

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

A HOME AND ABROAD.

THE *Star* *Herald* of July 26th published the following article. We do not, however, by any **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY!** means vouch for the truth of our contemporary's views as to the intentions of the Holy Father. The Pope, we feel assured, does not in the least doubt as to the attitude of the Irish priesthood with respect to "loyalty and union," and if any attempt is made anywhere to destroy the nationality of the Irish people, it is certainly made without his sanction. As to the remainder of the article we have nothing to say, but submit it, without note or comment, to the consideration of our readers:—"Whatever," (says our contemporary) "may be thought of the infallibility of the Pope, or of the religious system generally of which he is the representative, few would be disposed to deny that he holds a place among the chief diplomatists of the period. That much is proved by his reconciliation with Germany, and the marked consideration shown him by Prince Bismarck. The ecclesiastical appointments of the Roman Catholic Church which have been made in this Colony may, therefore, be regarded with considerable satisfaction, and in them may be seen favourable auspices for the future of the people. In selecting Marist Fathers as the principal bishops and priests in the country, the Pope has made a most judicious choice, and one which shows how great his desire is for the promotion of loyalty and union. The Marist Order is one which has had ample experience of revolutionary proceedings on the Continent of Europe, and has suffered considerable loss at the hands of men engaged in them. It may, therefore, be concluded that their sympathies are entirely against anything of the kind, and that, consequently, Fenianism and all its kindred movements will always find warm opponents in them. Archbishop Redwood, indeed, from the early connection of his family with that of Lord Clifford, may be looked upon as especially the representative of the English branch of Roman Catholicism in its best form, and as belonging to that party which is represented at Rome by Cardinal Howard, and other English ecclesiastics of high or noble birth. Although the exigencies of Dr. Redwood's position oblige him to show himself as more or less condescending towards the prejudices of his Irish flock, his whole conduct is in evidence that his sincere desire is to raise them from their peculiar condition, and place them on a level with the other people of the Colony by obliterating all those national and distinctive characteristics which now separate them from the other settlers. In this effort it is tolerably certain the Archbishop will be ably seconded by the new Bishop of Christchurch, Dr Grimes, who came (comes?) to the Colony from officiating at an English watering place, and, no doubt, shares in the opinions of the classes which have been members of his congregation, and has modified any extreme views he may have inherited from Irish parents under the influence of the better state of things prevailing in England, where, it is said, he was born and for the most part educated. The Colony in general will have something to thank the Pope for, if, as is to be hoped, these appointments made by him result in smoothing away all vexatious differences among the population, and promoting peace and harmony by removing those so-called national distinctions by which communities, where the Irish element is largely represented, are so often disturbed."

**TRUTH AND FOLLY.** DR. NEVILL's strictures on the godless schools have been the occasion of a tremendous amount of indignation, expressed in all possible manners. And the opinion of impartial people generally seems to be that, although his Lordship said nothing but what was true, he acted very foolishly in saying it. Statements which may be expected to produce a great commotion should hardly ever be made unless irrefutable proofs have been already prepared to sustain them. As to the schoolmasters who have given testimony in contradiction of the Bishop, it is delightful to witness the *couleur de rose* through which they look upon their pupils. But if their view of the matter be the correct one, the echoes of our localities bid fair to be aroused by the voice of Rachel weeping for her children. Such an immaculate race of youngsters, having elsewhere no existence

outside the pages of a goody book, cannot possibly reach maturity. It is to be noticed, meantime, that some of the masters speak with contempt of "children of a certain class," as they call them. Is that to say the children of people who are not well-to-do? When, however, Bishop Nevill again speaks the truth in public, it is to be hoped that he will do so with a greater degree of wisdom.

**THE** disgraceful enormity of our American system of divorce (says the *Catholic Columbian*) was, perhaps, never better exemplified than it was a few days since in Logan, Ohio, where a Mrs. Ellen McDonald was granted a divorce from her husband, and within ten minutes was "spliced" as helpmate with a Mr. Hart.

**THE** *Daily Telegraph* (says the London correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* of June 11) published a ridiculous, though malignant, canard yesterday, to the effect that at a meeting of the Irish party held on Monday, at which Mr. Parnell was not present, Mr. Davitt's recent speeches were condemned. All that need be said of this story is that no meeting of any kind whatever has been held since Parliament met or since it separated. Although to the Irish people inventions of this kind carry their character on their faces, it is always better to nail them distinctly, so as to avoid the shadow of a chance of misconception.

It is an interesting fact (says the *Dublin Freeman*) that Mr. Gladstone's Swansea speeches were delivered at the residence of one of the members of Parliament who voted against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and thus created the situation which Mr. Gladstone's speeches are now designed to remove. Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., of Singleton Abbey, Swansea, is now back to the Gladstonian fold.

**MONSIGNOR KIRBY**, of the Irish College in Rome (says the correspondent of a New York paper), is an old man, eighty-seven years of age. Before he was a priest he was a Home Ruler. He spoke with O'Connell at Waterford more than sixty years ago, and he has never wavered in his devotion to the nationality of Ireland. He has never been associated with the foes of Ireland. When Sir George Errington was in Rome in his celebrated attempt to enlist the authority of the Vatican on the English side, Monsignor Kirby went personally to the Pope, who had been his college class-mate, and earnestly warned the Holy Father against the English intrigue. Monsignor Kirby is the close friend of Archbishop Walsh of Dublin; he was the teacher of Archbishop Croke. In regard to Ireland their sentiments are his. There is no difference of opinion or feeling between them.

**MISS ELLA MILLER**, a Baptist missionary, writes as follows:—"The Roman Catholics are everywhere in India. I would sooner contend with Brahminism and Buddhism, or any other form of heathenism, than with Catholicism." Of course she would, and most naturally. Falsehood may prevail against falsehood, but truth is impregnable. The devil is not divided against himself, and therefore all false religions must have something in common. We can quite understand Miss Miller's sympathies.

**THE** Brief on Temperance addressed by the Pope to Bishop Ireland has called forth the following testimony on the part of the *Lancet*:—"Leo XIII., even more than his predecessor Pius IX., has made the social amelioration of the masses an object of Catholic concern, mobilising the forces of the Church, and even calling on public hygiene to assist in the philanthropic crusade."

**GERMAN COMPETITION.** ON Friday, June 4, the Emperor of Germany at Keil, laid the foundation of the principal lock of the great ship canal that is to connect the German Ocean and the rivers Elbe and Weser directly with the Baltic Sea, and thus renders the war and commercial marine of the Empire independent of all European Powers in keeping up com-

munications between the maritime ports on both coasts of Germany. In case of a general European war this would prove of immense importance; while in a commercial sense it will bring the Baltic ports nearer by three hundred miles to German vessels than they are now to those of England, which have hitherto enjoyed almost a monopoly of that trade.

**FATHER RYAN** addressing the people on his release from Kilmainham, said:—On this the first opportunity after his release from prison, he wished to proclaim that he would hereafter, as before, uphold the Plan of Campaign by every means in his power within the law of God. He would adopt that plan or any plan which would root out landlordism and dishonesty from the sacred soil of Ireland. If he had been at liberty he would have accompanied O'Brien to Canada. He had a plan in his own mind which would knock the bottom out of the Coercion Act, in the district of Herbertstown at any rate. He would oppose it himself by every means in his power and the result would probably be that he would eat his Christmas dinner in Limerick county gaol. (Cheers.) At least a hundred men, lay and clerical, could be found in each county who would bind themselves to resist this bill to the utmost of their power. How could Lord Salisbury and the rest get gaols to put these 20,000 or 30,000 men into? There were only 5,000 cells in Ireland, and where could accommodation be found for the remainder, except, indeed, a new industry was developed in the country, the erection of prisons.

**LAND OWNERSHIP.** To abolish private ownership of land (says the *Greensburg Press*) would be to go backward. The acquirement of land by the individual marked one of the most important epochs in the history of civilisation. Your savage races have no individual ownership in land. It is the man who comes to stay that wants to own the soil he tills. The drone and loafer in the community is always against the industrious man who accumulates.

**REVS. M. A. WALSH, N. Cantwell, P. C. O'Reilly, AN AMERICAN B. Villager, Joseph Wirth, and John Fitzmaurice, SAINT. of Philadelphia, (says the *Catholic Record*) were in the city of Scranton, Pa., on Monday, on their return from Carbondale, where they took the testimony of Rev. Father Carew in connection with the proposed canonization of the late Bishop Neumann of Philadelphia. Bishop Neumann is buried at St. Peter's Church, 5th and Girard aves, Philadelphia. It is said that many people have been cured of bodily ailments by praying at his grave. The matter of his canonization has been under consideration for some time.**

**CONVERTS.** OUR readers (says the *Catholic Columbian*), may have learned of the ordination as a Jesuit priest of Henry Van Rensselaer, a member of one of the oldest New York Knickerbocker families. It is gratifying that so many conversions have come from some of the first families of our country—men and women of extensive research and much learning. One of the Van Rensselaers, who still holds on to the old Protestant fort, thus explained it to a reporter—"The trouble began with Euphemia. She became infatuated with the ceremonies of the Catholic Church and went over to it. Then she proselyted her sister and her sister's husband, and finally she succeeded in winning over Henry."—Blessings on Euphemia, say we . . . Miss Miriam Armstrong, the daughter of the famous preacher of Atlanta, Ga., was received into the Church last week. . . . Many converts from Judaism, Episcopalianism, and Methodism, were made during a recent mission at St. Gabriel's Church, New York, in which the Jesuits were active workers.

**UNWELCOME TRUTHS.** THE Tory leaders in London (says a telegram to the American papers), are furious over the drubbing which Mr. Gladstone administered to them in his Swansea speech. They could stand any amount of logical argument against coercion, but to be told they are stupid apprentices at legislation, and that they do not know how to do even the mechanical work of framing a bill, is too much for their equanimity. The Grand Old Man's language in this speech on the Welsh hills was more in the incisive vein of Disraeli than in his own style of calm and polished declamation. "I have had much to do with legislation," he said in one part of his speech, "but I do not recollect ever having introduced a bill so badly constructed that a clause of thirty-four lines should, before it was passed through committee, have swollen to one hundred. It shows that so many faults were hit, so many weak points discovered, that in spite of their overwhelming majority, they were obliged to let the clause be expanded and put into passable shape. The reason business is delayed is that those who are doing it do not know how to do it."

**THE bursting of Nordenfeldt guns on board H.M.S's OMINOUS CONFIRMATION.** Carlew and Black Prince, as reported by cable coming by way of a practical comment on the speech recently delivered on naval and military affairs by Lord Randolph Churchill, can hardly have a reassuring effect upon the English mind.—Lord Randolph speaking at Wolverhampton the other day gave a very melancholy account of the state of preparation in which England must find herself, should a war immediately occur—and made known a condition of things that is alarming in the extreme.—Germany he said, at an annual expense of 21,000,000 sterling, could in the space of a month put into the field a million and a half of armed men.—France at an annual expense of 29,000,000 sterling could do the same. But England, at an annual expense of 31,000,000 sterling could possibly place in the field 150,000 men.—In the matter of guns, projectiles, means of transport, and all warlike necessities, the country was, moreover, far behindhand.—The speaker went on to support his statements by giving facts that had actually occurred and which showed the extent to which neglect and mismanagement had prevailed.—After the bombardment of Alexandria for example, the supply of heavy shells on board two of the principal ironclads had run so short that had the French fleet returned on a hostile mission they must have been captured. At a recent time, again, when war seemed imminent, heavy guns for the turrets of the Monarch, one of the most powerful ironclads, were not forthcoming at Portsmouth; and of two guns manufactured obstinately at an expense of 20,000, contrary to the advice of the Messrs: Armstrong, and placed on board the Collingwood, one burst at the second round of firing with only half the charge. The construction of the vessels again, said Lord Randolph, was most faulty.—Two built at an expense of £800,000 were found unmanagable and useless if they steamed more than eight miles an hour; another, as it proved, drew four feet more water than it had been intended she should draw, and all her armour consequently was submerged, so that she was left unprotected. Six very large ships, intended especially to defend the coast, were to all intents and purposes utterly unprotected. And it had been discovered that seven other vessels, about to be built and which were designed to have eighteen inches of belt of armour above the water-line, when they had taken in their full quantity of coal would have their armour six inches below it.—Such, with a great deal more of the same kind, was the description given by Lord Randolph Churchill of the condition of the navy—the great reliance of the British Empire, and that which is looked upon as making it impregnable.—And the bursting of the guns now reported comes, as we said, by way of confirmation strong.

**ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,** of Toronto, has issued the following order to all the priests in his diocese in Ontario:—"You will please announce to your people that we have determined to grant no dispensations for mixed marriages when the woman is a non-Catholic. Experience of many years has proved that a Protestant mother cannot raise her children Catholics, and she is thus unable to comply with the essential condition on which such a dispensation is granted. They may apply to Rome direct if they will."

**PROFESSOR STUART, M.P. for Shoreditch, Hoxton, VALUABLE TESTIMONY.** has written the following letter to a gentleman in Omagh on the anti-coercion meeting held there:—"Londonderry, May 31, 1887. Dear Sir,—I cannot leave this part of the country without expressing my admiration of the peaceful and orderly character of the magnificent meeting in which I had the honour of taking part yesterday at Omagh, and my astonishment, as an Englishman visiting your country, at the persistent misrepresentation to which the character of such meetings is subject in the English anti-Home Rule Press. The crowds of police and military who were brought into the town, and which are represented in the Unionist Press as necessary for keeping the peace, were not only unnecessary, but entitled to anyone who attended the meeting must feel to have been a reprehensible and wholly uncalled for expenditure of public money.—I am yours faithfully,—JAMES STUART." This (says the *Dublin Freeman*) is a pretty plain expression of opinion by a leading representative Englishman on the strength of the National cause in Ulster.

I will not mention names, (writes the London **DE LISLE & CO.** correspondent of the *Brooklyn Catholic Review*), but the fashion in English society—among the richer or more aristocratic Catholic sections—is to speak and write of the Irish nation as being in immoral rebellion against the constituted and (blessed) unity of the Empire. The sympathies of such English Catholics are not with, but against, the Irish. They do not put forward, when they write letters to the *Times* or to the *Tablet*, or to some Protestant statesman, the huge claim that Irishmen have upon their gratitude for helping them to their (present) English Catholic liberties; they never allude to the past sufferings of the Irish, on account of both their religious faith and of their national patriotism.

They only insist, and this savagely, on the present anti-English attitude of most of the Irish leaders and of all the clergy. Now, is not this an instinct which is unmanly, which is ungrateful, which is the reverse of what would be chivalrous and also Catholic. Mr De Lisle is, of course, an exceptional firebrand; yet his instinct is the same instinct, only impassioned, as the instinct of the cold-blooded (Catholic) apologists for the atrocious slanders and imputations of the *Times*. I very seldom meet an educated English Catholic whose sympathies are first with the Irish. With the left hand Englishmen give their Catholic aid, but with the right hand they deal their deadly blows. They are now very busy in endeavouring to "inform the Pope" of the "real state" of political affairs in the neighbouring island, having arrived at the conclusion that the Irish bishops and Irish priests are utterly incompetent to tell him the truth. Even a Scotch Catholic writes to the *Times* that the Pope has not yet had opportunities of knowing the true state of the case; so soon as he does [that is, directly all the English and Scotch Catholics have said all that they know how to say against the Irish leaders, and against the estimate of Archbishop Walsh and a dozen bishops], no doubt he will utter an anathema on Home Rule and on all means which are taken to secure Irish liberties. Irish Catholics must think unpleasantly of English Catholics! If the case were reversed, and English Catholics were now struggling for their liberties, the Irish would not give them that half-hearted sympathy, or rather that stab-in-the-back sort of antagonism, which English Catholics now think chivalrous and Christian.

#### A BEAUTIFUL CEREMONY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times*, writing from Naples on May 31, gives an interesting description of the manner in which the Feast of Roses is celebrated in Southern Italy. The churches are decorated from floor to ceiling with garlands of these flowers, and the people bring large bouquets of them in their hands to receive the blessing. The priests enter in procession, followed by acolytes bearing salvers filled up with roses, and when the ceremony of blessing has been performed the blossoms are distributed among those members of the congregation who themselves have come unprovided. "As a spectacle," says the correspondent, "it was perfect, and it was something more than a spectacle, for many hearts were lifted up in gratitude to the Giver of all those good and lovely gifts."

#### STILL IN THE WAY.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL in his speech at Wolverhampton made a remark that was especially suggestive. In expressing his great indignation at the culpable manner in which the naval affairs of the country had been mismanaged, he explained why he had felt himself obliged to make such an exposure to the meeting he addressed. "This is a state of things," he said, "I cannot bring before Parliament, as the time of Parliament is taken up, and it is only by bringing them before you that I can get these things brought before the public." There it is once more. "Ireland blocks the way"—and until her affairs have been satisfactorily settled there is no chance that the attention of Parliament can be occupied with even the most grave necessities of the Empire at large. Lord Salisbury, it is true, promises that no other session of Parliament shall be exclusively occupied by Irish affairs, but then the exclusive occupation by them of past sessions has hardly taken place with his Lordship's good will, and there is no reason for us to suppose that he will any more be the arbiter of the situation in the future than he has been in the past. Let us remember, moreover, that the London *Times*, some few years ago, declared that Ireland should no longer be honoured by mention in its columns, and Ireland has ever since had a leading place there. "Ireland blocks the way," in short, and full justice is the only lever that can remove her from it and leave it once more open and free.

#### THE POPE'S GREATNESS.

CARDINAL GIBBONS, in an address acknowledging the welcome given to him on his return to the United States from Rome, spoke as follows concerning the Holy Father:—"The name naturally occurring to my mind is that of Pope Leo XIII., who recently honoured you through my humble self. Though the Holy Father is deprived of all temporal possessions, he to-day exercises more power over the civilised world than any temporal prince in Christendom; and though he has no military forces, his words are more conducive to the interests of peace than immense standing armies. In this case the word is mightier than the sword. Besides enjoying the devotion of 250,000,000 souls scattered all over the world he has the esteem and respect of our separated brethren, who have not failed to admire his sterling qualities as a man, the grace and benevolence of his character, and his far-reaching statesmanship. He has a special regard and esteem for our great Republic and citizens of the United States. During last winter and Spring there was a large colony of Americans in Rome, and when they wished to have an audience with the Holy Father he was gracious enough to give them an opportunity of calling on him. A large number, the majority of whom were non-Catholics, had an

audience with him, and I need not tell you how they were charmed by his words and presence, and felt as they left that they left with God's benediction upon them."

