

# New Zealand Herald

VOL. XV.—No. 27.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1887.

PRICE 6D.

## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### GODLESSNESS AND ITS ACCOMPANI- MENTS.

ONE of the chief addresses delivered at the German Catholic Congress recently held at Chicago was that on the school question by the Rev. Father Jessing. The rev. speaker examined the subject from various points of view dealing with it in a very able and convincing manner. The lecture, indeed, would be worth quoting as a whole, with the exception, perhaps, of certain portions which treated of the use of the German language by the children of the nationality in question, and which might be looked upon as scarcely of much interest to the general reader—although the matter involves much that is of importance, and is one besides in which it is difficult to see how any one can withhold his sympathies from the people principally concerned in it. Points of more general importance however abounded and the consideration of them cannot but prove useful.—The manner in which, for instance, the speaker contrasted the action of the Church with that of the modern State in dealing with the rights of parents was especially remarkable. He cited St. Thomas in proof that the interference complained of by Catholics was unjustifiable, taking in illustration the argument of the Angel of the Schools against the lawfulness of forcibly baptising the children of Jews—by which an injustice would be done to the parents who would thus lose the control over their children to which they had a right. The Saint further appealed, said the rev. lecturer, to the custom of the Church, showing how, even when under Constantine and Theodosius she was most powerful in the state, she never practised such a method of baptism.—“Thus St. Thomas,” he concluded, “plainly teaches that parents have an intangible right to bring up their own children according to their own will, and that consequently anyone, encroaching here upon the will of parents, would be guilty of violating natural law.” We know, however, the very different manner in which the modern state claims the right to act—and the grievous oppression, taught us by personal experience, that arises when such an usurped right is called into action. The lecturer went on to show how the results to society generally gained by the oppressive system against which he was protesting were by no means commensurate with the method used or the expectations that had been formed.—The schools, he said, from which religion had been excluded were found by experience to be accompanied by a very deplorable state of society. Crime of every kind was increasing daily and penitentiaries and insane and idiotic asylums were constantly needing enlargement. “The very great majority,” said the lecturer, “of all these people, who by their crimes are bidding defiance to all divine and human laws, are very accomplished people, but it has not been the heart which has received such culture, but only the head. They have not been wanting in matters of knowledge, in shrewdness and smartness, but they are altogether void of piety, virtue and religion, and thus the principle becomes true, that education without religion is most hurtful to human society.”—He then went on to quote figures in support of what he had advanced, but here we shall not follow him. We find the matter more copiously treated in an address lately delivered by the Hon. Zach. Montgomery, a veteran opponent of the godless system, and from him we shall borrow a little. Mr. Montgomery's authority is the States Census reports. Basing his calculations on these, therefore, he tells us that whereas, in 1850 the United States possessed some 3,642,694 school children, educated at an annual expenditure of 16,162,000dols there were only 4326 native whites criminals or 1 to every 4,001 native whites; in 1880 with 9,946,160 school children and a school expenditure of 96,867,534 dollars there were 20,377 native-born white criminals or one to 1,254 native whites. “And whoever,” says Mr. Montgomery, “will investigate the facts officially gathered into our United States Census Reports will find that, as a rule, throughout this country, the increase or diminution of crime, has borne a direct proportion to the increase or diminution of expenditure for State-governed schools.” “This,” he adds, “looks like a startling proposition, but the most startling thing about it is its incontrovertible truth.” And if the States be taken separately the results will be found the same. But more particularly is this to be noticed with regard to New England, where the godless system was first

introduced and which has generally been boasted of as the moral not less than the historical garden of the country. Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine—everywhere the same results are found—and as it is in New England so is it in New York. “Let us,” says Mr. Montgomery, “test the relative merits of the State and parental systems by one more example. We will take Virginia and Massachusetts as fairly demonstrating the comparative results of the two systems. Down to the time of the late war, Virginia never had a State-governed system of education, and in 1860, after more than 200 years' trial of her parental system, she had but 1 native white criminal to every 6,566 people. But ever since the year 1647 down to said date (1860), Massachusetts had trained her youth under her public system. And against Virginia's 1 native white criminal for every 6,566 people, Massachusetts had 1 native white criminal for every 649, a difference of more than 10 criminals to one against the State-governed system. And in the meantime Virginia had given us Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of American Independence: She had given us Patrick Henry and Henry Clay, America's two greatest orators. She had given us a Washington to lead her armies of the Revolution to battle and victory; she had given us both Scott and Taylor, who led our victorious troops into the Mexican capital and added a new empire to our already vast dominions. Out of fifteen presidents Virginia had given us seven, beginning with Washington and ending with Taylor, while Massachusetts had given but two, and those two had been educated under personal control.” If, then, Father Jessing has shown us the injustice inflicted on the parent by withdrawing the child from his control, as the State does wherever the godless system is established—at least, so far as the sincere Christian parent is concerned, Mr. Montgomery shows the fitting results of injustice. He makes it plain that the country where godlessness prevails lies under a curse.

WE really are afraid that the peculiar line taken MISSION WORK in some instances, by the zeal of the dear missionaries, is hardly calculated to spread the gospel light abroad quite as fully as might be expected. The enemy, we find have here and there recently been given occasion to blaspheme. But then, perhaps, they did not rightly understand the nature of the privileges that godly souls enjoy. Here, however, is a case in point, and as we can only bring to its examination the judgement of the benighted Papist, we would gladly hear it explained by some less darkened mind. We take our information from a recent number of the *Néo-Calédonien*. We are told, then, that some few years ago, the chiefs of Tanna sold to the New Hebrides Company their volcano, and recently a party of visitors went to see the wonders of the place. They found their explorations impeded in certain places by the natives and the explanation given was, that although it was admitted that the Company had purchased the volcano, they had not bought one grain of the sulphur produced by it. In proof of this, a document was produced in which the chiefs concerned refused to let any foreigner touch their sulphur, and which was signed, as it had been written, by the missionary of the Presbyterian Church of South Australia, Watts. In this document, moreover, a demand was made for payment for sulphur removed, at the rate of four or five thousand francs a ton. But lest we should give offence to the sensitive, we shall quote the comment made by our contemporary the *Néo-Calédonien* in the original.—Says our contemporary in his Popish way and un-sanctified and foreign lingo—*La bible presbyterienne, dans ses rapports avec les papistes, vaut le talmeud à l'égard des Gokim*. Our contemporary again explains how the *révérend* McDonald, being evidently an apostle of a big and comprehensive nature, and taking it upon him in the largeness of his heart to direct the fencing of the plantations of the natives against the inroads of the Company's cattle managed to include in his enclosure a quantity of land belonging to the Company. The agent, says our contemporary, did not hesitate a moment about breaking down the fence, and MacDonald cries out to the four winds of heaven that French papists have neither faith nor law. And this cry, it was, moreover, which especially reached the ears of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through the report of the Victorian Government. The Protestant missionaries, writes our contemporary again, have rooted out of the manners of the natives cannibalism, infanticide, suttees, and some other atrocious customs where their influence has been felt in all its strength. But apart from these negative virtues, we hardly see what moral or social

transformations can be set to their credit. But is this not too bad? Did not Portia for example, inflict a prodigious moral and social transformation on Shylock when she imposed upon him the task of taking Antonio's flesh without shedding a drop of his blood. And how shall a missionary lose credit for teaching a company that they must treat a volcano in a somewhat similar manner? The New Hebrides Company may take all their purchase out of the volcano of Tanna, but the sulphur which is inseparably connected with the object of their purchase, they must not touch. Let this be recorded to the credit of the *reverend* Watts. And again, is there no social and moral transformation involved in the appropriation of other men's lands? Where, *par exemple*, is the Irish landlord who cannot answer? But let the *reverend* MacDonald receive all that is his due. Decidedly our contemporary, the *Néo-Caledonien* is mistaken. If to transform an unsophisticated community of naked savages into one, well clad as elsewhere we presume in profitably imported cotton and skilled in the art of amending bad bargains, or of quietly resuming possession of that which has been disposed of by them, and exceedingly sharp in all their dealings, is not a social and moral transformation, we should like to know what is so. But as for the white people who look on and are scandalised, are they not mere Papists, that deserve no consideration? The missionaries did not go to the New Hebrides to convert them, and that, as we all know, can be done much more easily—and also with profit, more or less—at home.

AMONG the most able deliverances that have from the first been made on the Irish question is to be reckoned the plan for an Irish constitution proposed by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in the September number of the *Contemporary Review*, for it is to this shape that the report reduces itself, which informed us here that Sir Charles had gone over to Ireland, with a constitution cut and dry for adoption by the people. His undertaking is much more modest and consists in making way for a discussion which he earnestly invites. Sir Charles is of opinion that no nation would be justified in accepting, as the Irish people, nevertheless, were prepared to do in the case of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, a constitution framed for them abroad, but that the very test of their fitness for self-government must depend on the ability with which they prove themselves capable of acting, in the matter for themselves. And Mr. Gladstone, we may remark in passing, seems to share in this opinion, if we may judge at least by the refusal he has given to consider Mr. Chamberlain's proposal that he should draw up a constitution for Ulster. Sir Charles Duffy cites the example of many countries as well in the new world as the old, and counting among them states of various magnitudes from France and Italy to Prince Edward's Island and Van Dieman's Land. The instance to which he particularly refers, however, is that of the United States whose constitution, pronounced the other day by Mr. Gladstone, in declining an invitation to be present at the celebration of its centenary, the greatest political work of the human intellect accomplished in modern times. But Sir Charles Duffy ascribes its perfection to debate in the Press, its bases being laid more by controversy in the *Federalist* than by anything else. The first step in the controversy which we may now probably expect to arise, and which if it be conducted with even a tithe of the ability with which Sir Charles Gavan Duffy begins it, must necessarily result in a noble construction, enters very fully into the minutiae of the matter, and seems to leave no detail unexamined. The salient points, meantime, strike us as being those in which the guarantees required by the minority and the necessity for the existence of two chambers are treated of. The man, indeed, must be hard to convince and anxious to cavil who can find in Sir Charles' dealing with the question of the protection of the Protestant minority anything to doubt, or any room for the *arriere pensee* which the writer disclaims. He condemns most candidly the notion that a Catholic ascendancy should succeed that of the Protestants, and asserts the right of this body to demand specific guarantees—not based on any assumed good will of their Catholic fellow-countrymen, arising from experience of their conduct in the past or otherwise—but so established as that it shall be impossible for them to suffer injustice. And the passage, moreover, in which the writer claims that such an impossibility is the basis of all securities, and even generally of law itself, strikes us as singularly powerful. In order to afford the necessary protection he rejects the half-measure of limiting the functions of the Legislative and Executive, which, he says, would be thus made powerless to do much good in order that they might do no wrong—and advocates the formation instead of a Legislative and Executive possessing the full powers enjoyed by the Australasian and Canadian Parliaments—in which, he says, would consist the only perfect guarantee. But as to the constitution of the Parliament, Sir Charles assumes, as a matter of course that it must consist of two Chambers—the single Chamber, as he conclusively shows, having proved a danger and a failure even among democracies, whose particular instrument it is supposed to be. And he condemns it especially as making it impossible to secure habitual fair play to minorities. In the Lower House he would have minorities

represented, if not on Mr. Hare's theorem, as being, according to Mr. Bright, too complicated, by means of three cornered constituencies against which no such objection can be urged. To obviate the danger of a dead-lock between the two Houses he would adopt a clause in Mr. Gladstone's Bill which provided that in case of a protracted disagreement of the two orders the question should be submitted to the joint voting of both Houses, and that the majority should decide the point at issue. Sir Charles, however, would require an "absolute majority" of the united body rather than a majority of those voting.—Should any measure be so rejected, he argues, there would be valid grounds, at least against its immediate adoption. And behind this joint majority, again, there would be the possible veto of the Crown. Such appear to us to be, as we have said, the salient points of this article, which, however, is very exhaustive, and every point of which is deserving of deep attention. Even apart from the knowledge that the writer is Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, it is evidently the work of a reflective mind dealing with a subject of absorbing interest to it, and bringing to the task not only the results of wide research and close observation as well as profound study, but also of personal experience fully utilised. As to the style, among its perfections are an unsurpassed lucidity, and something of the urbanity which Mr. Matthew Arnold so highly commends in the writings of Cardinal Newman.

WE find a little testimony also to Evangelical missions in Madagascar, and what is thought of them even by French Evangelicals, in our contemporary the *Néo-Caledonien* which in common with all French settlers in the Pacific just at present is a good deal interested in Evangelical missionaries. Our contemporary quotes an article from *La France* in which a meeting is described that lately took place at Paris in connection with the Madagascar missions.—The Pastor Hirsch was present at it and, in the heat caused by the manner in which the meeting treated him, he let slip a sentence or two that clearly betrayed his mind. The indignation of the meeting—which was not a Catholic one—was directed first against the Pastor by the statement made that the Protestant pastors of France were subsidised by the Bible Society in England,—to which he replied—*Oh! si peu! si peu!* Afterwards when he stood up to speak he was met at every sentence by furious cries.—"You're paid by England!" "You're sold to England!" "Sold! Sold!"—The Pastor, however, at first gave it as the rather peculiar reason of his rev. brethren and himself for not going on a French Protestant mission to Madagascar—that they repudiated every war of conquest and did not wish to seem to associate themselves in the conquest of Madagascar by going there in the train of the army—an excellent reason, as we all must admit for leaving a heathen people in their darkness. It was not, however, until the Pastor was completely goaded beyond his self-control that, he let slip the truth. "What would you have us do there!" he cried. "We are neither chemists, nor grocers, nor calico sellers. We teach of God and that is all." M. Francisque Sarcey, who has written the article in *La France*, very fairly comments thus. "He supposes that to teach of God, under the flag of France, the Catholic priests suffice for the task. The Protestant pastors do not feel themselves strong enough to struggle against their English colleagues on the grounds of business."—It is easy to believe on the involuntary testimony thus given by Pastor Hirsch the statement also made by M. Sarcey to the effect that the Missionary Ellis brought back as the fruits of his enterprise in Madagascar the handsome sum of fifteen hundred thousand francs—or sixty thousand pounds.—We are, however, unwilling to accept it as proved that he was concerned in the murder of King Radama II, the patron and ally of the French, or that he derived part of his profits from such a crime. M. Sarcey, nevertheless, puts the matter boldly. "The English Protestant mission," he says besides, "is all powerful to-day among our great enemies the Hovas. This it is that had our ally Radama II assassinated; this it is that raises for us all the trouble we have in the island."

THE *Univers* cites the details of the trial of A TEST Pranzini, the man lately executed in Paris for a CASE. triple murder, as certain evidence of the rottenness which pervades society in France. As the matter bears on that universal question, the effects of a godless philosophy whose results are most fully seen in the characteristics of the Parisian people, and whose general spread throughout the world is warmly advocated by certain wiseacres and strongly supported by multitudes who are more or less blind, we think it opportune to quote the passages in question. They run to the following effect:—The jury of the Seine have returned their verdict in the Pranzini case. The accused is condemned to death. . . . But shall we say that justice is satisfied? Alas! the trial itself, all of whose details it has been impossible for us through respect for our readers to publish has presented one of the most repugnant spectacles seen for a long time in the courts of assizes. The composition of the public, their unwholesome and ferocious curiosity, made up of purulence and lowliness, the

ights, of which the court up to the last was the scene, among spectators of both sexes, struggling to be nearer to the witnesses who were almost all of them belonging to the debauched classes—all this justifies the severe sentence of the President, obliged twice loudly to call the public to a sense of shame. But even the judges themselves, even the members of the Bar, were they in all respects completely beyond reproach? The notions of morality are in these days of ours so turned upside down that we heard the Prosecutor as well as the President pass eulogies on a woman, the principal witness in the matter, who, after having tried to cheat justice in order to save the accused because of the scandalous ties that had for a long time attached her to him, finished by testifying to the truth. That was her strict duty, and this testimony *in extremis* did not wash away the ignominy of an existence which made of this woman and her former associate in debauchery a revolting couple. But little was wanting, nevertheless, to make them also exalt her morals, and her fidelity to the man whose kindness she was rewarding." It costs us something, adds the *Univers*, to make these remarks, but they were necessary to give its true character to the monstrous case that has just terminated. In its details it throws a sad light on the decay of public morality, and it is not the criminal only we must consider to perceive this—but also the society that such a spectacle condemns. "There is something rotten in the State of Denmark," said Hamlet. The Franzini case in laying bare the foundations of a society which prides itself on its elegance, shows that we in France are already far advanced in the reign of moral decomposition, not to say rottenness. It is the *jam fetid*. But where for this corpse is the hope of resurrection? From the President of the court, then, with false and awkward sentiment applauding a depraved woman, to the brutal public, delighting in the disgusting evidence, and from these to the ribald street-boys, who dipped their hands in the blood of the criminal when he had been executed, everyone connected with the matter is a testimony to us of what the reign of godlessness and a fine freethinking philosophy must needs produce—that is, when they outstep the limits of some naturally prudent and genial minds, who also owe more to Christian influences than they are inclined to believe, much less to own.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT, in speaking, the other day, MR. DAVITT ON at a meeting of the Bray Branch of the National COERCION. League, hardly gave the Government much encouragement to hope for the success of their proclamation:—He professed himself jealous of Mr. O'Brien, who had this time been selected, in his stead, for the distinction of arrest and imprisonment; but, he said, it was still possible that he would not be totally neglected. He, however, predicted that if Mr. O'Brien were committed to the enjoyment of the plank bed for three or six months he would come out fifty times stronger, more powerful, and more dangerous to Dublin Castle and alien rule. It was the enemies of the League who had proclaimed it as a dangerous organisation that were afraid and not the members of the League or the people of Ireland. The duty of every honest Nationalist, continued Mr. Davitt, was to rally to the support of the League, and the effect of the attack made on it could only be to multiply its members and strengthen it fifty-fold. The speaker went on to say that while in the debate in Parliament every Member who opposed the Irish cause referred to boycotting and intimidation, not one of them mentioned the true crime that distinguished Ireland, namely that of eviction. Social atrocities such as this were never heard of in England, and it was, he said, for telling the people of Mitchelstown not to submit to it that William O'Brien was to be tried and probably sent to prison. The landlords, however, though their case was desperate, and they could expect no relief from the British taxpayer, and must base all their hopes on what an Irish legislature would do for them, would still continue to evict, thinking that by their thus creating a feeling of disgust in Ireland, everybody would get tired of the subject and they would be able to obtain a purchase scheme. Eviction, nevertheless, would carry its own punishment with it. Not a Jew in England would lend a penny to a landlord whose land was boycotted; not a bank would advance money to an evicting landlord, and though fifty Coercion Acts were passed, as Mr. Healy had said, they could not revive the land grabber. The people now know how to protect themselves against this the meanest and vilest of their enemies. Mr. Davitt concluded by answering for all those present that not one of them would allow the fear of the plank bed to make him refrain from telling the people to resist eviction, and by assuring his hearers that if the struggle were continued as perseveringly as it had hitherto been carried on, before two years had passed the victory would be won. Afterwards, in responding to a vote of thanks, he pointed out that there was not prison accommodation in Ireland for even five thousand people, and that if, therefore, two or three individuals from every parish in Ireland were to volunteer to go to prison there would be room for no more, and by all the rest meetings could be held with impunity. But even without any organisation, he said, land grabbing could be prevented, and the interest of the landlords brought down to its proper value because the people were now sufficiently instructed as to how they should act. Mr. Davitt made it as plain as possible, in fact, that coercion must fall flat, and

that nothing would suffice to prop up once more the system that has been undermined. It may be doubtful, indeed, as to whether even the machine guns to which appeal has been made, and which were certainly from the first among the firmest reliances of opposing extremists, could be of any use. They might, it is true, clear the ground, and do the work of eviction more thoroughly and rapidly; but it is by no means certain that the results for which they would prepare the way would prove more profitable than those which are now obtained. The machine guns, however, by the patience and prudence of the Irish people are made impossible—and without them, as Mr. Davitt has clearly shown, coercion is worthless and destined to complete failure.

## THAT WICKED PARAGRAPH.

(By MAURICE F. EGAN in the *Ave Maria*.)

I.

THEY—the critics—say that the art of letter-writing has gone out of fashion, and that the speed of the mails and the cheapness of postage have forever blighted any hope of there being another Madame de Sevigne in these times. For myself, however, the hasty notes of our day particularly if they suggest any kind of a story, or show the workings of character, have an inexpressible charm. As I am sure I am not alone in this, I am unselfish enough to open a little packet of notes—enclosing a newspaper clipping among them—which came to me from both the writers, with the consent of the persons to whom they were written, of course. Of Mr. Redmond O'Connor and Miss Anna Arthur, I have nothing to say, except that they were the persons last alluded to.

II.

The paragraph inclosed in one of the letters of the packet reads this way. It is printed in leaded bourgeois. It was written because the editor-in-chief of a metropolitan daily journal suddenly dashed into the office of one of his staff to say:

"There's nothing going on. I've exhausted myself on the present appearance of the tariff question; but I need a couple of 'stickfuls' to 'fill out.' Can't you think of a paragraph or two?"

The member of the staff took his cigar from his mouth and thought and grinned.

"Pitch into the Pope!"

"That's played out, you know very well," answered the the editor-in-chief irritably. "It used to be different. I want 'copy. Hurry up!"

"Very well," the member of the staff said amiably; "I'll see to it."

And the editor-in-chief left the room sighing with relief. The member of the staff turned up his gaslight, picked up a pile of "exchanges" and looked for prey.

"Indian question," he murmured; "we have had enough of that New novel by James—Judkins has too much literary stuff in already, Lecture by Ingersoll—don't know whether the paper is for or against him just now. Tariff—oh, bother! Theatricals—enough of them too. Sermons in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church: unity—unchangeable—infallible. Good gracious! what awful claims that priest makes! It would be pretty bad for us who are neither hot nor cold, who neither believe or disbelieve, if he should happen to be right. 'One Faith, one Lord, one Baptism.' He talks as if he knew—ah, here's poetry! 'Tower of David, Tower of Ivory, House of Gold.' Well it is queer that a fellow in the Protestant Church should be taught to believe in Christ, and yet told to hold an attitude of reserve and almost of dislike towards His Mother. It is queer—by George, I've been dreaming! It will not do. I must find two 'stickfuls' of something."

He turned over the papers and ran his eyes up and down long columns of print with the dexterity of long practice.

"What's this? 'Mr. James Vernon's failure in business struck the community like a thunder-clap. The closing up of his factory will leave over a hundred men without the means of subsistence. His inability to meet the demands of his creditors is attributed to careless management.'"

