a fact that may be attributed to the effect of the establishment of the League of the Cross, over a thousand of whose members approached the Blessed Sacrament at the early Masses, where the panegyric on St. Patrick was eloquently preached. Large numbers of people thronged the streets, and the members of the Kilmashogue Workingmen's Literary Institute gave a grand ball in their rooms in Stewart street. In Kildysart the local band paraded the town several times playing National airs.

CORK.—Justice O'Brien congratulated the Grand Jurors of Cork on March 17, on the remarkable immunity from crime which has been so long maintained by the city.

County Cork Grand Jury on March 15, before separating, adopted a resolution calling on the Government to introduce coercive measures. The City Grand Jury two days later passed a resolution strongly condemnatory of "the discredited system of coercion."

The bankruptcy messengers and a force of police were campaigning on March 14, through the country in the neighbourhood of Killeagh for the purpose of serving the tenants Doyle and O'Brien, who have been adjudicated bankrupts. They entirely failed in their object and returned to Youghal next morning weary and crestfallen, having been camped in a wood all night.

At Cork County Assizes on March 15, eight supposed Moonlighters from the district of Kanturk were put on trial for attacking the house of Michael Walsh, a bog ranger in the employment of C. P. Coote, on the night of July 10 last. The case was tried at the last Winter Assizes, but the jury disagreed. The jury on this second trial acquitted six of the prisoners, and as to the other two were unable to agree.

The second of the series of Cork tries for the Gaelic championship in hurling and football was played off on March 13, in the Park in presence of several thousand persons. The contests as regards both games—particularly the hurling—were very close and created a good deal of excitement. Ballinacorney hurlers defeated Douglas by one goal and two points, and Lisgoold football players beat the team from Middleton by 1 goal and 1 point to 2 points.

Early on the morning of March 17, a farmer named Patrick Hanlon, of Dysart, about 5 miles from Kanturk, was visited by three disguised and armed men, and a gun taken from him. On the same morning the house of two farmers named Murphy and Rahilly, residing between Banteer and Rathcoole, were attacked. Rahilly was forced on his knees, and the Moonlighters ranging themselves up before him, presented rifles and revolvers, and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not swear that he would give up a certain farm which he had bought from the former occupant.

Patrick Heffernan, Greenagh, Rathduff, should have been evicted on March 15. Forty police, under District-Inspector Lanyon, protected a large number of bailiffs. When they reached the house it was barricaded, and the most elaborate preparations were made to delay the carrying out of the eviction. It took three and a-half hours to remove everything out of the place. The tenant was concealed in a partition, and waited until 5 p.m. before leaving his place of concealment. At that hour some of the crowd who waited outside threw stones on the roof as a signal that all danger was passed. Heffernan immediately got out. The door was opened, and the Emergency men compelled to leave within five minutes, when Heffernan retook possession of his house and replaced all his furniture, being assisted by the crowd. The landlord is A. T. Foster, Kinsale.

The National festival was generally observed throughout the County with deep religious devotion and patriotic ardour. In Cork Cathedral solemn High Mass was attended by an immense congregation including the Mayor and the Catholic members of the Corporation, accompanied by the Sword and Mace Bearer. High Mass was also celebrated at SS. Peter and Paul's, St. Mary's and St. Patrick's, every church being crowded. In Mitchelstown bands paraded the streets playing National airs. A similar observance was held at Skibbereen. At Queenstown the juvenile League of the Cross, under the care of Father Sisk, marched through the town in

processional order bearing shields, and each boy wearing a green rosette with a cross attached. At Macroom the local branch of St. Patrick's T. A. Society of the League of the Cross had a procession and religious services. Notwithstanding the non-political character of this Society the authorities attempted to prevent the procession, but were unsuccessful.

DERRY.—A Nationalist procession in Derry on St. Patrick's Day was fiercely attacked by Orangemen, and in the rioting that ensued several policemen were severely injured. District-Inspector Falvey was struck by a stone and Constable Breen had his nose smashed. For some time the disturbance was very threatening. Order, however, was eventually restored.