#### NO SHAM.

AMONG those exceptional English priests who have not inherited the bad anti-Irish traditions and sentiments of their predecessors who, in the days before the Reformation, proved themselves to be Ireland's most bitter enemies, is Father Lockhart, O.C.—In him we have the genuine friend of the Irish people, the true convert of Dr. Manning and Dr. Newman, and sharing most fully with his great teachers in the sympathies that have won for them in every part of the world the love and gratitude of the Irish race. There is no pretence in Father Lockhart's friendship for the people of Ireland and their cause. He is not one of those, who finding himself under the necessity of conciliating an Irish community assumes for the time an appearance of sympathy which he is far from feeling, and comforts himself for the trial he endures by the thought that at least he is doing his best to destroy the sentiments and peculiarities that make the people with whom he is associated distasteful to him—and that in time to come, he or his successors, owing to his efforts, will enjoy a different state of things. And, after all, we can fancy that there is a very fine ambition in this resolution to stamp out a particular nationality and raise up a new race distinguished by different characteristics. The mischief of it is, however, that failure is sure to ensue.—The people robbed of their nationality become effete and worthless, and religion is disastrously affected in the struggle. But we have wandered away further than we had intended from Father Lockhart, to whose lecture recently delivered in Dublin we had meant to allude.

#### INTERESTING FIGURES.

The lecturer was introduced by Archbishop Walsh, who, among the rest, spoke as follows:—"Father Lockhart was not an Irish priest, but he was a priest with an Irish heart and with Irish principles (applause), and more than once, during the few days he had spent in Ireland, he had taken occasion to speak of the demeanor of the crowded congregations whom he had an opportunity of addressing in the parish Church of Sandymount. (Applause.) He (his Grace) hoped that when Father Lockhart went back to England he would have an opportunity of clearing the Irish people from the cloud of slander that some of their neighbours had cast around them at the present time. (Applause.)" The lecture, which was on the Irish in London, gave an interesting sketch of the condition of the people dealt with, more especially with regard to their religious affairs. These Father Lockhart described as much improved of late years, and, on the whole, creditable, but still not such as were in no need of improvement. "There were," he said, "about 200,000 Irish in the diocese of Westminster, and in the diocese of Southwark, across the river, there were 100,000. The Easter communions in 1886 amounted to 74,416, a good deal, but it might be more. In 1833 there were 33 Catholic priests in London, and now there were 350 Catholic priests in London. Twenty years ago there were 3,500 in Catholic schools in London, and there were now in London Catholic schools 11,145 children. Some years ago there were only 315 Catholic orphans in Catholic schools, and now there were 3,100 Catholic orphans in Catholic schools. This was due to the great exertion of Cardinal Manning, and now all the boards of guardians in London were contributing towards the support of Catholic orphans to the same extent as towards the support of Protestant orphans. This work was accomplished by Cardinal Manning, who had broken down the inveterate prejudice of the guardians, mainly through his influence with the masses of the English people."

#### A WARNING.

FATHER LOCKHART'S conclusion was very impressive, and while it showed how the speaker was in sympathy with his audience, it also served to warn those good people who have undertaken a war against the nationality of the children of Irish parents, that their efforts are mischievous.—Where, for example, has such a war been waged more fiercely than in London, and where under more favourable circumstances?—And yet what has been the consequence?—Religion has succumbed but nationality survives.—"It was said," concluded Father Lockhart, that though there were a quarter of a million of Irish Catholics in London, there was a large proportion of Irish people in London, the children of Irish parents, who knew nothing of religion, men who "cottoned" with the Irish in all public movements because they felt they belonged to the same race, but still who knew nothing of religion. . . . "He did not blame these people," he added. "He blamed the unjust laws which drove them from their valleys, and the economic laws from which their country suffered. They did right to combine and to use the means placed in their hands to obtain liberty to live in their own land; to combine peaceably with the grand movement which was going on through the country, in which they were led by their members, and which had the benediction of their clergy. (Applause.)"

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TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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**EFFECTIVE TEACHING.** THE Archbishop of Dublin evidently understands how to give a lesson in Irish history, so as to bring it home in a particular manner to the minds of his hearers.—His Grace addressing the children of the National school at Swords the other day, referred to the significant fact that although their school was called a National school, very much of Irish history was not to be learned there. He then went on to speak of the Union, of which he assumed that the children had heard something out of school—explaining to them how in recompense for the loss of their member at that time a large sum of money had been paid to the people of Swords.—“When you come to learn something of the history of your country, my dear children,” his Grace continued, “you will come to know that there was plenty of money going at the time. Most of it was very badly spent. It was spent in bribes, bribes to the members of Parliament, buying them up that they might give their votes for the Union. Thousands and thousands of pounds were spent in that wicked and sinful way. But here in Swords, as it happened, the money that I am speaking of was given for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the borough. The Swords endowment Fund—The Bible and Protestant Monopoly.” The money in fact was used to endow a Protestant school. “They set up a school with it, a Protestant school, and then they said that the school was there for the little Catholic children too, that its doors were open for them, and that they would all be welcome to it. No doubt they would—almost as welcome as they would have been in the Protestant church, for the doors of the church were as widely open for them as the doors of the Borough School.” We have quoted this as an example of a telling way of giving a lesson in Irish history and one likely to prove of lasting effect on the minds of the children. But it may also be taken as an illustration of the manner in which history—and Irish history most especially, repeats itself in the action of the secular majority among ourselves.—They also seize upon money to which Catholics have a right, and they also in the use they make of it deny the claims of conscience.—We may add that the Archbishop pointed out to the children that in refusing to give up their Bible as a school-book, the Protestants in question would have deserved nothing but praise, had the school been honestly supported with their own money, and for their own children exclusively. And this also has a bearing on matters as they are now in New Zealand.

### MR. BAGGS' REVENGE.

(From the London Truth.)

IN the pastoral county of Loamshire there are two chief landed proprietors, to wit: Lord Stork and Mr. John Baggs. Peter Gander; Baron Stork, is one of those wealthy gentlemen who were ennobled not so very long ago for what are called “eminent political services.” Before he became a peer, Mr. Gander was a fat, florid and vulgar person of genial appearance, but of a mean and grasping disposition, and it cannot be said that his elevation to the Upper House has worked any noteworthy reformation, either in his outer or inner man. He has only become more pompous and self-assertive than of old; has discovered that an ancestor of his came over with the Conqueror, and has become strangely sensitive about his personal appearance.

To say that Lord Stork is fat is to make him an enemy for life, and had he the power he would order to instant execution the man who dared to insinuate that his visage is rubicund and his nose purple. Lord Stork breeds cattle and interests himself, after his parsimonious fashion, in matters agricultural. He has one great trouble in life, and this is the close proximity of Mr. John Baggs, whose property adjoins his own.

Mr. John Baggs is by trade a manufacturer of agricultural manure; the patentee of that world-renowned composition, “Baggs' Food,” which “combines all the beneficial properties of Revalenta, Arabica, Dr. Ridge's Food for Infants, etc., etc.” A fervent hatred has always subsisted between the two gentlemen, the reason for which it is unnecessary to detail, one thing at least is certain, that Lord Stork had never lost a chance of doing Mr. Baggs a bad turn, and had always spoken of the famous “Food” in terms of contempt and scorn; whereas to thwart Lord Stork in his political schemes, to make him ridiculous in the eyes of the county and to baffle every local plan he proposes, has long been Mr. Baggs' chiefest delight.

Here is how the enmity of these two personages culminated:

It all arose from his lordship's ill-fated determination to have his portrait painted by an eminent R.A., and to see it hung upon the line at the Royal Academy. Lord Stork having come to this resolve, it became necessary for him to fix upon an Academician to whom he should entrust the important task of reproducing his features on canvas.

Of art he knew as much as one of his own fat cattle; but, during a visit to London, he heard so much about the fame of Mr. Raphael Skumble, R.A., that he resolved without consulting anybody, to employ that distinguished artist. Now, Mr. Skumble was a painter of the realistic school, he was no respecter of persons, and held strange views about rank and title. When, therefore, he saw Lord Stork with his squat, burly figure, his scarlet face and bullying manners, he acquired a sudden and intense aversion toward him, which was by no means mitigated by the way in which his lordship conducted the negotiations.

“I want a good picture,” said Lord Stork; “none of your pot boilers, knocked off in two days.”

“You shall have one,” replied Mr. Skumble, feeling much inclined to kick his patron down stairs. But he reflected that the man was a splendid subject—a perfect type of the *nouveau riche*.

“How many sittings shall you want?” continued his lordship. “Very few—half a dozen at most. I always do the principal portion of my portraits alone.”

“That'll suit me,” replied Lord Stork; “but mind it must be well hung, and I am not going to pay till it is finished. That's agreed, eh?”

“Exactly so, my lord; we will begin next Tuesday, if convenient.”

And then his lordship departed with some genial pleasantry about “the pots of money you painter fellows get nowadays.”

Skumble began once more to wish that he had not undertaken the commission. “This is the sort of a fool who will expect me to flatter him,” he reflected. Still, he determined to go through with it. The sittings, therefore, took place in due course, but during their progress the artist's antipathy toward his noble subject became more intense than ever.

“So that's all you want, is it?” said Lord Stork, as he took up his hat on the final occasion.

“That is all, my lord,” replied Skumble, anxious to terminate the interview.

Lord Stork walked across the room, and looked at himself admiringly in a tall looking-glass.

“There's a bit of a pimple on this cheek, I see,” he went on, “and my nose looks a trifle red—the east wind you know. You'll see there's nothing of that sort in the picture now, wont you?”

“I hope you will be satisfied.”

“Ah! And I'm a pretty good height” (five feet three and a half inches in high heeled boots was his lordship's precise attitude), “but I shall look taller full length, eh?”

“Most assuredly.”

“And the D.L. uniform. It ought to be a fine advertisement for you, Skumble—it ought indeed.”

Mr. Skumble bowed his sitter out in silence. His feelings had become too deep for words.

Lord Stork returned to Loamshire, and Mr. Skumble proceeded to finish the portrait, with other works destined for Burlington House.

In due time it was ready for inspection, and Lord Stork having received a note to that effect, repaired to the painter's studio on the occasion of his next visit to town.

“Now for the great work,” he remarked as he entered. “Let's have a look at it. I've brought the cheque.”

The picture was veiled from public gaze, and Lord Stork took up a position a few yards away from the easel while the painter removed the covering. Scarcely, however, had this been done when his lordship's expectant grin changed to an expression of indignant surprise, and then to one of fury. For a few moments he was speechless; but at length he spluttered forth—

“Do you mean to say that's me?”

“Certainly, my lord,” said Mr. Skumble, blandly.

“Man alive!” screamed the irate peer. “You've made me look 60, and bald, and fat, and I'm—if my face is as red as that! It's a monstrous caricature, sir, that's what it is!”

“I have painted you, my lord, precisely as you are,” replied Mr. Skumble viciously. “It's my principle not to flatter my sitters. I am always, I trust, true to life.”

“Curse your principles, sir! I won't have the thing! I won't pay a farthing for it! You may burn it, or sell it, or do what you please with it! Not one farthing of my money do you get! You don't know your own business, sir!”

And he rushed violently out of the house, invoking all manner of maledictions upon the head of Mr. Skumble. Left to himself that worthy at first looked as furious as his visitor, but gradually his features relaxed and he smiled grimly.

“Very well, my lord,” he said to himself, “it's a caricature, is it? and I don't know my own business, don't I? I'll send that picture to the Academy in spite of you, my friend, and we'll see how many people will say it's not a good likeness. The ill-mannered old curmudgeon! I only wish I had made him uglier than he is!”

The very next day Mr. Skumble received a genial note from Lord Stork, to the effect that he declined to accept or to pay for the picture, as being only a ridiculous daub, and advising the painter to burn it. Mr. Skumble replied, merely asking the privilege of selling or doing what he pleased with the picture. Two days afterward, as luck would have it, Mr. John Baggs came to see Mr. Skumble, intent on picking up a few things for his new picture gallery. He was an old customer of Skumble's, and a free buyer, so they were excellent friends.

“Got anything that will do for me, Skumble?” said Mr. Baggs.

“Perhaps I have,” replied the artist; “come and have a look round. I haven't seen you for ages; what have you been doing with yourself?”

“Been busy working the ‘Food,’ my boy. Ah! there's an invention for you! Better than spoiling canvas, I can tell you—here's a pretty bit of landscape now—and I like the girl's head—but about the Food, Skumble; it's going ahead like mad. If only I could get you to sketch me but a few good posters for advertising!”

“Not much in my line, I fear.”

“Nonsense, man; why not? Well about this landscape—never mind the Food.”

And Mr. Baggs rambled round the studio, talking volubly the whole time, principally about the pictures, but with constantly recurring references to the Food.

“Ever tried it yourself, Skumble?” he inquired.

“No, thank you,” replied the artist; “have you?”

“Well, I did,” said Mr. Baggs; “but you see, I'm fat enough. Now you look as if you starved yourself. It would do you a heap of good. I'll send you some.”

“By the way, Baggs,” asked Mr. Skumble, as the inspection was drawing to an end, “isn't Lord Stork a friend of yours?”

“Well, he's a neighbour of mine,” replied Mr. Baggs, guardedly; “I know him well enough.”

“I want to show you his portrait.”

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MILLINER, GEORGE STREET,

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Also, large variety of Dress Material, very Cheap. Children's Pinafores, Blouses, Pelisses, Sailor Hats, Infants' Millinery, which, for Style and Variety, can't be equalled in town.

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J. A. X. REIDLE,

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DUNEDIN CENTRAL DISTRICT

**GENTLEMEN.**—At the request and with the promised support of a number of Electors, I have resolved to offer myself as a Candidate for the seat of your Representative in Parliament.

I shall take an early opportunity of explaining to you my views on the political situation.

Your obedient servant,

E. B. CARGILL.

Dunedin, 28th June, 1887.

TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNEDIN SOUTH.

**GENTLEMEN.**—I have the honour to inform you that at the forthcoming general election I shall again solicit the favour of your suffrages. The principal planks in my platform will be  
**ENCOURAGEMENT TO LOCAL INDUSTRIES AND RETRENCHMENT.**

I shall take an early opportunity of addressing the electors and explaining to them fully my views upon the various political questions.

Yours obediently,  
JAMES GORE.

**J. NISBET,** Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger, etc., in Octagon, Dunedin.

**F**OR good Oils, Paints, Paperhangings, try J. Nisbet Octagon.

**T**o those Building.—The Cheapest and Best place in town for Glazing and

**P**AINTING of all kinds will be found at J. Nisbet's, Octagon, Dunedin: Give him a trial.

**P**PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in town.

NOTICE TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

**T**HE CHEAPEST SALE in Dunedin, Now in full swing at the London Drapery Company in George St.

PRICE AND BULLEID.

**T**HE Goods we offer are not old-fashioned goods, but all This Season's Imports.

COME AND SEE.

**T**HE GREAT BARGAINS.—One visit will speak more than all the advertisements that be written

At THE LONDON.

**T**HE Biggest Bargain in New Zealand—5000 Yards Shetland Grey Flannel. During this Cheap Sale. Price 8½d. No mistake about this, worth 1s 6d.

At THE LONDON.

**L**OOK again.—All our lovely Washing Silks clearing a One Shilling per yard. We mean it must be turned into money. Bargains all over our establishment.

Remember the Corner Establishment in George Street.

GENUINE CLEARING SUMMER SALE.

PRICE AND BULLEID.

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(Late Banks, Barron, and Co.),

SOLE AGENT for "EDINA" Blend WHISKY

And the

CELEBRATED PORT WINE (Yellow Seal) FOR INVALIDS.

Highly recommended by Medical Men.

Everyone who knows what Good Tea is buys my Best at 2s 10d per lb.; or in 14lb. Tins at 2s. 8½d.

JOHN BARRON,

Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant,

29 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

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



And Mr. Skumble unveiled the rejected picture.  
 "Ha! ha!" laughed Mr. Baggs, as he gazed at his enemy's features. "Never saw a better thing in my life! The very man! But really, now Skumble, don't you think that you've flattered him?"  
 "He doesn't, at all events."  
 "Why, what do you mean?"  
 "Simply that he says it is a filthy caricature, and that he won't pay for it."  
 "Well, I'm blessed, what infernal impudence! But ain't you going to make him?"  
 "Not I. I shall send it to the Academy as 'A Portrait.' I thought of calling it 'Portrait of a Gentleman,' but I really couldn't."  
 "Well, I never saw a better likeness," said Mr. Baggs. "It's as like him as two peas; red and pompous, and as fat as—"  
 "As if he had lived on your food, eh, Baggs?"  
 "Ha! ha!" laughed Mr. Baggs again. "Capital!" And then he looked suddenly pensive, and replied at random to several questions from his host. Suddenly he burst out in a great roar of laughter.

"Beg your pardon, old man," he said, "I can't help thinking about Stork and his portrait. Look here, Skumble. You charged him a thousand guineas for it, didn't you?" And he won't pay. Well, I'll give you twelve hundred, there!"  
 "But what on earth do you want with it?"  
 "I tell you it's the best portrait I ever saw in my life. He's a friend of mine, too. Come, is it a bargain?"

Mr. Skumble did not further resist the tempter, for his vanity was flattered, and twelve hundred guineas are not to be despised even by a successful artist. So it was settled that the picture was to appear in the Academy, and that when the doors of Burlington House were closed for the autumn it was to be handed over to its proprietor, Mr. Baggs.

I will pass over the wrath of Lord Stork, when he found his despised portrait in a conspicuous position upon the line—wrath which was intensified a hundred fold by the assurance of all his dearest enemies that it was positively a speaking likeness. He stormed and swore, and consulted his solicitor, but that worthy gave him cold comfort, pointing out that he had already abandoned every shadow of right he might have possessed by the letter he had written to Mr. Skumble.

"In fact, my lord," he remarked, "if he sold the picture to the *Illustrated London News*, to reproduce as a Christmas number, I don't see that you would have any remedy at all."

"Good heavens; you don't say so!" cried the peer, and he consulted an artist friend with a view of finding out if Skumble would sell the portrait at his own figure. But the friend returned with the discouraging news that the picture had already been sold, and that Mr. Skumble declined to impart any information whatever with regard to its purchaser. Whereupon Lord Stork's wrath changed to fear, and he awaited the catastrophe with nervous dread. He had not many months to wait.

Let me return to Mr. Baggs. It was August, but Mr. Baggs was still in town arranging certain important matters of business. For a few days he had walked about with a preoccupied air, and it was observed that he constantly muttered to himself. The waiters at his club noticed this peculiarity, and the hall porter shook his head mournfully as he confided to the coffee-room head waiter his fears that Mr. Baggs was suffering from softening of the brain.

"Thomas," he said, "that 'ere Food is gettin' between 'im and 'is wits. I 'eard him saying last night, as he went out, 'Baggs' Food for man and beast,' and then 'e said, 'beast, least, yeast'; hang it, I can't get it!"

"'E don't take his meals as 'e did," replied Thomas; "and John tells me as 'e spends hours and hours in the library a writing things on pieces of paper and a tearing of 'em hup."

"Poor man," said the porter; and a nice, civil-spoken gentleman, too."