The member of the staff cut this out of the *Evening Cablegram* with speed and a new pair of scissors. "Not remarkable," he said, "but it will do, unless the chief brings me a hint from the telegraphic reports. Let me see. Roumania—bother Roumania!—Bismarck—well, he ought to die! French Republic—M. Ferry—always talking about 'revenge' on Germany, and taking it out of the priests, who can't fight. That's an idea, but the chief wouldn't like me to put that in; too ultramontane; some light sneer or something else would be better. But—confound it!—I can't find anything to sneer at tonight!"

Having come to this conclusion, he lighted his cigar again and wrote the paragraph.

"Another disastrous failure is announced. It is alleged that James Vernon, the only surviving member of the solid old firm of Vernon and Vernon, has allowed 'carelessness' to force him to close the factory of the firm. 'Carelessness' is a very light and frivolous way of putting a phase of our life which ought to be called criminal; for it is criminal to reduce workingmen to despair by taking the bread out of the mouths of their wives and children. If Mr. Vernon chose to rob his rich creditors, we have nothing to say against it. That is the affair of the law, and the rich can easily secure the law's assistance. But what of the poor? They may die in dumb despair in their close unhealthy rooms—die, yes, my lords and gentlemen, with James Vernon's carelessness written on their hearts—their withered and pulseless hearts. 'Carelessness' like this brought on the French Revolution. Public opinion should frown down—

"No, not 'frown down.' That's too weak," said the member of the staff, drawing his pencil through the phrase—

— SPRING 1887. —

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happiness of the pupils, and all the apartments are commodious and  
healthy.

The Sisters spare no pains to promote the spiritual and temporal  
welfare of their pupils, by endeavouring to make them good and  
useful members of society.

A bulletin giving an account of the progress of each pupil, will  
be transmitted to the parents or guardians at the close of each  
quarter.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

**PATRICK REDDAN.**—Information wanted of Patrick  
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company with his brother William, over thirty years ago, for  
Australia. When last heard of, had gone to New Zealand. Informa-  
tion received by the N.Z. TABLET, or by the Most Rev. Bishop of  
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## EXTRAS.

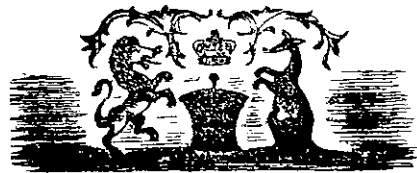
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"A sweet thing!" he said meditatively.

"The chief will like that. Juckins' aristocratic notions have lately made some of the people think we are going over to the bloated bondholders. I know that he has a long 'story' on the first page about the swells that have taken boxes for the Italian opera. This will even things up a bit."

He pushed the "copy" into the tube that led to the printing department, and, humming a tune, took up several letters which he had not yet had time to read. Then he yawned—for it was after midnight—took up his pen and answered them.

### III.

"DEAR RED:—When I looked at the signature of your letter—which I always do—and saw the old scrawl, 'Redmond O'Connor,' it gave me new energy: for I was almost fagged out by a night's work. You ask me whether anything has happened to me. Nothing much. The most interesting event was the receiving of your letter, and another one to-night after I had finished my work on the paper. It was a little note containing one of those silver medals you Catholics are so fond of—a representation of the Virgin (after all I don't see why I should hesitate to call her blessed, since the Scripture does so) with outstretched arms.

The note was made up of a few words. It had no signature, but I recognised the delicate handwriting—not at all like the big sprawling English style that ladies of fashion have adopted—as that of one of the most interesting young gentlewomen I have ever seen. She only said 'Thank you,' and I shall never see her again, but I shall never forget her. You think all this is very romantic coming from a materialistic and utilitarian fellow like me, don't you?

"The other day the chief asked me to go up to the Brevoort House and do an 'interview,' which I hate. But in journalism one has to do what one is expected to do, so of course I went. It was hard work; for whenever the dignitary said anything particularly interesting, he always paused and said that he told it to me as a gentleman and not as a reporter. This was very unpleasant, and I went away in a gloomy state of mind.

"I was trying to disentangle the parts of his talk that were for the public from those that were not, and feeling that his views on the tariff question were about as incomprehensible as possible, when I heard a little scream. I looked up. There was an elderly man looking pale and helpless, in the middle of the street, in a regular tangle of drays, waggons and street-cars. The policeman was looking after a group of ladies who were just crossing, and the old man seemed utterly bewildered by the shouts of the drivers and the turmoil around. You know, Red, that as a New Yorker, I know my Broadway: it is like the proverbial nettle—you must attack it boldly if you want to come out unscathed.

"The old man's foot slipped in the slimy mud; he went down almost under the forefeet of a huge dray horse. But I had the horse by the bridle in an instant. I pulled the old man up. Then the policeman with charming coolness cleared a space, and together we dragged him to the sidewalk. The old man thanked me and asked for my card, which I gave him in a courteous impulse. As I did this I noticed a young woman by his side. I saw her for only a moment—just a glimpse of her face. It was she who had screamed. She took her father's arm and gave me such a look of gratitude! Oh, my dear boy, a look that makes a man look chivalrous! I did not make note of the colour of her eyes, but I know they were the colour I like—that is—whatever colour they were I like—that is—but never mind sneering at me; I am a confirmed bachelor.

"I shall never see her again, and, besides, she is a Catholic: the old man smiled a little and said: 'St. Raphael sent this young gentleman.' And his daughter—of course she is his daughter—answered: we must thank them both."

"She would not marry a Protestant, nor would I a Catholic. You people are right in your objections to mixed marriages. I am not a bigot, but I could not endure a wife who prayed to saints, and who would interrupt a dinner party to say the Angelus, and who would amaze her Protestant friends by giving them pious little pictures. It would not do. There must certainly be a great discord in the married life of two people of different religious practices.

"It was so kind of the unknown to send me this medal! I shall always wear it. I do not see why I should not. I fancy you are sneering at my inconsistency. I am a Christian, although I have never thought much about religion. I do not have time. I fancy if I were married I would adopt my wife's form of belief—not if she were a Catholic, though; I really could not go that far. But at present there is no chance of my marrying, as the French poet says:

"Si vous croyez que je vais dire  
Qui j'ose aimer,  
Je ne saurai, pour un empire  
Vous la nommer."

"You ask me if I would not like to go back to the law and work over Blackstone with you in a musty old office again. No; as you say, a journalist has great responsibilities, but I bear them without acquiring those deep lines of care which you seem to think ought to furrow my brow. Perhaps if I were a Catholic, and scrupulous about many things, I might lie down under the weight of my fears, and hesitate a long time before I wrote a paragraph or even a line. But my conscience is not abnormally tender, and I write about what comes in my way without troubling myself about it. I suppose I do some harm occasionally; but a man has to 'fill space,' and what is the use of bothering?"

"You ask me what the twentieth century will bring forth if we young men continue to doubt. Nothing, my dear boy—nothing. We shall all have committed suicide by that time, and your Church will remain alone in the ruins like Macanlay's New Zealander. Of course I'm a Christian, if I'm anything; but I don't know anything. And you cannot blame me from your Papal height of certitude. I have been educated to believe only what I see.

I am what I have been made. Good-bye; it is 3 o'clock in the morning."

### IV.

"The curse has come upon me,' dear Red—the curse of weariness of all things. During the chief's vacation I took his place, and when he came home he complimented me and said he could not have done better, and he sent me off to this town to recuperate. It is a quiet spot, as all watering places are in April, I suspect.

"Here I am at Atlantic City, with my pipes and a few books. I can look at the sea from my window all day long. But I am tired of it, as I am tired of everything. Life is not worth living. The only other persons in the house from New York, too. They are a young girl and an old man or woman, I believe. But I don't care. I shall get back into 'the journalistic harness as soon as I can.

"Why didn't I write? Because I did nothing I could help doing. Now do not try to convert me (although I am under obligations for the books you sent me). I never read books; and it's too late for me to try to go against the spirit of the age. I don't know; and the Christians I meet seem to have as little reason for the faith that is in them as I have for going occasionally to the Episcopal Church, which is very well served here by a gentlemanly rector.

"The wind is howling, and you should see the sea! It tears along the beach and upon it with a fury truly awful. Just think of it! A thin pane of glass separates me from the cold, the pitiless wind, and the rush of water outside my room! A thin pane of glass! But, old fellow, the partition between life and death is thinner."

### V.

"What an April! I have been on the outskirts of this queer, straggling city a week. The wind still howls. Every morning I see one of the other inmates of this cottage go out early through the howling storm. I asked the landlady where she goes. She said to church. I concluded that she must be a very advanced Ritualist. 'She's very "High Church," I suppose,' I said.

"High!" said the landlady, 'She's a Catholic. I never met anyone else who would run out in weather like this just to go to church. But she does, and I never met a kinder or sweeter girl. She takes care of that father of hers as if he were a baby.'

"It's strange I never met them."

"People don't go promenading on the beach in a storm like this,' she answered; 'and they take their meals in their room. I'd like them better if they were not so particular about having meat on Fridays; but we all have our weaknesses.'

"The day after this I was up earlier than usual. The boom of the waves was like the sound of the dead march of some giant beaten out of colossal drums. The spray splashed against the gray sky. I thought that a morning like this would certainly keep my neighbour at home. It did not. She went out closely wrapped up, and was soon lost to sight in the mist and spray. This amazes me. It is the first time I have seen a woman look upon church-going as a serious business, unconnected with new bonnets or new frocks."

(To be concluded in our next.)

## STEPPING-STONES OVER BIG DIFFICULTIES.

### ROUND ABOUT HELL.

(BY REV. FATHER CASSIDY, NEW PLYMOUTH.)

(Continued.)

THE mercy of God cannot defeat His justice, neither can His love prevent the punishment that those deserving it may receive. On the contrary, God's very love demands the existence of Hell. Yes, divine love reigns supreme even at the august tribunal where so many are condemned to the darkness of eternal night. The print of the nail is in the very hand that waves away the lost into perdition, and the voice that so often tenderly invited the impenitent now commands them to depart. We need not feel surprised at this since in everyday life we witness the same. We see a fond sorrowing father out of love for his children, or to guard them from a brother's contaminating influence, forced to pronounce a sentence of banishment on his son, and to drive him from his home for ever, thereby inflicting a wound on his sorrowing heart, that balm cannot heal, and time can never close. It is better that one child be lost, than that the whole family should perish. The lambs must be protected from the wolf, and he must be driven from the fold. It is then the highest exercise of parental love, to save the innocent by the expulsion from among them of one unworthy of their society and undeserving of their home. And as the father's love for his good and faithful children demands the banishment of the unworthy son, so the divine love of God demands the separation of the wicked from the good, and if it builds up a heaven for the one, it must also form a hell for the other. The justice and mercy of God cannot stand in antagonism to each other. It is not mercy but injustice that is irreconcilable with justice; it is cruelty, not justice, that stands opposed to mercy, and so the justice and mercy of God must remain, as the two eternal pillars of the everlasting Throne. In all the works of God we find justice and mercy blended together, and even when God must punish, we find divine kindness mingling with the strokes of His chastisement. There was mercy mingled with justice in the Garden of Eden, and in the first great trial of the angels in Heaven; there was mercy mingled with the justice that swept the wicked from the world at the time of the Flood. Even in that great scene, where the stern justice of God appals us, what mercy do we not witness? What patient long-suffering kindness shown? What warnings given, what mercy despaired? There was mercy mingled with every drop of justice that swelled into the terrible wave of vengeance that then rolled over the world, when the waters rose, and crowding closer on the narrow spaces of lessening hill tops, men and beasts fought fiercely for standing room; there was mercy blended with every groan and every tear. When the thunders pealed loudest and the lightnings

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flashed and the waters rose, and the head of the highest summit went down beneath the wave, and the shriek of the last survivor died away over the silent shoreless ocean, there was mercy brooding over the deep. Though Death, the emblem of justice and punishment, then rode in triumph on top of some giant billow, which meeting no coast, or continent, or Alp to break its fury upon, swept fiercely round and round the world, still on that same billow, and looming dimly through the awful gloom, floated a lonely ship carrying mercy in all its beauty on board. She brought the most precious freight that ever sailed the seas, the Saints of the old world, and the Fathers of the new. But not only in that Ark was mercy to be found, but on every silent billow and on every ghastly face that floated round her. For long before the lightnings flashed from the angry heavens and the thunder rolled along the tempest laden sky, God had been calling an impenitent world to repentance, and it was not till mercy's arm grew weary did justice come. There was a truce of one hundred years between the first stroke of the hammer and the first crash of the thunder. Noah grew grey preaching repentance, and the Ark stood the laughing-stock for the scoffer, and ten thousand warnings were ridiculed and despised before the terrible catastrophe came. Most patient and merciful God, none has suffered the justice of your indignation without trampling under foot ten thousand warnings, and mercies even more. Wherever we turn our eyes mercy meets us. We see her preserving the guilty world of sin and folly from the stern destruction it has so long deserved. We see in every sinner that moves along it a monument of saving, forgiving mercy, and in every saint a pillar of mercy too. Mercy floats in every breath. It is mercy that feeds and clothes us, it is mercy that preserves and sustains us. Mercy falls in every shower, and shines in every sunbeam, and in the darkest storm of life she is there watching, saving, loving, helping us, though we see her not. Mercy runs to meet the prodigal, she opens her arms to fold the penitent to her breast; here she murmurs pardon over the most desperate sinner, and there she pleads for the impenitent; here she weeps with those that mourn, and there she kisses away the tear from sorrow's cheek. Mercy despises none, nor despairs of any, and her wings of tender pity and majestic love cover over all the earth, and even beneath that earth we will find her keeping lonely guard at the forgotten grave. In that quiet home has not mercy sheltered many from the gathering storms? Earth, like a gentle mother, has wrapped her mantle round her little ones, and when the tempests blew fierce and loud they were sleeping calmly in the peaceful tomb. If we look up to the sparkling heavens above, there we will find mercy shining in all the robes of light, mercy echoing from every heart of gladness, and mercy beaming from every brow with the mark Calvary upon it. Down in the lowest depths of the dark land of horror and despair, we will find mercy there also, but not mercy enjoyed, but mercy rejected, forming the gnawing worm of the lost. No matter where we go we will find that God is merciful, and no matter how merciful we would wish Him to be we must also everywhere find Him just. And if we shudder at the sufferings of the lost, and look sorrowfully for a ray of sunny mercy in the exterior darkness and cannot find it, still we must acknowledge it is there like a pearl hidden in the depths of the ocean, or like a diamond that lies buried in the dark caverns of the earth. Our common sense will tell us that for the sufferings of Hell, God cannot be blamed, that they are the work of man, they are the offerings of his own choice, and if it is written by the inspired pen, "that God has kindled a fire in His wrath," we will find it also written that "He will draw this fire out of the heart of man" (Deut. xxxii. 22; Ezech. xxviii. 18.) If it is written that the condemned shall be the eternal food of death, it is also written that it is the sinner, not God who has created death. "For God made not death, but the wicked with works and words have called it to them" (Wisdom 1, 13, 16.) If in Holy writ we find many passages by which an active part is given to God to punish the wicked, we will find also in Scripture as many others that it is the sinner himself who has dug his own pit, and that he will only reap in eternity what he has sown in time. (Pa. vii, 16; Gal. vi, 8; etc., etc.) We know that God has a perfect right to punish the obstinate wicked, and that He is even bound to do so. We see earthly rulers inflicting penalties as terrible as that of death to inspire a respect for laws whose end is temporary, and for subjects whose happiness is temporal, and we must admit that God should lift the arm of His justice to protect the laws of an eternal society, and to save his faithful subjects from unholy contamination. There is no political society, no corporation or college, but has the power to exclude forever from its advantages, and membership those who refuse to abide by its rules, or who are incorrigible. We must not be surprised if the same law holds good here, and if man knowingly and deliberately breaking the eternal law of God, should be expelled from His society. In wilfully bringing upon himself expulsion from the blessed society of God and His saints, man in consequence becomes the creator of his own hell, for hell is only a continuation of sin and sin is the work of man. Hell is the work of pride, of cupidity, of sensuality. Hell is manufactured by human malice, and man alone is the cause of its existence. But the scriptures tell us that hell is a place of everlasting punishment, of everlasting fire. "And these shall go into everlasting punishment, but the just into life everlasting." Math. xv., 46. And you who are troubled rest with us when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven, with the angels of his power. "In a flame of fire yielding vengeance to them that know not God, and who obey not the Gospel of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Thess. I, 7, 9. "And if thy hand or thy foot scandalise thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee. It is better for thee to enter into life maimed or lame than having two hands and two feet to be cast into everlasting fire." And if thy eye scandalise thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee. It is better for thee with one eye to enter into life, than having two eyes to be cast into hell fire." Math. XVIII., 9 10. The Bible certainly speaks in many places of the fire of hell, but about what may be the nature of that fire, scripture and tradition say little. Is it merely, we might here ask, a metaphorical fire, incidental with moral suffering alone, or is it only an eruption of the fires of the soul? What sort of fire is it? It is one, certainly, we cannot form any idea of, and we might say of it as St. Paul said of heaven, "That eye hath not seen nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to

conceive." We must not confound the reality of hell fire with its materiality, the materiality of the fire of hell is at least very doubtful. Natural philosophers even call in question, and with sufficient reason the materiality of terrestrial fire. The generally accepted theory of the nature of fire is, that it is only a mode of motion, so says Sir William Thompson. Professor Cooke tells us also that light and heat are only forms of motion, and the differences of the phenomena that have been referred to by these two agents are simply different sensations or different effects, produced by the same wave motion. Burning is merely chemical change and all combustion with which we are familiar in common life, is a chemical combination of the burning substance, whether it be coal or wood with the oxygen of the air. Combustion is, then, a process of chemical combination, and the light and heat, which are evolved in the process, are only the concomitants of the chemical change. Respiration is a true example of combustion. The seat of combustion is the lungs. The substance burnt is sugar. The products are carbonic dioxide gas and water. Decay and burning are essentially the same chemical change. The substances involved are the same, the results are the same, and it has been proved that the amount of heat generated is the same, the only difference being that in burning the whole amount of heat that is set free in a few hours producing phenomena of intense ignition, while in the process of decay the same quantity evolved slowly during perhaps a century escapes our notice. Thus all chemical combinations evolve the same amount of heat, whether the combustion be slow or rapid. Thus that combustion may be so slow as to cause no pain, or it may be fast enough only to produce a slight amount of suffering, or so rapid as to cause a great amount of agony. But from the agencies and combinations that surround us, from the effects of substances we see, or from the powers we feel producing certain results to us, or to other sensitive physical organisations, we cannot conclude anything, or fix on anything that could help to solve the mystery before us. Many passages of the Scripture imply that this terrible agent of Divine justice, this everlasting fire, is only the work of the sinner, and the anguish of his soul. St. Augustine tells us "Not to believe that this serenity and ineffable divine light, can draw from itself wherewith to punish sin, but rather than it has so ordained our sins that what constituted the pleasure of the sinner will serve as an instrument of divine vengeance." The great Bossuet developing the same thought tells us. Let us not imagine that hell consists in fearful torments, in pools of fire and sulphur, in eternally devouring flames, in rage, despair, and horrible gnashing of teeth. Hell, if we understand it, is sin itself, hell is to be deprived of God, and the proof of it is evident from the Scriptures. Ezekiel tells us "I will make to come forth from the midst of thee a fire which shall devour thee." Bossuet adds to this, "I shall not send it from afar against thee, it shall be kindled in thy conscience, and the flames shall burst forth from the midst of thee, and it shall be thy sins that shall produce it. Dost thou remember Christian that while sinning thou art forging the instrument of thy own eternal punishment! Thou art doing so. Thou swallowest iniquity like water and art swallowing torrents of flames."

(To be continued.)

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

MR. JOHN MORAN, native of Ballinacaddy, County Clare, Ireland, died at his brother's residence, Kumara, on Friday, 9th inst. He had been in failing health for some time back, and visited the Australian Colonies for the purpose of recruiting his health, but without avail. He was fortified by the last rites of the Church, and bore his last illness with Christian resignation. His remains were interred in the Stafford cemetery on Monday, the 11th, and the funeral was the largest that ever left the Kumara district, and well he deserved that his remains should receive such honour, for a better warrant to attend funerals than he was not in the district. The deceased was 20 years in the colonies, first in Victoria, then in Otago, lastly, on the West Coast. He was a fine stamp of a man, strong and powerful, and of the most generous disposition. He was always to be found at the wheel when any good work was to be done. In a word it would be hard to find a more perfect ideal of what a man ought to be than John Moran. His remains were brought to St. Patrick's Church, where Mass was offered for the repose of his soul, and Father McManus performed the burial service assisted by Father Walsh.—May he rest in peace.

The funeral of Mr. Peter Hanley, which took place at Gore on Sunday, was largely attended. The deceased during his short career of 23 years had gained the esteem of his friends by a life crowned with many virtues. His death was a happy one, and we may reasonably hope that he is now enjoying a heavenly reward where sin and sorrow are unknown. Would that all young men were as well prepared to meet their God.—R.I.P.

The Emperor of Brazil proposes to go in person to congratulate the Pope on his Jubilee, while the other Catholic sovereigns will appear by their representatives at the Vatican.

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

## GUILTY OF WRONG.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies, fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of: Dr. Soules American Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed from them. "Tribune"

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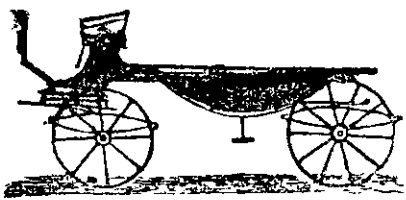
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Otago, Henley, and Greytown ...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby ...	Robert Glenn
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This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in 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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**WE BEG** to notify our customers and Friends generally we have Removed our place of Business to our New Premises (opposite Reid and Gray's, Princes Street South), where we shall be able to execute all orders with punctuality and care. **HORDERN, BRAYSHAW, AND WHITE,**  
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A. H. may be consulted at his residence, 5th gate north from Knox Church, George st. Messages promptly attended to, and charges moderate.

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

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

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N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical Watchmaker all work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W.

MELVILLE, No 12 George street, has removed to lower side of Octagon,

**WHERE** he has on sale a large Stock of "White" Sewing Machines of the latest design.

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

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

**SIMON BROTHERS** being Large Boot Manufacturers and Direct Importers, can and do give the Best Value in the City.

**NEW SEASON** Shipments just opened.—Our Stock comprises the best styles for comfort and durability, and

**OUR** Strictly Low Prices must satisfy all candid Buyers. Ladies' Kid Boots (new), from 6s.

**A FACT**—Ladies' Button Boots, from 6s 9d; Evening Shoes, plain or beaded, 6s—New Goods.

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**YOU** can Save Money.—Men's Elastics, from 7s 6d. **SIMON BROTHERS** George Street (near Octagon).



