

# New Zealand Gazette

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### THE TRUE NEED.

M. JULES SIMON concluded to the following effect the lecture on education to which we have already referred. Mgr. Dupanloup said one day. What will become of the directing classes? They are taking away all their privileges. When they have taken all from them, they will no longer be directing classes. Then, he replied: They will always be directing classes, because they learn Latin.—The saying from its singularity, caused laughter. It was necessary to understand it. What the great bishop would say was: If they are brought up in communion with the great geniuses of all the ages, if they have in their hearts great sentiments, if they see something above debit and credit, if they think of what is beyond, if they bring eternity into their thoughts and sentiments, through their grandeur of spirit and nobility of heart they will be not of another race, but of another quality, and the respect refused to their station will be paid to their virtue. Let our children learn that they will never be anything unless by being useful. There are three sorts of usefulness: the usefulness of assistance, the usefulness of direction, and usefulness of example. Assistance will only produce ingratitude, but we must do good for its own sake. Direction is another thing altogether. It is no longer possible except by means of science, active and living science which guides and develops the will. The ignorant man, through his very ignorance, thinks himself capable in philosophy, in politics, in socialism, in things that are far off. He feels his ignorance in things that are near at hand. He willingly obeys the engineer in his workshop, or the pilot in his ship. When he is between the sky and the water he does not claim the equality that would condemn him to death.—There is still another usefulness, that of example. Let us bring into the middle of society the force of our virtue. To create intellectual forces and generous hearts, that is the work of education, the work to which I summon you. If you are not all professors, you are all masters. It is enough for this to have children. When, therefore you return home, by-and-by and see either the cradle of an infant or the school-book of an older child, recollect that the question is not one of making them suffer martyrdom in order to gain manifold and insignificant information, but that before all it is necessary to create men and women, human beings receiving all the great sentiments of humanity, capable of sacrificing themselves to duty, respectful towards the interests of their country, and resolved to lead their life under the eye of God Who has given it to them. This is the sentiment to which I summon you, this is the function to which I call you, in the name of the God, Whom, philosopher as I am, I invoke among you; in the name of the country, which at this moment has greater need than ever of devoted, generous, and faithful hearts.

THE members of the English deputation to Ireland A HOPEFUL VISIT did not confine their visit to Dublin, but travelled over the length and breadth of the country, everywhere expressing their sympathy with the people, and condemning the treatment given to them by the Government. Mr. Brunner, the newly-elected member for Northwich, who had had the advantage of personally witnessing the affray at Mitchelstown, was particularly well equipped for the tour, and spoke out very strongly as to what he had seen. He declared himself now fully convinced that Mr. Gladstone had used no exaggeration, as he at the time had believed, when he asserted in the House of Commons, that Ireland was governed by a foreign law, and occupied by a foreign enemy. He also testified highly to the opinion he had had reason to form of the Irish people, both as to their ordinary habits and character, and the method in which they were carrying out their agitation. Mr. Frith, late member for Chelsea, who had recently returned from a visit to Russia, contrasted the freedom allowed him in travelling through that country with the watch set upon his movements in Ireland. He showed himself particularly curious as to the abilities of a Government reporter, and must have made the position of the unfortunate individual present on one occasion in such a capacity anything but comfortable by his criticisms, that is, if such an individual, occupying

a position which Mr. Frith declared no Englishman would fill may be supposed to have any decent feelings. Mr. Pickersgill, M.P., contradicted the argument that the success of the National League was due to intimidation, and quoted the *Times* as using the self-same lie twenty years ago, with respect to Trades-unionism. Mr. Heald, another member of the deputation, spoke of the effect produced in England by the evictions at Herbertstown and Bodyke, and the brave resistance made there by the people, whom he recommended to stick to their homes against all odds. He further urged every Irishman to join the National League. Professor Thorold-Rogers declared that the English constituencies, which had been led astray by lying, had at length learned the truth, and said that he and his colleagues, instead of listening to the injunction laid upon them to leave the Irish people alone, felt it their duty to severely stir them up. Nothing, in fact, could be bolder than the conduct of the English visitors, and the manner in which they spoke out in the very jaws of coercion, is beyond all praise. But the chief significance of their visit is, that it shows how a knowledge of the true state of the case can no longer be kept hidden from the English public. As to those Englishmen who have been, and are now, engaged in the oppression of Ireland, we must no more take them as true representatives of the nature and feelings of their fellow-countrymen generally than we can take the Irish constabulary, for example, as representatives of the people of Ireland. They also, whatsoever their position may be, are a degraded and brutalized class, the disgrace and the opprobrium of their country and their race. The great heart of England is true and just, and all that is needed is the right understanding that is now in a fair way of successful and complete promotion. The visit of the deputation assures us of this, and gives us the firmest possible grounds for hope.

### OUT OF HIS DEPTH.

THE latest notable utterance made on the question of Home Rule is that of Mr. Arminius Vambery who, nevertheless, whatever may be his qualifications as to Central Asia, shows that he knows nothing about the matter he now deals with, as, indeed, he fairly enough acknowledges although he rather foolishly, but no doubt out of politeness, goes on to talk of what he truly says he knows nothing about. A Mr. F. P. Hemingway, it seems, wrote to M. Vambery for his opinion as to the analogy obtaining between the Home Rule claimed by Ireland and that enjoyed by Hungary, and he has published the reply received by him in the *Times*. M. Vambery points out in his letter that there can be no comparison made between the relationship borne by Hungary to Austria, and that which Ireland would bear towards England, but that a comparison might justly be made in the case of the measure of Home Rule given by Hungary to Croatia, which, however, "I am sorry to say," he adds, "does not work to the satisfaction of our national aspirations." But remarks Mr. Edward A. Freeman, the historian, who, as an old supporter of Home Rule answers M. Vambery, also in the *Times*, "Very likely not; only M. Vambery forgets, as the British 'We' also sometimes forgets, that one side at least of the question is how the 'Home Rule' in question satisfies, or is likely to satisfy, the 'national aspirations' of Ireland or of Croatia." Mr. Freeman agrees with M. Vambery that there is no analogy between the case of Hungary and Austria, and that of England and Ireland. "The difference," he says, "is plain on the face of it. It is an insult to Hungary or Norway to speak of 'Home Rule' in either of those ancient kingdoms. 'Home Rule' is something granted to, or at least held by, a dependency: it does not apply to the voluntary union of independent states." "The question of Irish Home Rule," he concludes, "can have no light thrown on it by the relations between Hungary and Austria. It may have some light thrown on it by the relations between those two States and the *partes annexæ* of each. One case is aptly stated by M. Vambery. It may be well for us to hear a little more about Croatia and its relations to Hungary. Only it will not be enough to hear how things look in the eyes of M. Vambery and his countrymen. We must hear how they look in the eyes of the Croats as well." Meantime, the want of sufficient acquaintance with the subject which M. Vambery acknowledges may, perhaps, excuse his mistake that the matter is one merely of satisfying "Irish vanities," as he says. But ignorance only can excuse the assertion that England is precluded from the luxury of granting such a satisfi-

faction by the necessity laid upon her of defending herself against the jealousy of the world. "If ever England must form a united and strongly consolidated body" he says, "it is now, for she has attracted the envy of many nations of the world; she is a thorn in the eyes of her neighbours, she will have to face great dangers, and she must rally her forces for the hour of need; she cannot allow herself any experiments of doubtful issue." But even without much knowledge of the subject, M. Vamberg might, at least understand that a disaffected or hostile Ireland on her flank, demanding a garrison of far greater strength than in time of war she could afford, and exercising a disturbing influence throughout the empire would hardly tend to promote a united and strong consolidation. Even a doubtful experiment might surely be preferable to a certainty of evil and an experience of ill acquired through the course of ages. It is well M. Vamberg has acknowledged his incapacity in the matter, or there might be room for suspicion that on his own ground in Central Asia he was also but a weak authority. But we all know the old saying—*ne sutor ultra crepidam*.

**PRETTY  
FELLOWS.**

MR. T. M. HEALY, who has a habit of speech very offensive to some people, and who when he chooses to speak out is found very disagreeably irrepressible by them, has been telling a tale as to the antecedents of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Colonel King-Harman.

As to the doings at the present time of another of Ireland's governors, we learn them from another source, and they also help to show us the nature of the men by whose means and in whose favour the country is being coerced, as they vainly hope, into a condition of enduring subjection. Colonel King-Harman, Mr. Healy tells us, fitted himself for the position of a guardian of law and order on the time-honoured principle that adopts the setting of a thief to catch a thief. He was, it seems, at one time a *habitué* of a notorious haunt of London debauchery, where he distinguished himself among the disorderly frequenters of the place by pre-eminence in disorder, and even conducted himself so violently as to undergo a sentence of a considerable period on the tread-mill, assuming for the occasion the pseudonym of Wilkinson. Mr. Healy adds, however, that owing to the influence he could command his term of imprisonment was cut short. The other member of the legislature to whom we have alluded is Colonel Hughes-Hallett, a shining light among the Tory party, and one most desirous of seeing law and order preserved in Ireland. Colonel Hughes-Hallett, we are given to understand, has just been pardoned and received into renewed favour with his party because an offence of which he was guilty proved to some slight degree less revolting than it was at first supposed to be. A young lady, 26 years his junior, and whose guardian he had been, or who had at least been on the terms of a near connection with his family, on being seduced by him turned out, not, as it was at first reported, to be his step-daughter, but the step-daughter of his first wife. The Colonel, moreover, when the matter had been placed in the hands of a solicitor, and exposure was certain, returned a sum of £5000, which, on some pretence or another, he had obtained from the young lady in question—whom he had also induced to make a will in his favour. And, besides, to prove the complete chivalry of his soul, he proposed that, on his wife's obtaining a divorce from him, he would marry the young lady whose ruin he had accomplished, she being a young lady of considerable beauty and possessed of a fortune of £40,000, and he an old soldier 48 years of age. All these extenuating circumstances being considered, it turns out that the offence committed by Colonel Hughes-Hallett was a mere peccadillo. It was adultery of an especially aggravated and disgusting kind; but then it was not incest as well. It was a loan or a gift obtained surreptitiously and by grossly unfair means, but it was not a direct theft, and the Colonel paid it back when he found he could not do otherwise. What, therefore, would you have? Mr. Smith, the Tory leader in the house of Commons, we are told, professes himself fully satisfied, and Mrs. Hughes-Hallett has forgiven her husband, and no doubt considers the inexperienced girl, whom this elderly libertine betrayed, as solely in fault. Is there not abundant reason that the peccadillo should be condoned by everyone? Colonel King-Harman spent but a short time in prison. Colonel Hughes-Hallett was not quite as infamous as he might have been. The matter is as clear as the day-light, and both legislators are honourable men. Who, if not they, should be fit to control the fate and fortunes of a nation? Who, if not they, should have the privilege of throwing honourable, honest, and cleanly-living men into gaol, and of forcing innocent girls into the companionship of prostitutes? Perhaps it would not be quite fair to go the length of quoting in this instance the motto *ad uno discit omnes*, but we certainly have an illustration of a great deal that prevails among the classes in the interest of whose ascendancy Ireland is being dragooned, and we see that the Tory party recognise as among their honourable and trust-worthy members men who have graduated in all that is base and disgraceful.