It was past midnight and Mr. Baggs sat in the library of his club at a writing table. He wrote spasmodically at intervals; but his efforts seemed to afford him no satisfaction. His attitude betokened mental perturbation; he frequently pressed his hand to his forehead, or passed it through his gray locks, until they stood bolt upright in sympathy.

"It's very odd I can't get it," he murmured plaintively. "Baggs' food is far the best—Baggs' food for man and beast, Baggs' food that's made with yeast—but it ain't."

And he fell to staring hopelessly at the ceiling, and then began to work again, scribbling on bits of paper. That night went on, and the library was empty, save for one old gentleman, who had fallen asleep over the *Spectator*.

Suddenly Mr. Baggs gave the writing table a thump with his fist which caused the old gentleman to leap in terror from his chair. Then the great Food man shouted at the top of his voice, "Hooray, I've got it!"

The old gentleman fled wildly from the room, and a discreet waiter appeared.

"Did you call, sir?"  
 "I—I—beg your pardon!" stammered Mr. Baggs. "I did not call—that is, I did! You may bring me a brandy and soda, Charles. Ha! ha!"

And Mr. Baggs laughed until even the waiter began to be under the impression that he was mad.

"Baggs' Food from Blankton East,  
 Is far the best for man and beast!"  
 said Mr. Baggs to himself. "Isn't it beautiful? And then a fat bull! Oh, it's a lovely idea!" And he fell to chuckling once more.

Soon after he left the club, and as the porter helped him on with his coat, he heard him repeating the mystic jingle—

"Baggs' Food from Blankton-East,  
 Is far the best for man and beast!"

"Seems more easy in his mind," remarked that worthy; "but blessed if I can make out what he is talking about!"

Lord Stork had been shooting in Scotland, but about the middle of September he was suddenly called up to London. He arrived bad-tempered and tired at St. Pancras too late in the morning to go to bed; so after a wash, a shave, and an apology for breakfast, he sallied forth from Lincoln's Inn. He determined to walk, and presently he passed a boarding-plastered over with staring advertisements. Mechanically he glanced up at it, when his eyes met a sight which almost petrified him with horror. It was a gigantic poster of Baggs' Food, a huge picture representing a fat man and a fat bull, and underneath was the legend:

"Baggs' Food from Blankton-East,  
 Is far the best for man and beast!"

The fat man was himself—an accurate and life-like reproduction of Mr. Skumble's famous portrait! With a gasp and a snort, Lord Stork hurried onward, but only to meet the same sight everywhere. In desperation, he called a hansom, and tried to read a morning paper, but the entire back sheet of the paper was occupied with the same diabolical design. At Lincoln's Inn his solicitor gave him no comfort, and not daring to go near any of his clubs, the unhappy man took an early train for Leamshire. But every station on the road was plastered with posters of the food; and on arriving home he found that some malicious wag had pasted a small bill on his own lodge gate. Mr. Baggs' vengeance was complete.

And this is the real reason why Lord Stork has just accepted the Governorship of the Bum-ti-foo Islands.

## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

A RE-UNION, which was largely attended, took place in the rooms of this Society on the ordinary weekly meeting night, August 2. Refreshments in abundance and variety were provided, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. It is proposed to hold another such gathering shortly, but on a larger scale; and, judging from the interest taken in this first meeting, re-unions bid fair to become a great success.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Literary Societies' Union, stating that a public competition, open to all members of the Association, would take place towards the end of September next. First and second prizes are offered for essays. Two prizes are to be given for elocution, for *extempore* speeches and for poetry.

About this stage of the proceedings the Society were agreeably surprised with the unexpected entrance of the Rev. Fathers Gleeson, Halbwachs, and O'Dalloran. It is needless to say that they were heartily welcomed.

The Rev. Father Gleeson, of Launceston, Tasmania, at present on a tour, kindly addressed the members. In the course of an eloquent speech, to which nothing but a *verbatim* report would do justice, he spoke of the corruption and evil tendencies of modern literature, and of the necessity, on the part of Catholics, to read Catholic literature. The more the Catholic Church was made an object of study and investigation, the more would she be venerated, and the better able would Catholics be to give satisfactory reasons as to their faith to those of no, or of other creeds, and that the worst character of all was a bad and an ignorant Catholic. After religion nothing is so noble as the study of letters. The Rev. Father proved that patriotism is a virtue which should be cultivated with especial care. A man regardless of his country and race is totally unworthy of esteem. He said that it is the history of a country which entitles it to veneration. New Zealand, though naturally rich and beautiful, is as yet possessed of no history, whilst Ireland, as she is now, was the land of saints and of scholars, when the Germans were worshippers of heathen divinities. The saints, scholars, poets, orators, and the past history of Ireland should be, therefore, objects of interest to the Irish Catholic, either at home or abroad. Father Gleeson also spoke of the beauty and excellence of Moore's poetry, and of the splendid oratorical talents of Mr. Sexton, M.P., and of others, and that with admiration for such men all Irish Catholics should be filled. These sentiments will obtain for Ireland the natural liberty of every people—the liberty to direct the affairs of their own land.

The very interesting programme arranged was then successfully gone through. Mr. Belmer, an adept at the concertina, gave two solos in taking style. Mr. W. Hoban rendered "A Flower from my Angel Mother's Grave," in a manner showing that he is equally as happy with regard to sentimental as he is known to be at comic songs. Recitations followed by Messrs D. Pope and F. Cooper. The song, "The Ship that Never Returned," was given with effect by Mr. W. Foley. Mr. E. Bagley danced a hornpipe in his customary finished manner. Songs were also given by Messrs W. Bagley, M'Donnell, and Holland, while Mr. Joyce related a most amusing incident experienced by him during his recent official tour throughout the Canadas. Mr. Geogbegan sang "O Love, Will You be Mine," and, in response to an encore, "Keep away from the Girls, Boys." Mr. Hoban was again successful with his second song (comic), "The Pride of Donegal," for which he received an encore. Mr. Holland is deserving of much praise for interest taken in the entertainment; and a vote of thanks being awarded to the two young ladies, Misses Geoghagan and M'Nalley, who kindly presided at the piano, the meeting closed.

King John used to extract his Jewbilee offerings with a pair of forceps. Victoria's method is just as effective and less gory.—*Pilot*.

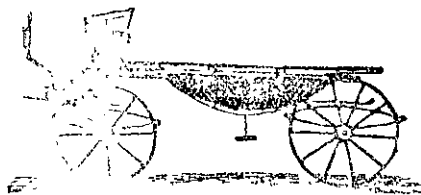
How Irish tenants are robbed by landlordism may be estimated from this single case. In 1843 Mr. Trench (Lansdowne's agent) was appointed agent over the Monaghan estates of Mr. Shirley, which, with those of Lord Bath, were more than £40,000 (200,000 dol.) per annum then. When this estate was granted to the ancestor of these landlords it was let for £250 per annum. In 1729 it was worth £4,000 a year; in 1769, £8,000; and in 74 years afterwards, £40,000 a year. It is more than this at present. In all those years the landlord has never spent a dollar on the land. All the improvements have been made by the tenants; and with each improvement the rent was racked higher.

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Kakanui ...	Robert Morton
Otago, Henley, and Greytown ...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby ...	Robert Glenn
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Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
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This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

**JAMES EDGAR**  
Manager for Otago.



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

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## IRELAND AS IT IS.

(Agricultural correspondent of the *Otago Witness*.)

Dublin, June 9.

FOR nearly three weeks I have been travelling in Ireland, seeing as much as possible of typical agricultural districts, and making inquiry into the condition of the people. From what I have seen I am not at all surprised at the discontent of the people. In large portions of the south and west the small tenants are in a state of great distress, quite unable to live decently and pay their rents. It is a marvel to me how they get the money to feed their families when the potatoes are consumed, to say nothing of rent and clothing, as they sell very little off the land, and what they do sell is now very low in price. Wherever I have been I have noticed this very significant fact: that the good and well-situated land is in the hands of landlords and large occupiers, while the land not worth cultivating is left to small tenants. There are two ways of accounting for this, either of which may be the true way in particular instances. It may be said that the landlords and agents have kept the best of the land for themselves and their favourites, or to let to large occupiers who could outbid the small tenants, or who, if they did not actually pay more rent, could offer better security for punctual payment. The extensive bogs and mountain wastes, according to this explanation, have been left to small cultivators, as such land would not pay anyone to cultivate with hired labour. The other explanation is that the large occupiers, having at once a better knowledge of farming and more capital than the small ones, have improved the land and put it into the superior condition that is now obvious to even the passing observer. Now, I do not doubt that there are many instances in which the latter explanation is the true one. As a rule, the small occupiers farm badly. At a great expenditure of labour they have removed rocks from the land, which is in many parts covered with boulders, while others have reclaimed bog by draining, digging, and burning it. But after having done that most of them have pursued an exhausting system of farming, growing potatoes and a few oats year after year without manure, or with only a little which they make with a cow and a pig.

But then the treatment they have been subjected to is in great measure accountable for their bad farming. If a man improved his holding in the days before the Land Act was passed, his rent was commonly put up, and so improvement was discouraged. The large tenants have suffered in this way also, but have been better able to protect themselves either by long leases or by the more equal terms of bargaining, which men of capital can command as compared with needy tenants. At any rate I am persuaded that in the great majority of instances the first explanation of the fact that the best of the land is in the hands of large occupiers is the true one, partly because of the situation of the land in question, and partly because I have been in many places in which the land has been cleared of a number of small tenants to make way for one large occupier, and that, too, after the poor men, or their fathers before them, had reclaimed the land from a state of comparative worthlessness.

It is undoubtedly true that the low prices of cattle, butter, and corn have rendered what were "fair" rents, as paid in the Land Court, exorbitant rents. In nearly every case in which I have learned what the rent is it has appeared to me much too high for the times. On mountain farms in Kerry, where a tenant could get a living when times were good, they cannot make ends meet now. Their little Kerry, or half-bred Kerry heifers, at two years of age, sold at £6 to £8 each a few years back, whereas now they can hardly get £3 for them. Then butter used to sell at 1s and 1s 2d a pound in the country districts, while at the present time it makes only 6d to 7d, or less for bad quality. On the small mountain farms in Kerry the tenants have nothing to sell off the land but a head or two of cattle and a pig in the yard, with or without a little butter, as they cultivate only a few patches of potatoes, oats, and grass for hay—all required to feed their families and their cattle in winter. In many cases a man has only one cow, and the butter made from a small Kerry cow is a very small quantity. There are numbers who do not sell £10 worth of produce off the land in a year, including live stock and with that they have to pay rent and buy clothes and other necessaries if they can. As a rule, at present they are behind with their rents, and no wonder. Some of them owe as much as six or even eight years' rent, their landlords being indulgent in some instances and afraid to evict them in others.

The living of these people is wretched in the extreme. Their diet consists of potatoes and skim milk, and a little wheat-flour bread occasionally as long as the potatoes last, and often of maize meal for the rest of the year—with the milk as before. They hardly ever touch meat, but get a salt herring now and then. Yet the children for the most part grow up healthy and strong, the milk being their salvation.

I went into a number of the cottages—all built by the tenants, of stone (only too abundant), and roofed with oat straw, heather ridge, or reeds. There are usually two rooms, always with clay floors, and sometimes without chimneys or even a hole in the roof to let out the smoke of the great fires. The pig and fowls usually, and in many cases the cows also, sleep in the living room, while the milk is set for cream in the bedroom—often under the bed. There is usually a bed in the living room also. In one room I found three cows, in another two calves, and in several pigs and fowls. In many houses there is not a chair or a table, and in large numbers only one chair and a small table. The people squat on the ground round the peat fire or sit on the bed or something to take the place of a chair.

In Connemara the state of the people is worse than it is in Kerry, nearly all that great district being mountain and bog—the mountains themselves being mostly boggy up to the summits. The land, except a few patches here and there, is worth no more than about 6d an acre for grazing, and a great deal is not worth half that amount. Yet there are thousands of people living on small plots of land and a run on the mountains for a few stock, paying really exorbitant rents considering the almost worthless character of the land. The men, for the most part, go to England to get work in the

summer, and receive beside, help from their children in England; otherwise they could not exist on their miserable holdings. The land does not yield the rent, and the landlords in reality are paid from other sources. This is not right, as they have done nothing for what they get, the tenants having reclaimed the patches of cultivated land and built the houses and sheds for the cattle.

The people in Connemara are inferior in physique to those of other parts of Ireland that I have visited, except where they are in the track of tourists, who spend a good deal of money and give employment when fishing in the lakes and in other ways. Some of the children, too, have a half-starved look, no doubt because there are no cows on many holdings. In other parts of Galway and in Mayo there is a great deal of wretchedly poor land, the state of the people being as bad as in Connemara. It is distressing to go among the poor people and hear their tales of misery.

Emigration from the South and West is greater now than ever before, chiefly to America. The necessity for this is to be deplored; but emigration is the only available remedy for destitution under existing circumstances. No doubt migration might be tried to some extent, as there are parts of Ireland where a number of tenants could be put on land at present in the hands of landlords or large occupiers. But in the South and West—in fact in the greater part of Ireland—the great thing wanted is employment. To return to the South,

In County Cork I found the people comparatively prosperous, though depressed by the low price of butter, corn, and cattle. In Meath, where there is some of the richest pasture in the world, the land is chiefly occupied by large graziers, who did well till cattle fell in price and who have hopes now that the tendency of values is once more upward. In parts of Limerick, Queen's County, Kildare, and other counties there is some good farming, and the people are not so badly off as in Kerry, Galway (including Connemara), or Mayo. As I write I have not been into Ulster, the most prosperous province of Ireland.

Some of the great landlords are very generous to the people. There are instances in which wealthy men are now spending more on their estates than they get out of them. In times past, however the rents have been put up outrageously, and in spite of recent reductions, much of the land in Ireland is rented at a great deal more than its fair value.

The beauty of the country in the Killarney and Connemara districts is in striking contrast to the squalor of the population. No wonder the poor people cling to their homes amid splendid scenery and pure air. It is necessary to visit Ireland to understand the passionate love which her people feel for her, not only while resident, but for years after they have left her lovely scenes.

Crops in Ireland are generally looking well though very backward. In my next letter I shall have more to say about the state of the country and the difficult land question in its general bearings.

Emigration from Ireland is going on this year more rapidly than ever before, and fine young men and women—the flower of the population—are leaving the country week after week. From what I have seen during my recent visit I am not at all surprised, as the condition of large numbers of those who live on the land is hopeless under existing circumstances. What I saw on Lord Dillon's estate in County Galway—one of the worst of the congested districts—I shall never forget. There is an immense tract of rock-strewn bog, thickly dotted over with cottages, and the poor people pay rents of 5s to 10s an acre for land really not worth farming rent-free. Many of the holdings are too small to afford a family a bare subsistence if the land were as good as it is utterly bad, and rents are not paid out of the land, but out of the earnings of the men who go to England every year for about three months to work at haymaking and harvesting in different districts. The people assured me that they lived on potatoes and Indian corn "strabout" with a little milk, if they keep a cow, but without it in many cases. Instead of milk some of these poor wretches steep oatmeal in boiling water and use the liquor to mix with their Indian corn meal! No one who has not seen the worst parts of Ireland can form any idea of the conditions under which thousands of Irish tenants and their families endeavour to keep body and soul together. No scheme of legislature for Ireland will do much good unless it provides for a redistribution of land, enlarging the holdings of tenants who have only from three to ten acres, and removing those who are trying to live on land not worth cultivating.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee was the day appropriately set apart by the Rev. John Larkin, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, New York, for the celebration of a Solemn Mass of Requiem for the repose of the souls of the 1,500,000 victims of the Government-created famines in Ireland during her reign.

Irish gratitude found expression far enough away from the time and place which evoked it, when the Earl of Aberdeen was presented with a memorial from 300 leading citizens and officials of San Francisco. The kindness and humanity displayed by him during his term of office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland are remembered by Irishmen everywhere, who, unhappily, are not troubled with any conflicting claims on their gratitude by any other Lord Lieutenant since the days of the humane Chesterfield.—*Pilot*.

A forcible illustration of the spirit of caste which characterises Protestantism is found in the fact noted by our esteemed contemporary, the *Western Watchman*, of St. Louis, that there is not one negro worshipper in all the eighty Protestant churches in St. Louis. "In the light of this truth," comments the *Watchman*, "how grandly divine appears the Catholic Church. She could not make a race division if she tried. She could not prevent a negro kneeling at the Holy Table with a white man, any more than she could shut her confessional against the sinner." Let us add hereto the testimony of the *American Catholic Tribune* (colour): "If every so-called Catholic coloured church in the world were away with instantly the coloured Catholics would be at home in any other Catholic Church beneath the sun."

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# Correspondence.

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

## PRESENTATION TO BISHOP MORAN.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—At a very large and influential meeting of Catholics held in St. Patrick's schoolroom, Kumara, on Sunday, the 24th ult., it was unanimously resolved that an address be presented to his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Pinedin, congratulating him on having celebrated his fortieth anniversary in the priesthood, and thanking him for his unceasing efforts in the cause of religion and education. One and all here acknowledge that we are under an everlasting debt of gratitude to his Lordship for establishing the N.Z. TABLET, whose aim is to dispel the prejudices existing against us as Catholics, and to keep alive in us a love and veneration for our native land, which, unfortunately, many even in high places wish us to forget. In order to carry out the object of the meeting, a committee of ten was appointed to frame the address and to make arrangements for its presentation.

It was also unanimously resolved that the editor of the N.Z. TABLET be requested to present the address to Dr. Moran on behalf of the Catholics of Kumara. I venture to say the editor will gladly comply with the request.—I am, etc.,

Kumara, August 1, 1887.

CORRESPONDENT.

[I feel much honoured by the request alluded to, and shall be most happy to comply with it.—ED. N.Z. TABLET.]

## REPLY TO DR. WATTERS, S.M.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I am obliged to you for your foot-note to Dr. Watters' letter in your last issue; it is as you tell him. Whilst on this matter I crave space for a few remarks. I hold that professors who are not sound on Irish National affairs, should not have the care of boys whose parents are Irish Catholics, at the Wellington College. As a parent, I desire to obtain from Dr. Redwood, who wrote so nicely regarding the patriotism of the professors, a public assurance that the boys entrusted to his care at the College will be taught the true story of Ireland's wrongs both past and present, not cursorily, but in a well and faithfully grounded manner, so that when their time comes to be the leaders of the people they may be able to give a proper account of our cause. I wished to obtain the assurance through your valuable columns on the ground that it is openly stated that the said professors of the Marist Order have a desire to eradicate any Irish national tendencies that may show themselves in the boys. I have just seen a leading article in the *Bruce Herald* of the 26th July, which goes far to confirm this statement. I do not intend to send my boys to such an institution, you may rest assured, until Dr. Redwood speaks out plainly and sets at rest the doubts very many Irish Catholic parents have regarding this, to them, very important matter, and who were arranging to send their boys to the College under his care. This is a very serious difficulty. The remarks of Dr. Watters, S.M., about my flippancy I let pass for what they are worth.—I am, etc.,

CASHEL.