# Irish News.

**ANTRIM.**—At Belfast Assizes, on July 26, Justice Andrews sentenced an Orangeman named Charles Cushey, convicted of shooting Eliza Cameron dead with a pistol during the excitement of the August riots of last year, to twelve months' imprisonment.

Justin McCarthy, M.P., in a letter accepting honorary membership of the Belfast Young Ireland Society, says:—"There never was a time when greater necessity existed for the work of such organisations, and there never surely was a time when hope shone so clearly on such work."

A popular demonstration was on July 29 accorded ex-Constables Maguire and Kerlahan, late of Divis street, Barrack, Belfast, on the occasion of their departure for America. The ex-constables resigned their position as a protest against the Coercion Act.

First Mass in the new church on Falls Road, Belfast, was celebrated at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, July 24, by the Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. McAllister, who subsequently preached at the 12 o'clock Mass. This is the eighth church erected in Belfast within the last half century. Men still living remember when there were only two priests and a wretched chapel there.

**CAVAN.**—Blacklion Fair was held on July 22. The attendance of cattle dealers from the surrounding districts was pretty large, and all round the demand was better than at former fairs, but little or no advance in prices was observable.

The head Land Commissioners, Judge O'Hagan, Mr. Litton, Q.C., and Alfred Wrench opened a Land Court at Cavan on July 25 for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of the courts held by the sub-Commissioners in Cavan, Westmeath, Longford, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Leitrim. The printed list contains 173 appeals.

**CORK.**—On August 2 Richard Morrison, of Killavulling, near Castlelyons, was evicted for one year's rack-rent due to his landlady Miss Ryder, of Gurtroe.

At the meetings of the different branches of the National League in the County on July 31, elaborate arrangements were made for a general collection for the Evicted Tenants' Fund.

On August 4, John Savage, Sheriff's bailiff, Kinsale, under the protection of a force of police, proceeded to the lands of Fort Hill and evicted a tenant named Mrs. Driscoll and her sons Patrick and John.

The International Handball Championship match between Casey and Lawlor, the American and Irish champions, was begun on August 4 and 5 in the Cork Racquet Court. Of the ten games played (out of twenty-one which are to decide the event) Lawlor won six and Casey four games. The remaining games are to be played in New York.

During an altercation on August 1, at Ballygibbon, near Mitchelstown, between a young farmer named Casey and James Tobin, Emergencyman, the latter, who was the worse for liquor, shot Casey dangerously in the back. Tobin is in custody.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of July 30 the Sheriff's bailiffs, accompanied by a force of ten constables from the Youghal station, proceeded from Youghal to the farm of Mr. Neville, of Aughavine near Ballymacoda, and made a seizure of twenty-nine head of cattle, which were seized on account of the landlord, Mr. Gubbins.

At an early hour on the morning of July 30, Sheriff's bailiff Savage, with a party of police from Kinsale, seized the stock of a farmer named William Murphy, of Ballindinisk, near Belgooly, in satisfaction of rent due to the landlord, Capt. John Thomas Cramer. The bailiff seized fourteen milch cows, four horses, two foals, fifteen yearling heifers, forty-five sheep, thirteen calves, thirty tons of hay, and a large quantity of oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc.

On August 4, the Mayor of Cork, accompanied by all the officials of the Corporation and the Harbour Board and a large crowd of spectators, performed the triennial ceremony of "throwing the dart" in order to show that in his capacity as Mayor and Admiral of the port he was determined to maintain the rights vested in the civic authority and once more mark the boundary line of the port, some three miles outside the mouth of the harbour. The custom goes as far back as the reign of Henry VII.

The fishing off the coast at Youghal has been very good, and quantities of sprats, herring, and hake have been taken. Sprats have been taken in considerable quantities, and have been purchased as low as one shilling a firkin, which contains from 5,000 to 6,000 fish. The canning of the fish has now commenced at the two manufactories in the town, and should the supply of fish continue, a good deal of employment will be given for some time. One boat succeeded a few nights ago in taking 900 hake in a few hours, and the fishermen report large shoals of fish outside. A good supply of herrings has also been taken, and the fish are of good size.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of August 3 bailiff Robert Cambridge, of Clonakilty, accompanied by another of the class, entered Ballinspittle, and John Savage, Sheriff's bailiff, Kinsale, put in an appearance shortly afterwards. The three bailiffs then proceeded to Kilgobbin Cross, where they were met by a wagonette and a number of side cars, with a force of forty police, under the command of Mr. Carr, D.I.R.I.C. Thence the whole cavalcade shortly afterwards proceeded to the residence of Jeremiah Murphy, sen., of Ballyhander, and removed all the furniture amidst the murmurs of the family, and after a short space of time the work was completed. The landlord is D. B. Johnson, of Cork. Murphy is about 90 years of age his wife is close on 90 years of age also. The tenant held something over ninety acres of miserable land most of it waste and barren, unable to produce anything except furze and heather. The rent was raised some time since and the landlord compelled the poor man to take a lease of the holding, which could scarcely support a farmer if he got it for nothing. Possession being given, the evictors next proceeded to the residence of Jeremiah Murphy, on the Gumblerton estate, who was evicted, as was likewise Daniel Murphy, residing in the same plough-land. The latter has a large family, and the scene while the bailiffs were putting out his

little effects was truly heartrending. Two brothers named John and B. Griffin were also evicted. Both had large families. The bailiffs next proceeded to evict Jerry and Tim McCarthy, on the Johnson property, but through some informality or other they were left undisturbed. A man named Tim Calnan, on the Beamish property, was next evicted. In no instance was any resistance to the evictions encountered. The police at the evictions were drafted from the Bandon, Kinsale, Kilbrittain, Innishannon, and Ballinspittle station. More evictions took place next day on Lady Boyle's estate throughout the neighbouring parish of Barryroe. Jeremiah McCarthy, of Barrayrough, was one of those evicted, but widow Murphy, his mother-in-law, was put back into possession as caretaker.

On the night of August 1, a force of bailiffs from the Kingston estate made one of their predatory visits over the farms of the Campaigners, and put some of the 100 decrees against the tenants into execution. At midnight the slumbers of the inhabitants were disturbed by the unusual noise and bustle in the streets. Car loads of bailiffs moved forward under a strong escort of constabulary. The friends of the Campaigners were on the alert and thoroughly active, and conveyed the intelligence to the country districts that the enemy were meditating a foray. Mr. Mandeville proceeded into the Shraharla district, where the evictions would possibly take place, and had the people ready for the brigade, whilst mounted videttes despatched along the country already proclaimed the advance of the expected brigade. The Sheriff's party, however, had another object than eviction. That day had been fair day in Mitchelstown, and some of the Campaigners selected it as an opportune time to bring whatever cattle they had in keeping beyond the ken of the sheriff, to market and expose them for sale. The under-strappers of the estate office watched the cattle during the day, and expected that when they returned home in the evening they would have been left on the farms of the tenants for present convenience. Power, with bailiffs O'Neill and Halloran, accordingly started forward on the seizing excursion. They first, changing their route to a district where the people were unaware of their presence, went on the farm of Thomas Molan, Ardglare, to levy a decree for £117 17s. They found neither hay nor cattle on the lands of the tenant, which lay clear of everything seizable. However, turning into a farm adjoining, from which Edmond Molan, a relative of the tenant, was three years ago evicted, they came upon twenty calves and heifers, which they seized. No one in the neighborhood knew of the presence of the bailiffs, but when they next visited the farm of Patrick Barrett of Ballyarthur, likewise there was nothing to be found. However, the police force constituting themselves bailiffs, on the farm of Winifred Finn, a widow, came across seven cows, which they drove off without questioning the ownership, and coming to a farm which adjoins the tenant, they seized two cows of Thomas Barrett. There was no decree against any of these tenants and Mrs. Finn and Thomas Barrett made sworn declarations claiming the cattle as their property. Some other cows, also alleged to be the property of Patrick Barrett, the tenant against whom the decree existed, were seized. The bailiff party then, on the farm of Mrs. Anna Crotty, near Mitchelstown, found some calves which they impounded. Wm. Smith, John Smith, etc., claim these cattle, which were grazing on the farm of the tenant, as their property. The landlords claim they have made *bona fide* seizures, even though the cattle in some instances were grazing cattle, and that in these latter cases they have legal decisions to sustain their action. On the following night a force of police was engaged in protecting Sheriff's bailiffs in another cattle-seizing expedition. Taught by the previous night's experience the Campaigners were on the alert. Mounted sentinels and blowing horns heralded the approach of the bailiffs to the country people. The bailiffs and police force returned to Mitchelstown at six o'clock in the morning much chagrined over their fruitless expedition, not a beast being found.

**DERRY.**—League Branches in this County seem to be more stimulated than frightened by the passage of the Coercion Act. All the city branches, as well as those of Coleraine, Maghera and Limavady, are rapidly increasing their membership.

**DONEGAL.**—On July 22, John Beatty died at Carrowmena at the remarkable age of 105 years. He had a vivid remembrance of the exciting times of '98 and the many rumors of the landing of French troops that used to circulate through the country, and rejoiced momentarily the hearts of the peasantry whose constant hope was that "the French were on the sea."

**DOWN.**—On July 24, a public demonstration was held at Sheepbridge for the purpose of protesting against the Coercion Act and also for making arrangements for the coming revision in South Down. The meeting was very large and representative. Amongst those present were:—T. J. Marron, solicitor, Newry; Peter Byrne, J. J. Buttefield, ex-suspect, do; John MacMahon, do; L. M'Court, P.L.G., President Sheepbridge Branch I.N.L.; J. Rice, P. T. O'Hare, Sec., do; H. M'Iroy, M. M. M'Conville, J. M'Carthy, T.C. The chairman called on the people to stand firm in the face of the Coercion Act, and the following resolution was carried amid cheers: "Resolved—That we, the members of the Sheepbridge Branch of, the I.N.L., in public meeting assembled, hereby pledge ourselves to work for the legislative independence of our country with more vigour and determination than ever, notwithstanding the Coercion Act, and that we shall not be deterred by force or intimidation from doing our duty to our country."

**FERMANAGH.**—A new butter market was opened in Derrygonnelly, on August 5, and will be held on every Friday in future. As an encouragement to purchasers all butter bought at this market will be conveyed to Enniskillen free of charge.

Derrygonnelly fair was held on July 27, and was one of the worst held for years. No buyers attended, and, consequently, there was no demand. For beef nothing was offered, and first-class springers could only fetch prices 30 per cent. below the low prices obtainable at former fairs here. Three-year-old heifers and bullocks could not be sold at all, while two-year-olds sold at miserable prices, and year-olds only fetched from £2 10s to £3 15s and £4 each. Calves were also in poor demand, and prices offered were considerably below the

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

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ESTABLISHED 26 YEARS.

figures of last fairs held here. There was no demand for pigs either. Suckers were offered and sold at from 30s to 42s per pair.

On July 27 a very important Nationalist registration meeting was held at Derrygonnelly. This is a very wide polling district, and has ever been looked upon by both political parties as the key to the representation of North Fermanagh. Consequently, each side is making strenuous exertions for victory in this district. The meeting was well-attended by representatives from the rural districts. Rev. Father Cullinan, C.C., who occupied the chair, clearly pointed out in his address the position of both political parties in North Fermanagh. He said never before was there more need for united action amongst the Nationalists of Fermanagh than at the present crisis. They should all be up and working for the cause of Ireland by seeing after the Nationalist vote in their several districts. James Duffy, Thomas Murphy, Bernard O'Hare, and James Leonard also addressed the meeting. The work of filling claims was then proceeded with, and the meeting adjourned.

**GALWAY.**—Michael Garvey, of Claran National School, Headford, writes to the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, Dublin:—"At the results examination last November, 31 of my pupils passed in Irish, and the class was immediately afterwards increased to 45. Those who have passed once get tasks in the short Irish Catechism, and take great interest in learning them. They are also learning to recite a few Irish pieces, and I find as a rule that those who are learning Irish are more studious than the rest."

The demonstration of welcome with which his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly was greeted at Clifden on August 4, was one of the most splendid ever witnessed in Connemara. When informed at the church that his Grace was to arrive the whole population of the parish, headed by their priests, assembled to receive the Archbishop, and as the carriage conveying his Grace and Most Rev. Dr. McCormack approached the picturesque summit of Errismore, it was met by a procession formed of about two hundred horsemen, a thousand pedestrians and forty cars, all headed by a banner bearing the motto, "Welcome to our Archbishop." The procession was led by Very Rev. P. Lynskey, P.P., and his curates. On meeting the carriage hearty cheers were given for the Archbishop, and warm words of welcome spoken by the thousands who formed the procession. The procession accompanied his Grace to Errismore Church. The Archbishop thanked his faithful people for the enthusiastic welcome which they gave him—a welcome, he said, that should give legitimate pride to any prince or prelate. He congratulated them on the successful struggle which they and their fathers had sustained against the enemies of the faith—a struggle severer, more prolonged, and more momentous in its issue than the bloody combat of Clontarf. After a spirit-stirring and eloquent address, his Grace re-entered his carriage, and was escorted by the vast cavalcade to Clifden, where he was the guest of the parish priest, Very Rev. P. Lynskey.

**KERRY.**—On August 5 a number of men in the employment of Lord Kenmare were engaged cutting the crops on the farm from which D. O'Shea was recently evicted. Several police were engaged "protecting" the labourers.

Cheques passed at the last meeting of the Killarney Board of Guardians have been dishonoured by the local branch of the National Bank, a sum of £2679 being now due by the Union.

The third annual championship meeting of the Gaelic Athletic Association was held on July 31 and August 1 on the grounds of the County Kerry Athletic Club. The Gaelic championships are open to the world. The attendance was good. The jumping performances were remarkably brilliant. The high jump saw Page, the American wonder (champion of both America and England), and P. J. Kelly, of Blackrock College, doing marvellous things. Kelly did not compete since the Blackrock College sports early in May owing to his having received a severe wrench in the knee, nor has he practiced much, yet notwithstanding he jumped in the most brilliant fashion. Page also seemed to be at his best, as the height goes to prove. After a most exciting contest they both tied at 6 feet 1½ inches, the best ever done at a championship meeting. The running hop, step, and jump also saw brilliant things done by Shanahan, Kilfinane; O'Sullivan, Killorglin, and Purcell. In this event Purcell, though he holds the record of the world (48 feet 3 inches), had to succumb to the plucky youth from Kilfinane, who went within half an inch of the Dubliner's record. In the long jump, Purcell easily cleared 21 feet 9 inches. P. J. Kelly, Cree, Clare, went over the bar in the pole jump at 10 feet 1 inch. J. Dennehy, Cork, raised and struck the hurley ball 67 yards 2 feet. Mitchel, of Emly, pushed the 28 pound 30 feet 11½ inches, put the 16 pound shot 42 feet 3 inches, threw the 7 pound 84 feet, and sent the hammer 120 feet 2 inches, winning all these events.

**KILDARE.**—On July 26 a man named Ward, in the employment of Mr. Cogan, of Tinode, was knocked down and trampled to death by a horse he was exhibiting for sale at French Furze Fair.

**KILKENNY.**—A ganger working for a small wage on a railway in this County has, by a decision just given by the Irish Court of Appeal, come into a property known by the strange title of Mountmisery estate, worth £20,000. The late owner, Thomas Hayden, left a will bequeathing £18,000 to any niece or other female relative who should marry a man of the name of Hayden living in County Tipperary and born and reared a Catholic. Subject to this the property was left to a person named Fleming for life. By the decision of the Court, who held that the bequest was void, the railway ganger, who was the next-of-kin, succeeds to the whole property.

At the quarterly meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation on August 1, Mr. P. M. Fgan, Mayor, presiding, Mr. Rowan proposed the following resolution:—"Resolved: That we, the Corporation of the City of Kilkenny, in public meeting assembled, condemn the action of the Executive in proclaiming our city under the Jubilee Coercion Act, notwithstanding the total absence of crime. That we regard this proclamation as degrading and insulting to this law-abiding community, and at the same time one of the greatest acts of despotism ever attempted by even a partisan Privy Council.—Mr. Morrissey seconded it, and the resolution was passed unanimously. It was

ordered to have copies of the resolution forwarded to Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gladstone, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

**LIMERICK.**—A gang of English swindlers, five in number, who had committed several robberies in Limerick, were arrested by the police in Ennis on July 31.

The strike of dock labourers in Limerick continues, but the labourers from Tralee and Waterford having departed, matters are proceeding without any public disturbance. The extra police, however, who were brought into the town during the strike are still retained.

A herd on the property of Mr. Deane Shelton was on July 27 found dead in a field west of Knockaderry with his dog beside him. He bore some marks of violence about the head, and there is little doubt he was killed by a bull but saved from mutilation by the presence of the dog.

The constabulary in Limerick have received orders to make out reports concerning the working of the branches of the League in several districts of the County, the number of persons boycotted, and the number of "outrages" in the past six months, with a view of proclaiming the League in this County.

**LONGFORD.**—At the meeting of the Longford Guardians on July 28 notices of 88 evictions were submitted, of which 81 were on the property of the Earl of Granard. The following are the townlands that are to be visited, and the families to be dispossessed:—Dramlish, 5 families; Derawlay, 8; Soran, 10; Certion, 1; Brocklough, 1; Settergullion, 15; Ohill, 8; Barragh, 8; Cores, 17; Kilmore, 4; Clonfower, 1; Aenbegs, 1; Lisagerlan, 1; Aglinagore, 2; Comeddan, 5.

The harvest in this County threatens to be a poor one. There are abundant signs that since black '47 there never was a year which was so full of gloomy outlook for the people as this one threatens to be. The long dry almost torrid summer has cut away pasturage—left meadows with scarce quarter their yield—oats already ripening fast and nothing in its head, whilst the champion stalks, stunted and miserable, have nothing under them. Oats, potatoes, and hay have sold during the past year at prices insufficient in comparison with the produce to pay the cost of planting. To sum up the situation—the great drought made turf mould of the bog and sand of the upland, and in neither was there substance with which to support vegetation. Cattle, horses, etc., are altogether unsealable, owing to the scarcity of fodder, and young pigs have reached a very low figure for the same reason.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY.**—Luggacurran Campaigners are still holding out firmly, and resisting all temptations either to compromise with their landlord or to emigrate.

**TIPPERARY.**—Six eviction notices were handed in to the Tipperary Guardians at their meeting on July 26.

On August 2 John Quinn, assistant deputy sub-Sheriff, accompanied by two local bailiffs and protected by police, proceeded from Tipperary to Greenane, near Limerick Junction, and there seized for rent sixteen cows, the property of Matthew Hogan, P.L.G., Tipperary Union. Mr. Hogan is a tenant of Colonel Mansergh's, and is a prominent member of the local National League.

By an order in the Dublin *Gazette* Templemore and Carrick cease to be headquarter stations for resident magistrates. The resident magistrate at Nenagh is to have charge of the petty sessions districts of Borrisoleigh, Templemore, and Roscrea, in addition to his present district. The district of the resident magistrate of Tipperary is to consist of Bansha, Cappawhite, Dundrum, Cashel, Golden, Cahir, Thurles, and Tipperary. A new district is to be formed, with headquarters at Clonmel, and to consist of the petty sessions districts of Ardinnan, Ballynontly, Carrick, Clonmel, Carrickbeg, Clogheen, Fethard, and Mullinahone.

The people of Dromore assembled in great numbers at Mahagart on July 25, for the purpose of rebuilding a house on a farm, from which the tenant, James Gorman, in the summer of '80, was evicted by Lord Rathdownell for non-payment of rent. Several other tenants were dispossessed at the same time, but in every instance excepting that of Gorman, the tenant was immediately re-admitted as caretaker. The rent of this farm amounted to £6 12s., and the land is of very inferior quality. It was feared at the time of the eviction that some unwise person would be found in the district to relieve the landlord by grabbing the farm; but, owing to the zealous watch kept on the supposed Emergency men, the farm remained unoccupied ever since, so that the landlord was forced at last to yield to the wishes of the people and give the farm again to the tenant. The present rent is less than one-half of that which Gorman and his father paid for the land.

**WATERFORD.**—Kilmacthomas Fair on July 28, was the worst that has been held there for ten years.

**WESTMEATH.**—The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty attended a special meeting of the Mullingar Guardians on August 4, for the purpose of explaining to the Board the details of a scheme he had conceived for supplying the town with an abundance of pure and wholesome water. Mr. J. Clarke, chairman of the Board, presided, and an unusually large number of Guardians were present. His Lordship said he would formulate a scheme by which 100 gallons daily could be supplied at a cost of about three farthings per diam. The new scheme would cost the Guardians no more than £800 a year. The source of supply would be from the wells on the convent grounds, where there were two of the best pumps in Ireland, which would be supplemented by tapping the Brosna stream about a mile and a half from the town. He had obtained the consent of nearly all the owners interested in the matter, and the chairman, board of directors, and officials of the Midland Great Western Railway Co. had expressed their great willingness to do anything they could to facilitate the scheme, and had given their consent to the laying of the pipes from the Brosna stream to the reservoir, in the dyke alongside the railway fence. The Board would not have to pay more than a couple of hundred pounds for compensation. The water would be conveyed in six-inch pipes and it was proposed that the works should be carried out by a public

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loan. The town would be supplied with sixty thousand gallons of water daily, at 8d. per thousand gallons for the first sixty thousand, and 6d. per thousand for any quantity in excess of that. The cost of the works in connection with this plan would not be more than £2,000 or £3,000, as compared with £9,000 or £11,000 for the scheme that was recently before them. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved, "That the scheme submitted this day by the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty for providing the town of Mullingar with water, be adopted and that his lordship's offer to pump and deliver the water up to 60,000 gallons at eight pence per thousand gallons, and any quantity in excess of the sixty thousand gallons at sixpence per thousand gallons, be adopted."

### PRESENTATION TO THE BISHOP OF DUNEDIN.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Moran arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday evening by the southern express, his Lordship having left the s.s. Wairarapa from Melbourne at the Bluff on Monday and proceeded to Invercargill. The Bishop was met at Mosgiel by the Ven. Archdeacon Coleman and several other members of the clergy, and was received at the Dunedin terminus by Messrs. Carroll, Meenan, Petre, Callan, Woods, Connor and Deehan, members of the Presentation Committee, and several others of the Catholic laity. On arriving at his house his Lordship was heartily cheered by a number of the Catholic people who had assembled in the street below.