Derry Grand Jury on March 14, heard several claims for malicious injuries to property arising out of Orange house-wrecking during the last election in the city. Thomas O'Hanlon, M.P., had a claim for wreckage of his business premises by an Orange procession. It was proved that every window in the house was smashed, window-blinds, pictures, and ornaments were destroyed or injured. The claim was for £30 and the Grand Jury awarded £16. Robert Forsythe was awarded £5 10s, Mrs. M. A. Reddy £3, and several other claimants were granted smaller amounts.

DONEGAL.—At Donegal Assizes on March 14, John Gallagher, Joseph Boyle, James Magee, W. Coll, Dennis Gallagher, Daniel McGuiley, Owen McGee, James Harkin, Denis Campbell, Charles Gallagher, and Daniel O'Donnell were indicted for assembling with 100 others "to the terror of her Majesty's subjects," at an eviction at Gweedore, when the resistance of the people was so determined that only one eviction out of several intended could be carried out. The jury found all the prisoners except Denis Campbell, W. Coll, and Joseph Boyle guilty of riot and the Chief Baron sentenced them to six months' imprisonment each.

Mary Kelly O'Boyce, of Fanad, whose death at the extraordinary age of 103 years was briefly noted in our Donegal news last week, was born at Fanad in 1784, just two years after the Declaration of Irish Independence. Her life extended over a very considerable period in the history of our country, and she possessed a most retentive memory to the very last. She had a vivid recollection of the movements of the United Irishmen, and of the disastrous rebellion of '98. She had also a clear recollection of the engagement off the Fanad coast in 1798 of the two English war vessels against the ill-fated Hoche under the gallant and heroic Wolfe Tone. She married in 1812 Donald O'Boyce, who died in 1858. Four sons and three daughters were born of this marriage, of whom three sons and one daughter are still alive. She spoke the Gaelic tongue with a copiousness of vocabulary and a fluency of expression rarely to be met with at the present time. Most convincing proof of the respect and esteem in which she was deservedly held by all creeds and classes of the community was afforded on March 6, by the large representative concourse of people who accompanied her remains to their last resting-place in Massmount, as well as the amount of funeral offerings contributed on the occasion.

DUBLIN.—At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation on March 14, Sir George Owens, one of the Conservative minority, moved that a respectful congratulatory address be presented to the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee. Robert Sexton, J.P., seconded the motion. The Lord Mayor did not think it an appropriate time to present the Queen with a congratulatory address when some of the Irish Members might be in prison. On a division the motion was lost by 23 to 2. The result elicited cheers from the gallery.

FERMANAGH.—Services in the cause of landlordism are soon forgotten, as was shown in an eviction at Derrygonelly on March 12, the victim being a widow named Eaton, whose husband for sixty years carried the Orange colours in loyal Magheraboy. The services of old John Eaton to the cause of landlordism and ascendancy for half a century and over were vainly brought to the notice of Captain Mervyn Edward Archdale, M.P. for Fermanagh from 1840 till 1874, who evicted the widow Eaton and her daughter from their little holding in Straton, Derrygonelly.

GALWAY.—The National festival was observed in the ancient "Citee of the Tribes" in the usual becoming manner. The day was generally observed as a holiday. Crowds of people paraded the streets, and the "Sprig of trefoil" was displayed on every individual. The bands of the Labourers' Society and the Salthill Industrial School paraded the streets, discoursing stirring National airs. The people were very orderly, the day fine and pleasant, there were no cases of drunkenness, and everything passed off harmoniously.

KERRY.—At the Kerry Assizes at Tralee on March 12, Christopher Julian, an Emergency bailiff, convicted of killing his sister, was allowed out on his own recognisances to come up for sentence when called on.

At a special court held in Castleisland on March 14, before H.F. Considine, R.M. two young men named Keane and another named Sullivan were charged with having fired shots into two farmers' houses at Knockagoshel on the night of March 6. The Keanes were discharged and Sullivan was remanded.