## AN APPROVAL.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—We are highly pleased with you up here, and are very glad this matter has been brought more to light. All that I speak of, tell me they are disappointed in Father Carew, who seems to have turned out a regular Father Angus. And now I hope that the Irish Catholics in New Zealand will not be blind to their own interest, but rally around the TABLET, and pay up their subscriptions, for no paper can live without the means to carry it on, and particularly when we have Father Anguses and men of the De Lisle stamp to work with. The Catholics of New Zealand owe a debt of gratitude to the TABLET, and Irish priests should be the last to turn round and abuse it.—I am, etc.,

A NAPIER CATHOLIC.

## A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Permit me to make a few remarks on the controversy that has been carried on in your columns for some time back. The feelings of respect I owe to the priesthood prevented me, up to this, replying to Father Carew's ill-advised letter, and I think it a great pity our priests should engage in such a controversy. But now that Mr. Harney (?) makes such unfounded statements with regard to the feelings of my countrymen in Timaru towards the priests of their own flesh and blood, I think it right that every Irishman should speak out. Of course I have no right to speak on behalf of the Irish in Timaru; I leave that to themselves. But I will speak as regards my own immediate district. As you observe, he wants to praise the French Fathers at the expense of the Irish clergy, and it is with that I will first concern myself. Well, sir, to come to the point at once. His statement that we have expressed a preference for the French Fathers to those of our own nationality, I fling in his face as a falsehood, and let me tell him this: that there has not been in New Zealand of any nationality a priest who has left a brighter record behind him than the late sainted Father O'Reilly, of Wellington. He does not know, I suppose, either who Father Driscoll or Father Cummings were. Oh, no; it would not suit, it would spoil comparisons. Why, sir, the Catholics of Te Aro, Wellington, as far back as 1872, waited on the then Marist administration of the diocese to

request that an Irish priest be given them as assistant to Father O'Reilly. I will not put in print what took place then, but if the gentleman wishes to hear it I can refer him to some of the deputation. He may hear something from them, too, about poor Father Driscoll, who was afterwards lost in the City of Dunedin. So much, so far as Wellington is concerned. Let him go to the Hutt and ask the people there if they would change Father Lane for any of his predecessors. Let him go up to Palmerston and ask the same question with regard to the self-sacrificing Father Macmannus, or at Wanganui with regard to the dear *soggarth*, Father Kirk; or, to finish up, if he asked such a question at New Plymouth, why, sir, he would, to use Tim Healy's expression, find himself "licked into a cocked hat," or dropped over the breakwater for a mild ducking. He says we Irish all respect the French Fathers. He is quite right, sir. The Irish shed their blood in the cause of France on many a battle-field. They expect a great deal from the French, and they get a great share of their sympathy in their present struggle; but, apart from such considerations, they respect them because they are priests. They would respect Hottentots in the same garb. It is a part of our nature May we never lose it.

It has been acknowledged by "Mr. Harney" that we loved the French Fathers. Now does it appear that they loved us in return? A Marist Father told me that in 1873, when an ardent wish was expressed here that Dr. Moran should be transferred from Dunedin to us, the said Fathers notified Propaganda that if they did not get a bishop of their own Order to succeed Dr. Viard they would leave us in a body. That does not look as if they reciprocated our love and affection. In referring to this I do so only in reply to Mr. Harney's letter, and I regret to have to do so. With regard to the great question, we are all glad here to see our Bishop made Archbishop, but as Irishmen we are sorry to find that it has been at the expense of an illustrious and dear countryman who has borne the heat of the day and the brunt of the battle. It surprises me to hear some of your correspondents say you want to lower His Grace in the opinion of his people. Why, sir, since his arrival in New Zealand there has been five, nay ten times as much of the columns of the TABLET taken up with notices of his sermons and visitations as with those of anyone else. It is no wonder the people of Otago would grumble. If it were the other way about you would see what a storm would be raised I will say nothing with regard to Christchurch. It has been pointed out to me that it was a matter of expediency. A Marist bishop was wanted there too. It is all nonsense to say that Dr. Grimes is Irish. A priest who knew him in college assures me that he was never looked on as such at Dundalk. Then, granted that it was necessary a Marist be appointed, were there not plenty of Marist Fathers in New Zealand of the nationality of the majority of the Catholics of Christchurch, men who have done wonders? Some of your correspondents say the indignation is justified, but should not be put in print. How is it to be known that we are indignant unless we express it in our acknowledged organ? Now I hope your correspondents will bring the subject to a close, and remain as they were described by Curran:

Thy sons they are brave

But the battle once over

In brotherly peace with their foes they agree.—

I am, etc.,

Upper Hutt, August 6, 1887.

JEREMIAH HURLEY

P.S.—Allow me to state that no man, not even any of the Marist Fathers themselves, can accuse me of the slightest disrespect to them during the 15 years I have been in New Zealand. I have been as good as a man when called on during that time and will in the future so long as my means will allow, but much as I love them, I love the priests of my own flesh and blood more, and I have never met any of my countrymen to use a digger's expression "worth his salt" who does not feel the same. However, if such there be go mark him well." I see a breach has been made in your subscribers' list. The following good men and true in this little district have rushed forward to fill it and form a reserve. Messrs. John Small, William Neazor, James Walsh, James Leddy, Cornelius O'Connell, and Michael Fitzgerald. More to fill up future gaps. I enclose my subscription up to the end of the year.

## A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR.—In your issue of July 29, appeared a great ebullition of temper from a correspondent signing himself "Thomas L. Harney." After carefully reading his letter, I put the question to myself was there an Irishman of that name in existence. I assure you, Mr. Editor, I came to the conclusion that he was non-existing. Or else the writer must have the same existence as "P. F. Cahill," a correspondent who appeared some time ago in your paper determined to wage war against Father Hurley. From enquiries made I have ascertained, besides I can perceive from the last issue of the TABLET, that a gentleman of the name of Thomas L. Harney is residing at Timaru. From information received I am fully satisfied that Mr. Harney is not the author of that scurrilous letter. I am sorry that an Irishman should so far forget himself as to demean himself by becoming the tool of any man. Perhaps circumstances sometimes may compel us to do actions that are repugnant to our feelings. I am certain if Mr. Harney took the trouble of reading this letter before lending his name as the author, as an Irishman he would scorn the idea. One thing the writer of this letter gives us credit for, is that great sympathy always existed between the French Marist Fathers and the Irish. I can tell him the Irish Catholic at all times venerates and respects a priest, no matter from whence he came. But I wish to repeat again that no clergyman can do more with him than his own *soggarth aroon*. Such is an Irishman's nature. The writer of this letter forgot, or perhaps it may be more proper to say that he never understood, that an Irishman's faith and nationality are inseparable. Those best acquainted with the Celtic race know that the more an Irishman's nationality is preserved the stronger his faith becomes. The supposed

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The large Clearing Sales going on in Dunedin at present are not making the Slightest Difference to the Turnover of

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Do not be Taken In by Parties who are Selling Off, but come to the LEGITIMATE TRADERS, Who are Selling On, and intend to sell On, come what may.

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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  
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OUR { Is a Good Tea at a Reasonable Price  
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**N E W Y O R K L I F E I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y.**

The 42nd annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company has just reached us, and it will be seen from the figures in another column, is of characteristic brilliancy. The volume of its business is enormous, and the rapidity of its progress most remarkable. Indeed, it displays the mark of a century in a generation, therefore it is not for prolonged life that we can ascribe its greatness, and we can only liken it to the country to which it is indigenous, which, though one of the youngest among the family of nations, is yet one of the most flourishing and powerful of its race. This grand Company has now upward of £61,000,000 at risk, and has for 42 years discharged its obligations with honor to itself and in widespread relief to the recipients of its faithfulness.—N.Z. Times, 7th April, 1887.

FORTY-TWO YEARS' RECORD:

97,719 policies, insuring ...	£61,000,000
Cash assets ...	15,000,000
Surplus over ...	3,000,000
Paid policyholders... ..	15,500,000

A SINGLE YEAR'S RECORD (1886):

22,027 policies, insuring ...	£17,000,000
Paid policyholders... ..	1,525,450
Death-claims paid ...	551,000
Interest receipts ...	744,500
Total receipt for year ...	3,850,000

BEFORE INSURING

Ascertain the value of a Contract with the New York Life, whereby the Assured is freed from all harassing restrictions, and accorded privileges and advantages unobtainable elsewhere, and secures an investment—giving compound interest at savings bank rates—with insurance throughout the period for NOTHING.

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Give highest Cash Price for all kinds of RABBITSKINS, SHEEPSKINS,

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



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The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

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

FOR LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI, AND MANUKAU.—HAWEA, s.s., on Tuesday, August 16. Passengers, 3 p.m. from wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—WAIHOA, s.s., on Wednesday, August 17. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—WAIHORA, s.s., on Wednesday, August 17. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 2 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—MARAOA, s.s., on Thursday, August 18. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA OAMARU, LYTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—HAUROTO, s.s., on Wednesday, August 17. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI, s.s., on August 22.

FOR TONGA, SAMOA, and TAHITI.—RICHMOND, s.s., leaves Auckland about August 19. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

For TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—MAHINAPUA, s.s., on Friday August 19. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

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

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**A L E X A N D E R H A M I L T O N,**  
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Begs to notify that he has commenced Practice here, and trusts, by careful and scientific treatment, to earn the confidence of owners of horses, cattle, and sheep in Dunedin and surrounding district.

A. H. may be consulted at his residence, 5th gate north from Knox Church, George st. Messages promptly attended to, and charges moderate.

For reference apply to Dr. Coughtrey.

"Mr. Harney" is of the opinion, from the similarity of the style and tone that the correspondence relative to the ecclesiastical appointments are concoctions. It is my opinion this "Mr. Harney" judges others by his own measure. It never occurred to "Mr. Harney" that Irishmen in general have a way of their own which is indigenous to their nature of expressing themselves, more especially when they feel that their grievance is alike. But it is not fair to expect that one out of our own race—which, I think, this "Mr. Harney" is—could understand us, let him be clerical or layman. If any person wants to know who I am I assure him I am to be found when required. I can authoritatively state that courtesy has forbidden some others of my countrymen in Canterbury from expressing their opinion on those appointments. I would like to know how many Irishmen joined in those acts of supplication to prevent the "serious calamity" that would arise if an Irishman was appointed Bishop of Christchurch, or a priest outside the Marist Fathers. To these Irishmen I say, read sub-leader of the *Bruce Herald* issued 26th ult. In this leader they will find something very edifying and interesting, and it also may be the means of giving them an idea how those ecclesiastical appointments were arrived at. I suppose, Mr. Editor, you have seen the leader alluded to long ere this; if not, I will send you the paper. As to your correspondent "M. de H. Duval," I am of the opinion, Mr. Editor, you have explicitly and fully answered his letter in all its bearings. He seems to lay great stress on the geographical position of Wellington and make it a matter of first importance, and hence the cause of the archbishopric being conferred on it. Mind you the reason, Wellington is more central, which is of more importance than the feelings and nationality of the persons who constitute the Catholic Church. I am of the opinion Mr. Duval's position should be a remote consideration in comparison with the feelings and wishes of those interested. Surely Mr. Duval did not mean what he said about the Dublin Catholics; or does he hold such an estimation of himself that he is capable of telling them what is creditable to them and what is not? I suppose, under the same estimation, he thinks your correspondents should be satisfied with theories given in his letter, and thereby the correspondence should cease. Not explicit enough, Mr. Duval.

Amberley, August 7, 1887  
T. N.

## A REPLY TO THE TIMARU LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR.—Mr. Duval, as a foreigner, having candidly admitted his inability to understand the mystery involved in the question regarding the usefulness of Irish *versus* foreign priests, has justly described his true position in the controversy, and consequently places himself without the pale of those whose opinions should have due weight on all the points at issue. I certainly admit that foreigners and others who cannot see the hidden spring underlying the whole question cannot otherwise than view the whole discussion as so much wasted breath. To foreigners unacquainted with Irish history it is unknown perhaps that about 50 years ago, the English Government of the day, unsolicited and without any previous symptoms of their benevolent intentions, suddenly proposed to endow the Catholic Church in Ireland, and thus place it on an equal footing with that of the English Church, as by law established; saving that, in the election of Irish Catholic bishops, the Crown was to exercise the prerogative of the veto against such candidates as Dublin Castle could not approve of. The Irish people, before the full development of the scheme became manifest, were astounded at this sudden and unexpected proposition from their ancient enemies. What a change of front, after centuries of sacrilegious spoliation, to this liberal restitution of ancient rights. As the magnitude of the question required its being referred to Rome, the Propaganda, as in a similar instance in Dublin over the election the Archbishop, would not supersede the wishes of the Irish priesthood, but referred it back for their decision. After due reflection, when the people woke up to the true nature of the scheme, and perceived and weighed the motives which actuated the Government, they rejected it with scorn, and flung back those proffered church endowments, as they could now see these emoluments were the price offered in exchange for their nationality. For, once the priesthood became the pensioners of the State, that moment the bond of national union, which linked them to the people, was severed for aye, and Ireland ceased to be a nation. England's task in governing that island would only be a matter of a little more expense, and would require no bolts or bars as now-a-days to confine a Father Keller or Ryan. But, though checkmated on that occasion, the Government have never yet given up the little game; they only have changed their tactics, by employing the services of an Irish Errington or an English Howard to work up a sensation in Rome in order to influence the elections of Irish bishops. Is it any wonder that, knowing the insidious designs of a non-Catholic Government, which when challenged in the House of Commons over the Errington intrigue could not clear their emissary from the indictments laid to his charge, the Irish people would resent the insult that, even in matters purely Catholic and within their own rights, the exterminators of their race and the gaolers of their priests will still dictate to them.

Hence it is that foreigners cannot appreciate the intensity of feeling that stirs the Irishman's heart when the question affects both his honour and his nationality, and that when they attempt to solve such questions as have arisen in the present discussion, they must in the end leave them where they find them.—I am, etc.,

DONAL ABOO.

The recent discoveries of "assisted emigrants" sent to America by the hundred, prove that the devilish work of banishing the Irish population goes on steadily and secretly.

The *Providence Journal* says:—"Queen Victoria is admitting divorced women to the royal drawing-room and letting petty criminals out of gaol. The only offence over which this gracious year of jubilee can spread no mantle of charity is the Irishman's love of his native land."

## DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the above society was held in the Christian Brothers' schoolroom, on Wednesday evening, July 27. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. Burke, President, and there were present the Rev. N. Vereker and a large number of members and friends. The Rev. P. Lynch delivered a most instructive lecture on "Buddhism in relation to modern Pessimism and Catholic Christianity." The rev. lecturer gave his hearers an excellent description of the Baddhistic doctrines, and, in dealing comparatively, controverted the statement made by many writers, that the Catholic faith was fashioned from Buddhism. Although it is said Buddhism existed before the advent of Christ, its origin is enveloped in obscurity, and could not be traced further back than the 14th century, which suggested that such similarities as did exist between it and Catholicism were copied from the latter. The rev. lecturer also gave an exposition of the pessimistic doctrines of some men of the present day, and the absurdity of such doctrines was made apparent in conjunction with those of Buddhism. The lecture was much enjoyed by those present and on the motion of Mr. J. B. Callan, Vice-president, seconded by Mr. R. A. Dunne, Vice-president, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Rev. Father Lynch. The usual compliment to the rev. President concluded the meeting.

The society held their usual weekly meeting again on August 3 when Mr. J. B. Callan, Vice-president, presided, and the attendance, of members was excellent. Mr. James Eagar read a paper, "Not Understood," which merited the favourable criticism that was bestowed upon it. Readings were given by Messrs. H. Griffin, C. Columb, junr. and J. Simmonds, and Mr. J. G. McKelvey contributed a recitation. Votes of thanks were passed to these gentlemen for their efforts. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## DEPARTURE OF REV. FATHER HURLEY.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

ON the evening of the 3rd inst. representatives from the Catholic congregations of Brackenfield and Loburn by appointment met the Rev. Father Hurley at Mr. Flynn's, at the Ashley Bank, for the purpose of tendering thanks and presenting him with a purse of sovereigns on behalf of the congregations mentioned, before his departure for Ireland. It is needless to say our host and hostess did their part nobly, for in everything pertaining to Catholicity they are always in the front. Two days previous the Catholics at Rangiora went through a similar ceremony. On Friday, the 5th inst., the Kaiapoi children embraced the opportunity of showing their esteem and love for their dear *soggarth* by presenting him with a beautiful carved solid gold cross. With children and adults of the different parishes of the parochial district of Rangiora Father Hurley seemed a great favourite. By persons of a different persuasion he was very much respected and admired. As a debater in a debating society recently established in Rangiora, in a short time he became very prominent. His eloquence and impressive power of delivery very soon marked him as an orator of no mean ability. Father Hurley's name connected with a subject was sufficient to collect an audience. At the same time, he always gave them to understand that he was an Irishman, and his feelings were in favour of the land of his birth managing her own affairs. Father Hurley's priestly zeal combined with his national feelings made him dearly beloved by his countrymen. His able administration, his patriotic and noble sentiments during the time he has been amongst us—which is about two years—have done a great deal in elevating his countrymen in the social scale. As Catholics, Irishmen's faith and nationality are inseparable. Father Hurley by nourishing the latter very much strengthened the former. His memory will be for ever cherished by his countrymen in this locality, and it is their fervent prayer that God will be pleased to give him strength and a long and happy life to work in His fruitful vineyard.

The complete absence of representative men from the British jubilee bacquet in Faneuil Hall proves that the city of Boston does not sympathize with a royal jubilee in front and a coercion whip behind.—*Pilot*.

There are said to be 2,000,000 native born Irish in the United States, besides 4,500,000 native Americans of Irish parentage. In Ireland there are only 5,000,000 Irish now remaining.

A distinguished priest who died lately at Padgora, in Dalmatia, shared with Bishop S.rossmayor the glory of being one of the leading-patriots and at the same time one of the chief patrons of the literature of his country. Canon Michael Pavlinovich, deputy to the Reichstag, was one of the leaders of the Croat party, and pronounced all his speeches in Croatian. He was an eminent *savant* and one of the chief writers in his native tongue. His best known work was *Ognjisar*, or "Prometheus," full of allusions to the Slav peoples. He was also a voluminous political writer, and one of his works, *Hrvatski Razgovori*, "Croatian Conversations," published in 1876, and advocating the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, caused considerable sensation.

Dr. Brownson, to whose memory the Catholics of America are raising a statue in Central Park, New York, passed through many phases of belief before he found final rest in the bosom of the True Church. He had been a Presbyterian, Universalist, Freethinker, Unitarian, before he became a Catholic.

More and more is the public attention drawn to evidence of the fact that the Protestant Churches of the country fail to reach the masses and the condition of things is becoming worse; hence our new "Evangelizers." Rev. Mr. Hoadley, of New York, draws attention in the *Independent* to the startling fact that there is in that city a region a mile square, with fifty thousand population, in which there is but one Protestant church, and that one in which the German language is used.