On Wednesday evening, Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given in St. Joseph's Cathedral. The Bishop entered the church in procession, attended by the Ven. Archdeacon Coleman and the Rev. Fathers Lynch, Mackay, O'Neill, Burke, O'Leary, Vereker, and Donnelly, the choir meanwhile singing the "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus." The Rosary of the Blessed Virgin was then conducted by the Rev. Father Lynch, the prayers being said alternately by the congregation on either side of the altar. After this, Benediction took place the Venerable Archdeacon Coleman officiating, the "Te Deum" being sung by the choir as well as the usual hymns, and, afterwards Zingarelli's "Laudate Pueri." The Blessed Sacrament being removed from the Tabernacle, the Presentation Committee entered the sanctuary, and the following address from the Catholics of Otago and Southland was read by the Venerable Archdeacon Coleman, who said that as the priests as well as the laity had taken part in the matter, he had been deputed to read the address. The laity, however, he added, had been by far the chief actors in the matter and the clergy had only given comparatively inconsiderable assistance.

"To the Most Rev. Dr. Moran:—

"During your visit to Adelaide, from which we are glad to welcome you back, a wide-spread feeling arose that the time was a most fitting one for the Catholic people of your diocese to do something to mark their sense of the reverence and esteem in which they hold you.

"The present is an epoch in the history of the Catholic Church in these Colonies. Its surprising growth has just been recognised by the conferring of new dignities and appointments. Nowhere, we will venture to say, has that growth—taking into account the small number and worldly circumstances of the people—been more marked than in Otago and Southland. Many of us who are old colonists cannot but be amazed when we look round and behold churches and convents and schools scattered over the land, and remember what was the state of Catholic religion before your Lordship's arrival here. The Catholic population consisted then of less than 7000, scattered over a territory of 300 miles in length by about 130 in breadth. Dunedin, as many of us remember, possessed no church deserving of the name, no presbytery, and no proper schoolroom, so that you found yourself destitute, and were forced to begin from commencements that may be fully described as most deplorable, having, besides, the assistance, in all your vast diocese, of only three priests.

"We think we would be truly ungrateful—that we would be wanting in our duty—if we, amongst whom you have lived for the last 17 years, and who, therefore know you best, did not seize the present time to make it known how grateful we are to you for your unceasing efforts on our behalf. You may rest assured that we recognise that it is mainly to your indomitable perseverance we owe our beautiful cathedral.

"Your Lordship's services to Catholic education deserve especial commemoration by us. Commencing from your arrival in Dunedin you succeeded, by your vigorous and constant warning and advocacy, in fully arousing the sentiment of the Catholic people, and making them in every part of the Colony alive to the dangers that threatened, and active and earnest in resisting them. If your efforts in bringing the educational grievances of the Catholic people frequently before the non-Catholic people and the Parliament of the Colony have not as yet been crowned with success, they certainly have succeeded in making the nature of the Catholic claims known, and if a measure of justice is obtained—as we see reason to hope it will be in the near future obtained—it must necessarily rest on the foundation laid by you. We trust, meantime, that you will continue to act as our leader in the matter, for we desire to march to victory under the banner beneath which the contest was begun and has been so far valiantly maintained.

"Another tie which binds an overwhelming majority of us to you is a "common Fatherland." We have always noted with joy and pride that though you have been for many years living away from your native land your voice and pen have ever been employed in aid of her just rights. You have ever inculcated the true principle that the man who is taught to forget and despise the land of his birth will not be slow to turn his back upon his religion also.

"It is a source of pleasure and pride to the Irishman of to-day to read in history of the great Irish bishops who, early in the century, laid the foundations of the Catholic religion in America; and we think we are not presumptuous when we say that hereafter when the history of the Catholic Church in New Zealand comes to be written your name will not be the least conspicuous amongst that great army of Irish ecclesiastics who, under God, have been the chief means of spreading the knowledge of and establishing the Catholic Church in

English speaking communities all over the world. We beg your acceptance of the accompanying cheque for £1140 4s."

Messrs. Woods and Meenan the hon. treasurers, then presented his Lordship with a cheque for £1140 4s, being the contributions of the Catholics of Otago and Southland, as well as of several of those living in other parts of the Colony and of some non-Catholic friends. Mr. Whitty next read the following address from the H.A.C.B.S., St. Patrick's Branch, Wellington, which had been engrossed on vellum and beautifully illuminated by Mr. Bock.

"May it please your Lordship,—We, the members of the H.A.C.B.S., of Wellington, beg to unite in the general felicitations now being extended to your Lordship. We gladly avail ourselves of this occasion to express the fervent sentiments of veneration and esteem which we entertain towards your Lordship as a Catholic prelate and illustrious Irishman. We were rejoiced to learn through the TABLET that your Lordship recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of your sacerdotal ordination, and to perceive that your Lordship was then the recipient of many beautiful addresses expressive of the sincere and loving regard in which your Lordship is held by the faithful children of your diocese. Many of us remember with pleasure the period when your Lordship was in temporary ecclesiastical charge of this diocese, and are grateful for the many good works then effected by you. Since your return to your own diocese we have with joy witnessed the able labours of your Lordship by voice and pen, in the cause of Christian and Catholic education as opposed to the godless Government system, to the danger of which you early sounded the alarm and which you have since fearlessly assailed. As be fitting our Society, we desire to especially address your Lordship in your exalted character of an Irish Catholic priest and Bishop for we feel that as such you have a claim upon the sympathies of your countrymen throughout the colony. We are proud to recognise that your Lordship as a prelate of Holy church has ever been foremost in pointing out to Irishmen and their children the great consequences to Holy Faith in New Zealand of asserting their national distinctions and denouncing any timid or time-serving policy which would cause them to lay these aside in order to avoid the prejudice, or to merit the complacent sympathy or esteem of their fellow colonists. We are convinced that any Irishman or son of an Irishman that fails to exhibit a reverence for his native country and when occasion requires to give practical expression of his nationality will at no remote period yield in the matter of religion also, and hence it is our great desire (as so frequently indicated by your Lordship to us) to instil into the hearts of our children, with the teachings of our holy religion, a love of Ireland, a knowledge of the history of our race and nation, and of the struggles of their forefathers for faith and fatherland. In common with the Catholics of the Colony at large we feel deeply indebted to your Lordship for the establishment of the TABLET and for the great fostering care since bestowed upon it, by which it is now enabled to raise its voice in no weak or uncertain key to champion our rights as Catholics and Irishmen. We are grateful in an especial manner to your Lordship for the esteemed patronage at all times extended by your Lordship to our Society, the warm interest displayed in its organisation and welfare, and the frequent kindly recommendations made in its behalf to the Catholics, and particularly to the Irish Catholics of the Colony for adherence and support as a Catholic Society, combining all the elements of a religious and benefit society, while preserving among its members—the scattered children of Erin—a spirit of nationality and a bond of union and co-operation. We are sensible how inadequately we have expressed our true feelings towards your Lordship, but as an Irish priest and bishop—our *soggarth aroon*—we must only rely on your warm heart to supply our deficiencies. In conclusion, our sincere prayer is that Almighty God may long spare you amongst us, a pillar of our Church, and the pride of our race. We beg to subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the Society—John Curry, President; Jeremiah Scanlon, Vice-President; Giles Bradley, P. President, Michael Bohan, Treasurer; Peter Moroney, Secretary; Thomas Cahill, M.D."

Mr. Perrin, then read the following four addresses, stating that he had been requested to act on behalf of the Catholics presenting them. He added that with that from Leeston and Southbridge a donation of £40 had been forwarded which was included in the cheque handed to his lordship.

"To the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin.

"May it please your Lordship,—We, the undersigned Irish Catholics of Southbridge and Leeston, beg your Lordship to accept the accompanying testimonial. Your deep religious fervour and enduring patriotism, your paternal solicitude for the children of our Holy Church, the sons and daughters of the dear Old Land, deserve more recognition than we can give; but we do not forget the sincere and kindly regard shown for our welfare, when you once visited us, and we hope your Lordship will, in the same kindly spirit, accept this small token of our esteem.

"And we desire to congratulate your Lordship on the number of years it has pleased God to give you health and strength to labour in His vineyard; and while thus labouring in the service of your Divine Master, to perform duties that few others could do, we recognise your noble efforts to assist Irish patriots in their struggle for freedom.

"When Catholics were in a very small minority in this Colony, divided, contemned by other religious bodies, yours was the voice that championed their cause and asserted their rights; and, recognising the prodigious task before you, you at once saw the necessity of a Catholic newspaper and established the NEW ZEALAND TABLET. To the teaching of the TABLET may be attributed the respectable and united position held by the Catholics of this Colony to-day. From almost nothing, they have been converted into an acknowledged power, and with justice we can ask—

'What bursts the chain far o'er the main,  
And brightens the captive's den?'

and answer

'Tis the fearless voice and the pen of power:  
Hurrah for the voice and pen,  
Hurrah!  
Hurrah for the voice and pen.'

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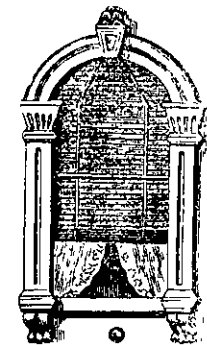
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In conclusion allow us to express a wish and prayer that God in His mercy may long spare you to do battle for religion, education and patriotism, and when at length your labours done here and you have passed to receive your eternal reward, that your soul may abide with the saints of our Isle, and your memory ever live green in the hearts of our people, a light to the brave, a strength to the wavering.

John Barrett, Edward Bohan, Peter McEvedey, P. J. Henley, John Fay, Pat. O'Boyle, Wm. Kelly, Joseph Young, John O'Boyle, Wm. McCormick, Archie Campbell, Jas. Leahy, Edw. Egan, Chas. Campbell, Wm. Harris, Thos. Ford, John Mangan, Jas. Haughey, Joseph Carroll, Redmond Condon, Patrick O'Connor, Maurice Riordan, Pat. Walsh, Edward Gorman, Jas. McCrossen, Jeremiah Hogan, Owen Donohoe, John Flood, Anthony Fay, Jas. Kilbride, John Kilbride, John Leamy, Thos. Donohoe, Thos. Kelly, Mat. O'Neill, Jno. Murphy, Michael Stapleton, Edward Stapleton, Wm. Gittens, Thos. Greenan, M. McPoland, M. Needham, Jno. Walsh, Mat. O'Brien, and 21 others.

To the Right Rev. Dr. Moran Bishop of Dunedin.

"My Lord,—We desire on behalf of Catholic residents of Timaru, to convey to your lordship our heartiest congratulations on the attainment of your fortieth anniversary in the priesthood, and of your thirtieth in the episcopate, and to emphasize our deep sense of your native genius and talent, your brilliant gifts, and matchless eloquence, alike as an orator, scholar, patriot, and bishop. We recognise in your eighteen years ministerial labours in this Colony the fruits of religion and education in the noble monuments of your energy for the furtherance of Catholicity, the magnificent churches, convents and schools erected throughout your extensive diocese. When a hostile Press and biased minds eagerly seized every available opportunity to defame our kith and kin, and tarnish our national aspirations, happily, while other influential personages maintained a stoical indifference, we found in your lordship a chivalrous champion of our rights, when by your facility of masterly resource, and single-minded zeal, you launched into existence the NEW ZEALAND TABLET—an organ which has grown into unquestionable power under your able supervision, we feel, therefore, that to your lordship alone a universal tribute of admiration for the splendid services you have rendered the Catholics of New Zealand is pre-eminently due; and we trust, in conclusion, that your lordship may long continue to labour amongst us in God's holy vineyard, an ornament to the Church, and the beloved of our race.

T. Sullivan, D. Mahoney, E. Egan, M. Sugrue, T. Gorman, P. O'Meehan, J. Kenny, J. O'Rorke, W. Moore, P. Ryan.

This address was splendidly engrossed and illuminated, and formed a work of art most creditable to Mr. Wade of Timaru, by whom it had been executed. The following two addresses were printed in ornamental characters on white satin, and, like those from Wellington and Timaru, enclosed in handsome gilt frames.

MAY it please Your Lordship,—We, the Catholics of Geraldine, following the example of your Kumara friends, beg leave to unite our voices with those of your diocesan in offering you our warmest congratulations on this the fortieth year of your priesthood. As an Irish Catholic Bishop you have, during a period of sixteen years, earned our deepest gratitude and excited our highest admiration. You have ever been in the vanguard of our progress as Catholics, and as Irishmen your guidance and your counsel have cheered us through all our difficulties. Others may strive to imitate your zeal and your patriotism, but none can surpass you in devotedness to God's Church and in loyalty to the Irish race. The NEW ZEALAND TABLET you established at a time when no Catholic paper existed in this country; you have maintained it till now in all the freshness and vigour of its early days. We beg also to state, Lord Bishop, that we fully appreciate your untiring labours in the cause of Catholic education, and to assure you that they, as well as your equally able advocacy of Irish national aspirations, are indelibly printed upon our memories. We, therefore, gladly embrace the opportunity to tender you our warmest thanks, and to express a fervent wish that our *soggarth aroon* may long be spared to sympathise with us, to defend us, and to direct us.

"Signed by Kyan Brophy, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Jeremiah Connolly, Thomas Markham, Edmund Burke, John Flannery, Thomas Corcoran, William Scully, Patrick Brophy, Martin Burke, Michael Spillane, John Scott, John Wolfe, Timothy McGillacuddy, John Farrell, James Riordan, Michael Cookery, James McQuillane, John Brett, John Quinlan, John McKnight, P. H. McShane, Martin Brophy, Daniel Cregan, Andrew Lysaght, James Grogan, Lawrence Grogan, Michael Guerin, Arthur Flynn, Michael Connolly, Timothy Kelliher, Patrick Ryan, Thomas Buckley, John Charles, P. O'Raw, William Earle, A. W. McDonald, John Clancy, Edward O'Brien, Roger McCarthy.

"LORD BISHOP,—The undersigned have been commissioned, by public meetings held at the various centres of population in the Grey Valley, to prepare and sign on behalf of the Catholic body, an address of congratulation to your Lordship on your attaining the fortieth anniversary of your priesthood.

"We regret that the actual anniversary passed by unknown to us, as we would have desired to celebrate that auspicious event in union with your own children of Dunedin, and to testify our esteem, veneration, and deepest love for our *soggarth par excellence*. Many *soggarths* we have, of our own flesh and blood, sympathising in everything with our feelings and aspirations; but it is no depreciation of them to say that you, Lord Bishop, are our *beau ideal* of an Irish priest and bishop.

"Indeed we know that they, as we, are proud of our only Irish bishop, and consider as redounding to their own honour whatever is done in your lordship's honour. We may not say *esto perpetuus*, but we say from our hearts *ad multos annos*.

"Many be your years yet amongst us to voice our feeling and aspirations, to champion our rights, and to defend our national character as you have so nobly done in the past, in that creation of your own—the inimitable, incomparable NEW ZEALAND TABLET. Many be your years during which to rejoice us with truly priestly and Irish addresses as we were privileged to hear when we had the

honour of a pastoral visit from you. *Ad multos annos*. We heartily wish, at least, that a decade hence we shall find you still in our midst, and then we hope to enjoy the privilege of congratulating you in comm<sup>n</sup> with Irishmen everywhere in New Zealand.

"In conclusion, we beg to express our satisfaction at the announcement, recently made of your Lordship's intention to soon re-open St. Aloysius College, because we know that to any institution under your care no suspicion of anti-Irish or un-Irish leaning can attach, and in such an institution, at least, young New Zealand is certain to be trained to cherish the traditions of its Irish parent.

"Signed on behalf of the Catholics of the Grey Valley y.

"Ahaura:—J. J. O'Donnell, John Kennedy, James Barry, James McLaughlin, Benjamin Gouga. Marsden: James Finn, Peter Giffney, Matthew Murphy. Maori Creek: Arthur Flaherty, John O'Sullivan, Jeremiah O'Connell, Patrick Blanchfield. Maori Gully: John Hogan, James Kelly, Bernard McGuire. Notown: John Flynn, John Deegan, Patrick Gillin, Thomas Hilliar. Nelson Creek: Michael Noonan, Richard Larkin, Michael Drennan. Henry McGill, Michael Savage, Michael Erskine, Hugh McLaughlin."

The Bishop replied as follows:

My Dear Friends,—How can I suitably thank you for these too flattering addresses, and the very large cheque for £1140 5s, which you have now handed me? In former times, on similar occasions, I have been obliged to acknowledge that I had not words to express my sense of my obligations to you; but never, I assure you, has my inability to convey to you my sentiments been so keenly felt by me as on the present occasion. Your kindness, consideration, and generosity to me overpower me and bring home to me the conviction that there are occasions on which words are a very inadequate medium for conveying an idea of what one really feels. And so far as I am concerned the present is one of these occasions.

You are pleased to recall to mind the position of the Church in this diocese at the time of its erection; to contrast that position with what obtains here now; and to attribute to me the chief credit for the improvement. Many of you now present in this cathedral, erected mainly through your generosity and filial co-operation with your clergy are competent witnesses of the truth of the statements contained in these addresses. You were here when the late venerable Pontiff made Dunedin a diocese, and you have been here ever since; you know what you state to be a truthful description; and I cannot gainsay any of the statements made by you. But I, too, have a long memory, and I remember that, from the very first, the laity of this diocese have gladly, earnestly, and ungrudgingly come forward on all occasions when their co-operation was asked, to aid us in all good works undertaken for the advancement of religion, the glory of God, and the spread of Catholic education. Without you we could do next to nothing, and if to-day Catholicity in this country has attained to that position which has been recently recognised by the establishment of a hierarchy and an ecclesiastical province, this is mainly due to the faith, zeal, and open-handedness of the laity. The eulogium, therefore, which you so unselfishly bestow on me rebounds upon yourselves, and in recounting what you are pleased to designate as my services to religion and education here, you are unconsciously sounding your own praises. Instead of being elated at this grand demonstration and magnificent testimonial, I can, in all sincerity, assure you that I feel humbled and distressed, recalling to mind, as I cannot help doing, the little that I have done, and the many opportunities I have lost of doing more for a people so forgetful of shortcomings and so grateful for even little services. My position here has indeed been an enviable one, situated, as I have been, in the midst of loyal devoted Catholic congregations, and helped in every way by an admirable body of priests, nuns, and brothers. As to Catholic education what I could do, both by word and pen, to promote it I have indeed done gladly and perseveringly, and am prepared to continue the battle till success shall crown our efforts. This success may be near or it may be far off; there are indications that it is nearer at hand than some people think, but whether Government will do us the simple justice that is our due or not, there shall never be any relaxation in our efforts to multiply our Catholic schools and render them still more efficient than they have been in the past. Nor do I regret the fight that has been fought and the obstinacy with which justice has been denied us. The result has been most fortunate for us as a body. This long-continued contest has been the means of thoroughly instructing our people in the true principles of education, of hardening them in the conviction of these principles, and developing a zeal that will tell upon future generations. From a wide experience in many colonies, I am enabled to say unhesitatingly that our Catholic children who attend Catholic schools are admirably taught, not only in their religion but also in secular subjects, not only thoroughly instructed, but mentally developed in a way that will enable them to take and hold a high place amongst their fellow-citizens in the battle of life. I am satisfied that no such development would or, indeed, could have taken place had they not the advantages they possess in their own Catholic schools, whilst, in the absence of these, their ignorance of their religion, as experience proves, would have been lamentable, and even most injurious to society and the State.

I cannot feel that I am entitled to the credit you are disposed to give me for my patriotism as a son of Holy Ireland. Being an Irishman by birth, in heart and feeling, knowing the glorious yet sad history of my country, proud of belonging to the oldest nationality in Europe, and that race which was engaged in evangelising a great part of Europe before Alfred conquered the invaders of his county, or Charlemagne received the Imperial crown from the hands of the successor of St. Peter, feeling intensely for the wrongs and sufferings of a people expatriated by inhuman laws, and detestable administrations it strikes me I should be less than a man were I not a patriot, and ready to lend a helping hand in raising up the oppressed, feeding the hungry and homeless, and lifting up my voice, poor and little influential as it is, in denunciation of eviction and unjustifiable coercion. To me it appears the most natural thing in the world for an Irishman to be an Irish patriot and Home Ruler, and the most unnatural thing were he not both. Nevertheless, I thank

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R. H. LEARY, Esq.,

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**S**IR,—We, the undersigned Ratepayers of the City of Dunedin, being thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which you have carried out the duties pertaining to the office of Mayor for the past twelve months, request that you will allow yourself to be again nominated for this office at the forthcoming election. If you can see your way to grant our request we feel sure that you will be elected, and we will do our utmost to secure that object, believing that the interest of the Citizens will be best served by your keeping the Mayoral Chair for another year.

(Here follow the Signatures.)

## [REPLY.]

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**—Before receiving your complimentary requisition many Ratepayers had urged me to offer my services for another year, assuring me that there was a general desire for my re-election, in order that the reforms initiated last year may be thoroughly given effect to.

Personal considerations prompted me to decline, but a sense of duty compels me to yield to the representations of those who consider that I am not justified in ignoring what they believe to be the desire of a majority of the Citizens.

I thank you sincerely, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your expression of confidence, and most respectfully place my services at the disposal of the Citizens, with a deep sense of the high honour proposed to be conferred on me.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. LEARY.

Dunedin, 22nd October, 1887.

## OPENING OF THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT ST. LEONARDS.

**T**HIS CHURCH will be Solemnly Dedicated by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran on November 6 (First Sunday of the Month). The Blessing and Pontifical High Mass commence at 11 a.m.

A Special Train, stopping at Pelichet Bay Station, will leave the Dunedin Railway Station at 10.45, and return after the Ceremonies.

**A** YOUNG LADY desires a situation as Teacher in a Catholic School or Family. Advertiser holds the general certificate of the Irish National Board, and possesses also those for Music and Drawing.—Address

"TEACHER,

N.Z. TABLET Office.

## NOTICE.

**M**R. W. CUNNINGHAM, our Canvasser and Collector, has started on his West Coast journey, and will visit all the towns, commencing at Ross and working up to Westport. We hope our subscribers will be prepared to settle their accounts with him, besides rendering whatever assistance they can to promote the welfare of the TABLET.

## DEATHS.

**HANLEY.**—At the residence of his parents, Gore, on the 21st inst., Peter Hanley; aged 23 years. Fortified by the rites of the Holy Church.—*R.I.P.*

**COCHRANE.**—At Arrowtown, on the 18th inst., Elizabeth Cochrane, niece of Mr. John Molloy; aged 19 years.—*R.I.P.*

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1887.

## PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

**T**HE 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.

## AFFAIRS OF THE WEEK.



**T**HE Home news of the week has been of a more than usually stirring nature. The results of the Liberal Conference at Nottingham seem to have been that panic and utter desperation have been spread abroad through the Tory ranks. Such accusations as, for example, that Mr. GLADSTONE was trying by his language to excite bloodshed, and that his state was such as to make his remaining at large a danger to the country, show to what extremes his opponents have been driven. And their motive is, of course, sheer fright. But the Tories have brought upon themselves all that is now happening to them. They refused, while the sands were still running in the glass, according to the famous saying, as well for them as for the Irish landlords, to come to a reasonable settlement of a matter that will be settled, and reasonably settled, in spite of them; and now they richly deserve that with this Irish question which they so obstinately barred there should be joined great questions that immediately affect the democracy of Great Britain. Nothing can be more feeble than the objection that Mr. GLADSTONE, by promising to take up the subject of disestablishment has attempted to bribe the people of Great Britain to support his Irish projects. If the people can be so bribed, it is a plain proof that the subject referred to is one that imperatively demands immediate treatment. The people must judge of the institutions which they will support, and if by such an unanimous consent as this objection implies they have already condemned establishment, it is oppressive to force it upon them. But, had the Tories such an object in view, as we may well believe they had, their folly in adopting a course that has resulted in arousing the resolution of the people, on whose apathy alone they could reckon, has been extreme.

The arrest of Mr. WILFRID BLUNT, again, for persevering in taking part in a proclaimed meeting at Woodford, is an event of no light importance in the struggle of the day. Mr. BLUNT, as a prominent Englishman, and an English Catholic, we may add, will command an attention in England that no Irish agitator could hope for, and the manner in which he has been dealt with will open many eyes that must otherwise have remained closed.

In their desperation, then, the Tories seem to have committed themselves to courses at home that cannot fail to tell heavily against them, and we may probably conclude, if only from the jubilant tone of the French Press over the matter, that the agreement come to abroad concerning the evacuation of the New Hebrides and the passage of the Suez Canal, with all that depends on it, has also been an excessive blunder on their part.

We are glad to learn that the new Catholic church of St. Leonard's in the course of erection for some time past, is now ready to be opened. It is creditable to the Catholics of this charming suburb that they are the first of any religious denomination to crown with seriousness of religion this bright, lovely, spot by the erection of a place of worship. The church, which occupies a prominent position on one of the slopes over Burke's, is a pretty structure 42 feet long and 24 feet wide. It has porch and vestry, sanctuary, choir-loft, and all the other church appurtenances quite complete. The new church, which is to be dedicated to St. Leonard of Port Maurice, will be opened on Sunday November 6, the first Sunday in the month, by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, the local clergy, and the rector of the district, Rev. W. Burke. There will be Pontifical High Mass, sermon, and the usual dedication ceremonies. A special train, in connection with the solemn ceremony, will run from Dunedin at 10.45. This train stops at Pelichet Bay to take up passengers, and will return to Dunedin at 1.15, at the termination of the function.

ON Tuesday evening three Dominican nuns reached their destination in Dunedin after a voyage by the Orient line to Melbourne whence, accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, they arrived at the Bluff in the s.s. Wairarapa on Monday morning. The ladies spent the ensuing day and night at the convent of their order in Invercargill, coming north with the Bishop on Tuesday. The arrival of the good nuns among us is a happy event, not only because they come to reinforce the religious order which has now for many years been engaged in doing most effectual work in the diocese of Dunedin, but also because they may be hailed as the first fruits of the enterprise of the Mother Mary Gabriel in establishing the Dominican Novitiate for foreign missions at Drumcondra near Dublin. The nuns will thus from the first possess advantages of a training for the colony which their predecessors obtained only after arriving in New Zealand and doubtless they will know how to make the best possible use of

these advantages. This enlargement, therefore, of our staff of religious teachers may be looked on as suspicious in several respects, and we are happy to give them a hearty welcome, in which we are convinced our readers will sincerely join with us.

THE ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Dunedin branch of the Hibernian Society was held on Tuesday evening at St. Joseph's school-room. The balance sheet for the past quarter showed the branch to be making good progress, over 20 new members having lately joined. One candidate was initiated and two proposed for membership. The sick fund now amounts to over £500. The secretary, Brother Cunningham, was granted leave of absence to visit the West Coast on business. It was resolved to hold the 14th annual sports on Boxing-day, and it was suggested as a source of extra attraction that a hurling match between town and country players should take place. The Secretary reported that the tickets for a concert in aid of an invalid brother were being disposed of rapidly. After further business of a routine nature, the meeting closed in the usual manner.

A DISCOVERY of natural gas made in the province of Wellington and which is pronounced fit for all the coarser purposes that gas is used for, is a little clouded by calculations that have recently been published concerning the gas districts of the United States. An awful example is quoted from China, where, it is said, a whole territory was exploded, and a like fate is predicted for the country of which Pittsburg is the centre. Towns and fields will disappear, they say, with sudden commotion, and a lake will fill the vast abyss. If such be truly the prospect opened by utilising such discoveries it may be as well to let the Wellington treasure-trove exhaust itself without interference. The mysteries contained by the bowels of the earth in the North Island have already manifested themselves in a somewhat ominous fashion, and discretion in this instance may prove the better part of industry, as well as generally of valour. But then, be it also said, there is every reason to suspect that the impending fate of the American gas districts may be an invention of the smarter journalism not wholly unknown in the States.

We (Sydney *Nation*) are pleased to note that the Marist Brothers at St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill, have been exceedingly successful in this year's University Public examinations, having passed all the boys (viz. 5), sent for the Senior Examination: It was intended to have sent up more, but the altering of the date of the examination from November, as it used to be, to September, this year, somewhat interfered with the work of other intended candidates. It may not be generally known that there is now no High School for boys at St. Patrick's, Sydney; that branch having been transferred, some time back, to St. Mary's. Three of the boys attending the latter school were successful in the Senior Examination.

We often hear of the benefits of the Press. We receive an illustration of its dangers, in rather a round-about way, but which, if it be not quite terrible, is certainly amusing. Some time ago the Cooktown *Independent*, a newspaper published in a remote and tropical town in Queensland, threatened all kinds of awful things against the French in the Pacific, the very least of which was the seizure of New Caledonia, which as a settlement of incurable convicts would doubtless be a brilliant acquisition, if it were only for the sake of putting Australian settlers in mind of old times. The *Neo-Caledonien* took over the thunderbolts, which, in some way or another, were conveyed to Noumea, and in turn transmitted them to France, where they seem to have taken due effect. The *Petit Marseillais*, therefore, publishes a warlike article in reply, and calls upon the Republican Government to establish New Caledonia as a naval and military station of the first rank. But since the famous day on which the Skibbereen *Eagle* threatened the Czar of Russia, and, by fixing its eye upon him, made that potentate quail in his jack boots—Czar Nicholas always wore them, at least in *Punch*—nothing has been heard of like this. Did our remote editor indeed, ruminating perispiringly among his mangroves and mosquitos, and chiefly concerned to get rid of the superfluous heat as best he might, realise what he was doing? It is a *tour de force* that should be answered for which creates a French fortress to menace our settlements in these seas. The Cooktown *Independent* is indeed a power in the hemisphere.

At the great demonstration of the London Radicals, held in Trafalgar Square, on August 27th. to denounce the proclamation of the League, a resolution condemning the measure as an iniquitous interference with the right of combination, was moved by the Hon. Hamilton Bromby, of Tasmania. Our readers will remember that some few years ago, Mr. Bromby visited New Zealand, delivering in several places an extremely powerful lecture on Irish history. As the Irish question had not then secured any share of the interest or support since accorded to it in the Colony, Mr. Bromby deserved all the credit due to a courageous pioneer, and as such, should be remembered among us. We are happy to see that he is still boldly adhering to the course on which he entered, *motu proprio*, with such spirit and ability.

Mr. Chamberlain is then gone at last to take up his duties as President of the Canadian Fisheries Commission. But what was the meaning of his tour in Ulster made previous to his departure?—By a common consent and as we indeed ourselves perceived when the appointment was first announced here his acceptance of the position was due to the necessity he was under of escaping from the predicament in which he could no longer continue his career as a Liberal Unionist, and dare not openly join the Tories. Has his Ulster campaign been undertaken to make the way smooth for him on his return and will he come back as a full fledged follower of Lord Salisbury. There is not much good now in his returning in any other character for as a consistent Liberal he can never again put in an appearance.

ACCORDING to the report of the *Echo de la France Catholique* the New Hebrides appear to be islands that possess many valuable features, but the question of whose permanent fertility seems doubtful. Among the indigenous products are several kinds of fruit, and those of the tropics and of southern Europe are considered likely to succeed there. The recognised native quadruped appears to be a curious combination of two animals that elsewhere are considered least alike—that is the pig and the deer, if, at least, we may judge by the name of *cochon-cerf* given to it by the French. The dogs of the islands, which were probably introduced from Europe, have, strange to say, lost their power of barking, and, perhaps, this may be a case for the consideration of the Darwinists. Are the brutes, *par hasard*, about to develop a taste for talking and is their conversation destined to be held in French, in English, or the native tongue. The 'Vagabond' who is the master of all sciences, as well as of everything else that can be known, might perhaps, investigate the matter with profit on his next visit to the islands, and some of the *révérends* might give him as exact information on the subject as they apparently have given him or others connected with their mission. The islands, however, cannot become a place of general European settlement. The fever which prevails, owing to miasma arising from the soil, although not fatal in itself, puts an end to that. The precautions necessary to its probable avoidance are, we are told, the following.—An airy dwelling, raised as high as possible from the ground; a regular life free from all excess, especially in strong liquors; a change of clothes when wet by the rain; freedom from exposure to the noonday sun, and no attempt when fasting to break the soil for cultivation. But ordinary colonists could never subject themselves to such a discipline as this. The water also, no matter how clear it may seem, is dangerous to drink. The islands, then, would hardly even be suitable for settlements of the recidivists, unless death from sickness were substituted for the guillotine.

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 teeth 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.]

A requisition to Mr. R. H. Leary to allow himself to be again nominated for the Dunedin Mayoralty will be found elsewhere.

Orders for the Australasian Catholic Directory for 1888 will be received by Mr. James Dunne, 141 George street, Dunedin. Orders immediately forwarded will be supplied at Sydney prices.

The great sale of the Continental Boot Depot, Princes street, Dunedin, is about to close. The opportunity of obtaining almost incredible bargains will be lost by those who loiter.

The Catholic Book Depot, Barbadoes street, Christchurch, is now distinguished by two excellent things that should recommend it heartily to the patronage of the Catholics of the Colony—that is to say, a fine new stock of publications and a great decrease in prices.

The prospectus of the Fair Maid and Gladstone Gold-Mining Company will be found in another place. A most promising opportunity for investment is evidently offered by the proposed undertaking.

We refer our readers to an advertisement of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, appearing in another column. We have reason to believe that the progress of the office is without parallel in the history of the life assurance. The Society is represented in New Zealand by a strong directorate, containing the names of Sir Robert Stout, the Hon. W. J. M. Larnach, the Hon. George M'Lean, Mr. E. J. Spence, etc. The special feature of the Colonial Mutual is its modified tontine system, which combines life assurance with a really good and profitable investment. We confidently recommend the consideration of the Society's prospectus to intending assurers. Its accumulated funds exceed £700,000, while its annual income exceeds a quarter of a million.

## PRESENTATION TO THE BISHOP OF DUNEDIN.

(Continued from page 15.)

you heartily for this recognition of my sentiments in this respect, and am proud to be rightly understood in reference to these subjects.

You also speak about the NEW ZEALAND TABLET. This is a point on which I have some delicacy in speaking. But as this paper has not been entirely my work—as others have really had more to do in making it a success than I—it may be permitted to me to say a few words in reply to this part of your touching and beautiful addresses. The NEW ZEALAND TABLET is all you say; it is Catholic above and before everything else—the unflinching advocate of Catholic education, and true as steel to the cause of Irish nationality. As to the ability with which it has been conducted, it is unnecessary for me to say anything. You are yourselves witnesses of this, and so is all Australasia. But, I may add, that what the NEW ZEALAND TABLET has been in the past, it will be at least in the future, and that it depends entirely on the Catholic laity of New Zealand whether it will not be better. Give it greater support than ever, and it will be better than ever. And now, in conclusion, first apologising for having detained you so long, I have to thank you most sincerely and heartily for your eloquent addresses and splendid testimonial, and to say that every shilling of this shall be spent in promoting the interests of religion and education.

His Lordship (as reported by the *Daily Times*) went on to say:—That is my reply to the addresses that have now been presented to me, and although you have been kept a considerable time this evening it strikes me you may not perhaps be disinclined to hear a few words with reference to my recent visit to Australia particularly as regards the position of religion there and the state of Christian education. I avail myself, in the first place, of this opportunity to express my great thanks for all the kindness and hospitality I experienced during my absence, and I desire to say that nothing could exceed this, and I trust it will not be forgotten by you on every suitable occasion. After having visited three of the colonies, and travelled extensively through them, I am enabled to say that religion is flourishing there. You meet with fine churches in every direction, and numerous and efficient Catholic schools; and I assure you though you have fought the battle of Christian education bravely, you have not excelled your brethren in Australia. They have had a similar fight, and fought as bravely as you if not more so. It was also my privilege to examine the children on many occasions at the request of one of the chief dignitaries. I have visited many schools in company with his Grace of Melbourne, and have come to the conclusion that the children are admirably taught there, and that nothing can exceed the manner in which they have been instructed in their holy religion. Instruction has been given in such a manner as to develop their minds and literary tastes. With regard to secular subjects, I have come to the conclusion that our schools, to say the least of it, are not inferior to any in the country. I am also happy to bear testimony that I found all engaged in teaching our holy religion and in the performance of the ordinances they were not only such as they should be, but were exceedingly hard-working and devoted to their duties. Altogether, therefore, I am pleased to tell you that my visit has not only served me in health considerably, but has become a source of the greatest pleasure bringing me consolation and instruction, and strengthening me in many ways for the fight still before us. I was desirous of saying these words from gratitude for all the kindness I have received, and because I felt called on at the first public opportunity to give expression to my feelings as to the state of religion and education in Australia. I thank you all for coming here this evening, for this magnificent demonstration, and for the large and munificent testimonial presented to me. I cannot thank you sufficiently in words, but will try by greater zeal than heretofore, and more energy in labour to prove to you that I am a little grateful for all your kindness.

The congregation which was densely crowded then dispersed.

The Bishop, accompanied by Archdeacon Coleman, left Dunedin on Thursday morning for Oamaru.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending October 26, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—A full supply came forward for to-day's market, viz. 196 head, a fair proportion of which were good to prime, the remainder being down to ordinary store quality. With the exception of one or two pens extra prime all were sold at rates below those of last week. Best bullocks brought £7 to £8 15s; two pens heavy weight, £9 12s 6s to £10 10s; light and medium quality, £4 to £6 12s 6d; cows from £3 10s to £7 15s.

**Fat Calves.**—8 were yarded, young and small, which sold at 2s 6d to 5s each.

**Fat Sheep.**—2429 were penned, nearly all crossbreds, only about 120 merinos. The former comprised several lots of excellent quality. There was a large attendance of the trade, and there being a good demand for export the sale was animated throughout and values improved again to the extent of 1s per head, all kinds participating in the advance. Best crossbred wethers brought 16s to 18s 6d; ordinary, 12s to 15s 6d; best crossbred ewes 15s to 16s 3d; ordinary, 11s 3d to 14s 6d; a few shorn crossbred wethers, up to 12s 3d; no do ewes, 9s to 11s; merino wethers in the wool, 9s 3d to 10s. We sold on account of Mr. Daniel Clarke, Waipahi, crossbred wethers to 15s 3d; Messrs. Ross Bros., Bushy Park, do ewes, 15s; Mr. W. McLaren, Milton mixed crossbreds at quotations.

**Fat Lambs.**—372 were penned. There was only a moderate demand; small and inferior were poorly competed for, and even for the best there was very little improvement in value. Inferior, brought 4s 6d to 5s 6d; good to best, 6s to 8s 6d; a few extra up to 10s 3d.

We sold on account of Messrs. Ross Bros., Bushy Park, one pen at 8s to 8s 6d.

**Pigs.**—There were only 6 penned. All except baconers were in improved demand. Suckers brought 10s to 12s 6d; stores, 13s to 26s; porkers, 25s to 30s; baconers, 33s to 41s.

**Store Cattle.**—There is a fair demand for all descriptions under this head, while large-framed bullocks, well-bred, quiet, in forward condition, are in most request; mixed sorts are also inquired for. The unfavourable turn in the weather is against the early growth of feed, which no doubt somewhat interferes with business.

**Store Sheep.**—Business in this line still continues quiet, and pending shearing operations there will be nothing of any consequence passing.

**Sheepskins.**—At our regular weekly sale held on Monday, as usual we submitted a lengthy catalogue, comprising the usual varied assortment to hand of both dry and town butcher's green skins to a full attendance of buyers. There was a good demand, resulting in a keen competition for all the lots on the catalogue, green skins receiving special attention, prices on the average being higher than those of last week. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 1s to 3s 4d; do do merino, 1s 2d to 3s 2d; dry wethers, 4d to 9d; butcher's green crossbreds, 4s, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, 4s 8d, 4s 10d, 5s, 5s 1d, 5s 2d, 5s 3d, 5s 4d; do do merino, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 3s 10s, 4s, 4s 1d, 4s 6d; lambskins, 6d to 8d.

**Rabbitskins.**—The quantity of these coming forward now is very much reduced, the supply being almost destitute of really good skins. The bulk of the offerings are made up of spring takings and mixed weather-stained inferior sorts. There is little or no alteration apparent in the tone of the market. Competition continues very keen, but there is no improvement in values for best, the demand being merely speculative. We offered a few lots on Monday, when all the buyers were present, and competed with spirit, more animation being displayed than we have noticed for weeks past. Prices realised, especially for medium sorts, were decidedly better. We give marks and prices:—P, 1 b.l.e. 17½d; ZO, 1 do, 17d; N and W, 4 bags, 17d; Q, 1 do, 13½d; M, 1 do, 13d; N and W, 1 do, 7d; JK in triangle, 4 do, inferior to medium, 3½d to 10½d; M, 1 do, do, 3½d per lb.

**Hides.**—There being no inducement for shipping, the business done is chiefly confined to the operations of our local manufacturers, and the supply being equal to their requirements, with no outlet for export, the market in consequence continues flat, and no indications of an immediate improvement. We quote inferior and bulls, 1½d to 2d; light, 2½d to 2½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; heavy, 3½d to 3½d per lb.

**Tallow.**—The market continues firm, with a fair local demand existing prices are steady. We have some inquiry for shipment coastwise, but stocks here being low parcels are unobtainable at a price to leave any margin. We quote inferior and mixed, 10s to 12s; medium to good, 13s to 15s; best mutton, scarce, 17s to 18s; rough fat, inferior, 5s to 7s; medium to good, 8s to 9s; best caul, properly sewed, 10s to 11s per cwt.

## GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending October 26 as follows:—Wheat: Our market is in much the same position as last week, millers only buying from hand to mouth as their requirements necessitate them. Prices are certainly easier, as our friends North are pushing sales. We sold, however, several parcels of Taieri grown red straw, etc., at from 3s 9d to 3s 11d. Ruling rates may be said to be: For prime milling, 3s 7d to 3s 8d; ordinary, 3s 6d to 3s 7d.—Oats: As anticipated by us last week, there has been a sort of dragging in the market during the last few days, sales not being so easily effected, consequent on the advices received from Melbourne and Sydney. Harvesting will be on in the former in the course of a week, which will, of course, stop the demand for these for a while at least, and from all accounts it promises well, indeed. All lots coming forward meet sale, but at easier rates than last week, but nothing to speak of. We quote: Prime heavy milling, 1s 9d; ordinary, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; heavy feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; dark and discoloured, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d, and difficult to quit.—Barley: Nothing to speak of offering.—Chaff: Good oat straw still maintains its price, but low quality is a terrible drug, as the grass is beginning to come away. Values as last week.—Potatoes: Market maintains the firm attitude reported by us last week, but it is a question as to keeping so, as North new ones are already on the market, which, of course, will tend to weaken the demand.—Seeds.—Ryegrass: Demand off, with heavy stocks on hand, which must be carried over till next season unless an intercolonial demand springs up.—Cocksfoot: If anything, prices are lower, the demand being slow indeed.—Clovers: Demand pretty well over.—Turnips: There is a slight demand, but the boisterous weather we have been getting has materially retarded breaking-up operations for them. As the weather settles we may expect a brisk demand. Prices at Home are firmer, and ere the season closes it may affect this market.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 5d to 1s 8½d. Wheat: milling, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; fowls', 2s 9d to 3s 3d. Barley: malting, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 3s. Chaff: best, £2 15s. Straw, £2; hay, oat, £3; rye-grass, £3. Bran, £2 15s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Derwents, £1 10s. Butter: fresh, 4d to 8d; salt, nominal, 5d. Cheese, 3d to 4½d. Eggs, 7½d. Flour: sacks, £9 10s; 50lb, £10. Oatmeal, £8 5s. Roll bacon, 6d; sides, 6½d; hams 8d.

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

Susan Colly, of Ananionk, Pa., arose in her sleep, climbed upon the cow-catcher of a Philadelphia and Erie engine, and took a ten-mile ride at thirty miles an hour before she awoke.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE FAIR MAID AND GLADSTONE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
To be Incorporated and Registered under the provisions of the "Mining Companies Act, 1886."

Capital, £12,500 ; in 25,000 shares of 10s each, of which 15,000, each 8s paid up, are reserved as part payment to the Vendors, and the remaining 10,000 are hereby offered for public subscription as follows:—1s per share payable on application ; 1s per share on allotment ; and the balance as required by calls of not exceeding 1s per share, and at intervals of not less than one month. It is not anticipated that more than 7s 6d per share will be required.

Directors : Hon. W. J. M. Larnach, O.M.G., M.H.R. ; Maurice Joel, Esq., Brewer, Dunedin ; Robert Patterson, Esq., Merchant, Dunedin ; Walter Hislop, Esq., Petpetual Trustees Company, Dunedin ; Robert Skeoch, Esq., Warehouseman, Dunedin. Bankers : the Colonial Bank of New Zealand. Solicitors : J. J. Moynihan, Esq., Westport ; E. A. Joel, Esq., Dunedin. Legal Manager : J. A. Chapman, Esq., Dunedin. Brokers : W. Hay Dickson, Esq., Dunedin ; J. A. Chapman, Esq., Dunedin ; L. H. Nelson, Esq., Christchurch. Broker for West Coast, including Wanganui, Westport, Reefton, Greymouth and Hokitika : Zoffany C. Horne, Esq., Westport.

It is proposed to form a company under the above name for the purpose of acquiring, amalgamating, and working the properties known as the Fair Maid and Gladstone properties, together with that at present owned by Mr. John Landy.