**TOO CANDID  
BY HALF.**

A MARKED improvement attended by slow progress is rather a singular phenomenon. But as, according to Lord Salisbury, speaking the other day at the London Mansion House, it has occurred in Ireland it may, perhaps, be allotted a place among Hibernianisms or practical Irish bulls, or something else of the kind that is looked upon as half silly, half humorous, but, under the circumstances, wholly allowable. Lord Salisbury, no doubt, for the moment was playing the part of a Paddy, and felt that he must do honour to the traditional stage. Her Majesty's Government, said the Marquis again, were more determined than ever to subordinate everything to the enforcement of law and order in Ireland—and we may readily believe him. A subordination of the kind has, in fact, been just revealed to us, and, even if it goes a little further than Lord Salisbury's words would seem to imply, there is not much to surprise us, knowing as we do the history of the dealings with Ireland of Governments such as that over which his Lordship presides. Surely it is not in accordance with law and order, even as the Government openly pretends to enforce or observe them in Ireland, that conspiracies should be formed, outrages committed, and murders perpetrated for the sake of betraying into the hands of the police criminals wanted to prove the necessity for coercion? Yet that is what has been done in the case of the moonlighting affray at Lisdoonvarna, in Clare. The Irish national Press, indeed, had already, from the first, declared that the matter seemed very suspicious. And what there was, as the report would have it, to move the "Fenian fraternity" in any unusual manner it is difficult to explain. The "Fenian fraternity," as they are called, have always been aware that the Government in Ireland was in the habit of getting up conspiracies and plots in order that they might govern the country in accordance with their chosen methods. There can be nothing new or unusually moving in the revelations now made, unless it be that the informer has told the truth much more openly than men of his class have hitherto done. But that must rather checkmate the Government than the Fenians—and now more particularly when Irish affairs are so narrowly watched in England. The case alluded to is that in which an attack was made by moonlighters on a family named Sexton, near Lisdoonvarna, and where while the body of the policemen were engaged in a fight inside the house the head-constable, who had remained without, was murdered by some party unknown, and only discovered lying dead when the fight had ended. Was the man's death part of the programme arranged beforehand, and whose expenses the Government have paid? We are told now that a man named Callinan, an informer, has testified that he had planned the whole affair for the purpose of handing over his companions to the police, and that the Government had paid all the expenses. But a well-arranged conspiracy like that, provided at the order of the Government, would be nothing without a murder, and the mysterious fate of Head-Constable Whelehan is thus most naturally accounted for. To those, however, who are accustomed to the methods used by Dublin Castle in administering the Government of the country there is nothing new or startling in all this. To them it has always been known, as a matter of course, that such conspiracies, such outrages and murders are among the ordinary business of the day. Whenever the necessity arose for them they were forthcoming. Indeed the suspicion has never been set at rest that the Phoenix Park murders themselves were the outcome of an undertaking of the kind. The identity of the Number One from whom James Carey took his instructions has never been discovered, and the possibilities are that he was an employee of the Castle—making arrangements for a plot that only differed from many others so organised in striking by misadventure at higher victims than those intended, and by going somewhat further than the requirements of the times demanded. When Lord Salisbury tells us, therefore, that the Government are determined to subordinate everything to the enforcement of law and order in Ireland we can readily believe him—that is, understanding, as we are authorised in doing, that the enforcement of what is called law and order in Ireland involves the breach and transgression of law and order in every way found expedient—even, as we see, by the commission of outrage and murder—regularly organised for the purpose by a paid Government employee. But now, while all England and well nigh all the world look on, it may be questioned as to whether the ancient methods will still serve a useful purpose. As to Lord Salisbury's declaration at the Mansion House touching the slow progress of a remarkable improvement, that Hibernianism, or Irish Bull, or contradiction in terms, or whatever you like to call it, may be taken for the brag of a man driven to extremes, and knowing only that he was bound to say something altogether out of keeping with the truth. His capping the falsehood with a threat of increased violence and rigour was as characteristic of the man as of the situation.

If any justification for resistance to the unjust laws imposed upon the Irish people were still wanting, it might be found in the example given by those employed to administer the law among them. At Mitchelstown, for example, in the first place, the Government

reporter was brought forward by the police in a manner totally at variance with the directions that had been issued to regulate the employment of such an official, and so as to leave it at least open to suspicion that it was intended to provoke a breach of the peace. The rule enjoined that the reporter should be present with the consent of the persons holding the meeting, and in such a manner as to cause no disorder or interruption. At Michelstown he was forced up through the crowd after the meeting had commenced and with no consent asked for or obtained. It was, again, proved at the inquest that the firing had occurred without the reading of the Riot Act, or any regular word of command, and that direct aim had been taken with the intention of killing.—Murder, therefore, as the law recognises it, was openly committed, and no other verdict was legally possible.—Yet we now learn that the men declared guilty of the crime have been protected from arrest by order of the Government. Surely such examples as these are sufficient to justify much more than the Irish people have as yet done in the way of breaking or resisting the law.

The needy gentlewoman has long been one of the principal difficulties of the period. The problem has been how to enable her to get rid of her need, and at the same time to preserve her gentility. Some few years ago a rather meddlesome, and not overwise, though well-meaning lady, whose wealth enabled her to assume a prominent place in England, proposed to settle the matter by the employment of what she called lady-helpers, or ladies who should be household drudges in everything but the name. The plan, however, was not much approved of at the time, and seems to have sunk immediately into oblivion. And now it is announced that a certain Mrs. Parker, living near Warrington, a lady of standing and respectability proposes to provide these gentlewomen with what she calls "good and comfortable homes in a pleasant land." The vision, nevertheless, becomes somewhat clouded when we see it explained in plain terms as service in those families in California who would otherwise employ Chinamen in their households. The needy gentlewoman, alas, who should find herself the substitute for Ah Foy or Ah Sue must have peculiar tastes if she looked upon her life as passing away amid comforts in a pleasant land. The late employers of Ah Foy or Ah Sue would probably seem to her somewhat exacting, and the rivalry imposed upon her might appear also out of harmony with her antecedents and not at all in accordance with her gentility. The fact is there is no method of relief to be found for the needy gentlewoman. If she preserves her gentility she must also retain her need. Women brought up to ruminates on the glories of their grandfathers and in virtue of them to do nothing are the necessary and irrevocable victims of a foolish system, and the only way to remedy the evil is to provide against it by teaching the gentlewoman, before the days of her need overtake her, how to perform some useful work, so that when the occasion arises, she may be able to support herself, if not in gentility at least in respectability and independence. The useless bringing up of girls is among the evils of the age—but to bring those who suffer by it into rivalry with the Chinamen of California would be only adding insult to injury.

THE rather strange fact that the Protestant authorities of the republic of Liberia in Africa have applied to Rome for Catholic ecclesiastics and religious to manage their schools and hospitals has been accounted for by the reports relating to missionary enterprise on the continent in question given of late by Dr. Lenz the Austrian and Baron von Schwerin the German traveller. The accounts given by Dr. Lenz were contradicted by an African Missionary in a letter to the *Times*, and, as they were those of a Catholic, the contradiction was the more readily received. Baron von Schwerin, however, who goes still further than Dr. Lenz in the contempt he expresses for Protestant missions, and in his admiration for those conducted by Catholic missionaries, is a staunch Lutheran, and accounts by his being so for the failure of what he had witnessed among the Catholic missions to convert him. The Baron does not attribute the failure of the missionaries of the Protestant sect to any fault in the religious systems they follow, but rather to the character of the men themselves, whom he stigmatises as almost totally ignorant. "How," he asks, "can ex-machine-greasers or ex-cobblers preach a faith they do not understand?" "They are," he adds, "a disgrace to civilisation." But it is a hopeful sign that the people of Liberia have been also able to draw a contrast, and that they prove themselves to have the courage of their convictions in applying, as they have done, to Rome for the assistance they require.

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#### ANSWER THIS.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the stomach, liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive? and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbour this same question. "Times."

## RANGIORA.

November 7, 1887.

ON Thursday, November 3, the annual show and exhibition was held under the auspices of the North Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association. The good ladies of the parish took advantage of the holidays, for holding a three day's bazaar in the Templars' Hall, in aid of the completion of the new church, which is now finished. On Wednesday the stalls were erected under the management of the Rev. Father O'Connor and Mr. Sheath. The usual decorations, representing the flags of all nations, presented a very pretty appearance, the only noticeable feature being the absence of the representative of the Green Isle. From early morning the scene presented a very lively appearance. The stalls, which were very tastefully arranged with a splendid display of fancy and other articles, particularly some of the fancy work done by the Sisters, were presided at by Mrs. Boyd and Sheath, No 1, assisted by Misses Moynihan, Leggit, Burke, Moir, Boyd, Mrs. Kennedy, No 2, assisted by the Misses Kennedy, McDonnell, and Sloane. Mrs. Linskey and Flynn, No. 3, assisted by the Misses Linskeys, Pender and Moir. Mrs. Mullin and Conroy, No. 4, assisted by the Misses Mullin, M. Hammond, B. Anderson, O'Hara, and Donavan. The formal opening ceremony was performed by Mr. W. Buss, shortly after 10 a.m.

The Rev. Father O'Connor said he had asked Mr. Buss to perform the duty of opening the bazaar, and though he had been exceedingly busy since early morning, he was present there to comply with his (the Rev. Father O'Connor's) request.

Mr. Buss said it was as Father O'Connor had stated, and he felt somewhat backward in being called upon to open the bazaar, but he, nevertheless, was happy to perform the opening ceremony, though he, as they were well aware, did not belong to the Roman Catholic persuasion, but sectarian differences was foreign to him and he was much pleased to be present. The proceeds of the bazaar, the Rev. Father stated, were to go towards an institution, if he was allowed so to term the Catholic convent-school and church. He was sure that in the Rev. Father himself they had had an earnest worker for the school, and the Rev. Father O'Connor was trying to exceed him. He had to congratulate them on the time they had selected for their bazaar, and to the ladies holding the stalls he would say that, though they might not have a busy morning, yet he was sure that before the bazaar was finally closed it would be a financial success. He had had a glance round the stalls and from the description of the goods displayed they were of the most useful kind, and he only wished that the anticipations of the stall-holders might be realised. He then declared the bazaar open.