THE PLACE OF BUSINESS OF

# MESSRS. A. & T. INGLIS

IS RE-OPENED.

## A GIGANTIC SALE

Of the

WHOLE STOCK,

Amounting to

**£60,000,**

COMMENC S FRIDAY MORNING

15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

The whole of the Estate must be realised,

Y ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

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CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,

WELLINGTON AND GREYMOUTH.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our numerous patrons [on the West Coast that we have opened a Branch house at GREYMOUTH, under the management of Mr. GEORGE WHITAKER, where Catholic Books, Religious Objects, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Engineering Works, Newspapers, Magazines, School Books and Requisites, can be obtained at Wellington prices.

Any Books &c., not in stock, will be procured at once from Head House, Wellington.

Our Advertisement of NEW BOOKS, &c., will appear in TABLET in a few days.

All Orders promptly attended to.

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 SALE Half the Market Value.  
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 SALE **MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.,**  
 SALE 195 and 197 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNEDIN SOUTH.

**I** BEG TO INTIMATE that, in compliance with a very  
 numerous-signed requisition, I am a candidate for your  
 suffrages. My Political Planks are as under—to which, irrespective  
 of parties, I shall give unswerving support—viz. :—  
 Protection to Local Industry and Intercolonial Freetrade.  
 Vigorous Retrenchment in all Departments of the State.  
 Abolition of the Property Tax, and the Imposition in lieu  
 thereof of a Land and Income Tax—both being pro-  
 gressive.  
 Reduction of the Education Vote, without impairing the  
 efficiency of the system.  
 Abolition of State Aid to Secondary Schools.  
 Moderate Borrowing (sufficient only to complete Railway  
 Lines already in progress to a payable point).  
 A vigorous prosecution of the Otago Central Railway.

I shall enlarge on these and other subjects at an early date, when  
 I shall meet you publicly.

I am,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 Dunedin, August 1, 1887. H. S. FISH, JUN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ROSLYN.

**G**ENTLEMEN,—It is my intention at the approaching  
 Election of Members to represent your interests in Parliament to seek  
 a renewal of your confidence.

Your obedient servant,  
 A. H. ROSS.

Roslyn, June 16, 1887.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PORT CHALMERS ELECTORAL  
 DISTRICT.

**G**ENTLEMEN.—I beg to announce that I again offer  
 myself as a Candidate for your Suffrages at the approaching Election.

I shall take an early opportunity of addressing you upon the  
 various questions of the day.

Yours faithfully,  
 JAMES MILLS

TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNEDIN CENTRAL.

**G**ENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce that at the request  
 of a number of Electors I am a CANDIDATE for the honour  
 of representing you in Parliament.

I shall take an early opportunity of placing my Political Views  
 before you, and in the meantime beg to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. FITCHETT.

Dunedin, 13th July, 1887.

ELECTORS OF DUNEDIN CENTRAL.

**O**WEN JAMES HODGE  
 is the Candidate who advocates

1. Retrenchment
2. Protection
3. Progressive Land Tax

He is the Working-man's Candidate, whatever the Syndicate of  
 Capitalists may say.

Your interests are not the same as theirs. They are your  
 Friends during election times only.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

In this list subscriptions received by Post Only are acknowledged.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. J. H., Rutherglen, up to March 8, 1887	1	5	0
" L. T. B., Napier, up to April 24, 1887	1	5	0
" N. M., Denniston, up to March 3, 1886	1	5	0
" N. B., Westport, up to November 17, 1887	0	12	6
" H. F., Crononville, up to date	0	9	0
" C. D., Southbridge, up to June 17, 1887	0	12	6
" H. K., Otakeho, up to April 17, 1887	1	5	0
" H. D., Hokitika, up to date	0	12	6
Mrs. D., Auckland, up to September 1, 1887	0	12	6
Mr. J. O., Otakeho, up to July 3, 1887	1	5	0
" M. N., Christchurch, up to August 8, 1888	1	6	0
" M. S., Picton, up to January 17, 1888	0	19	0
" F. O' B. L., Waipawa, up to August 1, 1887	1	5	0
" T. L. Beefton, up to June 24, 1887	2	17	6
" M. C., Beefton, up to June 17, 1886	0	10	0
" J. M., Clonmore, up to March 8, 1887	2	16	6
" W. K., Greymouth, up to date	0	6	6
" L. M., Merton, February 24, 1887	0	12	6
" E., Kilbirnie, up to September 10, 1887	1	10	0
" H. V. B., Blenheim, up to date	0	12	6

(To be continued.)

BIRTH.

BYRNE.—At Lawrence, on 24th July, the wife of F. M. Byrne,  
 teacher, of a son.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 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.

SIR JULIUS VOGEL'S SPEECH.



HE election contest goes on merrily. The big  
 guns amongst the ins and the outs are daily ex-  
 ploding; and a terrific noise is naturally the  
 consequence. The Premier seems ubiquitous, and  
 his soul-stirring eloquence smites the ears of the  
 free and independent, and the representatives of  
 the larrikin class almost daily, or, rather, nightly,  
 in some place or other of the North or South  
 Island. Nor are the rank and file and the other members of  
 the Government silent. As was fitting, Sir JULIUS VOGEL

addressed a large meeting in Dunedin on last Monday evening. It was to be expected it should be so. Sir JULIUS has many claims on Dunedin, and Dunedin has many claims on Sir JULIUS. Here he dwelt for many years, here he won some of his first and greatest triumphs; and from Dunedin and Otago hailed some of his best and ablest supporters. There can be no doubt whatever that Otago, and Dunedin in particular, are under many obligations to the Treasurer. No one, therefore, was surprised to hear that a numerous and most respectably signed requisition was sent to this hon. gentleman, asking him to address a meeting in this city, though he is not a candidate for the favours of any constituency in Otago. Judging from the reports of the daily papers, we can say that, due allowance being made for the inevitable larrikin, Sir JULIUS received a warm, even a flattering reception from those who attended his meeting on Monday. The point that is chiefly disputed between the Government, on the one hand, and the ATKINSON-cum-HALL party on the other, is—which has been the most extravagant, which the most economical, and, consequently, from which may the public expect the best services in the future. We think the Government has the best of the fight. They have spent less per annum than their predecessors and opponents, services being taken into account, and they have done more in the way of providing economical government. Their administration for the last three years has shown more tact and wisdom, and more backbone. Of course there will be found politicians to deny this, but we suppose we are entitled to our opinion, and may lawfully express it. Without pinning ourselves to an advocacy of Sir JULIUS' opinion, we say now again what we have said more than once before, that taken all in all Sir JULIUS VOGEL is certainly our foremost statesman, and we think the man, in fact the only man at present before the public, who is likely to lift the colony out of the slough of despond and depression in which it is floundering. He possesses a buoyant spirit, great originality, profound financial science, a clear intellect, and great pluck. He knows his business as a politician and Minister, and has great experience. It would be an evil day for the country were it demented enough to dispense with his services. In his speech at Monday's meeting, amongst a multitude of good and striking points, he very cleverly and successfully disposed of the assertion of his opponents, that non-expenditure should not be accounted a saving. Sir JULIUS' reasoning on this head struck us very particularly, because it brought it home to us that we Catholics are not receiving the thanks from the public which we deserve. Catholics by providing schools at their own expense for eight thousand of their children, and thus effecting the non-expenditure of forty thousand pounds annually by the Government, have not hitherto received the thanks they are entitled to, especially in these hard times. And we have one slight fault to find with Sir JULIUS—he has neglected—perhaps, indeed, only forgotten—to give Catholics credit for the immense service they have done the public in the way of economy. We are the more surprised at this, as such forgetfulness is foreign to the well-known generosity of his character. Now that we have mentioned the matter, we should not be surprised if he availed himself of the first opportunity to atone for this lapse. There is, we are well aware, one difficulty in the way, which arises from the expressed determination of his colleague, the Premier, to spend this saving of the Catholics on more godlessness, with, of course, the result so eloquently depicted by Bishop NEVILL.

As we consider that sufficient scope has now been given by us to correspondents writing on the matters discussed of late in our columns—we must decline the insertion of any further letters. We shall make an exception only in favour of direct and personal replies from any of the parties alluded to in the letters published in our present issue.

THE Very Rev. Dr. Gleeson, (says the Wellington *Evening Post* of the 2nd. inst.) of Launceston, arrived in Wellington from the North by the s.s. Wairarapa early on Sunday, and left again for the South by the same vessel yesterday morning. The rev. gentleman, who is on his way back to Tasmania, after a lengthened tour through Great Britain, Europe, the Holy Land, and America, preached at St. Mary's Cathedral at 11 a.m. on Sunday. The sermon is said to have been the finest ever delivered in that place of worship.

As commencing with our next issue, we shall enlarge our paper by four pages, we have now room for additional matter. We shall, therefore, feel extremely obliged to any of our friends who will think it worth their while to furnish us with items of local interest, more especially as regards matters bearing on Catholic or Irish affairs. We have to thank several correspondents who have exerted themselves to

support and forward the cause of the TABLET, among them a gentleman who forwards us the names of four subscribers to replace some who have withdrawn their patronage from us. And also a brave daughter of Erin, who, although she has an opportunity of seeing the TABLET elsewhere, sends us a year's subscription in advance. "Sir," she writes, "an Irish girl in heart and soul, I love the dear old land, and honour those who in her cause lift voice, or pen, or hand. I honour the TABLET, and its writers, and in time of need beg to tender my mite towards its support in the conflict with English Toryism that is before it." These are words which have the genuine ring, and require no comment from us.

THE Very Rev. Dr. Gleeson, who is now making a tour of the Colony, arrived in Dunedin on a visit to his Lordship the Bishop on Saturday. Dr. Gleeson, who is a native of Cork, Ireland, and shares pre-eminently in the gift of elocution by which Irish ecclesiastics have always been distinguished, preached at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening, making as deep an impression on the congregation present as he seems to have made in Wellington, where, we are told, his sermon on Sunday, July 31st, was the finest ever delivered in St. Mary's Cathedral. The subjects treated of in Dunedin by the eloquent preacher were the impulsive zeal of St. Peter; the virginal purity of St. John; and the combination of both in the converted Mary Magdalen. He concluded by making a very effective application and appeal to his hearers. On Tuesday evening Dr. Gleeson favoured the Confraternity of the Holy Family by the delivery to them of a lecture, taking the name of their Society as a subject, and speaking on it in reference to the visits lately paid by him to the holy places in Palestine. There was a very full attendance, the men of the congregation almost completely filling the nave, and several members of the other sex, attracted by the fame of the lecturer, being present in the aisles. On Wednesday morning the rev. gentleman accompanied the Most Rev. Dr. Moran on a visit to Lake Wakatipu, whence he is expected to return on Saturday, in time to preach again in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening. On Monday he leaves Dunedin, accompanied by the Rev. Father Lynch, for a short visit to the West Coast.

ON Sunday next, the eve of the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, at 11 a.m. In the evening there will be solemn Pontifical Vespers, after which the Rev. Dr. Gleeson will preach. Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament will then be celebrated as usual. On Monday, the Feast of the Assumption, Masses will be celebrated at 7, 8, and 11 a.m. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will take place at 7 p.m.

ON Thursday, the 4th inst., the Feast of St. Dominic, the ceremony of religious profession took place in St. Dominic's Priory, Dunedin. The ladies who made their solemn vows were Miss Diamond, of Magherafelt, County Derry, Ireland (in religion, Sister Mary Bridget), and Miss King, of Christchurch, N.Z. (in religion, Sister Mary Bernard).—His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Burke and Donnelly. Mass was celebrated by his Lordship at 8 p.m., after which the profession took place. There were present in the choir Rev. Fathers Lynch, Purton, O.S.B., and Vereker, also the friends of the ladies professed and the young ladies attending the Convent High School. The ceremony, which was a very beautiful one, concluded with the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

ONE contemporary the Otago *Daily Times* concludes an able leader on the Coercion Act as follows:—"That the Crimes Act of 1837 will give rise to much hardship and injustice, and above all to an even intensified acerbity on the part of the Irish towards the country which has sent it this latest gift of conciliation, we make no doubt. 'Cruel step-mother has England been to Ireland for 700 years, and cruel stepmother she remains to day.' But we believe this Act will be the last legislative oppression Ireland will have to bear, and that its boasted permanency will prove a ridiculous misnomer. If the Nationalist party are fairly patient under the load, the day of triumph will not be delayed long. The cautious thousands in the British constituencies who fought shy of a too hasty scheme will rally again—nay, are already rallying—to the Gladstonian banner. Nothing could hasten their re-advent so effectually as will this the 87th of Irish Coercion Bills.

AMONG the most important industries carried on in Dunedin is the jam factory owned by the Messrs. Peacock and Co., in Moray Place, and under the supervision of Mr. John Gay, the Firm's inspector of branches, the manager being Mr. Charles Reis, formerly of Hobart, a well-known manufacturer of 16 years' standing. The factory gives employment to a large number of hands—a matter of very great importance at the present time—and the work is carried on in an extremely interesting manner. The fruit used by the firm is for the most part imported, not, however, in the form of what is rightly named pulp, but in an entire state and preserving all the freshness it had when it was taken from the tree. The method employed is one patented by the firm, and the chief material used is sulphur which evaporates in the boiling. The sugar made use of is of the finest possible quality, and there can be no doubt that the preserves turned

out are of the best and most genuine kinds possible. It is a little provoking to think that had the proposals of the late budget been carried into effect a prohibition duty would have been imposed upon the fruit thus imported, under the pretence that, being pulp, it required merely a nominal manipulation to change it into jam, and that it was so imported only to escape paying the duty levied on the manufactured article. A visit to the factory completely dispels this idea and shows that the manufacture is *bona fide* from beginning to end. The work done, however, is not limited to the making of jam. There is, for example, the making of the tins in which it is contained, the folding of them in ornamental wrappers especially provided for the purpose, and which, by the way, give also a considerable encouragement to local industry, they being printed by the firm of Messrs. Fergusson and Mitchell. There are drying and packing, and a hundred odds and ends that keep a number of young people busy and give the employment, the lack of which is now so heavily felt in many places. But had the importation of fruit been prevented by an exorbitant duty the factory most probably would have been closed.—Local fruit-growing is not sufficient to supply what is needed. Nor could it be so for several years, even were it at once undertaken by local gardeners and agriculturists, of which, moreover, there are no tokens at present apparent.

THE pretended revelations made by the London *Times* concerning the criminality of the Parnellites have fallen completely flat on the public ear.—Even the *Echo*, a Unionist paper, condemns them, and points out the absurdity of accusing a party of complicity with murderers and outrage-mongers, while at the same time, the whole power of the Government is put forth for the purpose of retaining that party in the Imperial Parliament.

It is asserted that the late evictions in Ireland have been carried on by means of money placed at the disposal of the landlords by Messrs. Chamberlain and Goschen and their followers. These worthies, it is reported, are preparing to introduce a Bill into Parliament to force the Irish tenants to purchase their holdings at exorbitant prices and without any risk to the British taxpayer, or else to suffer the immediate penalties of eviction.—Recent evictions have been intended to prepare the way for the working of this measure in Ireland.

THE Parliamentary correspondent of *United Ireland* accredits Lord Salisbury with a desire to abolish the House of Commons and make the monarch absolute. To show that his idea is not far-fetched he explains how the Tories derive all their political notions from Lord Beaconsfield, and quotes a passage from "Coningsby" in which that statesman advocates such a change.—"If we are forced to revolutions," said Coningsby, "let us propose to our consideration the idea of a free monarchy, established on fundamental laws, itself the apex of a vast pile of municipal and local government, ruling an educated people, represented by a free and intellectual press."—But the Ministry that has destroyed the freedom of Parliament, and, so far as possible, put an end to trial by jury, may be considered capable of attempting anything that would lead to the establishment of an absolute power, and the ruin of the people's liberties.

It is a curious fact that while Indian troops had been brought to London to take part in the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee, no Irish regiment was permitted to be present on the occasion.

SIGNOR CRISPI, who has replaced Signor Depretis as Prime Minister of Italy, is one of the most ardent enemies of the Papacy. As Home Minister he had lately been distinguishing himself by scoffing at all notions of conciliating the Pope. He assumed for the occasion a tone of contempt, and declared himself indifferent as to what took place at the Vatican.

Mr. John Bright, with the obstinacy of an old man in his decline, still keeps up his denunciations of Mr. Gladstone, whom he accuses of an attempt against the integrity of the Empire, and with demoralising Parliament. Even for the sake of human nature, it is more consoling to look upon all this as proceeding from natural decay, than as the proofs that a man who once enjoyed a great reputation failed all along in sincerity, and was always unwilling to see the liberal theories he propounded or supported reduced to practice.

THE designs of an emigration agency established in Kerry to promote the depopulation of the country have met with a check. A cargo of their victims shipped to New York has been sent back to Ireland, at the expense of the Inman Company, in one of whose ships it was conveyed, the Government of the States having enforced the law forbidding pauper immigration.

WE take the following from the *Nation*, of June 18:—Five young ladies on Saturday received the habit of the Dominican order from the Very Rev. Canon Walsh, V.G., at the Foreign Missionary Convent, Beaumont, Drumcondra. The following were amongst the clergymen who assisted:—The Very Rev. Father Smith, O.P., Dominick street; the Very Rev. Father McFee, O.M.I., Bellecamp; the Very Rev. J. McDevitt, D.D., All Hallows College; the Very Rev. W. Keon, D.D., Fairview; the Very Rev. B. Kelly, B.Ph., All Hallows College, etc.—Our readers will recollect that the convent alluded to is the Dominican Novitiate conducted by the Mother Mary Gabriel of Dunedin.

MESSRS MOLLISON AND DUTHIE have just accomplished a marvel in rigging out for his professional career, the New Zealand Tom Thumb. This personage, whose height is two and a-half feet, is ambitious of figuring as Highlander, Irishman policeman, and various other characters, and, notwithstanding his diminutive size, having still room within his frame for a very lofty patriotism, he has had his costumes made in Dunedin, whence they are to be forwarded to Adelaide. They are admirable as specimens of neat and tasteful workmanship.

WE shall feel obliged to anyone, the gentleman himself included, who will furnish us immediately with the present address of Mr Michael Landers.

PRESSURE on our space obliges us to hold over several articles—among them the visit of his Excellency the Governor to St. Patrick's College.

A long felt want supplied.—By an entirely new process Mr. Armstrong, dentist, is enabled to extract teeth without the slightest pain, or unpleasant after effects. For years past Mr. Armstrong's artificial work has given not only entire satisfaction, but health, comfort, happiness, and beauty. He is now in a position to supply the best American and British dentistry at one half former charges. Preservation of natural teeth a specialty. Note address, 172, Princes street, exactly opposite Cargill's Monument—ADVT.]

Those requiring the services of a dentist should call on Messrs. MYERS and Co., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial work gives general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read.—[ADVT.]