The properties in question are situated at Addison's Flat, near Charleston, on the West Coast of New Zealand, and consist of the following, viz. :—(1.) A special claim of 40 acres of rich alluvial ground held by the Gladstone Gold Mining Company.—(2.) A special claim of 40 acres of similar ground immediately adjoining the Gladstone property, and held by the Fair Maid Gold Mining Company.—(3.) A right to 20 Government heads of water from Back Creek, situated on the terraces above and adjacent to the Fair Maid property.—(4.) A right to five Government heads of water, together with the dams, race, tail race, and tables now owned by Mr. John Landy adjacent to the Fair Maid property.

The ground consists of a bed of black sand highly auriferous, averaging over 20ft. in thickness, and overlaid by a stripping of shingle about 10ft. thick. This sand has on trial given the large yield of 2½dwt. of gold per cubic yard ; whilst in actual working this result is borne out by the very handsome returns obtained at Messrs. Moran and party's works, which are surrounded by the Fair Maid and Gladstone properties, and in which operations are carried on in the older and more expensive manner.

It is proposed to work the combined properties by means of the jet pump or American hydraulic system of sluicing, which has proved so successful wherever it has been adopted, and which is admirably suited to the company's proposed properties. From very able and comprehensive reports furnished by Thomas J. Waters, Esq., C.E., F.R.G.E., and Messrs. Young Brothers, civil engineers, Westport, it will be seen that with the supply of water at command 400 cubic yards per shift of eight hours can be sluiced by this system, and that a net return of over £80 per shift, after payment of all working expenses, can reasonably be depended upon ; so that good dividends may be expected by shareholders. The estimated cost of the works, including races, piping, tables, and gold-saving apparatus complete, together with the provision of storage reservoirs to the extent of about 28 acres, is estimated not to exceed £3,000 ; and the time requisite for their completion five months.

In addition to the shares stipulated as reserved to the vendors, the only payment to be made by the company is the sum of £750, in respect of which the vendors undertake to pay for certain water rights and for one year's rent of the properties ; together with all the costs of the formation of the company up to the date of allotment. It will thus be seen that the vendors not merely virtually accept payment for the properties in shares partially paid up, but undertake on these shares conjointly with other shareholders a considerable liability.

The proposed Company presents briefly the following advantages, viz. :—(1.) Small liability per share.—(2.) No large sum in cash paid for the properties or for promotion.—(3.) Certain prospect of good returns.—(4.) Existence of the gold throughout the field thoroughly proved both by trial and by practical working.—(5.) Short time to complete works, and small cost of these.

The reports of experts referred to, together with plans of the property and proposed works, may be inspected at the offices of the Brokers.

Applications for shares to be accompanied by a deposit of 1s per share. As the total number of shares for disposal is so limited, early application is necessary.

**IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
CORNER ST. ASAPH AND BARRADOES STREETS,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

T. GREEN ... .. PROPRIETOR.

This Hotel has been completely renovated and refurnished, no expense having been spared.

The rooms, which are the largest, airiest, and most comfortable in Christchurch, combined with the ample GARDEN AND GROUNDS attached to the Hotel, makes it the finest place in New Zealand for the accommodation of Tourists, Travellers, and Families.

The Cuisine under the Superintendance of a First-Class Chef:

**MAYORAL ELECTION.**

**TO COUNCILLOR WILLIAM DAWSON.**

We, the undersigned Burgesses of the City of Dunedin, respectfully request you to allow your name to be put in nomination for the office of the Mayoralty for the year 1887-1888. We make this requisition in the belief that you have served so faithfully during your term as a member of the Council, and that if you attain the position of Mayor you will discharge its duties with advantage to us and with credit to yourself :—

David Baxter  
Joseph Baxter  
David Bacon  
Louis Court  
Dr. Fred Fitchett, M.H.R.  
Robert Forrest  
Henry Hogg  
C. M. Howison  
J. E. Hutchinson  
M. Hayman  
William Lloyd  
Simon M'Donald  
James Macfie  
P. C. Neill  
W. G. Neill  
F. Proctor  
C. E. Remebardt  
S. G. Smith  
W. H. Taggart  
Bobt. Wilson  
Geo. R. West

And 600 others.

Dunedin, 12th October, 1887.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your Requisition asking me to allow myself to be nominated for the office of Mayor for this City. I have to thank those Ladies and Gentlemen who have signed the above, and will have much pleasure in placing my services at their disposal.

While thanking you for your confidence in me, I may mention that I come forward in the interests of the Burgesses generally, and, if elected, will do my utmost for the benefit of this City.

With the exception of Councillors Barron and Carroll, who have decided not to stand for the Mayoralty, I may state that I am the next in seniority in the Council.

I will take an early opportunity of placing my views on municipal matters before you.

I am, etc.,

WILLIAM DAWSON.

To DAVID BAXTER, Esq., and the 620 others.

**SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON, 1887.**

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B. E. & CO. have caused a Revolution in Prices during the past season, and with increased facilities, are in a much better position to continue doing so.

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PATTERNS sent by Post; and under the New System of Parcels sent, which commenced 1st October, we shall forward all Parcels, Post Paid, to any part of New Zealand.

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"GOVERNESS,"

N.Z. TABLET Office, Dunedin.

# Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

By the 7th section of the Coercion Act it is made unlawful to publish the proceedings of any association which the Lord Lieutenant, having proclaimed it, may choose to prohibit or suppress by his mere order; and by the 11th section any person so publishing such proceedings renders himself liable to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. This is so gross an infringement of the liberty of the Press that it must be grappled with from the very beginning. We (*Nation*), therefore, give notice to all whom it may concern that if any branch of the National League be ordered out of existence by the Viceroy, and if its committee or members in general continue to meet, as we are satisfied they ought to do, we shall publish reports from them, sent to us by their secretaries or other authorised officers, precisely as if no Coercion Act ever existed. We advise that no branch should seek for suppression, and that no speeches should be made or resolutions passed for the mere purpose of provoking Governmental action; but we most strenuously recommend that the branches hold together and carry on their work of patriotism just as they have been doing heretofore. If the right of public meeting be denied to them, they must meet in private; then let them, as we have already said, send us their reports and resolutions in the usual way; we shall be happy to publish them, and face the consequences.

The point of Monsignor Persico's addresses to the priests and people wherever he has occasion to speak would be missed by most people not in possession of an item of information that has reached us on good authority. It appears that the latest effort of the English faction at Rome had for its object to impress upon the Pope the belief that the root of Irish Catholicity was a mere political sentiment, that it had no existence as a religion, and that Catholic practices and observances had been forgotten and given up by the mass of the people. Sound evidence was tendered on the other side, and Mr. Persico's mission is the result. Bearing in mind the purpose of the English faction, the following statement in his Excellency's address to the priests of Tuam has its significance:—"I have seen that lively faith, I have seen that practical religion, which you have expressed in your addresses, that that faith which was imported by St. Patrick, and which has been preserved with such persistency, has never been so bright as in our day." Manifestly, this is one more failure for some "eminent English Catholics."

The first stroke of the Tories at the right of public meeting has been struck. The Clare County meeting has been proclaimed. There is only one way of meeting such a proceeding, and that is by holding monster meetings all over the country on the day appointed. Once more the Castle hirelings must be taught that public rights in Ireland are not to be limited by their proclamations.

The Irish landlords are—after the manner of the National League—holding county meetings and electing delegates to a convention to be held on an early day in Dublin. The design of this movement is to influence the Government in the framing of the Purchase Bill which they are to bring into Parliament next session. The keynote of the convention is to be "Compensation." But compensation for what, and compensation from whom? Do these gentlemen expect to be compensated for the reductions they have been forced to make in rack-rents which they should never have exacted? And are they mad enough to suppose that the taxpayers, either English or Irish, will ever consent to their receiving such compensation from the public funds? This intended convention of theirs is altogether a foolish proceeding. What they should assemble for is to consider a scheme of Home Rule for Ireland, and offer terms of peace and union to their fellow-countrymen. It seems they have not heart or brains enough to take up such an idea. They are a played-out and lost class.

The *New York Tribune* contains the report of an interview which Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P., had with Mr. Parnell on the evening of the proclamation of the National League. There is no statesman in the United Kingdom whose words are so well worth pondering on as the Irish leader's on matters affecting this country, and the confidence of the people of Ireland will gain strength—though, perhaps, that is not much needed—from his opinion that "it is the last time such a spectacle—a proclaimed and coerced country—will be witnessed." Mr. Parnell regards the latest action of the Government "as a proof that the Tories have grown desperate and have ceased to rely on the irritating support of the Liberal Unionists." He believes that if the Coercion Act is administered in the reckless manner favoured by previous administrations under similar circumstances "the next half-year will be a trying time for Ireland"; but with the "genuine and political sympathy" of English Liberals and the support of friends in America "this threatened tyranny may prove a real blessing in disguise, and be the means of fostering instead of retarding the return of Mr. Gladstone and a Home Rule Government to power."

The Rev. Thomas Ellis and the *Irish Times* have sat down crushingly on Mr. T. W. Russell because he happened to blurt out in the House of Commons his real feelings in regard to the effect on Ulster of the wretched tinkering of the Tories at agrarian legislation. Ulster, said Mr. Russell, has gone over to the Parnellites, and in so saying he has sounded his own political death-knell. The Tories will have him no longer, and without their aid he is in South Tyrone a nonentity. Mr. Russell paid a delicate compliment to the artist of the *Weekly Freeman* in the course of his speech, when he spoke of the switchback railway leading Heaven knows where. Clearly, he had the magnificent cartoon in his mind's eye, and was conjuring up visions of the fall pictorially forecasted for him. Mr. Parnell is not of the stuff of which diplomatists are made. He has demonstrated that fact in the House.

The Archbishop of Dublin seized the opportunity afforded by the appointment of the Executive Committee to come forward with the suggestion of a "Round Table Conference," consisting of representatives of the tenants and landlords, "to sketch out at all events the broad outlines of a plan for the equitable and final settlement of the Irish land question." By a section of the Tory press the letter was

hailed with delight; but by the *Times* and the *St. James's Gazette* it was treated as a flag of truce hung out by an "officious" representative" of the coercion-frightened National League; and the *Gazette* patted Mr. Balfour on the back for the first grand result of his policy, and told him to persevere and the field would be won. We have here an indication of what English Toryism is bent on securing. Certainly it is not peace. We need scarcely say that the placing of such a construction on the Archbishop's action—a construction also advanced by an anonymous Orange "Observer" amongst the *Mail's* correspondents—has dangerously injured the chances of a parley.

The meeting of County Carlow landlords, held on Wednesday, August 31, was explicit enough as to what they deem their rights. They passed a series of resolutions preliminary to the election of delegates to the National Committee. The following is the most important of them:—"That we have been deprived of our right to obtain the best price that can be got for our property by open competition and free contract—a right reserved by constitutional law to every other class in the empire, including the land owners of England and Scotland. That we have been encumbered against our will with the acknowledged evils of a dual ownership of our lands. That the contracts under hand and seal entered into deliberately and *bona fide* by which the enjoyment of our property was secured, have been summarily annulled, as far as they protected us, while they have been kept intact so far as they protected the other parties to those contracts." This resolution was followed by another to give it point:—"That, all our interests have been sacrificed to meet an alleged national emergency, we claim, as a measure of justice, that national compensation should be given to us." Here we have put forward again the unmistakable demand for compensation because of their being compelled to justice. If it means anything it means that somebody is to pay the landlords for the tenants' improvements which were always, in justice to the tenants, property, but have only recently been recognised as such by law; and that they ought also be paid because their rents have been brought down to a level with the rents of English tenants, who enjoy the advantage of "open competition and free contract," through the free competition of living industries.

The death of Lord Doneraile on August 26, at his residence in County Cork, is a very melancholy one. Seven months ago he and his coachman were bitten by a tame fox which became rabid, and both the nobleman and his servant went to Paris, where they underwent a course of treatment at the hands of M. Pasteur. They returned home in a month's time apparently quite recovered, and until Monday, August 22, it was believed that Pasteur's treatment had effected a complete cure. But on that day Lord Doneraile was attacked with illness, which speedily developed the dreaded symptoms of hydrophobia, and these continued to increase in intensity until death terminated the sufferings of the patient. There is something exceedingly childish in citing Lord Doneraile's case to prove that M. Pasteur's treatment is a sham. It failed in this particular instance, as the most skilful treatment will fail in any disease where fatal effects have set in, and that is all that can be fairly said of it. The coachman has not succumbed, and is, we are glad to learn, to all appearance quite recovered. Besides, it is something further to be said for M. Pasteur, that his treatment of Lord Doneraile had the effect of alleviating much of the agony which accompanies the terrible malady. Probably the deceased nobleman's age had something to do with the failure of the great Parisian scientist's operations, Lord Doneraile was born in 1818, and was therefore entering on his 70th year. He succeeded to the title in 1854, and the following year was elected a representative peer of Ireland. He had only one child, a daughter, wife of Lord Castletown, who, with her husband, was at the bedside of her father for a couple of days before his death. The title descends to Richard Arthur St. Leger, who was born in 1825.

The North Hunts election is another Northwich. The Tories profess to be jubilant over it because they returned their man by a smaller majority than that by which they triumphed in 1885. But the features of this election are identical with those of the Northwich election, which threw them into such dismay. The Liberal vote was in both instances slightly increased over the 1885 figure, the Tory vote slightly reduced. In both cases—and that is the moral of nearly all the by-elections—there is no trace of a Liberal Unionist party. The advocacy of Home Rule has not cost the Liberals a vote, while association with the Unionists has cost the Tories many.

If the policy of the Nationalists and the tenants of Ireland is directed, as Mr. Gladstone puts it, by strong, vivid, and buoyant hope the action of their opponents is dictated by puerile, cowardly, and unreasoning despair. Anyone who would fathom the lowest depths of imbecility has but to read the proceedings of the "Landlords' and Incumbrancers' Association" in the Leinster Lecture Hall, Molesworth-street. The association is said to be non-political, but we did not observe that there were any Nationalists in attendance. Nor have we heard that there were any invited. Lord Abercorn, chairman, set the ball rolling by a splendid initial absurdity. The landlords, the incumbrancers, and the tenants, he claimed, "had a common interest, because they all got their living out of the land." Why, this is the very reason why their interests are conflicting. Each wants to get the best share for himself. Lord Abercorn's argument would go to show that it is the incumbrancer's interest to have his claim kept up, and the tenant's interest to have his rent kept up. Which are the two objects at present nearest to the landlord's heart, and for which he invites the co-operation of the incumbrancer and the tenant? It would not seem, however, that the proclamation of the League to which the Government look for the creation of an Arcadia in Ireland, has brought much hope to the hearts of the landlords. Captain Cosby, apparently with general approval, limited their expectations to a soft spot to be wrecked on, for their wreck, he declared, was inevitable, and their only business was to save as much as they could from the pressing waves of the "flowing tide." Anyone who studies the proceedings must come to the conclusion that the spot on which the landlords are to be wrecked must be a very soft spot indeed if it is softer than themselves.

A reference of the Dublin *Evening Mail* to Archbishop Walsh's remarks on the position of Trinity College—remarks made at Thurles

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as possible,

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SALE

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In the meantime the Whole Stock will be gone over and Re-marked  
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DUNEDIN.

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ORGANS! ORGANS!

And HARMONIUMS

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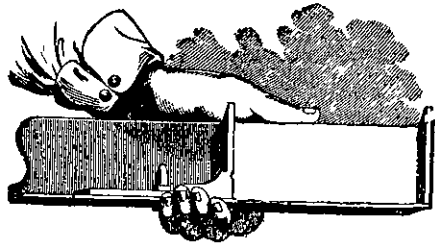
J. A. X. REIDLE,

Manager.

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in January, 1884, and since interpreted and commentated by the editor of the *Mail*—has drawn from the Archbishop of Dublin the following declaration as to the claims of Catholics in the matter of university education:—"What is claimed on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland is justice. An essential element of justice is equality; and in this matter of university education equality can be attained on the most absolutely satisfactory lines, without even an approach to the policy of distinction. Not one penny of the endowment of Trinity College need be interfered with. Not one stone of its buildings need be transferred from its present owners. No shadow of change need fall upon its teaching. One thing only need, and, I will add, must, disappear—its present monopoly—a monopoly which I should be surprised to learn that any of those most deeply interested in the welfare of the college would now struggle to maintain. "This definite statement will explode once and for all a floating slander which has done duty on thousands of platforms; and it makes still more clear the fact that even those most determined to have even-handed justice done to Catholics in Ireland, are also determined that their Protestant fellow-countrymen shall lose none of their just rights thereby. If Trinity College did not exist, it would be the duty of an Irish Parliament to provide an Irish university for Irish Protestants. We do not complain that our Protestant fellow-countrymen are well-equipped in the matter of education. Our complaint is that we ourselves have not been treated with a like measure of generosity; and, perhaps, we might also in justice add the reproach that we have not been helped to gain our rights by them as we should have been. Would it be too much to ask them at this late hour of the day, when their minds are set to rest by this frank declaration of our Archbishop, to come forward and declare that the maintenance of this inequality is an injustice that must be remedied? If they did so we would treat as more important their own unprovoked outcries.

We learn that extensive preparations had been made by the authorities to carry out the evictions on the O'Grady estate in the county of Limerick. Large bodies of police and military had been drafted into Kibballyowen, the O'Grady's residence, where they were held in readiness to accompany Mr. Sub-Sheriff Hobson on the work of extermination. On their side the tenants had not been idle, and are said to have so effectually barricaded their houses that the expedition against them is likely to prove considerably more than a mere military promenade. On Tuesday, August 30, active operations began with an attack on the house of Mr. John Carroll, where an entrance was easily effected. A more vigorous resistance was, however, offered at the house of Honora Crimmins, where the bailiffs were for some time prevented from entering by the roof, and were eventually indebted for admission to the frailty of the back wall, which fell before the strokes of the invaders. The conduct of the parties in charge of the police and military was characterised by the usual stupid brutality, which grievously shocked some English visitors who chanced to be present. The reporters, or clergymen, or members of Parliament, were not permitted to witness the enormities that were perpetrated by the burglars. We may suspect that their demeanour was not much improved by the attempt of the authorities to conceal their conduct. On the strength of a silly complaint, orders were given by one of the B.M.'s to "baton the people like the devil." We suppose the fellow, in issuing this shameful order in the fitting language of brutal coarseness, was acting under the instructions of Balfour and Co.; and, if so, the attempt to exasperate and provoke the people by wanton brutality of speech and act, throws a lurid light on the purposes for which the Coercion Act is to be employed. On Wednesday the eviction campaign was renewed, when Captain Plunkett found himself obliged to abandon as untenable the position of screen to the misconduct of the Emergency men. A poor old Widow Moloney, aged seventy, had to be removed in a bed. Many of the soldiers who were present are Irishmen, and no doubt felt heartily ashamed of the work at which they were called on to assist. The English, Scotch, and American visitors who were present expressed great surprise and indignation at the uncalled-for conduct of the officials, and some of them bear back to their own countries marks of the rowdiness that in Ireland passes under the name of Government. Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Condon, M.P., Father Sheehy, and Father Ryan were present to assist and comfort the poor evicted families. After the evictions a meeting was held at which in addition to the gentlemen named, Mr. Congressman O'Neill, of St. Louis, and Mr. Harry Smith, the candidate for Falkirk, Scotland, delivered addresses.

Elections have now been held in almost every district of England, and in one and all there is the same tale to tell. The Liberals who were frightened away in 1886 by Mr. Gladstone's proposals as interpreted by Chamberlain and Company have now returned to their party; and the Liberals are as strong to-day in England as they were when they triumphed over Irish and Tory opposition in 1886. That is the situation.

The fight that is on foot between the Government and the League for the championship of Ireland is not exciting so much interest as might be expected. It is not a fair handicap. It is the whole world to a China orange against the challenger. To begin with the records. The Government has got badly beaten every time it tried. The League has a clean sheet of unbroken victories. The Government is a wild, blind biter. The League is cool and calm, and every blow tells. The Government is rickety on its pins, walks and fights with a crutch. The League stands solid and steady as a pyramid, but moves quick and resistless as a steam engine. There seems little reality about a fight against such odds; so much so that the public are coming to the conclusion, that it is a cross, a mere piece of empty bounce, to give the Orangemen a show for their money. The Government, it is generally believed, will never come regularly to the scratch. It may, it is possible, show some loose play about the ring. But it never will dare to close in downright earnest with so formidable an opponent. In any event the victory is not doubtful.

Now and then there are spasmodic outbreaks of Orange ruffianism in the North of Ireland which, though not of any great importance, yet as the outcome of some of the old spirit of black bigotry, are sufficient "to show that still it lives." On Saturday evening at Ballymena a patrol of police came across a body of disorderly Orangemen who

were engaged in the idle, but apparently pleasing work of cursing the Pope. The gang of disturbers refused to disperse on being ordered to do so by the police, and even pelted the policemen with stones and drove them into their barracks. The men threw a volley of stones at the barracks, seven windows of which they demolished. They persisted in their attacks until the police were compelled to discharge a volley of blank cartridge at their assailants. Bullets and buckshot would have been employed on a National crowd under less provoking circumstances. Can it be that it is only blank cartridge that is supplied to the constabulary in Ulster? If the fact should become generally known in Orange quarters we should not be at all surprised if there were an immediate outbreak of that peculiar Orange bravery that revels in manifestations of rowdiness that can be indulged in with impunity. If gross attacks on the police are to be resisted only with blank cartridge, then surely the time has come when the Orangemen of Ulster can safely gratify their military proclivities by "waving all their banners and charging with all their chivalry."

The Balbriggan frame work knitters have given notice that they intend, for the protection of their hosiery, to prevent, as far as possible, under the new Merchandise Act, the present system of stamping English hosiery with the name "Balbriggan." The statute provides that if any manufacturer continues to use the mark Balbriggan the name of the place where the hosiery has been manufactured must be stamped also.

On Friday, August 26, there assembled at the Leinster Hall, Molesworth street, one of those meetings of Irish landlords which have been so common of late years—a meeting to take steps to safeguard the interests of the so-called land-owners. It differed from all its predecessors in some noteworthy particulars. First, it was not by any means a fighting meeting. The Orange Duke who took the chair deprecated even political references, and the tone throughout was despondent in the deepest degree. Second, it proclaimed its intention of seeking a settlement in the interest of landlord, tenant, and incumbrancer alike. We do not set much store by this profession; but the necessity that compelled it is something to be recognised. Finally, the meeting concluded by the appointment of an executive committee with large powers of negotiation.

## ENGLAND'S TREATMENT OF IRELAND.

(A paper read before the Irish National League at Wanganui, by Mr. W. BUNTING.)