Early on the morning of March 16 the Sheriff's bailiff, accompanied by a large force of armed police, proceeded from Killarney for Ballytrasna, the property of Miss Thompson, for the purpose of effecting some cattle seizures. The party succeeded in capturing the cattle of the following:—John O'Callaghan, John Clifford, Patrick Hayes, and J.D. Connor.

On March 14 the County Grand Jury passed a resolution calling on the Government to take prompt measures to restore order in Kerry and pointing to Judge O'Brien's charge as "a clear and complete exposition of the criminal condition of the County." On March 16 the Tralee Guardians resolved that the resolution of the Grand Jurors was uncalled for and unjustifiable.

KILDARE.—At the meeting of the Athy Guardians, March 15 notices of eviction by Sir Anthony Weldon against Eliza Coneron and Michael Regan were laid on the table by the relieving officer.

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WHITAKER BROTHERS,
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WELLINGTON.

The Kickhams of Dublin journeyed down to Clane on March 6 and beat the local club easily in a game of football. On the 13th a very exciting game between the J.L. Carew (Straffan) and the Cromahoo (Maynooth) clubs ended in a draw, each club scoring three points.

On March 14 great crowds assembled from all parts of the County to assist in ploughing the lands of the Olongorey Campaigners. The demonstration was a splendid success and probably as great a display in its way as ever was made in Kildare before. Ploughs were brought 10, 15, 20 miles; men rode and drove greater distances still, and hundreds trudged it afoot for miles. As numbers of men marched up to the Bawn there were naturally great outbursts of enthusiasm. But the enthusiasm was not allowed to interfere with the practical work on hand. The ploughshare was steadily cutting up the soil the entire day, and by evening the Olongorey Campaigners had all their work done for them.

KILKENNY.—On March 7 the Abbey Farm, of 150 acres, adjoining Thomastown, was put up for sale, but did not get even one bidder. Twelve years ago £1,200 was paid for the interest in it.

KING'S COUNTY.—On March 14, before Judge Warren, in the Dublin Probate Court, in the case of James Young v. Rev. A. Hume, P.P., Myles Kehoe, for the defendant, moved that the action be remitted for trial at the Philipstown County Court. The plaintiff seeks £100 damages for slander on the part of the defendant by calling him a "drunken" Emergencyman. An affidavit of the defendant, who is parish priest at Rhode, in this County, stated that the plaintiff was a pensioner and an Emergencyman. Last June a parishioner of defendant's was evicted and the landlord placed two or three men on his farm, of whom defendant believed the plaintiff was one. Defendant tried to settle the case, but failed. Subsequently a public meeting on the subject was held, at which defendant presided. The eviction was discussed, and shortly afterwards defendant called on the agent of the landlord and tried to effect a settlement, but failed, and in the end said, "Would you bring those drunken Emergencymen away and let the man into his farm, and he will pay half a year's rent now and the other afterwards?" Defendant did not at that time know who the caretakers on the evicted farm were, but he did know that Emergencymen had been fined for drunkenness, and he thought it dangerous to the peace of his district that they should be there, as they generally carried firearms. There was no appearance for the plaintiff. The motion was granted.

LEITRIM.—At the meeting of the Mohill Guardians on March 5, eviction notices were received from George Ormsby Gore against Margaret Connolly, Archibald Nicholls, Michael McPartland, and Daniel Reilly, also a notice of Robert Dick against Francis Campbell and Peter Dunne of Cloonloughill. At the meeting of the same Board on March 2 an eviction notice at the suit of John La Touche against Pat Murphy of Drumbrainless was received, also a notice from Major Crofton to evict 17 families in Mohill. Some of them owe him nothing, but he wants the houses and they must go.

On March 5, an Englishman named Ring, a sub-contractor for the building of gatehouses on the Light Railway between Dromod and Ballinamore, after receiving money from the contractors to pay the men whom he had employed, absconded, carrying with him a fortnight's pay or each labourer, some of whom had no other means to support them even for a day. King also owes money to different other persons, and it is stated that he ran away with over £200 in all.