Mr. Alexander Hamilton has commenced practice as a veterinary surgeon in George street, Dunedin. Mr. Hamilton is complete master of his science, and his charges are extremely moderate.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, late of the Munster Arms, has taken the Royal Family Hotel, at the corner of Walker and Princes streets Dunedin. The hotel, which occupies a most convenient and agreeable situation, has been thoroughly renovated, and offers excellent accommodation to all who are in need of it. The terms will be found most reasonable:

### SPEECH BY THE REV. DR. GLEESON.

ON Tuesday, August 2, the Rev. Dr. Gleeson, of Launceston, accompanied by the Rev. Father Halbwachs and Rev. Father O'Hallahan, attended the meeting of the Canterbury Literary Society. There were over 60 members present. The President introduced the Rev. Dr. to the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Gleeson spoke to the following effect:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I could not conceive why my brother clergymen were so anxious that I should come out with them this evening. I thought, perhaps, a cheque for a substantial amount would be presented to me, but I now find that I am expected to make a speech. I was expecting to enjoy a rest from public speaking, at least for a short time. Recently I preached a retreat to the priests of Auckland, also a course of sermons in the Wellington Cathedral. I am informed the name of your Society is the "Catholic Literary Society." The title of "Catholic" is a glorious one. You have received from your Irish parents a grand record of faith. When the people of Germany were bowing before gods of wood and stone—in fact every other race except those who clustered around the Eternal City—whilst all these nations were sunk in idolatry, St. Patrick carried the torch of faith on the hill-tops and through the valleys of Erin. A short time ago I was privileged to speak to His Holiness the Pope, the Vicar of Christ. I informed him that I had come from the Antipodes; that I had left my home and my kindred in order to carry the Gospel to the uttermost ends of the earth. "Ah!" exclaimed the Pope, "you are from 'holy, faithful Ireland.'" Two predominant weaknesses are characteristic of the youth of the day, especially the youth of the colonies: The reading of corrupt literature that cannot fail to destroy man's noblest qualities, whilst it stimulates the basest of the passions. Some read through curiosity, others through preference. A Protestant gentleman said to me at a public meeting held in Launceston—when Mr. W. Redmond was lecturing—that the youth of the colonies should not cherish the recollections of their fathers who came from the Old World. The chief ennoblement of man consists in two things: love of God and love of his country. A man is not a man if he does not love God; A man is not a man if he does not love his native land. In this land you have lovely hills, picturesque valleys, and splendid herds, but a history you have not. This country is only a babe. It is about 50 years that this Colony has been inhabited by white people. The history of a country only gets mellow with age therefore you must depend on the history of your parents' country. Not long ago I was in America, where the great majority of the people were the descendants of Germans and Irish. And I invariably found the children of Germans were more German than the people of Germany, whilst the Irish-Americans were more Irish than the people of Ireland. It would do anyone good to see those children of Erin sending their "dollars" to the National League, enabling it to continue the struggle for Ireland's demands. I have been through the 32 counties of Ireland. As I speak from experience you may rely on what I am about to tell you. The poverty, the oppression under which the people of Ireland have to labour is dreadful to contemplate. When in Ireland I was subjected to the most dreadful espionage. I was

followed about through the fields—into the house—aye, I was even followed to the pulpit. Officials questioned me closely. They asked: "Do you speak the sentiments of a number of people in Australia?" "Are you a leader of public opinion?" "Can we continue our treatment of Ireland without losing our hold of the colonies?" My dear friends, I do not hate England, neither do I make any objection to Englishmen, but I want to see the movement initiated by Mr. Gladstone carried to a successful issue. I want to see Ireland the sister and equal of England, not her slave. In the colonies we have everything we want—so far as I know. England is our friend. This is the position I want to see Ireland placed in.—Now on the word "Literary" a great many things may be said, but I will limit myself. Let me take the immortal Thomas Moore; his works are to be found in every clime. They are read by the rich; they are to be found in almost every respectable library; in the kitchens of the poor are to be found his works. So long as the English language is spoken, the writings of Tom Moore will never be superseded. The band of orators sent by Ireland to the English Parliament cannot be excelled. I sat in the Strangers' Gallery and listened to the matchless eloquence of Mr. Sexton as he uttered his rounded periods which fell on the ear of the House, astonishing his listeners. Now, to come to the platform of solid fact. Who disciplines the English army? Who rules the navy? Is it not Irishmen? I am not a very old man, but part of my education was received from a "hedge schoolmaster." Teachers in those days were looked upon as very suspicious characters. Those who desired to become priests could not do so in Ireland; they had to go to France or some other country. This, thank God, is a thing of the past. If any amongst you have uneducated parents do not despise them, rather execrate the system that caused them to be unlearned.

The Rev. Father who is as wonderful an orator as he is a defender of faith and fatherland, was listened to with breathless attention. A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation and the Rev. Father retired.—

Christchurch, August 6, 1887.

NEW ZEALANDER.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending August 10, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—A medium supply of 114 head was yarded to-day. The quality ranged from ordinary to good and prime. Competition was fairly active, and prices showed an advance for best quality, fully last week's rates being maintained for medium to good. Best bullocks brought £9 7s 6d to £10 10s, one pen £11 5s; ordinary to good, £7 10s to £8 17s 6d; light, £5 to £6 15s; cows, from £3 10s to £7 12s 6d. We sold on account of Mr. Samuel Fletcher (Gore), cows from £5 15s to £6 17s 6d; Mr. William Shand (Keith Hall), bullocks at £7 10 to £8 15s, and cows at £4 15s.

**Fat Sheep.**—The largest number of fat sheep ever yarded at Burnside was to hand to-day, viz., 5,053, of which 326 were merinos (medium to good), the balance crossbreds, representing all qualities. Competition was fairly active all through the sales, but owing to the large number offered, and little demand for export, prices receded 1s 6d to 2s per head from last week's. Best crossbred wethers brought 9s 6d to 13s 3d, one pen 14s 9d; ordinary, 7s 6d to 9s; best do ewes, 8s to 10s 6d; a few extra heavy weights, 11s 9d; ordinary, 5s 6d to 7s 6d; merino wethers, 4s 6s to 9s. We sold on account of Mr. John Dickieson (Chatto), crossbred wethers at 12s to 13s; Messrs. Ross Bros. (Bushy Park), do do, at 8s 9d to 10s 9d.

**Pigs.**—149 were penned. Competition was moderately active, prices realised being about equal to last week's. Suckers brought 7s 6d to 8s 6d; stores, 17s 6d to 21s; porkers, 23s to 32s; baconers, 35s to 45s; a few heavy weights, 50s to 58s.

**Store Cattle.**—The demand is not very brisk, at the same time there are buyers for all sorts, but owing to very few offerings there is very little business done, no sales of any importance transpiring.

**Store Sheep.**—There are very few of these changing hands now, the only demand at present being confined to small lots, occasionally required for finishing off on turnips, and the most done in this way is at Burnside saleyards. We have an inquiry for young merino ewes.

**Sheepskins.**—We had a very full attendance of buyers on Monday at our regular weekly sale, when we offered a lengthy catalogue, made up as usual, of country dry skins, in addition to a good number of town and country butchers' green, all of which were in good demand. Competition was spirited all through, and, considering quality, prices obtained were more in favour of sellers. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 10d to 3s 3d; good to best, 3s 6d to 5s 8d; dry merinos, low to medium, 9d to 2s 2d; good to best, 2s 3d to 4s; dry polts, 1½d to 8d; butchers' green crossbreds, 3s 2d, 3s 5d, 3s 8d, 3s 10d, 4s, 4s 2d, 4s 4d, 4s 6d, 4s 8d; do do merinos, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 2s 10d, 2s 11d, 3s.

**Rabbitskins.**—A good demand is experienced, and all offered saleable, but prices realised are hardly on a level with those obtained last month. On Monday we offered a moderate catalogue to a fair attendance of the trade, who competed spiritedly up to certain limits, which, in some instances, did not reach reserves, and therefore had to be withdrawn for shipment. We offered 6 bales and 32 bags, of which we sold the following marks:—TN, 2 bales medium winter greys, 1s 6d; M in circle, 4 bags do do, 1s 5½d; GM, 1 do do, 1s 4d; RS, 2 bags do do, 1s 6d; do, 2 do do, 1s 4d; do, 2 do inferior, 7d; TAIBERI LAKE, 2 bags suckers, 2½d; do, 2 do black and fawn, 6½d; GS, 2 do inferior, 6d; do, 3 do autumn, 9½d; do, 1 do medium greys, 1s 3d; DN, 1 do, 1s; GM, 1 do autumn, 9½d; N, 1 do summer, 6d; M in circle, 1 do mixed, 8d; McB, 2 do early winter, 11½d to 1s; O, 1 do autumn, 8½d; do, 1 do early winter greys, 1s 2½d; BBB, 2 do early winter greys, damp and mill-dewed, 1s; do, 1 do mixed black and greys, 11d.

**Hides.**—There are buyers for all coming forward, both for shipment and local manufacturing; but prices obtained, especially for light and medium, are scarcely up to those ruling earlier. No doubt to the careless manner in which the greater portion of the consignments coming to hand is due the reluctance shown by buyers in giving prices for sloppy and backed hides, which would have been of much more value if carefully flayed and kept clean and in good condition. We quote for inferior and bulls, 1½d to 2d; light, 2½d to 2½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; heavy, 3½d to 3½d per lb.

**Tallow.**—A steady demand continues to be experienced for local consumption. There is also some being shipped, but this is principally on renderers' account, who prefer shipping rather than accept prices offered here. Buyers for shipment are somewhat careless about operating in the meantime, owing to the large stocks reported to be held in London, which tends in the direction of weakening our market here. Present quotations are:—For inferior and mixed, 10s to 13s; medium to good, 14s to 16s; good to best mutton, 17s to 18s; rough fat, inferior, 6s to 7s; medium to good, 8s to 9s; best caul, fresh and clean, 10s to 11s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat is in very moderate request, at prices about equal to last week's quotations, and the few parcels that are being sold consist chiefly of choice samples of special kinds, for immediate use and from particular localities; otherwise the market is extremely quiet during the last week, and parcels of ordinary quality would be difficult to move at a slight reduction on late rates. There being but little export demand for flour, millers are not inclined to increase stocks at present on hand. Fowls' wheat continues in good demand and easily placed, but buyers are not disposed to operate at anything higher than prices ruling lately. We quote prime milling, 4s to 4s 2d; for particular kinds urgently wanted, 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 6d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Oats continue in moderate demand, but have had, if anything, an easier tendency during the week. There is certainly no improvement to report, transactions being limited to a few sales to local millers and produce dealers. Shippers are not operating to any extent, although we believe a slight concession would lead to more business, more especially in stout bright lines, these being all along in most request, stocks of which are now very much reduced in bulk, while medium and discoloured sorts are heavier in stocks, and much more difficult to dispose of at prices on a level with best quality. We quote prime milling 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; short, bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; slightly off colour, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; inferior and medium, 1s 4d to 1s 7d; long Tartars and Danish, if fit for seed, in small quantities, 1s 9d to 2s (ex store, bags weighed in).—Barley: This market continues quiet. Superior samples of malting are still saleable, but few such are offering; in fact, the quantity of any description is limited, although at the same time sufficient for requirements, which are not by any means pressing. We quote prime malting 3s 10d to 4s; extra choice, 4s 3d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; feed and milling, 3s to 3s 6d (ex store, sacks as per agreement).

### GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSRS SAMUEL ORR AND Co., Stafford street, report for the week ending August 10 as follows:—Wheat: Our market for this cereal still maintains its dormant aspect, there being no animation in it whatever, millers simply buying only for immediate use, and that sparingly. A few lines have changed hands at late quotations, but only for very prime quality. Fowl feed is still in good demand, and late prices maintained. We quote prime milling, 4s to 4s 2d; extra choice, 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 8d.—Oats: The quiet tone which prevailed last week has continued, and consequently prices are, if anything, easier, while our intercolonial markets show not the slightest disposition to speculate, which may be accounted for in a twofold aspect, viz., heavy stocks and abundance of grass. Unless some animation takes place during the next fortnight, we fear present prices will have to be accepted for the residue of the season. Millers still nibble at anything choice, but at a reduction on late prices, while shippers cannot give these to make any margin out of them. We quote prime milling 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; short bright heavy feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; ordinary, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; discoloured and musty, 1s 3d to 1s 6d, and difficult to quit. Long Tartars in small quantities for seed, 1s 9d to 2s.—Barley: The market here is stagnant, though there are enquiries for export, at—prime malting up to 4s 3d (bags extra), feed and milling 3s to 3s 6d.—Potatoes: The demand locally is much about the same as last week, but exporters are off at present, markets everywhere being glutted. We quote 30s to 40s for prime Derwents.—Chaff: As is usual at this season of the year, there is a good demand and prices quoted lately are easily maintained, viz., £2 15s to £3 for really good, sound, well-cut, oaten sheaf; ordinary, £2 to £2 10s.—Seeds: Ryegrass—The demand for local sowing is now on, and a little business being done at—for old pasture, Poverty Bay, 4s 10½d; local grown machine-dressed perennial, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; ordinary, 3s 3s to 3s 6d. Cocksfoot is in more request, while better prices are available for good clean seed, free from fog, say up to 5d per pound; ordinary, 4d to 4½d. Clovers: As the demand for ryegrass increases, so will the demand for clovers be, and prices compare most favourably with quotations of last year, while samples are good. Will gladly send samples and quotations to intending purchasers on application.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 9d. Wheat: milling, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 3d to 3s 8d. Barley: malting, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; milling, 2s 6d; feed, 2s 3d. Chaff: best, £2 16s; straw chaff, dull of sale, nominal. Straw, £2; hay, new oat, £3; ryegrass (new), £3. Bran, £3 5s. Pollard, £4 10s. Potatoes: kidney, £2 10s; Derwents, £1 15s. Butter: fresh, 8d to 1s; salt, nominal, 7d. Cheese, 3d to 5d. Eggs, 1s. Flour: sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 10s. Catmeal, £3 10s. Roll bacon, 6½d; sides, 6½d; hams, 9d.

# Irish News.

**ARMAGH.**—At a meeting of the Cullyhanna Branch of the National League, on May 23, Hugh McMahon presiding, a number of the tenants on Major Butler's estate, situate in the townland of Cullyhanna, asked for advice as to what steps to take to defend ejectment processes they had been served with for non-payment of rent. The chairman said the National League was always willing to help evicted tenants, but they could take no action in this matter, as the tenants of Major Butler had proved traitors to themselves, the National cause, and the country. They went behind backs and paid their rent to their landlord, instead of supporting the Plan of Campaign. Some of them had not yet joined the National League ranks, and yet they now came to them to get assistance. When they had acted in such a cowardly manner by paying their rent behind-backs, and kept themselves aloof from the National League, they would receive neither advice nor support from them as Nationalists. They might now go and do what they liked. Mr. McVary said that the tenants had only to obey the rules of the Plan of Campaign, and lodge their rents in the "war chest" of the League, and they would get every assistance. Some of those present then handed in their rents to the trustees of the League and the proceedings closed.

**CARLOW.**—On May 22, one of the most trusted members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, John Aloysius Blake, M.P. for this County, died in London. Mr. Blake was one of the best known and most popular publicmen in Ireland. He was Mayor of Waterford for two consecutive terms thirty years ago. While President of the Waterford Chamber of Commerce in '69 he was appointed Inspector of Irish Fisheries, which office he held for close on ten years. From '57 to the date of his appointment, he represented in Parliament the City of Waterford. In 1880 he was elected M.P. for the County Waterford. Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Blake went on a lengthened tour, embracing the greater portion of Asia as well as Australia. On his return home he was elected Member for Carlow to the seat vacated by Mr. Gray, and later he was returned again for the same constituency at the general election in full accord with the policy and programme of Mr. Parnell and his followers. At a special meeting of the Irish party in the House of Commons on May 24 resolutions of sympathy with Mrs. Blake were unanimously adopted.

**CAVAN.**—On May 23 an agreement was arrived at between Miss Bracken, Toan, and her tenants on the property in the neighbourhood of Blacklion. In November last the tenants, who number 100, adopted the Plan of Campaign on the landlady refusing to give an abatement of 25 per cent. Writs were issued and ejectment notices served, but still the tenants held out. Some time ago Miss Bracken offered to grant the reduction asked for if the tenants would agree to pay the law costs. This they refused to do, and still adhering to the Plan, Miss Bracken came down to their terms.

On May 25 a force of 300 police under District-Inspectors Shiel, O'Rielly, Carter, Green, Rogers, and Smith, County Inspector Rogers, in supreme command of Captain McTernan and A. M. Harper, R.M., proceeded on cars to Glan, to protect Mr. Townley, sub-Sheriff of Cavan, in carrying out evictions on the Annesley estate. The cavalcade consisted of 100 cars laden with the police and a drive of 30 miles had to be gone over in order to avoid a road that was feared would be blocked. Mr. Vance, sub-agent, attended, also Whiteside, the bailiff, and his escort of police. A proclamation was posted up, signed by Sir Redvers Buller, cautioning the people not to assemble, but the people would have assembled and have resisted the law were it not that the agent, Mr. Shaw, had written to the tenants that he would have the whole matter settled by selling out the property. The land is of the most wretched quality. There were twelve families evicted, but all were readmitted as caretakers. The crowd at one time assembled in large numbers and roared the bailiff. Captain MacTernan, R.M., gave orders to baton the men and chase them, an order which the police seemed only too glad to receive. The evictions were resumed next day, and many harrowing scenes were witnessed. The second day's work brought the number of families evicted to thirty, totalling 200 individuals. They have all been readmitted as caretakers at one penny per week, pending the sale of the property. The proceedings were very quiet, with the exception of a demonstration against the bailiff. In the evening a young man was arrested, charged with having incited and encouraged others to prevent and intimidate the police in the discharge of their duty in defiance of the proclamation of Redvers Buller. He was kept in custody for some time, and then liberated. On the third day 17 families were evicted, making the total for the three days 47 families, numbering over 300 persons.

**CLARE.**—The tenants on the Mulleugh property of Richard Griffiths, Cheltenham, six months ago demanded 35 per cent. reduction, and this being refused, a long and bitter struggle ensued, but a settlement has now been arrived at by Mr. Griffiths granting a reduction of 20 per cent. on rents due in September last, and agreeing to pay all costs himself.

**CORK.**—During the week ending May 22 the number of emigrants who left Queenstown was 1,530. In the corresponding week of last year the number was 1,170.

Four evictions were carried out on the Ponsonby estate on May 25. Two were accomplished on May 26. Two more were effected on May 27. Since then the landlord has caved in.

At the Mitcheilstown Petty Sessions on May 21 a number of evicted tenants holding as caretakers from the Countess of Kingston were summoned to give up possession. The Bench made the usual orders—that the caretakers who were formerly tenants should clear out.