ACCORDINGLY we read in Haverty's "History of Ireland" that at this period "the Parliamentary Commissioners in Dublin published a proclamation, by which and other edicts any Catholic priest found in Ireland after twenty days, was guilty of high treason, and liable to be hanged, drawn, and quartered and any person harbouring such clergymen was liable to the penalty of death and loss of goods and chattels; and any person knowing the place of concealment of a priest and not disclosing it to the authorities, might be publicly whipped, and further punished with amputation of ears." "Any person absent from the parish church on a Sunday was liable to a fine of thirty pence; Magistrates might take away the children of Catholics and send them to England for education, and might tender the oath of abjuration to all persons at the age of twenty-one years, who on refusal were liable to imprisonment during pleasure, and the forfeiture of two-thirds of their real and personal estate. The same price of five pounds was set on the head of a priest as on that of a wolf, and the production of either head was a sufficient claim for the reward." "The military being distributed in small parties over the country, and their vigilance kept alive by sectarian rancour and the promise of reward, it must have been difficult for a priest to escape detection, but many of them nevertheless, braved the danger for their poor scattered flocks, and residing in caverns in the mountains, or in lonely hovels in the bogs, they issued forth at night to carry the consolations of religion to the huts of their oppressed and suffering countrymen." Ludlow relates in his Memoirs (vol. I, page 422, de Vevay, 1691.) how, when marching from Dundalk to Castleblayney, probably near the close of 1652, he discovered a few of the Irish in a cave, and how his party spent two days in endeavouring to smother them by smoke. It appears that the poor fugitives preserved themselves from suffocation during this operation by holding their faces close to the surface of some running water in the cavern, and that one of this party was armed with a pistol with which he shot the foremost of the troopers, who were entering the mouth of the cave after the first day's smoking. Ludlow caused the trial to be repeated and the crevices through which the smoke escaped having been closed, "another smoke was made." The next time the soldiers entered with helmets and breastplates, but they found the only armed man dead, inside the entrance where he was suffocated at his post; while the fugitives still preserved life at the little brook. Fifteen were put to the sword within the cave, and four dragged out alive; but Ludlow does not mention whether he hanged these or not, but one at least of the original number was a Catholic priest, for the soldiers found a crucifix, obalice and priest's robes in the cavern. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, in his valuable work, "The Story of Ireland," referring to this mournful tragedy of history, so graphically described by Mr. Preudergast, pathetically writes as follows:—"Of our kindred, old or young, sold into slavery in the 'tobacco islands,' we hear no more in history, and shall hear no more until the last great accounting day of those little ones, just old enough to feel all the pangs of such a ruthless and eternal severance from loving mother, from fond father from brothers and playmates, from all happiness on earth, no record tells the fate. We only know that a few years subsequently, there survived of them in the islands, barely the remembrance that they came in shiploads and perished soon—too young to stand the climate or endure the toil. But at home in the rifted nest of the the parents' heart what a memory of them was kept! There the image of each little victim was enshrined; and father and mother, bowed with years and suffering, went down to the grave; still thinking, ever thinking, of the absent, the cherished one, whom they were

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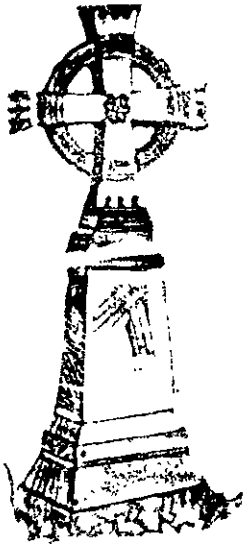
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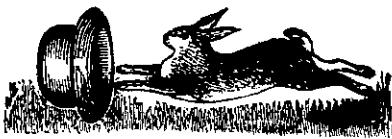
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never to see on earth again, now writhing beneath a planter's lash, or filling a nameless grave in Jamaican soil. Yes, that army of innocents vanish from the record here; but the Great God who marked the slayers of Herod, has kept a reckoning of the crime that in that hour so notably likened Ireland to Rachel weeping for her children." Of the Irish regiments (or "Irish swordsmen" as they were called in the European writings of the time) who elected to go into exile, preferring "to roam where freedom and their God might lead" rather than be bondsmen under a bigot yoke at home, we read that, "foreign nations were apprised by the Kilkenny Articles that the Irish were to be allowed to engage in the service of any State in amity with the Commonwealth. The valour of the Irish soldier was well-known abroad. From the time of the Munster plantation by Queen Elizabeth numerous exiles had taken service in the Spanish army. There were Irish regiments serving in the Low Countries. The Prince of Orange declared they were *born soldiers*, and Henry the Fourth of France publicly called Hugh O'Neill the *third soldier of the age*, and he said there was no nation made better troops than the Irish when drilled. Agents from the King of Spain, the King of Poland, and the Prince de Conde were now contending for the services of Irish troops. Between 1651 and 1664 *thirty-four thousand* (of whom few ever saw their loved native land again) were transported into foreign parts. While roads to Connaught were, as I have described, witnessing a stream of hapless fugitives, prisoners rather, plodding wearily to their dungeon and grave, a singular scene was going on in London at an office appointed for the purpose by Government. A lottery was held, whereat the farms, houses and estates from which the owners had thus been driven, were being "drawn" by, or on behalf of, the soldiers and officers of the army, and the "adventurers," that is, petty shopkeepers in London, and others who had lent money for the war on the Irish. The mode of conducting the lottery was regulated by public ordinance, and not unfrequently a vulgar and illiterate trooper "drew" the mansion and estate of an Irish nobleman, who was glad to accept permission to inhabit, for a few weeks, merely, the stable or the cowshed, with his lady and children, pending their setting out for Connaught. This same lottery was the "settlement" (varied a little by further confiscations to the same end forty years subsequently) by which the now existing landed proprietary was planted upon Ireland. Between a proprietary thus planted, and the bulk of the population, as well as the tenantry under them, it is not to be marvelled that feelings the reverse of cordial prevailed. From the first they scowled at each other. The plundered and trampled people despised and hated the "Cromwellian brood," as they were called, never regarding them as more than vulgar and violent usurpers of other men's estates. The Cromwellians, on the other hand, feared and hated the serf peasantry, whose secret sentiments and desires of hostility they well knew. Nothing but the fusing spirit of nationality obliterates such feelings as these; but no such spirit was allowed to fuse the Cromwellian "landlords" and the Irish tenantry. The former were taught to consider themselves as a foreign garrison, endowed to watch and keep down, and levy a land-tribute off the native tiller of the soil. So they looked to and leaned all on England, without whom they thought they must be massacred. "Aliens in race, in language, and in religion," they had not one tie in common with the subject population, and so both classes unhappily grew up to be what they remain very much in our own day, more of taskmasters and bondsmen than landlords and tenants.

Under what is known as the "Penal Code," from 1700 to 1775 the bulk of the population were forbidden to educate their children, to attend religious worship, to carry arms, to learn a trade, or to hold property. The schoolmaster and the priest had each a price on his head, and Statutes of George I. and George II. went so far as to make it felony to send an Irish child abroad to receive the education forbidden at home. There was one circumstance which, apart from the shocking barbarity of the "Penal Code," has made it rankle in the breast of the Irish to the present hour, namely, that it was laid upon them in flagrant violation of a solemn treaty signed between the English and Irish commanders, duly countersigned by Royal Commissioners on King William's part at the close of the Williamite struggle in 1691. There is, in fact, no more bitter memory in the Irish breast than that which tells how the treaty of Limerick was violated, and there is not probably on record a breach of public faith more nakedly and confessedly infamous than was that violation. Although the splendid army of Scandinavians, Dutch, Swiss, Prussians, Huguenot-French, and English, which the Prince of Orange led into Ireland had defeated the raw levies of the Irish Royalists at the Boyne, and more by happy accident than generalship driven them from their position at Aughrim, he was again and again defeated before the walls of Limerick, which city was defended by General Sarsfield, in command of the Irish armies of King James. At length William, who was a brave soldier and a statesman, saw the wisdom of arranging terms with such a foe, and, accordingly, on October 3, 1691, articles of capitulation were negotiated whereby the Irish army, retaining its arms, colours, bands, and transport stores, marched out with honours of war, free to enter the service of King William, or to sail to France where King James, now residing as guest and ally of Louis XIV. The "civil articles" of the treaty of Limerick stipulated, in substance, that there was to be no proscription, confiscation, no disarmament, and that the exercise of the Catholic religion should be as free as it had been in the reign of King Charles II.

After the rough draft had been agreed upon, but before the fair copy was signed by Sarsfield, the arrival of a French fleet with considerable aid in men, money, and stores, was announced to the Irish commander, and he was entreated not to sign the treaty. Sarsfield seemed stunned by the news! He was silent for a moment, and then in mournful accents replied:—"The treaty is signed! Our honour is pledged—the honour of Ireland. Though a hundred thousand Frenchmen offered to aid us now, we must keep our plighted troth!" He forbade the expedition to land, with a scrupulous sense of honour contending that the spirit if not the letter of the capitulation extended to any such arrival. The French ships, accordingly, were

used only to transport to France the Irish army that had volunteered for foreign service, soldiers and civilians, nobles, gentry and clergy, there sailed in all 19,025 persons. Most of the officers, like their illustrious leader, Sarsfield, gave up fortune, family, home and friends, refusing the most tempting offers from William, whose anxiety to enroll them in his own service was earnestly and perseveringly pressed upon them to the last. Full of anguish was that parting, whose sorrowful spirit has been so faithfully expressed by Mr. Aubrey de Vere, in the following simple and touching verses—the soliloquy of a brigade soldier sailing away from Limerick:—

"I snatched a stone from the bloodied brook,  
And hurled it at my household door;  
No farewell of my love I took;  
I shall see my friend no more.

"I dashed across the church-yard bound,  
I kept not by my parents' grave;  
There rang from my heart a clarion's sound,  
That summoned me o'er the wave.

"No land to me can native be  
That strangers trample, and tyrants stain;  
When the valleys I love are cleansed and free,  
They are mine, they are mine again.

"Till then, in sunshine or sunless weather,  
By the Seine and Loire, and the broad Garonne,  
My war-horse and I roam on together  
Wherever God will: On! On!"

These were not wholly lost to Ireland, though not a man of them ever saw Ireland more. They served her abroad when they could no longer strike for her at home. They made her sad yet glorious story familiar in the courts of Christendom. They made her valour felt and respected on the battle-fields of Europe. And as they had not quitted her soil until they exacted terms from the conqueror, which, if observed, might have been for her a charter of protection, so did they in exile take a terrible vengeance upon that conqueror for his foul and treacherous violation of that treaty. These men's deeds are the proudest in the history of Ireland. History may parallel, but it can adduce nothing to surpass the chivalrous devotion of the men who comprised this *second* great armed migration of Irish valour, faith and patriotism. These self-expatriated Irish battalions, when serving as an Irish brigade in the service of France, took heavy reprisals on the English power, confronting it on every battle-field, and deciding by their impetuous valour the fortunes of many an eventful day. The ever-glorious day of Fontenoy—a name which, to this day, thrills the Irish heart with pride. At this great battle, fought 11th May, 1745, by a French army of 45,000 men, under Marshal Saxe, in presence of the King and Dauphin, against an English force of 55,000 men, chiefly English and Dutch, under the Duke of Cumberland, victory was snatched from the British commander at the close of the day by a decisive charge of the Irish regiments. It was on the arrival of the despatches which announced the fate of Fontenoy that George II., much of a soldier and little of a bigot, is said to have exclaimed: "Curse upon the laws that deprive me of such subjects."

No sooner, however, had the Irish army sailed away for France than the treaty covenants, despite the protests and endeavours of King William, were cast to the winds. Angered at the idea of having no spoil by confiscation to divide, the anti-Stuart faction—"the Protestant Interest of Ireland" as they called themselves—now dominant in the Irish Parliament refused to approve the king's treaty, and by stopping supplies compelled King William to yield. "It was," as an Irish writer remarks, "the old story; whenever the English sovereign or government desired to pause in the work of persecution and plunder, if not to treat the native Irish in a spirit of conciliation and justice, the *Colony*, the plantation, the garrison, the Protestant interest, screamed in frantic resistance. It was so in the reign of James the First, Charles the First, Charles the Second, James the Second, and it was so in the reign of William and Mary. Any attempt of king or government to mete out to the native Catholic population of Ireland any measure of treatment, save what the robber and murderer metes out to his helpless victim was denounced—absolutely complained of—as a daring wrong and grievance against what was and is still called the *Protestant interest*, or our glorious rights and liberties, "an occurrence, I may add, ever repeating itself." In 1867 (twenty years ago), on the rumour that the English Government intended to grant some modicum of civil and religious equality in Ireland, this same Protestant-interest faction screamed and yelled after the old fashion, complained of such an intention as a grievance, and went through the usual vows about our glorious rights and liberties. Even now at this present hour the same howl is raised by the same Protestant-interest class against the Home Rule movement. Thereupon commenced the prospective legislation known as the penal code. A series of the most terrible laws that can be imagined were passed in the very teeth of the articles that were signed at Limerick. "It would," as the eminent Irish writer just quoted remarks in continuation, "be little creditable to an Irish Catholic to own himself capable of narrating this chapter of Irish history with calmness and without all-conquering emotion." For my part I content myself with citing the descriptions of it supplied by Protestant and English writers. "The eighteenth century," says one of these, (Cassell's-Godkin's-history of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 116) writing on the penal laws of Ireland, "was the era of persecution, in which the law did the work of the sword more effectually and more safely. There was established a code framed with almost *diabolical ingenuity* to extinguish natural affection, to foster perfidy and hypocrisy, to petrify conscience, to perpetuate brutal ignorance, to facilitate the work of tyranny, by rendering the vices of slavery inherent and natural in the Irish character, and to make Protestantism almost irredeemably odious as the monstrous incarnation of all moral perversions." "Too well," he continues, "did it accomplish its deadly work of debasement

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Ask the most eminent Physician

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

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

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

Ask the same physicians

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

Mandrake or Dandelion!!!!

Hence when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

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

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

## CHAPTER II.

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"Almost dead or nearly dying"

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Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

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

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

Erysipelas!

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

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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

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

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

on the intellects, morals, and physical condition of a people sinking in degeneracy from age to age, till all manly spirit, all virtuous sense of personal independence and responsibility, was nearly extinct, and the very features, vacant, timid, cunning, and unreflective, betrayed the crouching slave within."

In the presence of the terrible facts he is called upon to chronicle, the generous nature of the Protestant historian whom I am quoting warms into indignation, unable to endure the reflection that they who thus laboured to deform and brutify the Irish people are for ever reproaching them before the world for bearing traces of the infamous effort; he bursts forth into the following noble vindication of the calumniated victims of oppression:—"Having no rights or franchises, no legal protection of life or property, disqualified to handle a gun, even as a common soldier or a gamekeeper, forbidden to acquire the elements of knowledge at home or abroad, forbidden even to render to God what conscience dictated as his due, what could the Irish be but abject serfs? What nation in their circumstances could have been otherwise? Is it not amazing that any social virtue could have survived such an ordeal? that any seeds of good, any roots of national greatness, could have outlived such a long tempestuous winter?"

"These laws," he continues, "were aimed not only at the religion of the Catholic, but still more at his liberty and his property. He could enjoy no freehold property, nor was he allowed to have a lease for a longer term than thirty-one years; but as even this term was long enough to encourage an industrious man to reclaim waste lands and improve his worldly circumstances, it was enacted that if a Papist should have a farm producing a profit greater than one-third of the rent, his right to such should immediately cease, and pass over to the first Protestant who should discover the rate of profit!" "This was the age," says an Irish writer, "that gave to Irish topography the 'Corrig-an-Affrion,' found so thickly marked on every barony map of Ireland, 'The Mass Rock!' What memories cling round each hallowed moss-clad stone or rocky ledge on the mountain side, or in the deep recess of some desolate glen, whereon, for years and years, the Holy Sacrifice was offered up in stealth and secrecy, the death penalty hanging over priest and worshipper! Not unfrequently, Mass was interrupted by the approach of the bandogs of the law; for quickened by the rewards to be earned, there sprang up in those days the infamous trade of priest-hunting, 'five pounds' being equally the price for the head of a priest as for the head of a wolf. The utmost care was necessary in divulging intelligence of the night on which Mass would next be celebrated; and when the congregation had furtively stolen to the spot, sentries were posted all around before the Mass began, yet in instances not a few, the worshippers were taken by surprise, and the blood of the murdered priest wetted the altar stone." Well might our Protestant national poet, Davis, exclaim, contemplating this deep night-time of suffering and sorrow:—

"Oh! weep those days, the penal days,  
When Ireland hopelessly complained!  
Oh! weep those days, the penal days,  
When godless persecution reigned."

"They bribed the flock, they bribed the son,  
To sell the priest and rob the sire;  
Their dogs were taught alike to run  
Upon the scent of wolf and friar.  
Among the poor,  
Or on the moor,  
We've hid the pious and the true—  
While traitor knave  
And recreant slave  
Had riches, rank, and retinue;  
And exiled in those penal days,  
Our banners over Europe blaze."

(To be continued.)

INVERCARGILL CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

September 27, 1887,

The ordinary meeting of the Society was held this evening, when there was a large attendance. The Rev. Father Dooley entered the room, and received a hearty welcome. The President expressed a hope that the rev. gentleman would often be seen at the meetings. The Secretary remarked that without the patronage of the clergy it was almost impossible for a Catholic society to flourish. The Rev. Father, in replying, remarked that he had always regarded literary societies as useful adjuncts to the Church, and he would be most happy in assisting them in any way. The programme for the evening, which consisted of competitive essays on "Home Rule," for which two prizes were offered, was then gone through. First prize was unanimously awarded to Mr. J. Kennedy, for what, in the opinion of all present, was a most able production. The essayist treated the subject exhaustively from historical, patriotic, and commercial points of view. He strongly condemned the Coercion Bill, which he characterised as the most atrocious Act that ever disgraced the annals of legislation—an Act which virtually meant the stoppage of all law, all right, and all justice in Ireland, and that in a country that showed less crime for its population than any nation in the universe. Mr. Kennedy also strongly censured those who strove to keep alive religious ill-feelings between those of different denominations in Ireland, and declared that he was unacquainted with language sufficiently strong to stigmatise those bigoted and fanatical firebrands who periodically visit Ireland for the purpose of working on the religious passions of men, and creating strife which often ended in bloodshed. Mr. Kennedy concluded his exhaustive and meritorious paper by paying a high tribute to the genius and candour of Mr. Gladstone, a name that would be read of in history as the benefactor of mankind, when the names of those who were opposing him with every vile means in their power would be buried in

oblivion. Mr. Kennedy was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion was warmly complimented by the Rev. Father Dooley, Mr. Gilfedder, and most of the members present. The second prize taken by Mr. B. Bradley, was also deservedly applauded for his able production, which, though short, contained some good thoughts on the subject. In conclusion he referred in glowing terms to the leaders of the movement, and said we knew not the hour or the minute the news would be flashed to us that the Salisbury Government was defeated, and that the Grand Old Man was again in power. The essay was favourably criticised by the rev. gentleman and several of the members present. Both gentlemen returned thanks for the prizes, Mr. Kennedy remarking that he would feel amply rewarded if his efforts were the means of directing the attention of even a few of the members to the study of that most interesting of all history—the history of Ireland. The meeting then closed with prayer.

October 4.

The usual weekly meeting of the Society was held this evening. The Rev. Father Dooley was present, and there was a large attendance of members. The programme for the evening was competitive readings, for which two prizes were offered, the first being a silver medal. There were seven competitors, and on a vote being taken, first prize was awarded to Mr. D. Bradley, second to Mr. P. Reid. A short discussion took place regarding the difference between a reading and a recitation, most of the competitors being of the opinion that the piece given by Mr. Bradly, "Tells 'address to his native mountains," is a recitation. All the competitors were frequently applauded, and altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent. The prize winners having returned thanks, the meeting concluded in the usual manner.

At the meeting of the Society held on the evening of October 11, the Rev. Father Dooley was present, and there was a large attendance of members. The programme was a debate, "Moderate Drinking versus Total Abstinence." The Rev. Father Dooley opened in favour of moderate drinking, and commenced by explaining what he meant by the moderate use of liquor. He was astonished that here people who visit and drink in every hotel in the town, were classed as moderate drinkers, he called those persons tipplers. The rev. gentleman spoke long and forcibly in favour of the moderate use of wine, and quoted from Ecclesiasticus, xxxi chapter, in support of his views, and showed that from time immemorial, wine had been used by all civilized nations. The rev. gentleman concluded his forcible arguments by giving all praise to teetotalers for their efforts in the direction of stamping out drunkenness. But some of their arguments could not apply to those who used liquors temperately and who partook of them as nourishment. The rev. gentleman was supported by Messrs. Cameron, Hishon, and Kennedy, all of whom made some hard hits against the Blue Ribbon men, the last-named gentleman remarking that only those who worked labouriously, knew the full value of a stimulant. He also declared that the wholesomest drink on earth for a working-man was a glass of good beer.

Mr. D. Bradley opened in favour of teetotalism. This gentleman was supplied with a carefully written paper in support of his principles. He maintained that all drunkards commenced as moderate drinkers. He was supported by Messrs. B. Bradly, P. Reid, and O'Brien, all of whom spoke strongly and stoutly in favour of teetotal principles. As is usual with Mr. O'Brien he came well loaded with Press cuttings, poetry, etc., all dealing heavy blows against drink. He concluded by stating that did time allow he could convince all present of the wickedness of even smelling strong drink.

The Rev. Father Dooley replied in a somewhat crushing manner and cleared away some misapprehensions that existed regarding fermented and unfermented wines. Referring to the statement that non-drinkers were intellectually superior to, and more honest than, drinkers, he mentioned the peculiarities of those non-drinking races, the Hindoos and Mohammedans, as a striking contrast to that wild statement. The rev. gentleman mentioned the Spanish, French, and Italian method of using wines as his ideal of moderate drinking, and concluded by stating that the greatest warriors, poets, statesmen, and writers the world ever saw used wine moderately.

The debate concluded, a show of hands was taken, when the numbers were—for moderate drinking, 19; for total abstinence, 16. Much interest was taken in the debate and a most enjoyable and instructive evening was brought to a close by the President thanking the rev. gentleman for his attendance, and for the pains he had taken in making himself clear on all points.

Mr. Kennedy concurred, remarking that it was plain to be seen that more interest was now being taken in the meetings of the Society. This he attributed to the presence of the reverend gentleman, who had so enlightened them that evening. The meeting then closed with prayer.