On March 15, on the Cavan, Leitrim and Roscommon Railway, an engine with four empty waggons in front, in which were eight railway labourers, was proceeding towards Mohill when they ran into a donkey which had strayed on to the line. The waggons were thrown off the rails and piled on top of one another, several men being buried beneath the debris. Charles McDermott, Michael McGowan, and Thomas McCormack met with an onising death, and Terence McDermott, Patrick Connolly, Edward Duke, and Thomas McWeeney lie in a dangerous condition. The trucks were all rent asunder and smashed. One of them was half embedded in the soft earth and the others were overturned and wedged into one another. The engine had not left the track, but it had forced the waggons into each other and crushed them together. Under the mass of debris were the mangled bodies of the dead and injured. Those who had life in them were moaning and calling piteously for help. Their cries attracted the attention of a few people who were passing on the road separated by the length of a field from the scene of the occurrence. They at once hastened to the spot and William Underhill, the gauger, ran towards the town and returned with a number of his fellows and some policemen, who set themselves to the task of removing the bodies from their position under the ruins of the train. This was a work of great difficulty in the dark. Michael McGowan was found half-buried in the soil, with the whole weight of a truck upon him and with his shovel broken into splinters across his chest. He was dug out quite dead, with his body dreadfully mangled. His brains were protruding from his fractured skull. Charles McCormack and James McDermott were then taken out, both fearfully crushed and disfigured, the former dead and the latter on the point of death, and he expired soon after being removed to the hospital. The injured men were taken to the workhouse hospital. One man was thrown a distance of 10 or 12 yards into the field beside the rail; and of the nine occupants of the trucks only the little boy and a man named John McKeon escaped unhurt. The donkey was killed. During the coroner's investigation a very careful inquiry was held as to who was responsible for leaving the gates open, thus allowing the ass to wander on the railway. It was proved that Mrs. Killedder, who occupied a cottage close to the place, had the key of the gate, but she denied that it was her duty to keep it locked, or that she had received any special instructions on the matter, and the jury openly expressed in general terms their censure on whoever was the responsible party for this act of negligence. The killed and injured men were nearly all very young, none with the exception of McCormack and Duke, being over twenty-one years of age. McCormack leaves a widow and two children unprovided for, McDermott was the only support of his mother, and McGowan's father, an old man, has been greatly shocked by his son's tragic fate. The bodies of the deceased men were buried

quietly next day in the churchyard of the town. A large number of people were present, and the scene was a very moving one. Father Allen performed the last rites.

LIMERICK.—The County sub-Sheriff, Mr. Hobson, finding that the advice given some time ago that when seizures for rent were apprehended the stock should be cleared off the farms, has, in most cases, been followed out, is adopting counter tactics. At 4 o'clock on the morning of March 16, accompanied by bailiffs and some police, he entered the farm of William Ryan, on the property of Lieut. George Wolfe, near Cahircionlish, and seized a large number of cattle. The tenant and his friends were unaware of the visit of the Sheriff until some time after the cattle had disappeared.

At Pallas fair, on March 10, the auctioneer, Mark O'Brien, Cappamore, sold a number of dairy cows, the property of several tenants who have adopted the Plain. The stock were all bought up by the people of the district at very fair prices.

A Police Protection Post is about to be erected at Ballyear, the scene of the recent shooting of the Emergency bailiff, Boyers. The cost of the maintenance of the extra force to be stationed in the post is estimated at £24 a month, and this sum will, it is said, be levied off the ratepayers of the immediate district.

On March 16, Mr. Hobson, sub-Sheriff, proceeded to Kiltely and evicted two tenants for non-payment of rent on the Erasmus Smith Schools property. The chapel bells were rung, but before the people assembled the Sheriff had evicted the tenants and given possession to Thomas Saunders, agent.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in the usual fashion in Limerick. There was a great influx of country visitors sporting the shamrock. High Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's, and in accordance with ancient practice the Mayor (accompanied by his sergeants and mace-bearers) and the Catholic members of the Corporation, in official costume, were present.