The business done during the day was remarkably good indeed. In the evening the Rangiora brass band performed at the hall to attract the attention of the passers-by to the beautiful articles arranged inside. To the fair stall-holders and their assistants every credit is due; for their activity and energy finding the end of the deepest pocket, speaks volumes of praise for their business tact and ability. The business also done on Friday and Saturday must indeed prove highly satisfactory to all concerned, for which a considerable sum will be placed to the credit of the building fund for the completion of the church.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

TIME has brought about the jubilee of the Catholic Church in the Colony of Fiji. Father Lepetit, S.M., the resident priest, proceeded to Levuka on September 12 by the French Man of War, for the purpose of being present at the celebration of the event, and as many of the clergy as could be gathered from the other parts of the group were also assembled. "This interesting occurrence (says the *Fiji Times*) cannot but prove grateful to the feelings of those who are members of the oldest of the Christian denominations; and the memory of the hardships undergone and the services rendered by the Pioneers of the Faith here will be universally brought home to the recollections of those who may gather to do honour to so memorable an epoch in the history of the Church in the Island missions. On such an occasion, the devotion, unostentatious piety, charitable work, and God-fearing life of the Rev. Father Breheret, Prefect Apostolique, can but be borne in mind. More faithful priest and truer gentleman never breathed. Sublime in his self-imposed obligation of poverty, the riches of the Rev. Father's generous and charitable heart are unspeakable. Knowing no difference of creed or clime, his large-minded beneficence has caused him to view distress as the claim and bond of brotherhood, and to acknowledge as an obligation the duty of bestowing relief and consolation wherever they might be needed. This jubilee will be cause indeed for him to rejoice; but no less will it be to his co-religionists in the reflection that the chief minister of their Faith here has proved himself so worthy a representative of the truths which ennoble the practice of true Christianity in its highest form." Father Breheret, who is a Marist, has been connected with the Fiji mission for nearly 50 years.

Maxwell, the convicted murderer of Prelier at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, has renounced Protestantism and been received into the Church by Rev. J. Henry Then, assistant rector of St. John's Church, St. Louis.

Either intentionally or by accident, says the *Weekly Register*, the mystic number 7 plays a great part in the Cologne Cathedral. The number appears to have been taken as the groundwork of all arrangements in which numerical quantity comes into question. Thus there are 7 niches for the reception of statues at all the chief doors and at the side entrances. The height of the vestibule is 7 times 8 feet; 7 pediments for figures stand in the same; 7 chapels surround the choir, the width of which, like that of the inner area of the church, is 7 times 23 feet, while the height of the choir is 7 times 23 feet; the height of the aisles is 7 times 10 feet, and twice 7 pillars adorn the choir. In the aisles are 7 times 8 pillars, and 4 times 7 apertures rise along the walls. The western portal is 7 times 33 feet wide, the

— SPRING 1887. —

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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. Infor-  
mation received by the **N.Z. TABLET**, or by the Most Rev. Bishop of

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length of the vast building is 7 times 76 feet, and the height to the summit of the principal towers is also fixed at 7 times 76 feet. The three transverse aisles are 7 times 15 feet wide. Not only does the number 7 enter so largely into the general architectural arrangements, but also into the smallest details as the parts of decorative work.

Cardinal Lavignerie has been spending a few days in Belgium. The great Archbishop of Carthage and Algiers, the founder, protector, and promoter of the missions in Equatorial Africa, was interviewed by a representative of the *Patriote*, the spirited little Catholic daily of Brussels. The interviewer described the Cardinal as showing no signs of feeling the weight of years—his age six y-two in number—except in the snowiness of his beard; as upright, and squarely built; his complexion bronzed by an African sun; with the aspect of a hale warrior. And such indeed he is, for he has not devoted himself to the warfare of the Cross? His Eminence explained that he had come to Belgium to open a house of probation for Sisters to aid in missionary work in Africa. Thanks to generous help received from Germany, Belgium and Holland, a house for the Sisters had been founded at Maestricht, and in less than twenty-four hours all had been settled for their establishment in the Dutch town. There are at the African novitiate at Wolouwe twenty students; thirty have already gone to Africa, of whom some have already died martyrs in the cause of Christianity and civilisation. Cardinal Lavignerie, before leaving Belgium, had a few minutes' conversation with the King of the Belgians, and visited the Count of Flanders.

The Marquis of Bute, who has already shown his aptitude and attraction for serious studies in his excellent translation of the Roman Breviary, is having translated, edited, and published at his own expense the Latin Lives of the Irish Saints, in the Burgundian Library at Brussels, which formerly belonged to the Franciscan community at Louvain. The translating and editing have been entrusted to the Rev. Father de Smet, one of the four Bollandist Fathers charged with the onerous task of continuing the large collection of the *Acta Sanctorum*, which takes its name from the Jesuit Bollandus, one of the first compilers, and which is comprised in about 66 folio volumes. Belgium is rich in historical records referring to Ireland, as there is no country in Europe with which we had more frequent intercourse, particularly ecclesiastical relations. The late Dr. Todd, about thirty years ago, got a loan of Irish manuscript, lives of saints, from the Belgian Government, which Professor Eugene O'Curry translated into English, making duplicate copies for himself, which, after his death, were purchased for the Catholic University.

It is announced that the Holy Father has deigned to erect into a basilica the sanctuary of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, in the Diocese of Quebec, and that the miraculous statue of the Saint venerated therein will be solemnly crowned, in the name of Leo XIII., the Pope desiring thus to glorify the patroness of French Canada. The crown of St. Anne and the Blessed Virgin will be of massive gold, the gifts of the women of Canada.

Mgr Mermillod, after consulting with experts on the subject, has approved of the plaster model of Blessed Canisius, which is to be sculptured in Carrara marble, and sent to Rome as the gift of the Catholic Canton of Fribourg. The Swiss Guards of Honour of the Sacred Heart are sending a costly chalice, ornamented with turquoise and garnets.

The Swiss Federal Council has addressed a communication to the Vatican, in which it leaves the nomination of the successor of Mgr. Lachat, as Administrator Apostolic of Ticino, to the Pope, should his Holiness be satisfied with the maintenance of the present relations between Church and State. If the Pope, however, desires a more definite arrangement, the Federal Council is prepared to receive a delegate from the Vatican, and to enter into negotiations. The Swiss Episcopate have just held their annual conference under the presidency of Mgr. Mermillod, who, since Mgr. Lachat's death, is the senior prelate.

A German paper states that "at Vienna last year no less than three hundred and sixty-three Jews became Christians," and another paper tells us that "at no period since the first century have conversions from Judaism to Christianity been so frequent as they are at the present."

On August 16, the statue of the late Very Rev. Dr. Cahill was erected over his grave in O'Connell's Circle, Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, opposite to Sir John Gray's monument.

The Austrian Catholic Poor School Committee, under the patronage of Cardinal Ganglbauer, lately issued an appeal to all the Catholics of the Empire to combine effort in behalf of popular education. The rising generation must have schools wherein their faith will be safe.

In a population of 250,000, Buffalo had 90,000 Catholics.

One is taken back to the Middle Ages (the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says), by a ceremony performed in the Faubourg St. Germain a few days ago. On the second floor of No. 30 Rue de Lille, two men were, with all the old-fashioned ceremonies, made Knights of the Ancient Order of the Militia of Jesus Christ, founded by St. Dominic at the commencement of the thirteenth century, and approved in the year 1209 in a bull issued by Innocent III. The dignitaries of the Order, clad in their white and blue costumes, were assembled in the grand *salon*, while the privileged spectators who crowded the antechamber could see all that was done through the large folding-doors, which were thrown wide open. At the further extremity of the *salon* another room transformed into an oratory was visible. The first candidate, M. Lautier, knelt before the altar, and the Prior, rising, said in a voice audible to all those present:—"My brother, you are about to become a Knight. It is not to be rich, to be honoured, or to take your ease, for thus you would do no honour to the militia. But it is to be the model for your brethren by the nobleness of your aspirations and by your generous abnegations, and to serve as a valiant Christian the Order of the Militia of Jesus Christ, of which you will be the vanguard." A dignitary then placed the red cross on his breast and attached his spurs. Another threw over his shoulder the knight's cloak, which is a superb black garment lined with white satin. The Prior completed the equipment by attaching the sword to the belt of

the new Knight, and then touched him three times on the shoulder with the flat of the sword, saying, "In the name of God, Our Lady, and Father St. Dominic I dub you Knight." The new Knight recited the creed, and afterwards, with his sword on the Gospels, pronounced aloud the oath to fulfil with exactitude the duties which the constitution of the Order imposed on him. The other new knight is Dr. Dubois.

Cardinal Manning, who is the president of the Total Abstinence Society of the Roman Catholic community of England known as the League of the Cross, attended the annual festival at the Crystal Palace on Monday, the 22nd Augr. There was a great gathering of people from all branches of the League in and about London, and some from distant parts. The great majority were people of the labouring classes as distinguished from the artisan classes, with a large number of young women from the factories of the east and north-east of London, and a great number of children. In the afternoon the Cardinal, who was attended by many priests, presided at a mass-meeting in the theatre. His Eminence read a telegram from the Liverpool branch, giving greetings to the League in London, and proceeded to make known his desire that all the people when asked should sign a petition in favour of closing public houses on Sunday. The Sunday drink traffic he held to be one of the greatest curses afflicting the land. He then called their attention to the special blessing which the Pope had bestowed upon the total abstinence move in America, and remarked that this blessing was not upon mere "temperance," so-called apart from total abstinence, for nothing less than total abstinence would meet the case of combating with this evil. He appealed especially to the sober people and those who were living good lives—to such as had never felt the temptations surrounding the drink question—to enrol themselves in the total abstinence ranks. By so doing they would aid those who were suffering from the curse. He begged parents to keep the poison from their children, and not to be led away by the specious suggestion that "a little can do no harm." To give a child drink was as sowing the seeds of weeds in a garden where flowers and fruits should be planted, and the weeds could not afterwards be eradicated. This noble movement had the blessing of the Holy Father, and he trusted that they might grow strong in their resolves, upon which too, that the blessing of God would rest. Referring to Ireland, his Eminence remarked that if the movement of Father Mathew revived in that country and the people broke off the bondage of drink no other bondage would exist.

It is sometimes (says the *Ave Maria*) alleged by those who ought to know better that the Church is losing ground in Catholic countries. In a spirited and timely article in the columns of the *New York Sun* this opinion is ably combated. "Catholicism," says the *Sun*, "is actually better off under the French Republic than it was under the pious despotism of Louis XIV." This view has been successfully championed by Mr. A. F. Marshall in the last number of the *Catholic Quarterly*. He declares that Louis XIV. did more harm to religion than Paul Bert, and he proves this assertion by showing that there is to-day among the people of France a larger number of fervent Catholics than there was two hundred years ago. "In the old Versailles days the world, the flesh, and the devil were all in active fraternity with the show of faith." In Italy, too, Mr. Marshall points out that, numerically, there are as many professing Catholics as there were before the Garibaldian aggression, and that the force of the Catholic religion in Italian life is as great as it ever was. In Germany M. Stoecker, the chief Protestant minister of Berlin, writes as follows in the *Gazette Ecclésiastique Evangelique*: "For years back we have seen the Catholic Church in Germany acquire a constantly increasing development. She has gained the sympathy of the nobles, the princes, the upper classes generally, as well as of the peasantry and working people. . . . It is incontestable," concludes M. Stoecker, "that the Catholic Church has far outstripped the Protestant Church." After such testimonies as these in reference to France, Italy, and Germany, what further need have we of witnesses to refute the silly calumny that the Church is losing ground in Catholic countries? But to make assurance doubly sure, news comes from Mexico of a great Catholic revival, characterised by increased devotion everywhere to the Blessed Virgin. In the face of facts like these we think it ill-timed, to say the least, to bring up a ten-times refuted slander.