The pupils attending the National Schools at Killbenny on May 25 boycotted the school in consequence of the children of a police sergeant being permitted to remain in attendance. The teachers

stated that it was not in their power to prevent the attendance of any particular pupil, and the children, numbering about one hundred and fifty, withdrew from the schoolrooms. The police sergeant has recently rendered himself generally unpopular in the neighbourhood by the share he has taken in evictions.

At the meeting of the Cork Corporation on May 26, Mr. Foxier, T.C., agent for the Humane Society, addressing the Mayor, said he desired him to present the testimonial of the Society on vellum to R. W. Waters, son of R. W. Waters, emigrant, Winthrop st., for having on April 6 last saved a child from drowning in the river at Kyril's Quay. The tide was full in at the time, and the boy, who was named Stephen Hart, about 8 years of age, was in a very dangerous part of the river. The boy had sunk for the third time, and Master Waters courageously jumped in and rescued him. The Mayor then presented the testimonial to Master Waters.

On May 21 a force of 25 police, under District-Inspector Kerin of Youghal, proceeded from Ballyduff to Carrigee, near Curryglass, for the purpose of carrying out an eviction on the property of Rev. Mr. McLoughlin of Doon, County Limerick. The tenant on the farm was Robert O'Brien, the farm and farm-buildings being both of a first-class kind. On the Sheriff's bailiffs and police approaching the place horns were sounded and a few people collected, but there was no opposition offered beyond the barricading of the house, and the bailiffs had to break in through the windows. After the eviction the people present were addressed by Father Walsh, P.P. of Couma, and Father Savage, after which they quietly dispersed, and a caretaker was left in charge of the premises.

When the news of Canon Keller's release reached Youghal on May 23 steps were immediately taken to give him such a welcome as would in some measure compensate for the sufferings endured through the indignities illegally inflicted on him by Judge Boyd and his agents. There was scarcely a house in the town that was not decked with green boughs, while at intervals triumphal arches, in some cases with handsome banners, spanned the streets. After last Mass the people began to collect in the vicinity of the Market Square, and before two o'clock fully three thousand persons had formed into line and proceeded towards Kilsheagh so as to intercept Canon Keller on the way. The procession was headed by the Home Rule Brass Band, and was followed by fifteen hundred members of the men's Confraternity of the Holy Family and the League of the Cross. The vast procession proceeded in the direction whence Canon Keller was coming, and they had gone nearly two miles from the town when his carriage, preceded by the wagonette containing the members of the Middleton Brass Band, and followed by several sidecars and country vehicles, was seen approaching. The scene which followed almost baffles description. The carriage in which was Canon Keller was immediately surrounded and a storm of cheering arose, which with the music of the bands created an ebullition of extraordinary enthusiasm. It was almost impossible to restrain the crowd so eager was each one to clasp the Canon's hand. After a time, however, the immense procession, which at this time numbered 5,000 persons, was again reformed and headed by the Middleton band entered the town. When about a half mile outside the town, despite the reluctance of Canon Keller to such a proceeding, the horses were unyoked from his carriage, which was drawn the rest of the journey by several stalwart young men. On the way there were many remarkable manifestations of enthusiasm. The footways were thronged with people who cheered almost incessantly, while from the windows of the town handkerchiefs and green tokens were waved in welcome. Suspended from the clock tower was the drum whose torn and battered ends were a silent witness of the gallantry displayed by the Royal Irish Constabulary on the memorable occasion when poor Hanlon was stabbed to death near that very spot, a victim to their bloodthirstiness. As the procession passed under this expressive token there was a tremendous outburst of cheering. On arriving at the Canon's residence it was seen to be handsomely decorated with green emblems, while across the space immediately in front was a green arch bearing the words "The long wished for day has come." Here Canon Keller thanked the people for the cordial welcome they had given him.

**DEBBY.**—A Nationalist demonstration, under the auspices of the Irish Protestant Home Rule Association, was held in Magherafelt on May 26, when resolutions protesting against the Crimes Bill and Land Bill of the Government were adopted.

At Magherafelt Presentment Sessions on May 27 James Simms was awarded £100 compensation for the malicious burning of a barn, a loft containing a quantity of flax, a horse brake, a quantity of loose timber, three scutching stocks, and two cart cribs, his property, at Drumlane, near Kilsrea, on March 1 last. The applicant was a Protestant Nationalist and had been frequently threatened by the Orangemen of the district.

On May 16 the Emergency men in charge of Joseph Kelly's evicted farm at Straw, near Draperstown, were again all but deprived of the cow sent by Mr. Young, Dungarven, the landlord, to supply them with milk, as they could procure nothing in that way from the people of the district. Mr. Agnew, rate collector, taking with him a sheriff's bailiff named Bernard Walls proceeded to the place, and finding no other valuable commodity on the premises seized the cow, which was then driven into the town. The report of the proceeding soon spread, and the cow on her way into town attracted considerable attention. The emergency men with their police escort followed with the view of releasing the imprisoned animal, and on arriving were surprised to learn that there was over £7 against her, the amount of one year's rates. The money was paid after some delay. This will make the Summer's milk for the emergency men rather costly on Mr. Young, and will show the heavy taxes the tenant had to pay in addition to his high rent. The affair was hailed with unbounded satisfaction through the district forming almost the chief subject for conversation.

**DOWN.**—For some days placards were extensively circulated round Killeel and neighbourhood announcing a meeting under the auspices of the Protestant Home Rule Association to be held there on May 25, to denounce the eviction policy of the present Tory Government and the Land Act of the Tory landlords. The se-



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called "Loyalists," adopting the tactics of their brethren at Armagh, Caledon, Magherafelt, and Dungannon, issued posters calling on the "Sons of William" to assemble in their thousands at Kilkree to show their determination to maintain the integrity of the Empire and to aid the Government in their resolution to re-establish the Queen's authority in Ireland by their passing the Crimes Bill. The usual result followed this strategy. Lord Kilmorey and his agent, John Henry Quinn, issued just a few hours before the time of the meeting a proclamation forbidding it. So little time was given for the proclamation to be read that the officer of the police did not know of the issue of the order until he arrived in the town about mid-day, and Mr. Bowman and Mr. Williamson, of Kilkree only got copies of the proclamation about half an hour before the time of the meeting, and only heard of it a few minutes earlier. The opposition meeting, the Loyalists also being ignorant of the proclamation, was held in the Orange Hall, and the orators had the pleasure of addressing precisely seventy-five persons, a large number of them being boys. Fifty extra police were drafted from Crossgar, Downpatrick, Newcastle, Newry, and some other towns, under the command of County-Inspector Harcourt. A number of leading local Nationalists consulted along with Mr. Bowman as to what was best to be done, and it was resolved to hold the meeting in the place announced, and to remain until the police should interfere. Amongst those assembled on or near the platform were:—Rev. Dr. Marner, P.P., Kilkree; Father O'Hara, P.P., Dandrum; Father Watterson, P.P., Newcastle; Rev. A. Lowry, Bostrevor; Father O'Hagan, London; Father McAllister, O.C., Kilkree; Father Campbell, O.C., Kilkree; Rev. John Burns, C.C., Lower Mourne; Father Donnelly, C.C., Crossgar; Father O'Donnell, C.C., St. Peter's, Belfast; J. F. Small, Newry; Alexander Bowman, Belfast; etc. Mr. Ferris having been moved to the chair, called on Mr. Bowman to address the meeting, Mr. Bowman had been speaking a few minutes when the police pressed through the crowd forcibly, and the officer in charge told Mr. Bowman the meeting was proclaimed and he would have to disperse the crowd, Mr. Bowman then called upon the people to go to Mr. Morgan's yard, which in a few minutes was completely packed by an enthusiastic assemblage, with whom the police did not interfere, and a highly successful meeting was held.

**FERRMANAGH.**—A great number of emigrants left Enniskillen during the week ended May 22, from the town itself and the adjoining neighbourhood. The emigration epidemic seems to have reached this County in an alarming form.

**GALWAY.**—A serious disturbance arose on May 27, in the Arran Islands, off the coast of Galway. A large force of police was protecting a collector serving notices for payment of County cess. A crowd collected on North Island, determinedly faced the police, and threw stones at them. The police fired and injured several of them and took one prisoner. Mr. Kelly, the collector, was much hurt with stones, as were also several of the policemen. Further resistance to this rate is expected.

On May 22, a splendid demonstration was held at Dunmore, organised by the local branch of the National League. Contingents attended from all the neighbouring estates which swelled the meeting into one of huge proportions. A remarkable feature in the proceedings was the entire absence of the constabulary, who handed over to the priests the responsibility for the peace of the meeting. The responsibility fell on the right shoulders, for the proceedings were most orderly and enthusiastic. Very Rev. Canon McEvilly, P.P., Dunmore, was moved to the chair. There were also present:—Very Rev. Canon O'Dwyer, P.P., V.F., Clonburn; Revs. Thomas Walsh, P.P., Glann; B. Freely, C.C., and M. Diskin, C.C., Dunmore. The Tuam Brass Band and Glann Brass Band attended.

At the uncouthly hour of 4 o'clock in the morning of May 27, the Sheriff's deputy, accompanied by about 40 policemen, repaired to the residence of Mrs. Bridget Ryan, at Coscorrig, one of the most extensive farmers in the district, and succeeded in carrying out the first seizure on the Clanricarde property. Although preparations were made for some days past to evade the Sheriff's officers, not alone on the farms of Mrs. Ryan, but on those against whom judgment has been marked, Mr. Malone, Deputy Sheriff, and his assistants succeeded in seizing on two bulls, five milch cows, ten heifers, sixty sheep, and a horse, which, under a very strong escort, were driven to the "Square," a portion of which is used as the rent office of Clanricarde. An event that threatened to result in serious consequences took place outside the post-office. Two Emergency men, guarded by police, came to the office at 12.30, and waited for the mail car, which leaves for Woodlawn at 12.45. They were hooted, and a crowd of about 500 persons assembled. The driver of the car refused to take the Emergency men, and a delay of about 15 minutes occurred. When the incoming car taking the mails from Dublin arrived, the drivers exchanged cars. One of the Emergency men placed a bag and some parcels on the outgoing car, when a young lad named Fahy, got on the car and threw down the parcels and bag; another man named Gannon got up by his side and said they had the car engaged. Sergeant Kavanagh interposed, but without avail; both kept their seats, and despite the opposition one of the Emergency men got on the car with the driver and held his seat, while the other had to remain behind. A small party of police, under the command of County-Inspector O'Brien, arrived just when the car was leaving, but there was no attempt to disperse the crowd. In the evening Fahy and Gannon returned and were cheered through the town. There was no further attempt at seizures and the Nationalists are organising a vigilance committee to watch both by day and night, the movements of the Sheriff's deputy and the police.

**KERRY.**—A committee of landlords has been formed in Kerry, to ascertain the names of persons anxious to emigrate to Canada and the United States, the fundamental condition being that they should already have had friends settled on the other side of the Atlantic who were prepared to receive them on their arrival. The funds for this scheme are provided from a balance in hands under the Arrears Act, administered under the direction of the Local Government

Board. The grant is £7 per head, out of which an outfit and a passage ticket are provided to take each emigrant to his ultimate destination. The surplus remaining after making this provision is handed to the emigrants after reaching their new home. The Kerry committee operating in the southern part of the County have succeeded in obtaining the names of upwards 2,000 candidates for emigration. Rev. Mr. Halloran, the Protestant rector of Caherciveen, has displayed amazing energy and ingenuity in procuring candidates with the required condition of having relations already in America. In the Killarney district, Rev. Mr. Wynne, Protestant rector, has taken the trouble to busy himself in this matter. There are several persons out of employment anxious to leave the country, and having no money are glad to avail of the help proffered them by the Government through the Rev. Mr. Wynne. On May 24, twenty five families from Killarney left for Canada, comprising in all about 140 persons. At the station, which was literally packed with the emigrants and their immediate friends, a heart-rending spectacle was seen when they began to take leave of each other.

**KILDARE.**—On May 25, when it became known that Father Ryan and Mr. Slattery were released from imprisonment, steps were taken in Athy by a number of Nationalists to give expression to the feelings of popular joy which the news evoked. A torchlight procession, accompanied by the two fine local bands, which played a variety of National airs, paraded the principal streets up to a late hour. Most of the houses were illuminated.

**LIMERICK.**—The usual annual review on the Queen's Birthday was held on May 24, at King's Island, Colonel Dyke, R.A., commanding. The ordinary evolutions having been gone through, the commandant called for three cheers for the Queen, which were given by line troops and officers of the Limerick County militia, but the rank and file did not respond. Loud cheers were then given for Gladstone and Parnell. The affair has caused quite a sensation in the city, being quite unanticipated.

On the morning of May 27, the released priest, Father Matthew Ryan, arrived in Herbertstown, and was recorded a most enthusiastic demonstration. He was met outside the village by the band and a large throng, who cheered vociferously for "the General." He replied to an address from the band congratulating him on his release, and said he was still of the same opinion as to the necessity of the tenants using the Plan of Campaign to defeat unjust landlords. Leaving Herbertstown for Limerick, Father Ryan was escorted by a procession of ladies, who warmly joined in the popular manifestations of applause. At night tar barrels and bonfires blazed in the streets, and every house in the village excepting the barracks was illuminated.

On May 23, 24, and 25, John Jennings, Sheriff's officer, accompanied by his usual retinue of bailiffs, and a large force of police under the command of Captain Segrave, R.M., was engaged carrying out a number of evictions, principally on the estate of Colonel Clive, an absentee landlord residing in London, in the Ballycroy and Achill District. Seven families in all were evicted; one was readmitted as caretaker, owing to a member of the family being ill. No resistance was offered by the people. At the eviction on a small island called Inishbegle, four miles off Ballycroy, so poor was the unfortunate woman and her family that the small detachment of the police who went on to the island to protect the bailiffs, on seeing them, opened a subscription to which each of them contributed, and in that way made up a small sum, which they handed them. All the families evicted were the recipients of outdoor relief during the past year.

**MEATH.**—On May 24, Father Edward Grennan of Beauparc was fowling with a double-barrelled breech-loader when it separated at the breech, and the charge, exploding, lodged in his heel. He died two days after from tetanus.

**MONAGHAN.**—The news of the release of Canon Keller reached Inniskeen on the evening of May 22, and immediately a demonstration was organised. The Inniskeen Fife and Drum Band turned out and paraded the village, discoursing National music, and accompanied by a very large crowd of people who cheered enthusiastically for Canon Keller and the Plan of Campaign.

**ROSCOMMON.**—Roscommon magistrates and cess-payers held a Presentment Sessions on May 16. A claim for £493 for the maintenance of extra police in the County for the half-year came before the court. The presiding magistrates who are J. D. O'Connor, J.P.; T. A. P. Mapother, J.P.; and John Neilan, J.P.; and the cess-payers were John Irwin, Rathmoyle; and John Dolan. Mr. Mapother pointed out that at the previous sessions they passed a resolution objecting to this charge for extra police, as there was not a more peaceable County in Ireland. Instead of heeding this resolution the Government had increased the amount by £100, and he now proposed that they take some vigorous action in dealing with it. After a short discussion the court unanimously threw out the presentment, and they directed that the Chief Secretary be informed that their reasons for doing so were that the County was in a perfectly peaceable condition.

**TIPPERARY.**—Great rejoicings greeted the announcement of the release of Father Keller all over this County. In Cahir a huge bonfire was lighted on the square, the brass band played national airs through the town, and the houses, with few exceptions, were illuminated. Crowds paraded the streets cheering for Father Keller. In Emly the young men of the town turned out with the Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien Brass Band under the management of Mr. O'Donnell, bandmaster, and in less than five minutes had thousands of people moving behind it. A procession was formed at St. Ailbe's Schools headed by about 60 young men carrying torches in their hands and singing the national anthem. Tar barrels blazed on the shoulders of stalwart men, and bonfires were lighting in all directions.

**TYRONE.**—At 9 o'clock on the morning of May 25, Major Irvine's agent, Mr. Harris, and his bailiff and four Emergency men, escorted by 100 police, under the command of Mr. Garrett Nagle, R.M., County Inspector Pennington, and District-Inspectors Kelly, Yeates, and

# THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Begin to announce they are now showing their  
NEW READY-MADE CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED, PRINCIPALLY FROM COLONIAL TWEEDS, FOR THE SEASON.

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

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

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

Letter Orders received Careful and Prompt Attention.  
The Cheapest and Best assorted Stock of Boy's Clothing in the Colony.

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

## HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL,

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL DRAPERY,

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

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL BLANKETS,  
ENGLISH AND COLONIAL FLANNELS,  
UNION AND WOOL SHIRTINGS.

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

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

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

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

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

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Course of Twelve

LESSONS IN COOKERY,  
With Practical Demonstrations, by

MRS. MACPHERSON

(Late Teacher in the Edinburgh School of Cookery, and holder of First-class Diploma from the National Training School of Cookery, South Kensington, London),  
At the

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

AFTERNOON CLASSES on Mondays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 p.m.  
EVENING CLASSES (especially for teachers, young ladies in business, servants, etc.) on Tuesdays and Fridays from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Doors open Half-an-hour before each Lesson.

Tickets for Course of 12 Lessons, 16s; Single Lesson, 2s.

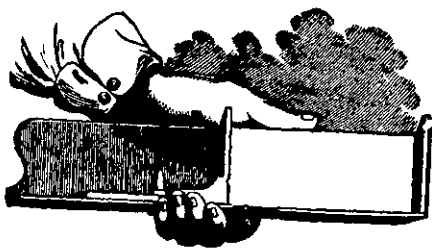
THE TEACHER COOKS AND EXPLAINS THE DISHES.

Learners should Take Notes.

Tickets and Programmes may be had from Messrs. Begg, Braithwaite, Macedo, and at Door of Hall.

## N.Z. TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OFFICE

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.  
(Late JOLLY, CONNOR).



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

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CIRCULARS, in great variety and styles of Type  
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POSTERS AND BILLS, in any Size.

MEMORIAM CARDS AND CIRCULARS.

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

Orders for Printing to be Addressed to:

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{ 100 PRINCES ST., }  
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WILKINSON & KEDDIE'S

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

OF  
ROSS & McNEILL'S STOCK

Will be continued for One Month only!

SPECIAL BARGAINS in

CORBETT'S BEST CHEESE PRESSES  
(Single and Double),

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

RANGES, STOVES, AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

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

WILKINSON & KEDDIE,

IRONMONGERS.