LONGFORD.—At the meeting of the Longford Guardians on March 16, Joseph Wilson presiding, 48 notices of eviction, 44 of which are from the estate of the Earl of Granard, were handed in. The other four were from the estate of Robert O'Brien, Solicitor, of Mohill. In reference to the Granard tenantry, the sub-Commissioners recently sitting at Longford reduced their rents 57 per cent. in many cases. At a large meeting held in October the tenants pledged themselves to the Plan of Campaign unless they got 50 per cent. off non-judicial and 25 per cent. off the judicial rent. The land is miserably poor, and quite recently 36 notices of eviction from the same place were handed in. When the Sheriff moves he will have to eject about 80 families. The localities in which it is thus intended to exterminate the people are principally about the villages of Drumlish and Ballinamuck, which, to any one visiting them, present one unbroken line of the worst land in Ireland.

LOUTH.—St. Patrick's Day in Drogheda was ushered in by the enlivening strains of the brass band of the Gaelic Athletic Association, which marched through the town in the earlier morning. Later on they again paraded the town, as well as some flute bands, playing the National airs of our land. In the evening a children's fete was held in the Mayrality Rooms.

The third batch of matches for the football championship of Louth came off most successfully on March 13 in a field about half a mile from Duudalk. There were fully 8,000 spectators. In the first match Point Road, Dundalk, second forfeit point against a clear point for Castlebellingham, and the decision has been referred to the Executive, Kilkenny beat Ardee by 2 goals, 3 points and 5 forfeits to nil. Kilkenny and Dromiskin had a drawn game, each side scoring one clear point and two forfeits. Tullyallen beat Dunleer by one goal and one forfeit point to one clear point and two forfeits. Drumcar beat Martin's Cross by two goals, one clear point, and three forfeits to nil.

MONAGHAN.—St. Patrick's Day was made the occasion of a great National display in Ballybay. Bands from Rookcorry, Aghnamullen (East and West), Tamlet, Crieve, and Loughagis, accompanied by the town bands, paraded the streets until dusk.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Labourer's cottages to the number of 190 were proposed for erection by the Mountmellick Guardians, but the scheme has collapsed through a technical blunder in failing to give proper notice of the meeting at which it was adopted.

A circular has been addressed by Robert Staples, J.P.D.L., Dunmore, Durrow, to his Moneymore tenants, offering them the purchase of their holdings under Lord Ashbourne's Act at 20 years' purchase of judicial rents. He gives them two months to accept or reject the offer. The proposed sale would effect a reduction of only 20 per cent. on present rents. The offer is not likely to be accepted on the terms laid down.

On March 15 eleven Emergencymen arrived in Maryborough by the 9 o'clock express train from Dublin. Their appearance on the platform in charge of half-a-dozen policemen armed *cap-a-pie*, caused considerable commotion. All doubt was shortly set at rest as to their character and mission when they moved towards the car-stand outside the station and demanded to be accommodated with cars to Luggacurran. The moment it was ascertained where they were bound for, everyone knew they were Emergencymen, and from that out they met with scant courtesy. The car drivers determinedly, as if with one accord, refused to drive the caretakers. No expostulation, no reasoning, no offers of big fares, could induce the car-drivers to change their minds. After making several unavailing attempts to bribe the car-drivers they set out to take the road accompanied by the police amid the jeering and tittering of the crowd that had assembled in the vicinity of the railway station.

ROSCOMMON.—Roscommon Grand Jury gave a singular vote at their last assemblage. Colonel Taaffe Ferrall introduced a coercion resolution praying for the suppression of the National League and was opposed by the O'Connor Don, Mr. Mapother, Hon. John French, and other county aristocrats. Ferrall's resolution was rejected. The Roscommon Grand Jurors are all land-thieves or agents, and this is

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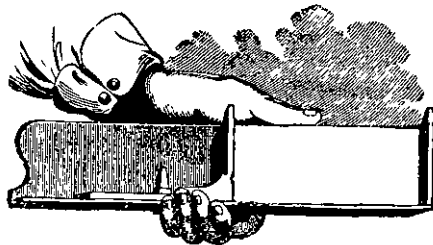
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the first time they have been known to object to any measure of oppression levelled against popular rights.