While commending most of the avowed motives which impel the British residents of Boston—even at this late day—to become American citizens, our (*Pilot's*) esteemed contemporary, the *Congregationalist*, takes serious exception to their determination, as voiced by one of their leading men, "to vote against the Irish Catholics on every occasion." Says the *Congregationalist*:—"We regret this language, and we cannot endorse its spirit. We are staunch Protestants, and we often have had occasion to condemn strongly the course of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens as such. Probably we shall feel compelled to do so again, and we shall do it frankly whenever necessary. But the spirit which would lead any man to seek to acquire citizenship among us for the distinct and declared purpose of opposing others of our citizens is not the true American spirit. It is neither wise nor fair. It is improperly partisan, and therefore dangerous to the public welfare."

The *Glasgow Mail* is the exponent of the sentiment of the best element of the Scotch people. It says of the proclamation of the Irish National League:—"It would be impossible, we think, to point to any recent event recorded in Ireland where the National League has made an unfair use of its enormous powers. It has been the guardian angel that has watched over and protected the Irish people, and the Irish people will stand by their leaders now that the hour has come when those leaders can be thrown into prison at any time at the will of the Lord Lieutenant. We do not for an instant believe that the Government will be able to administer the Coercion Act to any purpose in Ireland. It will certainly not succeed in putting down the National League."



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## Scotch Notes.

THE Duke of Argyll, who, on matters of science is much more trustworthy than he is as a politician, has published in the *Nineteenth Century* for September an interesting article, in which he shows how the researches of Mr. John Murray of the Challenger expedition have destroyed some of the most chosen theories of Darwin and the evolutionists. Mr. Murray's discovery of the falsity of Darwin's account of the formation of the atolls and coral reefs of the Pacific, as given by his Grace, is especially able. His Grace's explanation, also, of how the famous Bathybius—or protoplasm containing the germs of universal life—proved to be nothing more nor less than a substance formed by the mixture of alcohol with sea-water is very amusing. The article in question must tend largely to cry halt to those who march at full speed as the science of the day directs them.

The sudden death on the hill-side at Moyhall, Invernesshire, on September 20, of Lord Lovat has been the cause of a considerable sensation. His Lordship, who, although he was sixty years of age, seemed to give the promise of many more years of life, was a man who led an active and useful career, and was noted for his unostentatious benevolence. He was a fervent Catholic and his sorrowing survivors have the consolation of knowing that on the morning of the day before that on which he was so unexpectedly called away he had received Holy Communion. He was buried with all the honours due to a Highland Chief at Eskdale, the funeral taking place from Beaufort Castle, the family seat, which was let to the American millionaire Vanderbilt, but thoughtfully placed by him at the disposal of the family for the occasion. The Bishop of Aberdeen sang the Mass of *Requiem*. Lord Lovat, who married late in life, has been succeeded by his eldest son, the Master of Lovat, a boy of sixteen.—R.I.P.

The annual meeting of the Educational Institute of Scotland took place at Edinburgh on September 17. The meeting took the opportunity of renewing their protest against what they called the "blot on the system," that is payment by results.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Edinburgh Trades Council held on September 20 a motion was passed affirming the principle of Home Rule for Scotland. The mover said that he brought the matter forward as Home Rule would materially increase the prosperity and happiness of the working classes. He added that even apart from obstruction a dead lock must frequently occur in the House of Commons, where Scotch business was altogether neglected. He quoted several instances to prove his point.

In the Aberdeen Town Council on September 19 a discussion took place on a communication received from the Free Presbytery protesting against the opening on Sundays of refreshment rooms in the Duthie Park. Much indignation was expressed at the accusation implied that the Council were lowering the moral tone of the community, and a disposition was shown to treat the communication with ignominy. The Lord Provost, however, cannily threw oil on the troubled waters by proposing that the letter be kept *in retentis* so that if, at the next election, representatives were returned opposed to the sale complained of the matter might then be overturned. This prudent compromise and appeal to futurity was adopted unanimously.

The reproach of Ayr is about at length to be removed. An influential committee has been appointed for the erection there of a statue of Robert Burns. Several of the names of the members seem to give an assurance that the work will be undertaken with understanding and creditably carried out. That worst of all uglinesses, a bad statue, can hardly be the result.

In the course of a lecture given by him the other night in the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Glasgow, the Rev. James Kerr said he had asked Mr. Chamberlain if he would resist the proposal to remove the disabilities inflicted by the Act securing the Protestant succession to the throne, and by other Acts admitting Protestants only to certain high offices of State. Mr. Chamberlain, said the lecturer, expressed himself as unfavourable to any change so long as the majority of the people of the United Kingdom remained Protestants.

Scotland seems inclined to come to the rescue of the oppressed sex. At a meeting held the other night at Rothesay a resolution was passed in favour of conferring the right of voting at Parliamentary elections on women. A letter was read from the Solicitor-General expressing his complete sympathy with the object of the meeting. If there were not more senses than one in which women are Home Rulers, the matter might appear more satisfactory to the unprejudiced.

The veteran missionary, Dr. Somerville, who has already gone half over Europe talking nothing worth hearing in a language the various peoples do not understand, has now set out on a like errand to Bohemia and Hungary. There are many ways by which men go down to the grave, but that which leads them there covered with vanity, self-sufficiency, and conceit is scarcely the least deplorable.

A series of trips to the Coast of Norway carried on during the past few months by one of the steamship companies terminated on September 17 by the return of the last vessel of the season to Aberdeen. The undertaking proved highly successful. The tourists were numerous and great delight has been expressed by them at the magnificent scenery of the fiords.

At the fifth annual conference of the Highland Land Reform Association held the other day at Oban, a motion was passed of

sympathy with the people of Ireland "in their struggle to vindicate the right of public meeting, free speech, and association." The question of Home Rule for Scotland was also minutely discussed, and a resolution approving of its principle adopted. A woman's branch of the Association was provided for, after the example of the Primrose League, to be called the "Heather League" and whose duty it should be to enlist the aid of women generally in the cause and, more particularly, to ameliorate the wretched condition to which the sex is commonly condemned in the Highland.

An exhibition of vestments and church furnishings has been held in Glasgow under the superintendence of the Marchioness of Bute. The work is carried on in connection with the Confraternity of the Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament and is intended for the benefit of poor parishes, which are thus provided with necessary articles they cannot afford to purchase.

The members of the National League at Glasgow are looking forward with great interest to an expected visit from Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. The distinguished visitor will have a royal reception and an immense audience.

The approaching revision of the Votes Courts is to be the occasion of a lively opposition given by the Tories and Unionists to Nationalist voters. The various branches of the League are making preparations for resistance, and with every prospect of success.

## STEWART ISLAND.

Invercargill, November 12, 1887.

THE sombre look of Stewart Island and its southerly bearing from Invercargill certainly does not at first recommend it to the pleasure seeker. It is too intimately associated with the cold sou'wester, against which people have been doing so much to provide shelter. One's dread of the island will, however, subside, when he learns that the north-east coast, where alone there is settlement is protected by a wooded highland of some twenty miles wide. Instead, therefore, of flying before the wind, he will, perhaps for once run for shelter to Stewart Island. In order to do this, you get aboard the "Awarua" at the Bluff on the arrival of the first train from Invercargill on any Wednesday. Captain Tyson is happy to make your acquaintance, and finds leisure at intervals to show you places of interest along the route. He will perhaps call at Dog Island to deliver mails and stores to the lighthouse keepers, and then properly the voyage begins. As you approach Stewart Island you get a most agreeable surprise for it is not that cold and barren thing you had imagined but rather a fruitful mother encompassed with a number of genial, smiling daughters. The "Fancy Group" really deserve their title, and indeed all the islands deserve fancy names. They are usually wooded from the water's edge, some allowing you occasional glimpses of the greenest pasturage, others of red peat—the mutton birds favourite burrowing ground. On entering Paterson's Inlet a prettier scene than that presented to you can hardly be imagined. The inlet is about ten miles deep, its shores indented with lesser inlets innumerable. Caves, half hidden by the overhanging foliage, strongly tempt you to tarry and explore them. The New Zealand flora is amply represented on the precipitous heights by every form and every hue; the sandy beaches even, as that at Ringaring, with their streaks of black (iron) sand are an unwonted and attractive spectacle. Whilst you are excitedly trying to realise the enchanting beauties around you the anchor is let down at Cooper's Island, mails are being exchanged, and fishermen, including Maoris and half-castes, are putting parcels of fish aboard. The anchor is raised, and more quickly than you would have wished you return from the Inlet and are entering Half-Moon Bay. The steamer's flag lately hoisted is a signal to Mr. Harrold that some of the passengers desire to become his guests. A small boat is rowed out from a cosy little cove, Mr. Harrold's guests are transhipped, and five minutes later the voyage is completed at the head of the Bay. Whilst enjoying the warm unaffected hospitality of the Island (the writer speaks from personal experience of that at Mr. Harrold's), as well as its scenery, the every-day life of the islanders will be observed with interest. The flitting of boats across the Bay are an ever-pleasing sight, and remind one of what is said of Venice, where all visits, whether of business or friendship, are made by boat. Is it not romantic that of an island in the Inlet, where the chief store and a post-office are situated, the gentleman who is at once store-keeper and postmaster, and who holds also a justiceship of the peace is the sole human occupant? The island is Cooper's, and its multifariously occupied occupant, Mr. Charles Traill, store-keeper, postmaster, and Justice of the Peace. No wonder if the verses of the old Jacobite song, slightly altered, are remembered here:

"Over the water, not over the sea;  
But over the water to Charlie."

The executive force of the Island deserves a passing notice. It is numerically small, consisting of a single constable, and is further peculiarly restricted: the worthy constable has no confines, and but half pay. He works in the bush, or at the sawmill, or wherever else he can get a job. He has, of course, a lock-up, and for the convenience of its inmates a boat, but no stretcher. The common explanation of this rather anomalous status of the constabulary force is that there are no licensed public houses in the Island.

An instance of a kindness reciprocated is narrated by General Cluseret in his "Memoirs," recently published. When his life was terribly endangered, just after the Versailles troops had entered Paris, he was saved by a priest to whom he had given facilities to see Archbishop Darboy in his prison. He knocked at his door and said: "You recognise me? You know what I want!" "Perfectly; you are at home." He provided Mr. Cluseret with ecclesiastical costume, kept him for five months, and with the aid of his order got him safely across the frontier into Belgium.