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

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., speaking at a Home Rule demonstration at Hawick on Saturday evening, referred to the proclamation of the National League, and said that if members of the League were dangerous before they would be ten times more dangerous now. It was said the Government did not intend to put the proclamation in force, but he held they must act upon it or it would become a dead letter. They would kick against it, and compel them either to abandon or enforce it.

NO MORE HARD TIMES.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. "Chronicle."

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

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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.

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HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

## SAVE YOUR MONEY

And Buy from the

"BEEHIVE" CASH  
CO-OPERATIVE STORE,  
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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.

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CEMENT MANUFACTURER,  
Vogel street, Dunedin.

Cement and Brick Works: Walton Park,  
Green Island.

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OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING  
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For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with high or low pressure boiler.

Fretwork, Tomb Railings, and General Castings.

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SOUTHERN FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,  
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## STUART STREET PRODUCE STORE.

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STUART STREET, DUNEDIN,  
GENERAL PRODUCE & PROVISION  
MERCHANTS.

Cash Buyers of Hay, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Farm Produce,



ANDREW MARTINELLI,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
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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 boarders. Being centrally situated, it is within easy reach of the Railway Station, Steamers' Wharf, and Government Offices.

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

## WANTED KNOWN

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S  
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and those with engagements in the City requiring the convenience and comfort of 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.

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Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

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Catalogue and Price List on Application.

I have a very large stock of Seeds—all 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 BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,  
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Cavanagh, P.P., Knock, recently received the, subjoined letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto:—St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, Canada, July 2, 1887.—My Dear Archdeacon Cavanagh—How often I have thought of you since I had the pleasure of visiting the holy shrine of Knock. We are using the plaster of Knock constantly, and it has never failed to work a miracle. No wonder, considering the faith of our dear people at home and abroad. The last of these wonders to come under our notice, was the case of one of our brothers of the Christian Schools in Toronto. An excellent young man, one of our best teachers, very pious, and devoted to his work—he had become subject to epileptic fits, which, besides causing him great pain, deranged the Community, for his place in the school had frequently to be filled by one of the others. He came to me some time ago, and with great faith asked me to cure him. I gave him a piece of the plaster of Knock to put in water of which he should take some three times a day, with pious invocations of the Holy Mother of God and other prayers. Since the first time he took the water he has not had a fit. The other day he came to me quite a changed man of fine, healthy appearance, and full of gratitude to the Mother of God for the cure. Of course I came in for some of his prayers. Our good Lady of Knock, my dear Archdeacon, is the same as Our Lady of Lourdes or our Lady of Montsalet and we would be surprised if the loving Mother of our dear Redeemer would neglect to visit poor Ireland in her awful struggle to preserve the faith and the lives of the people. With the highest respect for you and your blessed mission, I am, my dear Archdeacon, yours very faithfully in Christ, † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

Rev. John B. Slatery, of Richmond Va, is coming to England, to consult Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, about the details of a new church work which is about to be instituted in Baltimore—the establishment of a seminary for the special instruction of priests for the coloured missions in the South. The missions also maintain schools which are under the care of various sisterhoods. The missions have been so successful that it becomes desirable to have priests specially prepared for the extension of the work, and it is for the purpose of educating young men for the missions that the new seminary will be opened. The Rev. John K. Slatery is rector of the new institution.

Two of the oldest priests in the world reside in Pennsylvania. One is the Benedictine Archabbat Wimmer, of St. Vincent's Monastery, Westmoreland County, and the other Rev. Anthony Schwarze pastor of the Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel, Minersville. They were both ordained in 1831, in Germany.

The clergy of Pueblo, Mexico, have collected over 200,000 dols for the coronation of the Virgin of Guadalupe next December.

The Church is acquiring much valuable property in Rome. The Congregation de Propaganda Fide has purchased the Mignanelli Palace, at a cost of a million francs; the Christian Brothers have bought and fitted up Hotel Serney, at an expenditure of half a million francs; a similar sum has been invested by the Sisters of the Holy Cross; and the Hotel Costanzi has been bought by the German Hungarian College for two million francs. All these properties are being used as schools.

A monument to the eminent astronomer, Father Secchi, is to be erected in the Rigio Emilia, Rome. Fifty thousand lire have already been subscribed.

The Little Sisters of the Poor have just received their first mission in Canada.

Nine thousand pilgrims from Northern Spain and Western France have arrived at Lourdes. The Bishop of Luchon headed the Vendean. Sixteen thousand Catalans have sent as their offering to the shrine a handsome banner to the Sacred Heart.

On August 7 the Ursuline nuns celebrated the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of their arrival in New Orleans, La.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster on July 15 celebrated the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birthday.

The Jesuit Father Ferrari, a pupil of the renowned Father Secchi of the same Order, has been sent by Pope Leo XIII. on a scientific mission to Moscow—to observe the solar eclipse visible from that city. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Pope to the Czar.

In a population of 250,000, Buffalo, N.Y., has 90,000 Catholics. The Provincial of the German Franciscans of America has been summoned by the Father-General of his Order to return to Fulda, to negotiate the return to Germany of the religious under his sway.

Madame O'Rorke, the new Mother Superior of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Elmhurst, Providence, R.I., is the widow of the brave Colonel O'Rorke, of Rochester, N.Y., who fell on the battlefield in the war for the Union.

The Catholic people of New York and Brooklyn will celebrate the Pope's jubilee by a procession and public meeting.

Over ninety bishops have sent relics to be placed on the altar to be offered to the Pope for his Jubilee Mass.

Queen Victoria was much interested during her recent visit to the monastery of La Grande Chartreuse to find no fewer than four English monks there, all of whom had been well known in London society as the very fastest of the fast.

Close upon 40,000 persons took part in the annual festival of the League of the Cross, of which Cardinal Manning is the founder and president, held at the London Crystal Palace recently. Most of the members of the League wore its insignia, and the 5,000 to 6,000 children present had green roses or small crosses on their dresses. The great majority were people of the labouring classes as distinguished from the artisan classes, with a large number of young women from factories.

The *Central Catholic Advocate* informs us that a gentleman of the Hebrew race, the son of a rabbi in Prussia, who became a convert to our holy religion and was driven from his father's house in consequence, was for some time past an ecclesiastical student at St. Menard's, Indiana. Since the conflagration took place there, he has gone as a student to the Seminary at Preston Park.

## Correspondence.

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

H. A. C. B. S.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Your sub-leader on the above Society in your issue of 7th inst. is worthy of the attention of every Catholic in the Colony. This attention and support are necessary, although the Society is well established for a number of years, and has branches in all the principal towns and many of the smaller towns, yet nowhere, except perhaps in Auckland, do its numbers approach anything like what they ought to number. There must be some cause for this, which ought to be sought and removed. The Society, as you point out, comes clearly within the recommendations of the Holy Father to join and support Catholic societies. That it is a benefit society is another reason why it should be joined. That it is Hibernian is a reason why some, who are not Irish by birth or descent, may not join it, but this ought to be a powerful motive to those who are such to join it. Various causes may be assigned for this. The fact, however, remains that many do not. The Society is either good or bad. If the latter, matters ought not to be minced, but it should be shown that it is so and a remedy applied; while if, on the contrary, which is, I contend, a fact, the former is the case, every encouragement should be given, and as the Society is recognised by the Church in Australasia, it ought to receive a general active and consistent support here. If, in the interests of Catholicity, the Society ever accomplishes much, it is only by a systematic organisation it can be done. But while matters are allowed to shift for themselves the Society will never develop into the power for good of which it is capable. The question of establishing any other society or sodality is not likely to achieve much success if the H.A.C.B.S. fail.

The majority of Catholics in the Colony are unfortunately in a social scale, which cannot boast of much worldly possessions, and but comparatively few of them practise the Scotch virtue—thrift; and therefore when accident or illness befalls them they have nothing to fall back on. If no other reason than this alone existed every single man, and more especially every married man, ought to belong to the H.A.C.B.S.

There are many most amiable-minded persons who object to the title Hibernian, seeing in it Fenianism, dynamite, and such kindred elements. Among men schooled to such ideas, one can smile at the hard death of national prejudices, but it is lamentable to find among men of Irish birth many who are ashamed to belong to a society, and that the only Irish one in the Colony.

The rules of the Society debar it from discussing politics. The wisdom of this decree is debatable, but, however, until it is altered there it is, and none can charge it truthfully as a body with taking part in local or national politics. Of course, like any other body, its individual members may hold any political views they like, although what is an inconsistency appears in the initiation ceremony: the candidate is asked to cherish, etc., the memory of Ireland. It is scarcely fair to ask this question indiscriminately, but these are minor matters, easily remedied. The exclusion of politics and the cherishing the memory of Erin are not in harmony, and one ought to give way. There are many, the writer among the number, who would much prefer to retain the politics, as a society bearing the title of Hibernian is unworthy of its name, if, during the crisis that Ireland is now passing through it does not rise to the occasion and in some way manifest that their people in New Zealand are in sympathy and active co-operation with O'Brien and Dillon to resist that vilest of Coercion Acts.

Thanking you for your advocacy, which, I trust, will in future be sustained.—I am, etc.,

MEMBER.

## TIMARU HANDBALL CLUB.

A MEETING of the above Club took place on Thursday, October 13, the Vice-President (Mr T. O'Driscoll) in the chair. A letter was read from Invercargill stating that a handball club had been formed there. This announcement was received with general satisfaction, and hopes were entertained of clubs being formed in other centres throughout the Colony.

The President (Mr. Thomas Howley) and the Vice-President presented £5 each to the funds of the Club. The arranging of matches was also considered, and after several local ones were arranged (one for two new hats presented by the Vice-President, to be played for by J. O'Dowd and P. Scott v. E. Egan and J. Irwin), the following were decided on:—Timaru v. Oamaru, £10 aside; Timaru v. New Zealand, £30 a-side. The first match to be played on November 9th, and the latter to commence on 26th December next. Both matches to be played on the Club's handball court, Timaru. Some were of opinion that the prize for the challenge for New Zealand should be a general subscription from the different towns that would be represented in the match, but it was decided to offer the £30 aside, and if more than two non-local players accept the challenge subsequent arrangements will be made.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the President and Vice-President for their generosity to the Club, the usual compliment to the chair brought the meeting to a termination.

One of the wealthiest women in Chicago is Mrs. Muncel Talcott, a childless widow of three-score years. When her husband was dying a few years ago he requested her never to board a dollar. Her income is 50,000 dols: per annum, and of this sum she devotes 45,000 dols. to local charity.

**G E O R G E H Y D E,**

**TAILOR**

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

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

**BEST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.**

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

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

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



**CHRISTCHURCH MONUMENTAL WORKS;**

MANCHESTER AND BARBADOS STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

**J. B. MANSFIELD, MONUMENTAL MASON.**

Designs and Estimates forwarded to all parts of the Colony on Application.—Stone Carvings, etc., Iron Railings and Cemetery Enclosures.—All kinds of Lavatory and Jobbing Work done in Stone or Marble.

**STILL TRIUMPHANT!**

The following Medicines have been for many years highly approved of by the Public and a Gold Medal awarded for them at the Christchurch Exhibition, viz:—

**FOR HORSES.**

- Colic or Gripe Drink
- Blister Ointment
- Embrocation
- Grease Ointment
- Condition Powders
- Hoof Oil
- Worm Powders

**FOR DOGS:**

- Distemper Powders
- Mange Ointment

**FOR HUMAN USE:**

**RHUEMATIC BALSAM** and Cough Syrup.

Every Article that bears my

Name and  $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{S.S.} \\ \text{V.S.} \end{matrix} \right\}$  Trade Mark

IS GUARANTEED.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.

**CAUTION.**

Whereas S. SLESINGER, the oldest and most renowned Veterinary Practitioner in the Australian Colonies—who has introduced his unfailing remedies and educated the Public to treat their own Horses, Cattle, or Dogs by offering his medicines at a very low price (for the different diseases, see circulars)—has, after obtaining a good sale for them, now to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of his Remedies.

Some unprincipled people are trying to push the sale of their abominable rubbish in opposition to the genuine article, and Mr. Slesinger warns his Customers not to be gulled or duped by such imposters or their agents. See that my name and Trade Mark is attached to every article, thus—SS VS.

I will shortly give you the names and number of those villains who are now trying to ruin me, if they could, by forcing the sale of the spurious imitations.

**SAML. SLESINGER,**  
sterinary Surgeon

**CHALLENGE,**

**I**T having come to my ears that certain interested parties are circulating damaging (?) reports about me as follows—that I do not keep faith with the public as regards a saving of 25 per cent. to customers who favour me with their despending, 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 also lutely pure, no article being taken into stock without it answers the minutest tests of the British Pharmacoposia. 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," whole sole recommendation is a bogus degree or a medical art union. A 10s customer is guaranteed a large prize of a 1s value. Remember this—10s spent with the undersigned means a saving to the purchaser of at least 2s 6d.

**A. M. LOASBY,**

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

**NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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 honour 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.

**SANDO,**

Chief Agent for Otago.

Offices: 4 Exchange Court, Dunedin.

**SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,**  
Established - 1865.

**H. PALMER,**  
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

**KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED**

**KAITANGATA COAL.**

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

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

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

Crawford street,  
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

**JOHN GILLIES,**

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

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

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

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

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

of every description.

House Furnishing on the Time-payment System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

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

**PASSING THROUGH THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD.**

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

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

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

**THE KING OF CLEANSERS, HYDROLEINE SOAP.**

This Soap is the result of a long course of experiments with the best-known detergents, and before offering it to the Public I have had it submitted to every kind of trial, with a view to testing its washing and cleansing properties, and it has been admitted by all who have tried it to be the

**BEST CLEANSING SOAP EVER USED.**

No Washing Machines, Boards, or Rubbing required.

By its use, one-half the labour is saved in washing clothes.

For Cleaning Paint and Woodwork, or for any other purpose for which soap is used, it has no equal.

Invented and Made Only by  
**WILLIAM M'LEOD,**

Founder and Only Member of the Old Firm of M'Leod Bros. in New Zealand.

## American Notes.

The question of convict labour has lately attracted a good deal of attention. The second yearly report of the National Commissioners of Labour which has recently been published, shows that the competition of the prisoners exercises a very serious influence over the condition of trade. In Rhode Island, for example, considerably over one half of the shoemakers are prisoners, and as they supply goods at less than a third of the cost at which the free tradesman can do so, numbers of these are driven to look for other means of support, those who remain at the work for which they have been trained being obliged to content themselves with starvation wages. The supporters of protection point to this and other similar instances to be found all over the States, as an example of what must occur generally in even an intensified form, if freetraders should succeed in opening the American markets to the competition of the pauper labour of Europe.

The worst form that the convict labour system takes is most probably that of the mining industry. To carry on this the men are hired out in gangs for certain periods, their employers or owners for the time being the wealthy capitalists or corporations. But the result on the condition of the free miner is that, in innumerable instances, he is forced to make the hopeless attempt to support himself and his family on a pittance of 30 cents a day. The features presented by the mining camps recall the worst tales told of the back plantations in the days of slavery. The escape of the prisoners is provided against by the maintenance of packs of blood-hounds, each of which is confided to the care of a man called the "hunter" and whose business is to track the runaway. Escape from the hound is impossible, and unless refuge be taken in a tree the unfortunate human quarry is inevitably torn by his fangs in a deplorable manner. Worse things than this, however, are told of the matter. A revelation has recently been made of a certain camp in Georgia, where a man who complained of being sick while he was at work beside a fire was, nevertheless, kept going under the lash until he fell dead on the spot. A negro who attempted to escape from the same camp was also wantonly shot dead, although the fact of his being still chained might have answered for his easy capture. Stories of the gross immorality prevalent in the camp are also narrated. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the corporations and capitalists, as well as the system of prison labour, should be loudly complained of.

The misunderstandings arising from the action of the Canadian authorities with respect to the fisheries have become aggravated by the seizure in Behring sea of four British schooners accused of poaching in the Alaskan seal fisheries. When Alaska was ceded by Russia to the United States in 1867, it is alleged by some that the division of Behring sea also took place, a certain line passing westward from Behring Strait to the South of Attou Island, dividing the Russian waters from those that were American. The States would thus monopolise by far the greater portion of the sea—which also includes the islands of St. George and St. Paul—where seals abound. The sole right of fishing in these islands has been conceded by the Government of the States to the Alaskan Commercial Company, and it is not denied that the Government in doing this acted within their rights. What may possibly be disputed is the point as to whether Behring sea is to be looked upon as a closed sea. It was so claimed by Russia when she owned the territory on either shore—but it is alleged that the American Government did not then acknowledge the claim. In any case a large number of settlers in British Columbia derive their living from the seal fisheries, and claim the right to exercise their calling in any part of Behring sea situated at a distance of three miles from the American shore. The four vessels which have now been captured and taken to Sitka, the Alaskan capital, where the seal skins have been removed from them, are alleged by their owners not to have transgressed the three mile limit—but to have purchased the skins from Indians, who have a right to capture a certain number of seals. But an American skipper also arrested on charge of poaching, says he took his seals far out at sea—where, nevertheless, it is denied that they are to be found. The question, then, may prove a more difficult one than if a mere matter of poaching were involved, and may lead to some serious complications. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Chamberlain, who has been appointed to the Presidency of the Fishery Commission, will prove more enlightened or more successful with respect to it than in regard to Irish affairs. But as it is said he only accepts the appointment to avoid the necessity of either going openly over to the Tories, or breaking with them altogether and rejoining the Liberal party—the matter appears doubtful. What a man undertakes in a half-hearted way he can scarcely fully succeed with. That the question is grave, however, is additionally shown by the announcement that the English Government will immediately strengthen the defences of Halifax and that the cruisers watching the interests of the Canadian fisheries will be reinforced by two men-of-war. A cruiser or two despatched to Behring sea is all that seems wanting to make the situation indubitably threatening.

Alaska is now exciting a considerable degree of interest. The murder of Archbishop Seghers, who had so heroically devoted himself to the service of the Indians, and who was shot by his servant, evidently attacked by a sudden mania for he seems to have had absolutely no motive for the deed, appears to have brought the condition of the country prominently forward, not to speak of the troubles of the seal fisheries. Professor Thomas Meehan writes in the *New York Independent* recommending that Christian missions should be undertaken as a sure means of civilising the natives. The Indians, he says, are docile and ready to accommodate themselves to the manners of the white men, if only they are placed in proper hands. He gives us reason to doubt, however, that this has as yet been done to any important extent. He describes some of the missionaries now in the country as follows:—"One I met who had a rare mineral that I

recognised. 'Yes,' he remarked, 'I know. An Indian had it who did not know the value of it. I got him to let me have it for a silver dollar. When I get to Portland I expect to get twenty dollars for it.' There was no harm in this, but somehow I could not help noting that the Indians in his charge were 'no good.' Another whom I met I had known of incidentally in former years as a mechanic at rather low wages, though we never met personally. Referring to this he observed: 'I could hardly make out at my trade. But I joined church (I am using his exact language) and finally got here, where I have to stay for (I think three) years, and I get double what I could have made at my own trade.' I did not meet this gentleman at his mission. I cannot speak of his success in converting the Indians."—But such are hardly the Christian influences likely to prove successful.

### A WOMAN FROM AUSTRIA.

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

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

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

FROM CHOICEST FRUITS.

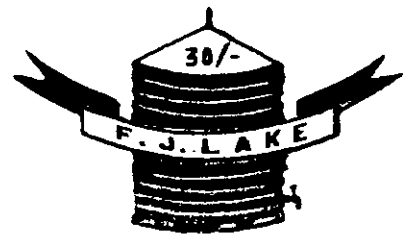
## REMSHARDT, McDONALD AND CO.,

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.

## MARTIN AND WATSON,

**COAL MERCHANTS,**  
 STUART STREET, DUNEDIN



TINSMITH, PLUMBER, AND GASFITTER.

ALL Sizes of Water Tanks kept in  
 Stock. Prices from 30s each, warranted  
 to stand for twenty-five years. Every description  
 of Tinware and Dairy Utensils, Washing  
 Coppers, Fire Shovels, Coal Scuttles, IRON  
 CHIMNEYS, Jam Tins, Billy Covers, Billy  
 Ears, etc., etc., made with the Latest Improved  
 Machinery.

Price Lists forwarded on application.

**F. J. LAKE,**  
 Power Tin, and Iron Factory,  
 MORAY PLACE (Op First Church), DUNEDIN.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**JAMES HISLOP**  
 ARCHITECT,  
 Has Removed from Eldon Chambers  
 Larger Offices, over Matheson Brothers,  
**DOWLING STREET,**  
**DUNEDIN.**

## FLAGSTAFF HOTEL,

NORTH SHORE, AUCKLAND.

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

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Proprietor.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET  
 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited),  
 by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing  
 Office, Octagon, Dunedin this 28th day of October  
 1887.

# DRINK

## NELSON MOATE & Co's

### The Best Teas

IN THE WORLD

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

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 sup-  
 port 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 pro-  
 fessional Taster and  
 Blender."

PRICES  
 2/-, 2/4,  
 2/8, 3/-  
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AWARDED  
TO  
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## PURE-BLENDED TEAS

AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN,  
 AGENTS EVERYWHERE

## REID & GRAY'S

IMPROVED

BROADCAST

FORCE-FEED



GRAIN

GRASS, and

TURNIP SOWER

Sows uniformly regular under all conditions, and can be entrusted to the guidance of a boy  
 Also, their Improved

### NEW ZEALAND TWINE BINDER

(With Steel Spindles).  
 Send for Testimonials | Great Success | Forty-three sold in one district last season.  
 Is more durable and as easily drawn as any imported. Is now made with low elevators, all  
 principal parts are of steel. It is the only machine you can depend upon getting duplicate  
 fittings for when wanted. A great many imported machines could not be worked last  
 season because duplicate fittings could not be had.

Over 8000 Made DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS Over 8000 Made

The Best Material and Workmanship throughout.

CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS, all sizes, with plain and serrated rings, or all plain rings.  
 DISC HARROWS, in sizes from 6ft to 12ft wide. Fitted with Patent Adjustment for  
 equalising the weight so that the discs cut uniformly deep all over, at any angle; fitted  
 with wheel in front. For the last two seasons has been fitted with heavier axles;  
 are absolutely rigid, and run in end bearings only, consequently no cutting or  
 wearing of axle. This is the only really good Disc Harrow.

GRAIN DRILLS, from 11 to 17 Coulters. The Grain being covered at once, prevents the  
 birds from taking the seed.

TEEL ZIG-ZAG HARROWS. Same price as iron; will last double the time of iron harrows

No. 1 Royal Fan Mill, 24in wide	...	£7 0 0	Ballage paid
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Bentall's C D D Chaffcutters	...	£6 6 0	

PLOUGH FITTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.