TIPPERARY.—In Tipperary the National festival was observed with befitting religious solemnity and National demonstration. At midnight the John Mitchell Brass Band, under the conductorship of William Prendergast, struck up the National Anthem, followed by an orderly phalanx of Tipperary men, four deep, bearing torch-lights. The Young Blood Band, under J. Breen, T.C., brought up the rear. At Thurles the Archbishop of Cashel presided at High Mass. At first Mass, which he also celebrated, many hundreds received Communion. Dense multitudes of people wearing the shamrock paraded the streets during the day. The Carrick-on-Suir Young Ireland Society held their annual literary re-union in their rooms, John street, where an overflow audience applauded a carefully selected programme of Irish oratory, music, and song.

On March 13, a popular demonstration of enormous dimensions was held in the town of Tipperary. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was present and contingents came from Clonmel, Cahir, Oola, Annacarty, Solohead, Galbally, Cappawhite, Kiltwee, Hospital, Aberioe, etc. There were half a dozen bands and twice that number of banners. The assemblage around the platform was not less than eight thousand persons.

TYRONE.—On March 12, a Cookstown process-server named McIlhone, who had been prevented from serving processes in the district of Killeenan, Broughderg, posted 14 ejection processes and 12 civil bills for rent on the estate of Captain H. Irvine, Fermanagh, on his tenants in the parish of Kildross, about six miles from Cookstown, and also on E. B. Henry and Thomas Ash, Bellaghy, on tenants in the same neighbourhood.

WATERFORD.—An extraordinary demonstration took place on March 16 in Tallow, on 200 lambs belonging to J. Douglas Pyne, M.P., being seized on his farm at Kilcoran, for county cess, £17 10s 7½d. at the suit of Colonel Keane, cess collector. Some persons from Cappoquin effected the seizure, aided by District-Inspector Wynne and 60 police. Messrs. Kennerly, O'Keefe, M'Carthy, and Walsh were quickly on the lands, and purchased in the lambs. The large crowd which had collected, were addressed by Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde. The police were hooted, but no stones were thrown.

A great Nationalist demonstration was held close to Lismore on March 17, for the purpose of condemning the supercession of Sir Thomas Esmonde, in the office of High Sheriff of Waterford, and also protesting against the proposed Coercion Act of the Government. There were bands and contingents from Tallow, Ballyduff, Knockanore, and Lismore, and the meeting was very largely attended. Sir Thomas Esmonde drove on a car from Clonmel, a distance of 26 miles, in the midst of a blinding snowstorm, and he reached the Place of meeting at four o'clock. His advent was the signal for a great outburst of cheering. J. D. Pyne, M.P., and P.J. Power, M.P., were also present at the meeting. Sixty extra police were drafted into the town for the occasion, and nearly the entire number were marched out to the field where the meeting was held, half being fully armed and the other half only carried batons, but their services were not at all required. No Government note-taker was present.

WESTMEATH.—St. Patrick's Day in Athlone was fittingly celebrated by the Athlone Band of the League of the Cross, who under the direction of its president, Rev. T. McGhey, C.C., attended the 8 o'clock Mass in St. Mary's beautiful church, which was celebrated by Most Rev. Dr. Woodcock, Bishop of the diocese, who had come from Longford to show practically the warm interest he has manifested in the progress of the League and its work.