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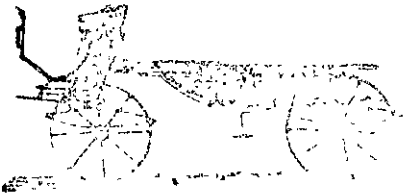
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# Irish News.

**ANTRIM.**—The fortnightly meeting of the Belfast National League was held in St. Mary's Hall on August 21, Father Convery, administrator, St. Peter's, in the chair. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which ever has been held in connection with the branch, upwards of 3000 people being present. A number of ladies occupied seats on the platform and in the body of the hall. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, expressed his pleasure in seeing so many members present on the first meeting after the Government proclamation. It showed that it had no terror for them, but that they were determined to go on straight ahead for the achievement of the object which they all had at heart. Resolutions condemning the action of the Government in proclaiming the National League were enthusiastically adopted.

**ARMAGH.**—On August 20 Thomas W. Hewton, auctioneer, and H. Davidson, solicitor, attended at Drumconnel to sell the grass on two evicted farms in that townland. On one of the farms about eight acres of grass was put up for sale, and a sum of 9s was offered for it in a joking way by one of those in the crowd. An orchard containing an acre of good apples was next put up and a sarcastic offer of 4s was made for it. For one of the farms, containing 12 acres, the late tenant offered the liberal sum of 5s. It is needless to say that none of those offers was accepted and the sale had to be abandoned.

The tenants of the Ball Estate, Crossmaglen, are now paying their rents to Mr. Johnston, the agent, at a substantial reduction after a campaign of nearly eight months. The Plan of Campaign has succeeded in squeezing out of the trustees 10 per cent. for non-judicial and 5 per cent. for judicial tenants and 25 per cent. for the householders of Crossmaglen over and above what they determined would be their stand. During the fight civil bill processes, writs, and ejectment decrees were scattered broadcast over the estate, but with not the slightest effect upon the unanimity of the tenants. The bill of the costs during the campaign must have been a pretty nice sum.

On August 22 copies of the Government Proclamation of the National League were posted at the police barracks and at the courthouse in Armagh. A largely-attended meeting of the members of the National League was afterwards held in Ogle street, R. R. Gardner, the Nationalist candidate for mid-Armagh, at the last election, presiding. The following resolution was adopted:—Resolved: That we hail with delight the proclamation of the National League under the 6th section of the Coercion Act, as indicating on the part of the Government an inclination to come at once to the final stage of the struggle, which, according to Mr. Gladstone, can only end in one way; and we pledge ourselves to continue by every legitimate means the struggle bequeathed by our fathers for the rights and the removal of the grievances of our country.

**CAYAN.**—Reports from Bellurbet say that the state of the crops in that district is very discouraging. There has seldom been a year when there was such an entire failure of all kinds of farm produce as there is this year, owing to the great drought that existed during the latter part of May and beginning of June. The yield of potatoes, oats, and flax is absolutely not one-fourth of what it was last season. Although the potato fields are luxuriant and remarkably fine in appearance, still the tubers are small and not very numerous. The corn has ripened very quickly in high-lying districts, but it is very poor and short—so short, indeed, that it has to be pulled in many places. The small quantity of wheat grown is maturing rapidly, and appears not to have suffered so much from want of rain as other crops. Hay has nearly all been saved. The yield is much short of last year's supply, but the fine condition in which it has been saved will enable farmers to get a high price for it next spring. Turnips and mangels have improved in growth lately, but the yield will be small. Regarding other crops there is nothing favourable to be said, and it may be concluded that on the whole the prospect of the coming harvest is anything but encouraging.

**CLARE.**—On August 25, at Kilkee three young ladies were reading on the rocks, when a huge tidal wave suddenly broke over them and washed them away. One young lady saved herself by clinging to the rocks, and another was rescued, but the third was swept out to sea and drowned.

**CORK.**—Mallow Town Commissioners at a special meeting on August 23, passed a resolution strongly condemning coercion.

Emigrants from Queenstown during the week ended August 20, numbered 656, against 620 in the corresponding week of last year.

At Macroom and Youghal National League meetings on August 24, resolutions were passed condemning the proclamation, and pledging the members to still carry out the objects of the League.

Timothy O'Leary, of Prohas, near Millstreet, was marked out for eviction on the morning of August 23, for rent due to Sir George Colburn, but notwithstanding the Coercion Act and the statement of Mr. Irwin, R.M., that it was impossible to prevent the execution of legal decrees, he seems to have taken it into his head that he would not be evicted. He provided himself with a quantity of tar, some mops, and a few large-sized stones, and with this ammunition, he waged war upon eighteen policemen and five bailiffs during six hours. At the end of this period the law, very much tarred and feathered, retired. Immediately the neighbours gathered and repaired such portions of the defences as had yielded to the assault.

The sports of the Cork Young Men's Society under Gaelic Association rules came off on August 21, on the Park race track and proved very successful. The Barrack street band played a choice programme of music during the day. The ball was set rolling with the 150 yards club handicaps, which was well won by a promising athlete, J. Reid, who also secured the quarter and half mile open handicaps; O'Mahony, Antchlestown, won the shingling of the 66 pounds, and also

the throwing of the 14 pounds, while O'Sullivan, of Killiorghia, won the hop, step, and jump, with the fine performance of 47 feet 5 inches; Power, of Ballywalter, won the 220 yards flat and the 120 yards hurdle, the time in both being remarkably good. Lee, of Dublin, won the hundred yards. Noonan, of Cork, secured the pole jump, getting over 9 feet 3 inches in an exhibition jump. McSweeney, of Mournabbey, won the mile, and Sheehan, of Blarney, carried off the three mile bicycle event. The Clubquarter fell to Cottrell. There was a number of tug-of-war contests, and the Emmet Football Club team proved the victors in the final tug.

At the last meeting of the New Glanmire National League (Rev. Thomas Shinkwin presiding) the following public notice was adopted and signed:—We, the undersigned farmers of the united parishes of Glanmillaun and Knockraha, beg to give public notice to the Catholic Guardians, both *en officio* and elected, who, either by their vote or absence, assisted the election of the present Chairman of the Cork Board of Guardians, that they are neither to hunt nor shoot over our lands during the coming season:—Denis Cantillon, John Cotter, Denis Donoghue, James O'Corr, James Hart, John Connell, Charles McCarthy, John Moore, Michael Duggan, Patrick Looney, John Kenely, sr.; John Kenely, jr.; Mathias Murphy, Michael Barry, Denis Fenton, Denis Murphy, James Geary, Thomas Mulcahy, Martin Fitzgerald, Daniel O'Sullivan, Cornelius Delaney, James Ahern, John Foley, John Walsh, Daniel O'Driscoll, John Hogan, William Ahern, jr.; John Graham, Wm. Ahern, sr.; John McGrath, Daniel Hogan, William Doyle, William Cashman, Cornelius O'Neill, Thomas McAuliffe, Patrick Ahern, Nicholas O'Brien, Richard Fitzgerald, Thomas Barry, Denis Lynch, Laurence Dunley, John Healy, Daniel Gleeson; Redmond Higgins, John Geary, Thomas Sheehan, Richard Donovan, hon. sec.

**DERRY.**—On August 23, Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bart., M.P., Governor of the Irish Society, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Town Hall, Derry, to the construction of which the Irish Society have contributed £16,000 and a free site in Waterloo Square. The members of the Corporation and of the Visitation at present in Derry, attended by the city sergeants and sword and mace bearers, took part in the proceedings, which were witnessed by an immense crowd.

**GALWAY.**—The bodies of Messrs. Thompson, Kinkead, and Roberts, students at Queen's College, Galway, whose drowning in Lough Corrib on August 16, we reported in our last issue, were recovered by a searching party on August 20. The funeral of Thompson and Kinkead took place on August 22, and was the most imposing one witnessed for a long time in Galway. A deputation of the students of the Queen's College in academic costume, the members of the four rowing clubs, the societies, and the past and present pupils of the Grammar School, the clergymen of every denomination, and a long line of carriages and cars followed the remains to the new cemetery. The universal regret which the melancholy accident evoked found a public manifestation quite unprecedented. Many messages of sympathy and condolence reached the bereaved relatives, including a very touching and pathetic one from the students of the Queen's College, presented to Professor Darcy Thompson and Professor Kinkead, sympathising with them in their great affliction. The funeral of young Roberts also took place on August 22, at Oughterard, and was largely and influentially attended.

**KERRY.**—At a place called Gortatiea, on the property of Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, five families were evicted on Aug. 22 and 23. The townland is about sixteen miles from Killarney, and is very wild. The rents are high, and in one case where a man named Scannell was evicted the Government valuation was £19 and the rent £56.

A most daring and successful raid for arms took place at noon on August 25 near Rathmore, situate on the bounds of the Counties of Kerry and Cork. As Dr. O'Sullivan, the dispensary physician at Croom and Rathmore, was about to attend to his duties he left in the car a gun which he occasionally takes with him. In about an hour after three disguised men, two of whom were armed, entered the coach-house. One of the armed party remained at the door, with his gun presented at the people, who had, as usual on dispensary days, assembled at the place for medical relief, whilst the second armed man proceeded to the carriage and took the gun. The three men then ran across the fields. Doctor O'Sullivan pursued them a short distance, and in doing so one of them turned round and fired towards the Doctor, but with the object only of intimidating the Doctor, who is popular in the district. The Doctor proceeded no further and was unable to form the most meagre opinion as to the identity of the parties. Intimation was at once given to the police at Banard, which is close to the scene of the occurrence. Head Constable Monahan and a party of police proceeded to the place, but could procure no information whatever that would lead to even a strong suspicion of the parties.