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

Dwyer, proceeded to Killuckan to resume the evictions there. As the party arrived on the scene of the evictions a missile was thrown by one of the crowd and struck an acting sergeant. The police at once rushed forward to the crowd, but failed to find the offender. The tenants evicted were named Loughran, Hughes, McKenna, Fagau, and Dillon (joint occupiers), and Keenan. An agreement was submitted to the tenants by the agent binding them to give up possession within a certain period unless certain payments were made. Some signed it and were not disturbed; more who refused were evicted and not readmitted as caretakers. During the eviction of McKenna a vessel of vitriol was thrown at the agent, and on complaint made by him to the Resident Magistrate McKenna's wife was arrested. She was, however, released on the interference of Father McNamee. The Emergency men while assisting in the removal of the furniture in several houses were assaulted with over-ripe eggs. Beyond this there was no serious resistance nor violence attempted. The people, however, were greatly excited, and it was owing to the personal influence and exertions of Father McNamee that no breach of the peace occurred. The conduct of the bailiffs during the proceedings was most reprehensible and severely tested the patience of the people. After the departure of the police for Cookstown a meeting of the people of the locality was held on the roadside, Father McNamee, P.P., acting as chairman of the meeting.

**WATERFORD.**—An eviction was carried out at Carrigeen, near Tallow, on May 21, of Robert O'Brien, tenant of Rev. Mr. Dongian, Protestant clergyman, for a year and a half's rent. Three sub-tenants were admitted as caretakers. The house was barricaded, but there was no active resistance.

**WEXFORD.**—At the meeting of the Enniscorthy Guardians on May 19, the Relieving Officer handed in the following notices of eviction:—Rev. F. Thompson vs. James Jordan and John Leary, Rev. W. Ormsy vs. John Doyle, Mount George, and others. Thompson is Chancellor of Ferns and incumbent of Edermine; Ormsby is a Minor Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin—both, of course, prominent ministers of the Disestablished Church of Ireland.

**WICKLOW.**—On May 18, at a Sheriff sale of farms on the Brook estate in this County, where the Plan of Campaign has been adopted by the tenants, who refused to pay rent without certain reductions, a farm of 65 acres was knocked down to a tenant for £12; another farm of 85 acres went for £3 to the landlord's agent; a third of 28 was bought by the agent for £1; two holdings containing 60 acres were purchased by the agent for £9, and another farm of 50 acres went for £5. The auctioneer knocked down two holdings containing in all 130 acres for £13, and farms of 60 acres, 75 acres, 50 acres, and 132 acres were sold for £5, £6, £1, and £1 respectively.

## PRESENTATION TO VERY REV. FATHER GARIN.

(Nelson Colonist, July 25.)

THE seventy-eighth birthday of the venerable Archpriest Garin, S.M., was celebrated on the 23rd inst, at the Catholic Station at 2 p.m. The children of the convent in their best attire congregated in the High School-room, where they received the Rev. Father, who was accompanied by the Rev. Father Ryan. After a piece had been played on the piano, and verses sung for the occasion, two young orphan girls, holding in their hands bouquets, came forward with Miss O'Donnell, who read the following address:—

"To the venerable Archpriest Garin, S.M., on the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birthday, July 23, 1887.

"Reverend and dear Father,—With unbounded joy we hail the return of this your natal day; and are now assembled with feelings of filial respect to wish you, dear Rev. Father, many happy returns; whilst we pray that you may long be spared to continue those works of zeal to which you have generously devoted yourself for so many years.

"We are glad to have this opportunity, dear Rev. Father, to tell you how we appreciate all your good instructions and kind exhortations, which, be assured, we shall ever remember with gratitude; we know, dear Rev. Father, that we can never repay you, but we will use our best endeavours to put in practice all you have so kindly taught us; with the assistance of God, and by the help of your pious prayers, we hope to become all that you desire."

"Again wishing you a very happy birthday, asking your paternal benediction, and that you will kindly accept this small token of gratitude and esteem.

"From your respectful and obedient children of St. Mary's Schools.

"Monastery of the I. Conception, Nelson."

After the reading of the address the little orphans presented to the Rev. Father letters of congratulation and a nice elaborated piece of work on white satin, embroidered with gold and spangle by the Sisters, together with the boarders and orphans. The ornament is to be used as a decoration of the altar in the church on solemn occasions. The Rev. Father, in thanking the children for so nice a present, said it was for him a pleasure to have such meetings at a birthday, because it was giving the children an occasion for expressing their feelings of affection and love towards their teachers and superiors, and to their masters that of renewing in them the same feelings of affection and devotedness towards their instruction and education. He thanked them again, and said that he hoped they would come to his age, live long, and remember with pleasure what they were doing now.

Mr. Gladstone, at Swansea, South Wales, on June 5:—"What is your union with Ireland now? It is a union of manacles and not of hearts. It is force that attaches Ireland to you. What said Mr. Bright? Why, that if Ireland were towed out 2,000 miles into the Atlantic your relations with Ireland would be at an end. We want you to substitute for that union of force a union of hearts."

## A WOMAN FROM AUSTRIA.

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

"MARIA HAAS,"

The people of England speak confirming the above.

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."

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."

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 few years ago Mr. T. P. Gill was editor of the *Catholic World* in New York. On Saturday he was nominated by the Nationalists as Lord Mayor of Dublin—and the nomination is equal to an election. There never was an abler man in the imposing robes of that honoured office than this brilliant and devoted young journalist.—*Pilot*.

"A British-American" writes to the *Boston Globe* threatening Irish-Americans; "that a few more actions like this will so arouse and unite them, that an Irishman's head will be 'scratched' as soon as it shows itself on a ballot." Scratched by whom, Britisher? By you and your petty clique in Boston? Why, you couldn't turn out a decent dinner-party for your Queen's jubilee; you hadn't influence enough in Boston to get one single notable man at your board; Boston was not with you; you may scratch and be—defeated.—*Pilot*.

## CROWI HOTEL.

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

Single and Double Bedrooms, Suites of Rooms for families.

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

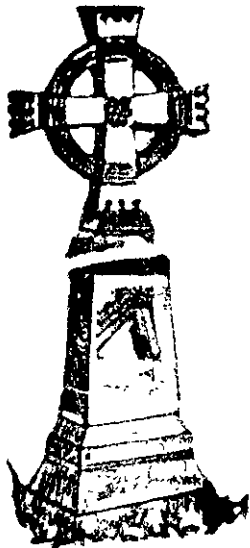
P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

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



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

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS.  
ADBRAS STREET SOUTH.

SPECIAL TO READERS OF  
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NEW WINTER GOODS!  
NEW WINTER GOODS!

Just Opening Up!

## HALLY AND CO

GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN,

Have just opened up their Winter Shipments of Latest Novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' HOSIERY,

SOAPS,  
UNDERCLOTHING,  
HATS,  
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GLOVES,  
&c., &c

The Cheapest House in the City!

NOTE THE ADDRESS

HALLY AND CO.,  
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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.,  
Kensington. Telephone 396.

## EMPIRE HOTEL,

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HAMILTON GILMER ... Proprietor.

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

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

## OLD CLUB LIVERY & BAIT STABLES,

MACLAGGAN STREET  
(Opposite the Arcade),  
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS POWER ... Proprietor.

Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for Hire.

## SAMUEL ORR & CO.,

GRAIN, PRODUCE & COMMISSION AGENTS,  
SEED MERCHANTS,  
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN  
(In the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Murray, Roberts and Co., and nearly opposite Provincial Saleyards).

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

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

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DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

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Ornamental Iron Founders and Range Makers,  
HAVE REMOVED  
From Great King Street to their New Premises  
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET  
(opposite Knox Church)

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—Lawrence, George street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parties called for early trains. Hot and Cold Baths.

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

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VULCAN FOUNDRY,  
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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, oclwashing, 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.

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## THE CITY PORK SHOP,

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

## BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY,  
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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.

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## A GENUINE SAVIN

By Purchasing your

WINTER CLOTHING  
At

## THE GRANITE HOUSE,

READY-MONEY DRAPERS,

36 and 38 George Street.

Come, See, and Judge for Yourselves.

WINTER OVERCOATS, made from Tweed and Melton Cloths, in a large variety of styles. Prices, 18s 9d, 20s, 22s 6d, 28s 6d, 32s 6d, 34s 6d.

WINTER TWEED and WORSTED SUITS.—We are at present showing one of the largest and best assortments in the trade. Prices from 15s to 55s.

MACINTOSH COATS.—A splendid range and very superior value; imported direct from the maker. Prices, 8s 9d to 45s.

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BOYS' WINTER ULSTERS.—Made up from the newest, neatest, and most stylish Cloths and Tweeds for the present season. Prices from 4s 6d.

BOYS' WINTER SUITS.—Made up in the latest styles, and from strong, serviceable Tweeds. Prices, Knicker Suits, from 3s 3d upwards.

MEN'S and BOYS' MERCERY.—We always hold a large and well-assorted stock of Hats, Caps, Scarves, Under-clothing, Sox, &c., &c. Please call and inspect.

THE GRANITE HOUSE  
36 and 38 George Street  
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**J O H N C O R R,**  
 GENERAL FAMILY GROCER  
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 TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
 WESTPORT.  
 Agents for the South British Fire Insurance  
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**SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,**  
 Established - 1865.

**H. P A L M E R,**  
 STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,  
 Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombstones Erected of  
 New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and  
 Italian and American Marble.  
 Tomb Railings in great variety.  
 THE TRADE SUPPLIED.  
 Town and Country Orders promptly  
 attended to.

**IRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EX-  
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**WANTED KNOWN**—That Thom-  
 son and Co., Cordial and Liqueur  
 Manufacturers, are the only firm in New  
 Zealand who were awarded First Prize for  
 Ginger Wine.

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

**WANTED KNOWN**—That Thom-  
 son and Co. were awarded First Prize  
 for Raspberry Vinegar at Melbourne Ex-  
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**NEILL & CO. (LIMITED),**

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,  
 Are prepared to execute INDENTS, on very  
 favourable terms, for every description of  
 goods—British, Continental, American, In-  
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 They also take liberal advances on PRO-  
 DUCE of any kind placed in their hands for  
 shipment to Britain, Australia or other  
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**ARTISTIC TAILORING.**

**W. M. SUTHERLAND,** for the last  
 seven and a-half years Cutter for  
 McLison, 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  
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 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 Trowsers (you will not require  
 two pairs of these to give you satisfac-  
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- Suits of Allwool Tweed and Serge, from  
 £3 3s.
- Fancy Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings in  
 stock.

Note the Address:  
 169 George Street (opposite Mr. Humfray's,  
 stationer).

**THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE  
 ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.**

HEAD OFFICE—  
 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN,  
 Opposite Triangle, near Railway Station.

**FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.**

Lowest Rates of Premium.  
 W. C. KIRKCALDY,  
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Suites of OFFICES in New Building TO  
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**THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSO-  
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**COBB & CO'S  
 TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL  
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PASSING THROUGH  
 THE GRANDEST SCENERY  
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**COBB & CO'S** Telegraph Line of  
 Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to  
 Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Beeston  
 and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday  
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 Christchurch, returning to Christchurch every  
 Wednesday and Saturday.

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

**CHALLENGE,**

**I**T having come to my ears that certain  
 interested parties are circulating damag-  
 ing (?) 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 Pharmacopœia.  
 The public are cautioned against any and all  
 of these absurd statements. Each and all  
 can easily prove my assertions or otherwise.  
 I am confident of the verdict being in my  
 favour. I would also caution the public  
 against "advertising quacks" or "cure alls,"  
 whose sole recommendation is a bogus degree  
 or a medical art union. A 10s customer is  
 guaranteed a large prize of a 1s value.  
 Remember this—10s spent with the under-  
 signed means a saving to the purchaser of at  
 least 2s 6d.

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

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

**WHITE'S LIMESTONE**  
**FILTERS** are the Cheapest and  
 Best in the Market. Will purify the dirtiest  
 water, making it as clear as crystal. Samples  
 to be seen in use at the City Engineer's Office,  
 Town Hall. To be obtained from all Iron-  
 mongers 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 des-  
 cription 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**HE COMPANY have much plea-  
 sure 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 pro-  
 curable 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 communi-  
 cated 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 Under  
 taker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig  
 and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquida-  
 tion 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 arriv  
 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.

**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.**

**M A R T I N A N D W A T S O N,**

COAL MERCHANTS,

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

**P A R R E T T ' S H O T E L**  
 L A M B T O N Q U A Y,  
 W E L L I N G T O N.

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 Accom-  
 modation for visitors and Boarders. Charges  
 moderate. Spacious Handball Court attached.  
 Dunedin XXXX Ale always on Tap.  
**C. O'DRISCOLL, 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.

## 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.

## DOUGLAS HOTEL,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,  
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

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

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway Station:

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

None but the Best of Wines and Spirits kept on Stock

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

## NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!

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

Please Note Address:

CAMPBELL & LIVINGSTON  
(Late Esther and Low),  
FAMILY GROCERS & WINE  
MERCHANTS,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

# DR. SPEER'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

WELLINGTON.

Established for the Scientific and Speedy Cure of

## CHRONIC, NERVOUS, AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

THE EXPERT SPECIALIST, DR. SPEER, is a Regular Graduated Physician, educated at Harvard College, U.S. He has devoted a lifetime to, and is acknowledged to be the most Expert Physician in his Specialty in the United States.

YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN

Who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Energy or Memory, Eruptions on the Face, Mental Depression, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Paralysis, Fits, Spinal Disease, St. Vitus' Dance, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Catarrh, Heart Disease, Gravel, Piles, etc., and are tired of taking mineral drugs, will do well to come and try the Doctor's method of cure, as it will, if properly applied, relieve them of their sufferings, and restore them to health. The Doctor uses no mineral preparations; his treatment consists wholly in the use of vegetable remedies. Many are they who have implanted in their systems, by improper use of calomel, seeds which produce an annual crop of disease. To such he would say, come and be healed. It matters not what your troubles may be, come and let the Doctor examine you. *If it is curable, he will tell you so; if it is not, he will tell you that; or he will not undertake a case unless he is confident of effecting a cure.* It will cost you nothing for consultation, so please call and satisfy yourself that the Doctor understands your case. Dr. S. cures Humours and Diseases of the Blood, and Ladies who are afflicted by any of the following complaints:—Cold Extremities, Weak Stomachs, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Constipation and Indigestion, Pain in the Side and Back, Leucorrhoea, etc., etc.

### HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

Having been Physician in one of the leading Hospitals of the U.S. enables him to treat all private troubles with excellent results. He wishes it distinctly understood that he does not claim to perform impossibilities, or to have a miraculous power; he claims only to be a skilled and successful Physician, thoroughly informed in his Specialty.

### CHRONIC DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

All applying to him will receive his honest opinion of their complaints. No experimenting. He will guarantee a Perfect Cure in every case he undertakes, or forfeit £200.

Consultation in Office or by Post, FREE.

CHARGES MODERATE. EXAMINATION AND ADVICE, £1

Call or Address: D R. H. J. SPEER,  
WELLINGTON.

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4, 6 to 8 p.m.

## HOME ITEMS AND TOPICS.

—"All your own fault

If you remain sick when you can

Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble, or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters, and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth!!!

—Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighbourhood, as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters!!!

—"At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident Thereto."

"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely \* \* \* use of hop

Bitters will keep a whole family

In robust health a year at little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

### 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.

## HARP OF ERIN HOTEL

QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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



## THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

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



**THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO OF N.Z., LMTED**  
(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.

**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.

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

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

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN

**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.

**GRANGE HOTEL**  
Corner  
HANOVER AND LEITH STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

**WANTED KNOWN**  
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S

North-East Valley Works.

**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, NURSEBYMAN, &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.

**VENETIAN BLINDS**  
VENETIAN BL

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,  
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

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

**DRINK**  
**NELSON MOATE & Co's**  
**The Best Teas**  
IN THE WORLD

UNRIVALLED  
THOUGH  
COPIED  
BY ALL  
Packets  
1lb 1/2lb  
BOXES  
HALF  
CHESTS

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

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

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

**J** O H N P. A R M S T R O N G,  
D E N T I S T.

Unprecedented success of Painless  
Extractions.

FEE ... .. FIVE SHILLINGS.

Artificial Teeth on new system unrivalled for Fit, Comfort, and Economy, being Artistic, Painless, and Perfect. Guaranteed to last a life-time.

PER TOOTH ... .. From 10s.

112 PRINCES STREET,  
Exactly opposite Cargill's Monument.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

**G** E O R G E H Y D E,  
T A I L O R

(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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**J** A M E S H I S L O P  
A R C H I T E C T,  
Has Removed from Eldon Chambers  
Larger Offices, over Matheson Brothers,  
DOWLING STREET,  
D U N E D I N.

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,  
ADDINGTON.

**T** H I S F A M I L Y H O T E L, replete with every convenience for Travellers and Boarders, is situated on the important Addington Junction, in close proximity to the Canterbury Sale Yards, Canterbury Agricultural Society's new Show Grounds, and Government Workshops.  
Good Stabling, including loose boxes and yards.  
Trams pass every half-hour.  
P. BURKE.

**T** H E S O U T H B R I T I S H I N S U R -  
A N C E C O M P A N Y

Effects Insurances on very description  
of Property at  
L O W E S T C U R R E N T R A T E S

Claims Promptly Settled.

Office: LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

A TRULY WONDERFUL WATCH.  
THE WATERBURY.

The Correct Time for 15s 6d.

**T** H E " W A T E R B U R Y " is in every respect essentially the Watch for the mechanic, the clerk, the miner, the bushman, the working man, in a word the watch for the people, and is within the reach of all.

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

Send P.O. Order to  
A. AND T. INGLIS,  
Sole Agents for New Zealand.

**R** E M S H A R D T, M O D O N A L D  
A N D C O.,  
Buyers and Exporters of  
WOOL, GRAIN, RABBITSKINS, SHEEP-  
SKINS, TALLOW, HAIR, &c.,  
36 and 38 Bond Street,  
DUNEDIN:

Cash advances made on all kinds of Produce for sale in the Colonial, English, or Continental Markets.

**"R O D E R I C K D H U "**  
O L D H I G H L A N D W H I S K Y.

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

The *Hotel Review*, of November last, says:—"It is almost enough to say that this whisky is amongst the very finest that Scotland produces."

Sole Proprietors,  
WRIGHT AND GREIG,  
GLASGOW, LONDON, AND MANCHESTER.  
Dunedin Agent:  
R O B E R T N E I L L.

**P** R O D U C E E X C H A N G E,  
M A N O R P L A C E,  
D U N E D I N.

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

**J.** C O U S T O N,  
155 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
Plumber, Gasfitter, Tinsmith, Zinc-worker,  
Bellhanger, etc.

Large Stock of Gasfittings on hand.

Prices Given for Fitting Pipes, etc.

WANTED KNOWN,

**T** H A T A R T H U R S M I T H has Purchased the Business carried on lately by A. Dornwell, Princes Street South, which will be, as before, under his own supervision, where nothing but the Primest Meat will be kept and sold at the lowest possible prices.

**R** O B E R T B U R N S H O T E L,  
G E O R G E S T R E E T, D U N E D I N.

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

JAMES MARKHAM,  
R O B E R T B U R N S H O T E L,  
D U N E D I N.

**F** L A G S T A F F H O T E L,  
N O R T H S H O R E, A U C K L A N D.

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

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**H** U G H G O U R L E Y  
desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.  
Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

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