WEXFORD.—On March 13 the second ties in the County football championship were played at Fortside, Murrinstown, a few miles outside Wexford, in the presence of about eight thousand spectators. In the last two matches the play was up to a high standard, and the winner of the Wexford championship is bound to come out well in the old-Ireland one. Killmannon and Ballaghkeene were the first to take the field, the former, who proved a far superior team to their opponents, winning easily by 2 goals and 10 points (5 forfeits) to nil. Castlebridge v. Screeen—Both teams belonging to the one parish, the Screeen men resigned in favor of the former. Bree and St. Anne's next took the field, and it would be hard to find two finer teams, nor was the play which followed unworthy of their appearance. All through the play was very even, fast, fierce, and brilliant. St. Anne's won by 2 points to nil. Oulart, who had been on the field stripped twice previously with the intention of playing Bree, now took the field against St. Anne's, and it was generally thought that they would not be able to make any stand against the team that defeated Bree. The Oulart men fairly surprised every one by their magnificent play, and, though the St. Anne's were better placed on the field and kept their positions better, the charges of the men from the historic hill carried all before them. After one of the most dashing and determined matches yet played under the auspices of the G.A.A., the Oulart men, whose prospects at present of winning the Wexford championship is very great, were declared the victors by a goal and 4 points to a goal and 1 point.

WICKLOW.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on March 14, in the case of Jones v. Byrne, the plaintiff's counsel applied for liberty to substitute service on the defendant, Laurence Byrne, of an order to lodge accounts directed by the Vice-Chancellor. The action was brought for the administration of the estate of Martin Byrne, deceased, of Aughavanah, in this County, who died leaving assets amounting to about £5,000. An order for the administration of the estate had been made by the Vice-Chancellor in May last at the suit of the plaintiff, who had a claim against the defendant as administrator on a covenant to pay rent which had accrued since the death of the deceased. The defendant having failed to lodge the accounts, as ordered by the court, the present application was brought to substitute service on him of a four-day order to lodge same. Affidavits were made by two civil bill officers that nine attempts had been made to serve the defendant at his residence, but without avail, as his family were always on the watch, and from the position of the house, which is in a lonely and wild part of Wicklow, any person could easily be seen

approaching. It further appeared from the affidavit of the plaintiff himself that he drove over to the place on an outside car and on his approach horns were blown and dogs let loose, in consequence of which he had to return without effecting service. It was also alleged in one of the affidavits that, although a process-server had lain in wait at the premises, all attempts to effect a service were baffled. The Vice-Chancellor said that a complete case had been made by the plaintiff for an order to substitute service, which was granted, with costs of the motion.

A WOMAN FROM AUSTRIA.

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

"MARIA HAAS."

The people of England speak confirming the above.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Whittle-le-Woods, near Chorley, December 26, 1883.
"Dear Sir,—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceedingly well with us. All that try it speak highly in its favour. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.—Yours truly,

"E. PEEL"

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

"Stoke Ferry, January 9, 1884.
"Gentlemen,—I have used Seigel's Syrup for several years, and have found it a most efficacious remedy for liver complaints and general debility, and I always keep some by me, and cannot speak too highly in its praise.—I remain, yours truly,

"HARRIET KING."

THE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN WONDERFUL.

"Ilford Road Dispensary, Dukinfield, May 3, 1884.
"Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the sale of your Syrup and Pills increases here continually. Several of my customers speak of having derived more benefit from the use of these than from any other medicine. In some instances the effects have been wonderful.—Yours very respectfully,

"PRO. EDWIN EASTWOOD, J.B."

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature prohibiting the sale of pistols or any firearms to boys under eighteen years of age.

The faithful in the East Indies will, on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee in December next, send his Holiness various presents, which will be placed in one of the courts in the exhibition of religious objects to be held in the Vatican in connection with the Jubilee.

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M A C L A G G A N S T R E E T
(Opposite the Arcade),
D U N E D I N.

THOMAS POWER ... Proprietor.

Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for Hire.

S A M U E L O R R & C O.,
GRAIN, PRODUCE & COMMISSION AGENTS,
SEED MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

C A R R I E R S A R M S H O T E L,
D E E S T R E E T, I N V E R C A R G I L L.

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.

B A R N I N G H A M A N D C O.,
Ornamental Iron Founders and
Range Makers,

HAVE REMOVED

from Great King Street to their New Premises
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET
(opposite Knox Church)

W H O Bought all the Prize Bullocks?
—Lawrence, George street.