**KILDARE.**—The most extraordinary assemblage that has ever attended a sporting event in Ireland gathered at Ballsbridge grounds, Dublin, on August 20, to witness the great international four-mile race between E. C. Carter, the champion of America and England, and T. Conneff, a Kildare youth not yet 20 years of age, and whose name was unknown in racing circles until a few months ago. An hour before the time advertised for the opening of the gates, immense crowds converged on the scene of action, a considerable element of the countryfolk (most of whom, naturally, hailed from Kildare,) being perceptible in the concourse. Long before the time set for the start the gates had to be closed. Punctuality was rigidly observed, and but for the difficulty in getting through the mass of people the rivals would have been on their mark at the time named. As it was, they were but three minutes late, and at twelve minutes before seven exactly, the race began. Fifteen thousand people felt their suspense at an end and their interest at boiling point as the two athletes sped away. Conneff having waived his claim to toss for choice of stations, Carter started next the grass, and at once going to the front, made the pace pretty lively down the enclosure. Both men from the outset ran with a grace and freedom worthy of their reputations and emblematic of the high-class and perfectly-trained athletic. Lap

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followed lap without a change of relative position the Anglo-American flyer making the pace, with the little Kildare man stepping into his footsteps. At times the leader would draw away a yard or so further than usual, but his advantage would be but momentary, Conneff closing up with him at every time of asking. The regularity of position became almost monotonous. The suspense was positively painful. "Five laps more," "four laps," "three laps" are called out and yet no change. Both men strain every nerve. Carter works with a determination worthy alike of his well-earned fame and of a laudable ambition to keep it untarnished. "Two laps more," and yet he cannot get away from the youth behind, who clings to him with the pertinacity of a Nemesis. "Last lap." The bell rings, but the vast crowd is too spell-bound to utter a sound. Carter still leads and holds his place long after the place where some think Conneff is to make his effort. Yet no sign from the Irish lad. A furlong from home Conneff is seen to be unusually busy. He races up closer than ever to the leader but does not go past. It is not so easy as appears to the expectant assemblage. Sixty yards further on, however, he leaves Carter's tracks and runs up level. This draws a roar from the multitude, sustained as the two athletes desperately strive for the lead. The struggle is fearful but short-lived. Conneff's superior speed tells the inevitable tale, and amidst a scene of unparalleled excitement the little Irishman comes out of the ordeal victorious, and runs home a gallant winner by 15 yards. The official time-keepers differed as to the result, Mr. Drinkwater returning the time as 19 minutes 49 1/2 seconds, and Mr. Walsh as 19 minutes 44 2/5 seconds. Even accepting the slower of these to be the correct one it credits Conneff with a complete break-up of all previously-existing Irish records for the distance, while it also shows Carter to have eclipsed anything he has hitherto accomplished.

**KILKENNY.**—At a meeting of the City of Kilkenny League on August 24, Mr. P. Rowan, T.C., in the chair, Mr. C. J. Keenely proposed, Mr. Smithwick seconded, and it was unanimously resolved amid cheers. That we, the committee of the Kilkenny Branch of the I.N.L., in view of the proclamation of that organisation by the Government, pledge ourselves never to relinquish our efforts to accomplish the objects for which the association was formed, and to continue to work to the best of our ability in defence of the people and for the restoration of our national rights—unchanged and unchangeable.

**LEITRIM.**—A special meeting of the Mohill branch of the League was held on August 21, P. McGivney, P.L.G., in the chair. It was unanimously resolved:—"That we look at it as the last kick of the Tory party in proposing to suppress the Irish National League; that their proclamations will take no effect on the men of the Mohill branch; that we shall never surrender that movement, no matter what course they pursue, and that we hail with delight the advice given by Michael Davitt in Sligo with regard to County conventions, and trust that Leitrim will adopt that course in honour of the author."

In consequence of the proclamation of the Irish National League a special meeting of the Maurhamilton branch was held on August 21, Rev. P. McLoughlin presiding. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. The following resolution was passed unanimously amid great applause:—"That we protest against the proclamation of the National League, and that we urgently call upon all the members of this branch to close up their ranks for the struggle, and meet it as befits determined Irishmen rightly struggling to be free."

**LIMERICK.**—At the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians on August 24, on the motion of Mr. McInerney, seconded by the City High Sheriff, a resolution was adopted strongly condemning the Coercion Act.

The dock labourers' strike in Limerick still continues. On the night of August 20, strikers broke into the house of a man named O'Shaughnessy, in Limerick, and beat him so badly that he had to be removed to the hospital. O'Shaughnessy was one of the dock labourers who had continued at work after the strike. At the Petty Sessions on August 26, Thomas Ryan and John Hogan, charged with assaults in connection with the strike, were returned for trial to Quarter Sessions.

At a late meeting of the Kilmallock Guardians several Guardians, including the chairman, Thomas O'Donnell, had taken their places in the board-room, waiting for the business to commence, but on the appearance of Martin Meagher, a member of the board, all of them, with the exception of J. J. Flaherty, rose from their seats and left. Mr. Meagher and Mr. Flaherty remained in the board-room until one o'clock, and a quorum not being then present, the Clerk declared the board adjourned. The action of the Guardians in leaving the room arose from the circumstance of Mr. Meagher having taken a farm formerly in possession of his uncle, but which had been held by Mr. Donworth for some years until he was evicted a short time since.

Several evictions took place on August 23, at Glensharrold, Ardagh, on the estate of Mr. Delmege. There was a large crowd present during the proceedings. Father Walsh, P.P., Father Ambrose, C.C., and Father Kelly, C.C., attended, and through their exertions the peace was preserved. In some instances the evicted tenants were re-admitted as caretakers. Those tenants on the estate who had sought judicial rents obtained reductions in some cases of 40 per cent. The evictions were resumed and concluded on the following day. John Connor's house was barricaded and filled with sand. After some time the bailiffs broke in a window in the upper story; the Sheriff and police entered and forcibly ejected Connors and his wife. Tenants named Boston, Kennally, and Ahern were next evicted, and Patrick Casey re-admitted caretaker. There was much excitement and several angry incidents.

**LONGFORD.**—At Granard Petty Sessions on August 24, John Reilly was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for obstructing the Sheriff and his bailiffs during an eviction in Cooldoney on August 20. Bridget Fitzsimons and Margaret Reilly were summoned by Peter Goldrick, a sheriff's bailiff, for having assaulted him while in the discharge of his duty. The accused were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour. The

prosecutions were under the Coercion Act. The evicting party, who were under Sheriff Gill, Abbeylara, had been vigorously resisted by the prisoners, who used boiling lime and water, the hands of a bailiff named Currau being severely burnt by fluid thrown at him.

**LOUTH.**—On August 19, near midnight, Messrs. Dudgeon and Emerson, accompanied by Emergency men and twenty armed police from Drogheda, as also by a messenger from the Bankruptcy Court, proceeded by cars to Collin, and there seized eleven cattle, the property of John Drumgoole, one of the Massereene tenants who adopted the Plan of Campaign. The police, under the command of District-Inspector McDermott of Drogheda, and Emergency men with a police guard, were left in charge and to look up quarters in Drumgoole's house.

On August 21, in the presence of 8,000 spectators, the third tier of the tournament for the silver cross presented by the Drogheda Sports Committee, were played at Bryanstown. The first match was between Furze and Julianstown, the latter winning by 2 goals 6 points to nil. The great match of the day was between the Drogheda Gaels and Collin. The game was one of the most closely contested ever witnessed. After a most exciting struggle the Gaels were declared the victors, the score being 2 goals 4 points and 7 forfeits to nil.

**SLIGO.**—On August 14, a very fine demonstration was held at Keash, on the property of Mr. Owen Phibbs, J.P., Curradoey, whose tenants adopted the Plan of Campaign some months ago. Among the speakers were William O'Brien, M.P., and a friendly Englishman, John Ellis, M.P., for Nottinghamshire, who received a most enthusiastic welcome. A large force of Constabulary with a Government note-taker were drawn up very close to the platform. The contingents which reached the meeting were headed by the Keash, Ballymote, and Cloonloo bands. Father Scully presided.

**TIPPERARY.**—On August 22, a discovery of a rather curious nature was made on the farm of Maurice Davin, at Deerpark, Carrickon-Suir. One of Mr. Davin's cattle got imbedded in an old sunken well, and on proceeding to clear the animal, the workmen "struck" on a remarkable find. Two perfect human skeletons, attired in the fragments of some ancient military costume, were carefully extracted, together with saddles, swords, and two pair of long military jack-boots, such as were worn by cavalry soldiers in the last century. Within the same enclosure were the skeletonised forms of two horses and two powerfully built dogs, evidently of the bloodhound species. Local antiquarians are inclined to believe the remains to be those of Hessian soldiers slain here during the insurrection of 1798, and several of the older members of Mr. Davin's family state that they have been acquainted with the fact traditionally for the past seventy years.

On August 20 the famed Moycarkey team journeyed up to the metropolis to take part in a Gaelic tournament at Old Dunleary and teach the burlers of Leinster what the game really was. They received a magnificent ovation on their arrival at Kingsbridge. A large number of Gaels, including several members of the County Dublin Committee, and representatives of the "Mets," Faughs, Davitts, *Freeman's Journal*, Grocers' Assistants, Dunleary, John Mitchels, Eblanas, Crohdas, Brian Borus, etc., accompanied by the Dunleary Brass Band, awaited their arrival at Kingsbridge, ringing cheers going up for Tipperary as the engine steamed into the station. Headed by the Dunleary Band they marched to the Angel Hotel, being joined on the way by several contingents, including Shamrock of Erin Fife and Drum Band. The Moycarkey team were under the guidance of their captain, Tom O'Grady, Vice-President Major Kelly, and Sec. J. Manning. On the following day they crossed camans with the crack hurling team of Dublin, the Faugh-a-Ballaghs, and the match is thus described by the *Freeman's Journal*:—"Of course this was the match of the day, and excitement was at a high pitch when both teams marched in on the grounds. A more dashing-looking team or finer specimens of Tipperary belts than Tom O'Grady headed it would be difficult to find. They looked splendid in their green jerseys, brown breeches, and light blue stockings. As for the Faughs, they seemed to be full of spirit and dash, and determined to play a plucky game against their famous opponents. With three cheers for the patrons of the Gaelic Athletic Association, J. J. Kenny threw in the ball. For a moment or two it remained in the centre of the field, then Moycarkey drove it into Faugh territory, and quickly working it through sent it behind their goal a few times. A couple of minutes and it was back at Moycarkey's 21 yards man, and a couple of minutes more the Tipperary men struck the first point, which was quickly followed by another. By a grand bit of play the Faughs carried the ball up to and threatened the Moycarkey goal, but the latter's backs were impassable, and a fine pluck from one of them relieved the pressure. With lightning speed a Moycarkey whipman ran the ball up on the right wing and made a splendid attempt for goal, which Kennedy (Faugh-a-Ballagh *cul baire*), saved in excellent style. For five minutes now the Faughs had to defend their posts, and Moycarkey quickly placed a few points and a goal to their credit. During the last five minutes of first half play was even, and just as change of sides was called the Faughs made a close shave for a point. Play in the second half was also opened in Faugh-a-Ballagh territory, and almost immediately Moycarkey had their opponents in jeopardy, but though a fierce scrimmage was formed in front of the goal, a good defence saved it. The Faughs now threatened, and for a few moments looked like scoring, but Tom O'Grady's men again assumed the offensive, placing two points to their credit. Up and down the field was the order for some time. Again the Faughs threatened, but were unable to score, though they made most plucky efforts to do so, and when time was called Moycarkey had won by a goal and eight points (three forfeits) to nil." The following composed the victorious team: Tom O'Grady, Captain; John O'Grady, Thady O'Grady, John O'Brien, Jem O'Brien, Tom Flanagan, James Cahill (*cul baire*), Mike Shanahan, Ned Dwyer, Will Ryan, Jem Quinlan, Ned Dwyer (Corrigeen), Tom Dwyer, Ned Stack, Mike Leahy, Mike Ryan, Pat Molloy, Dick Maher, Patsy Shanahan, Tim Maher, Matt Costigan.

**WATERFORD.**—August 21 being the anniversary of Piltown's patron saint, large numbers visited the holy well which is dedicated to the patron saint of the County Waterford, St. Dealan, and which

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ROSARIES AND ROSARY TICKETS.

is situated on an estuary of the harbour of Youghal, at the County Waterford side of the Blackwater. Hundreds of persons crossed over Youghal Ferry, as well as those that drove by road, while hundreds were also present from the County Waterford, but not near the same numbers that attend the neig'bouring "pattern" at Ardmore. The adjacent village of Piltown was crowded throughout the day.

An abortive attempt to sell the meadowing of a farm at Newtownkill, from which the tenant had been evicted, was made on August 24 by Auctioneer T. Walsh, of Waterford. Not a single satisfactory bid was elicited.

**WESTMEATH.**—Monsignor Persico arrived at Athlone on August 20, and was the guest of the Rev. T. Martin, Adm., St. Mary's. He was accompanied by Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of the diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnois. Some hundreds of people met his Excellency a couple of miles from the town, and, headed by the brass and fife and drum bands of the League of the Cross a procession was formed and proceeded in front of the carriage to St. Mary's parochial house, the bands playing national airs. Next morning his Excellency celebrated 8 o'clock Mass, which was attended by a large congregation. Immediately after last Mass in St. Mary's beautiful church, Mgr. Persico ascended the pulpit and in the presence of an immense congregation delivered a magnificent discourse, in the course of which he assured the people of the great love his Holiness entertains for the Irish people, who, through centuries of dire persecution, have maintained the grand old faith. Subsequently a deputation of the Athlone Town Commissioners, consisting of L. Kelly, C.T.C., J.P.; A. Moore, J. Ganly, J. M'Donnell, J. Hunt, P. C. O'Flynn, D. O'Connell, H. Murray, and T. Hynds, waited on his Excellency, and presented an address which was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the board. Mgr. Persico having replied in suitable language, the deputation received the Papal blessing and withdrew.

**WEXFORD.**—The following declaration has been made by the tenants on the Marquis of Ely's Wexford estate:—"We publicly challenge the agent or any other representative of our landlord to visit this estate, and to bring with them any man of ordinary intelligence regarding land and its produce, and we venture to assert, without the least fear of disappointment, that such a man will decide without a moment's hesitation that no rent can be paid this year on the Marquis of Ely's Hook property; in fact the whole produce of the estate would not, if collected together, give the tenantry one meal a day for 12 months. This we believe to be the simple truth without the least exaggeration. Should anyone doubt us he may satisfy himself as to our perfect accuracy by a drive through the property before the harvest is gathered in. Now is the time to understand the utter ruin of the Hook estate. Signed, on the part of the whole committee, by the secretary, MAURICE BREEN."

## Roman Notes.

THE latest insult offered to religion took the shape of a meeting held by the Freemasons under the presidency of Menotti Garibaldi, in a hall of a Catholic school building, on the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. The object of the meeting was to take preliminary steps for a great demonstration to be made on September 20, the anniversary of the breach at Porta Pia, and by which it is intended to give, as if from the united people of Rome and Italy, an answer to the proposals for conciliation that have been of late so much rumoured abroad. The true meaning of the display, however, will not be hidden from the eyes of Europe.

The Holy Father has given yet another proof of his anxiety for the promotion of learning. The purchase by his Holiness of the Altemps palace is announced for the purpose of establishing a Leonine university, where ecclesiastical and secular science will be studied in their highest forms. It is rumoured that Cardinal Mazella will be Rector Magnificus of the new institution.

The *Moniteur de Rome* which had so far taken a just view of the Irish question, has by some means or other been betrayed into the mistake of representing the duty of the Irish people to be that of quietly submitting to the Coercion Act and of blaming Mr. Dillon for his declaration to the contrary made in the House of Commons. The *Moniteur* has got hold of the old and stupid argument that England has repented of her treatment of Ireland and has for some years entered on a regular course of amelioration. But the Tories and the Unionists have repented of nothing, and quiescence on the part of the Irish people would but encourage and second the effort to continue the evil past. What has been conceded to Ireland has been gained by her resistance and agitation, and there are no other methods of obtaining what is still desirable. The *Moniteur* has evidently been got at by threats made in some quarter or another,—it is easy to divine where—as to the danger of revolutionary principles making headway in the country. But this danger is altogether chimerical.

Uneasy rumours prevail in places supposed to be well informed of an expedition to be undertaken against Abyssinia in the immediate future. The disposition of England to mediate between Italy and the country in question is well known, but, as matters are, there seems to be some improbability that advantage will be taken of it. The expedition, although perhaps certain of ultimate success, would not be at all likely to have a walk-over. The country is difficult, and as Italians know to their cost, its people are capable of proving themselves formidable enemies.

On the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, the corner stone was laid in the Piazzada Cola Rienzi of an institution to be erected for the purpose of affording facilities of study to youths desirous of devoting themselves to the priesthood, especially on missions and in country districts. The undertaking is due to the zeal

of the Barnabite Father, Antonio Maresca. It has been placed under the patronage of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and gives another sign of the futility of the war waged for the destruction of religion in this city and in Italy generally.

The Bishops of Sicily have addressed a letter to the Pope, in which they express their entire devotion to him, and enthusiastically review the services he has rendered, during his Pontificate, to religion and civilisation. The Bishops dwell particularly on the history of the Temporal Power, to the demand for whose restoration they fervently adhere.

The Holy Father has again caused to be published to the world his exhortations to the devotion of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, particularly as practised during the month of October. The Pope urges the faithful to practise this devotion especially with the intention of obtaining peace and tranquility for the Church.

Signor Crispi announces that the policy of his Cabinet does not include a measure for the extension of the franchise. The workmen of Italy, he declares, are not sufficiently advanced to exercise the privileges enjoyed by those of France and Germany. In other words the advance of irreligion in Italy is not as yet sufficient to make the measure alluded to safe for the Government.

The powers and influence of the famous preacher, Fra Agostino da Monte Feltrò, continue to form a subject of discussion. The interest of the matter is heightened by a veil of romance or mystery that hides the preacher's earlier years. But it is known of him that his power of attracting men of all parties, classes, and shades of opinion, from the advanced philosopher of the period to the unlettered peasant, is unrivalled, and that the force and closeness of his reasoning are even more remarkable than the splendour of his eloquence. If, as it is rumoured, Fra Agostino passed a wild and irregular youth he yet must have recovered in time to devote himself to study, in which he was aided by a gigantic intellect. His acquirements give full scope to his natural powers and apparently embrace every branch of human knowledge. He is the perfect master both of art and science.

## OPENING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOSGIEL.

(*Otago Daily Times*, November 14.)

THE ceremony in connection with the opening of the new Roman Catholic church at Mosgiel was performed yesterday by Bishop Moran, assisted by Fathers Vereker, Burke, and O'Neil. Owing to the wet weather there was not a very large attendance at the opening service; but among those present were some who came from beyond Milton, a distance of about 30 miles. The special train which left Dunedin at 10 a.m. took out about 60 passengers; and it is almost certain that had the weather been fine this number would have been more than trebled. The new church is situated about half a mile from the railway station, on the main road leading through the township. It stands on half an acre of ground, which was purchased at a cost of £101. The building, which will seat upwards of 300 persons, has been erected at a cost of about £700. The foundations are laid in concrete, and the walls are of brick, 14 in thickness, though timber has been used for the back wall with a view to the ultimate enlargement of the building. The measurements are: Vane, 45ft by 18ft; side aisles, each 35ft by 10ft; altar, 18ft by 10ft. A gallery for the choir is of the same dimensions as the altar, and there are also four vestry rooms, two on the ground floor and two on a level with the gallery. The contract has been carried out by Mr. T. J. Anderson, the sub-contractors being Messrs. A. Woods and G. Randall, of Dunedin, and Mr. W. Hunter, of Mosgiel. Mr. M'Monagle, of Milton, is the architect. The work in connection with the building has apparently been carried out with credit to all concerned, with the result that a very neat and attractive place of worship has been provided for the Roman Catholics residing in and about Mosgiel.

Pontifical High Mass commenced immediately after half-past 11 o'clock, the Bishop being celebrant; Fathers Burke and Vereker deacon and sub-deacon; and Father O'Neil, master of the ceremonies. The dedication sermon was preached by the Bishop. He expressed his regret that the day had been so unfavourable as to have kept away many who had intended to be present. He then offered his hearty congratulations to those present upon the erection of the Church, and thanked those ladies and gentlemen who had been good enough to come to assist in the choir, also those who had assisted in a similar capacity at St. Leonard's on the previous Sunday. He said it gave him very great delight to be present in that building, which was in every way so church-like. He congratulated them from his very heart, and expressed a hope that the progress made by the congregation during the last 16 years would be nothing as compared with the progress that would be made in the next 16 years. It was now about 16 years since he had opened the church in East Taieri. That was the beginning, and it was considered a very good beginning, as it really was. The church then, small though it was, gave more than sufficient accommodation to the congregation, and now it was a matter for congratulation that it no longer sufficed for their accommodation. When they took the matter of the erection of a new church into consideration it appeared that the site at East Taieri was not the most convenient, and so it was decided to come down to Mosgiel to erect a church there. The building, though not entirely completed, contained everything that was requisite for the purposes of a church. It had its sanctuary—though that was only a temporary one—also its vestry rooms. It had also its organ loft and its organ, its altar, and everything that was required for divine service. There was upon it some debt, but it was not to be expected that a church such as that could be erected by the congregation without incurring some debt. He had no doubt as they had done so well in the past, that they would do even better in the future, and make every effort to get rid of that debt as soon as



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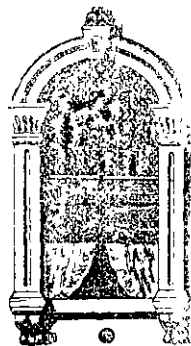
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made to study the comfort and convenience  
of her Guests, and that a table is always  
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E. F. LAWRENCE,  
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Buying Prime Ox Beef and Selling it at  
same price as others sell Old Cows  
"Quality True Test of Cheapness."  
100 Lambs for 1s per quarter; Sugar-cured  
Hams, 6s per lb; best Bacon, by the side, 4d  
and 6d per lb; Corned Beef and Boiling Beef,  
1 1/2 per lb; Roasts of Beef, 2d per lb.  
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BORNE.—TE ANAU s.s., on November  
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INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and  
AUCKLAND.—TE ANAU s.s., on  
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KORANUI s.s., leaves Auckland about  
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For TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTLETON,  
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For GNEYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hoki-  
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For AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru,  
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possible, so that their church might be a perfect gift and belong entirely to Almighty God. So long as there was a lien or claim upon it, it could not be said to belong entirely to God. He therefore urged them to give liberally towards the restoration of the debt, and he felt sure that those who had been prevented from attending by the rain would not only give what they had intended to give, but when they saw the church, that their hearts would be softened, and they would give even more than they had intended to give had they been present. The old church at East Taieri, had been dedicated to Almighty God under the name, and in the invocation of Mary Immaculate. He had so dedicated it, out of his devotion to the Mother of God. It was the first church at the dedication of which it had, been his privilege to assist in the diocese and it had occurred to him that nothing would be more pleasing to Almighty God, or to the Divine Redeemer God made man than to dedicate that church to Him under the name and in vocation of His immaculate mother, for in honouring the mother they were of course honouring the son. He then proceeded to explain at some length the meaning of the doctrine of the immaculate conception, and to give some of the reasons why they, as Catholics honoured and loved the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The service in the morning was as follows:—Processional hymn, "Ecce Sacerdos"; "Kyrie" and "Gloria" from Mozart's "First Mass"; "Credo" and "Sanctus," from Mozart's No. 2; "Benedictus," from Gounod; "Agnus Dei," from Weber. Miss Walsh also sang an "Ave Maria" at the offertory with organ accompaniment, and violin obbligato played by Mr. Ward. The members of St. Joseph's choir present were: Mrs. Angus, Misses Conway Woods, Walsh, Cantwell, Murphy, Smith, Mills; Messrs Cantwell, Ward, Dunne, Carolin, Smith and Rossiter. Herr Scherek presided at the organ.