T H E Three First Prize Bullocks at
Lawrence's, George street.

P R I Z E Sheep—real Southdown—at
Lawrence's, George street.

F I R S T and Second Prize Lambs at
Lawrence's, George street.

T H E Best Meat in Dunedin; same price as common. At Lawrence's, George street.

C O M E and see the grand show of
Prize Meat, December 10 and 11.
Lawrence, George street.

S U S S E X H O T E L
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. FAGAN

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

Parties called for early trains. Hot and Cold Baths.

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

M. FAGAN,
Proprietor.

K I N C A I D, M'Q U E E N & C O.
VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Millwrights, Iron Shipbuilders, &c.

High Pressure and Compound Steam Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Quartz Crushing and every description of Pumping, Winding, Mining, Stone-breaking, Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and Dredging Machinery made and repaired.
Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice Plates.

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

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

T H E C I T Y P O R K S H O P,
41 GEORGE STREET.

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

B O T A N I C A L G A R D E N H O T E L,
N O R T H - E A S T V A L L E Y,

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!

H A L L Y A N D C O.

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

H A L L Y A N D C O.,
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.,
 D U N E D I N,

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

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

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

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

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

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

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

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

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

W M. 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 £36s.

Fancy Coatings, Vestings, and Trousers in stock.

Note the Address:

169 George Street (opposite Mr. Humfray's, stationer).

T H E E Q U I T A B L E I N S U R A N C E
 ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

HEAD OFFICE—
 RATTBAY 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

T H E E Q U I T A B L E I N S U R A N C E
 ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

COBB & CO'S
 TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL
 COACHES.

PASSING THROUGH
 THE GRANDEST SCENERY
 IN THE WORLD.

C O B B & C O ' S Telegraph Line of Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Reefton and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday 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.

CHAL ENGE,

I T 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.

F I L T E R S ! F I L T E R S ! F I L T E R S !
 Dunedin Manufacture.

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

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

Testimonials on application.
 Inspection invited.

W. M. 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.

J A M E S M O W A T,
 TAILOR AND IMPORTER,
 75 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

KAITANGATA COAL.

T H E C O M P A N Y have much pleasure in intimating that the Coal is now solely mined from the new workings, and is of a quality much superior to anything previously delivered, and beg to solicit a trial from every Householder.

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

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

Crawford street,
 Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

J O H N G I L L I E S,
 Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation of the late firm is now closed.

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

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

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

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

of every description.

House Furnishing on the Time-payment System.
 Factory: 11 Great King Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reductions are genuine.

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

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

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

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

GEORGE DOWSE.

August 4, 1886.

B A R R E T T ' S H O T E L
 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 ail 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 scrotula,

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 those visiting the Lake country.

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 merit 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.

J. H A I G H

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

Grey Street, Wellington.

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

G R A N G E H O T E L

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 orders. Being centrally situated, it is within easy reach of the Railway Station, Seamen's 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.

W A N T E D K N O W N

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LANBERT'S

North-East Valley Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP

ARCHITECT,

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

DUNEDIN



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London!

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

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

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

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

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

CASH VERSUS CREDIT

The large and increasing trade in every department of the D.I.C., notwithstanding the depressed 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 CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
And Buy from the

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

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

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

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

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

W. D. SUTHERLAND.

GREAT KING STREET
(Between Frederick and Albany Streets).

Having purchased the old established
CORDIAL AND AERATED WATER
BUSINESS

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

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

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

Our GINGER ALE and LEMONADE 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, Balls Parties, and Picnics supplied.

BENNETT and SON.

VENETIAN BLINDS
VENETIAN BLINDS

(At Moderate Prices.

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

JOHNSTON AND CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,

49 GEORGE ST.,
DUNEDIN.

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

Trousers from 15s, freight and duty 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 speciality.
Please Note Address:—

FREDERICK STREET (2 doors off George Street).

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

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

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

Note the address:—
80, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

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.

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

FRANK W. PETRE
ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN
And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

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

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

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

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

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 speciality, 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
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The Best Teas
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