In the evening there were Pontifical Vespers, the Bishop presiding and assisted by those mentioned above. Father Burke preached a learned and eloquent sermon on the ceremonial of the Catholic church, after which there was Benediction. At the conclusion Father O'Neil, the pastor, ascended the altar steps and announced that the sum realised on the occasion amounted to about £81. He added that the inclemency of the weather was a great disappointment to him, as no doubt it was to all.

## PRESENTATION TO THE POPE.

(Dunedin Evening Star, November 15.)

THE cabinet designed and manufactured by Messrs Scoullar and Chisholm to contain the presentation volumes of the Catholic organ of New Zealand, the TABLET, and which is to be offered by the clergy of this diocese to His Holiness the Pope on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee is now on exhibition in Messrs Scoullar and Chisholm's warehouse. It is a remarkably fine specimen of art cabinetwork, and is a production of which the manufacturers may well feel proud. Like the casket which was made some months ago for presentation to Queen Victoria this cabinet is constructed entirely out of native timber, the object the designer had in view being the exhibition in the most effective way of the wonderful beauty and marking of the New Zealand timber. The use of carving has been advisedly avoided. To send any specimen, no matter how elaborate, of the carver's work to Rome, would be indeed to "send coals to Newcastle." The magnificent examples of the art which are to be found in the Vatican Museum and in numerous other places would dwarf entirely any of the weak efforts likely to emanate from this young Colony. But, as a matter of fact, the absence of carving is not at all noticeable. The different grains and markings placed in juxtaposition more than occupy the place carving would have filled, and the result, a veritable triumph of the cabinetmaker's skill, more than justifies the exclusion of the other art. Almost every variety of timber suitable for cabinet purposes has been introduced into the cabinet, as the following list will show:—Kauri, tawhai (red birch), miki-miki, New Zealand ebony, puriri, figured tawhai, makai, red koke-koke, totara knot, maple knot, figured totara, light rewi, ribbonwood, pukatea (broadleaf), rimu knot, maungaaoi, red rewi, (honeysuckle), bokaki, rimu (red pine). The cabinet has been designed in the usual manner, standing on a plinth, and surmounted by a cornice and frieze, upon which much thought has evidently been expended. The dimensions are as follows:—Height, 3ft. in.; width, 2ft. 5in.; and depth, 1ft. 4in. The door and its panel are, however, the most important portions of the cabinet, judging from the amount of work which has been placed upon them. There is a profusion of ornamentation both in inlaying and in moulding, and yet the effect is not marred by any suggestion of it being overdone. On the contrary, it has a most chaste and artistic appearance; a result which would have been impossible to attain had the decoration not been kept within the limits. The leading lines of the design, the *motif*, has evidently been taken from Renaissance sources, as the framing of the door will show, and the bands of inlaying, and the inner framing, all lead up gradually to the centre of the door, where is placed a cross cut in white mokai, on a fielded groundwork of red koke-koke. All these rounding ornamentation has been made subservient to this, and although other points force them selves upon one's attention, still the cross in the centre is the leading and most prominent feature. The band of inlay on the outer frame of the door runs right round the stiles and rails, and is a beautiful specimen of the rimu knot. This wood is one of the most beautiful examples of its genus that we have seen, and it will be certain to command the admiration of those accustomed even to the beautiful woods used in some of the Continental workshops. This band of rimu knot is bordered by a narrow width of red rewi (honeysuckle) taken from the heart of the tree, and this again is bordered by a line of bokaki. The panel is slightly raised above the surface of the framing, and is finished off by a moulding in maungaaoi, similar mouldings being run round the inner framing. The most striking feature of the outer frame of the panel is an inlaid piece of honeysuckle, which is arranged "herring-bone" fashion. The effect of this is to make it appear as if they were panels standing up from the

frames instead of being inlaid flush with the surface. These are surrounded by lines of pukaka and ribbonwood, the latter forming a sort of Greek key at the corner, which has a very pretty appearance. The figured totara, maple knot, and totara knot, which are used for the panels of the centre and outer frames respectively will attract attention on account of their beautiful grain and unusual markings. We must not omit to mention the device of the shamrock, which is inlaid in puriri at the top and bottom of the door. The plinth has been kept studiously plain, so as not to detract attention from the more important work of the door above. It is made of rimu, and has a moulding of red tawhai running round its upper edge. The frieze of the cornice is decorated by a moulding circular band of rimu, into the front of which is inserted a block of red koke-koke, bearing the inscription, in gilt lettering: "NEW ZEALAND TABLET, 1873 to 1887." The cabinet is finished off behind by a moulded panel in rimu, and will bear inspection as well behind as in front. The interior is lined with a maroon plush. Messrs. Scoullar and Chisholm are to be congratulated on their latest production, which, we feel sure, will attract much attention both here and at Rome.

The fourteen volumes of the TABLET which will occupy the interior of the cabinet have been for some days past in the hands of Messrs. Fergusson and Mitchell. They are full bound in dark green morocco, with light green panels at the corners, on each of which appears a golden harp, and each volume bears the Papal arms. The edges have been double gilt, and altogether the binding has been executed in a manner that must give entire satisfaction.

Accompanying the casket is a large album constructed by Messrs. Scoullar and Chisholm in a style uniform with the cabinet. This album will contain views of the Cathedral. One of these is a drawing by Mr. Petre; the others, seven photographs, showing four views of the interior, two of the exterior, and one of the convent. The photographs were taken direct by Mr. Burton on 18in plates—the largest size worked here—and are admitted by all who have seen them to be in Mr. Burton's best style.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

THE following is the text of Mr. Pyke's Bill:—

Whereas the Roman Catholics of New Zealand have established and are maintaining primary schools throughout the Colony for the purpose of giving education to Roman Catholic youth, and it is meet that the conscientious convictions of Roman Catholics in regard to education should be respected, and that their schools should be recognised by the State in so far as they give secular education: And whereas they contribute equally to the taxation by which State schools are supported, and the attendance at the State schools in large centres of population is considerably diminished by the number of children attending Roman Catholic schools, whereby the cost to the State of primary education is lessened, and it is just and right that such Roman Catholic schools should receive a capitation allowance for children attending thereat:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Roman Catholic Schools Act, 1887."
2. Every Roman Catholic school which is conducted in accordance with the provisions of "The Education Act, 1877," and the regulations framed thereunder, in respect of the qualifications of teachers, the course of instruction, attendance at school, and inspection by an Inspector of the Board of Education, shall be deemed to be a public school within the meaning of the said Act.
3. Every such school shall be entitled to receive a capitation allowance equal to two-thirds of the allowance granted to public schools established under the said Act: Provided that no such school shall be entitled to a share in such funds unless the average number of pupils attending the same be fifty or more.

## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

AN ordinary weekly meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday evening, October 8. Mr. B. Lonargan, the President, presided, and 24 members were present. An address to be read to the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes on his arrival in Christchurch by members of the Society was submitted and adopted. It was arranged that his Lordship the Rev. Dr. Grimes should be requested, as a present from the President, to present a gold Maltese cross of exquisite workmanship to Mr. W. Courtney, who, during the past year, has induced the greatest number of persons to join the Society. The programme consisted mainly of an elocutionary contest. The "Bachelor's Dream" was the piece selected; the competitors were Messrs. Courtney and Geoghegan. The prize, a large and interesting work on Catholic subjects was bestowed on Mr. Geoghegan. The meeting then terminated.

Tuesday evening, October 1.

On this occasion 24 members were present, and the chair was occupied by the Vice-President until the arrival of the President. After the passing of minutes and other routine business essays were read by Messrs. F. Cooper and J. Joyce. For these essays, a prize, consisting of a beautifully bound and illustrated Catholic book, had been offered by Vice-President W. O'Shaughnessy. The voting on the merits of the essays resulting in a tie, two pieces of paper were placed in a hat and the book was awarded to Mr. Joyce as the paper first drawn bore his *nom de plume*. Mr. Cooper in his essay, sketched in a very artistic manner the appearance of the Canterbury Plains as seen from Port Hills and gave an account of their settlement. Mr. Joyce's essay was mainly a narrative of the Society's recent picnic to Rhodes Bay.

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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.

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON, 1887.

**B R O W N, E W I N G, A N D C O.,**

Have opened a Grand Assortment of

**NEW DRAPERY AND FANCY GOODS,**

Personally selected by Mr. EWING in the Home Markets, and bought for Cash. They can confidently assert that for First-Class Goods, at the Lowest Possible Prices, they cannot be equalled in Dunedin.

B. E. &amp; 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.

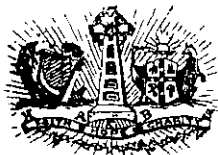
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HATS, CAPS, AND MERCERY  
NEW TENNIS FLANNELETTE, 5½d Per YardBEST { IN VALUE  
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PATTERNS sent by Post; and under the New System of Parcel Post, which commenced 1st October, we shall forward all Parcels Post Paid, to any part of New Zealand.

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OBJECTS.—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland; to extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every nationality; to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed; to help the widows and orphans of deceased members. A member on payment of 1s weekly is entitled to medical attendance and medicine for himself and family. Also 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s for the next 13 weeks, and 10s per week for a period of 13 weeks, in case of sickness. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives receive £20. Twenty branches of this excellent Institution are now established in New Zealand, and everyone eligible for membership should join, and participate in its unsurpassed advantages. Full particulars to be had from the branches, and from

**JAMES O'BRIEN,**

District Secretary, Auckland

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.**

SUBSCRIBERS in Arrears and who have received their Accounts by Post are requested to be Punctual in Remitting to the Office. We hope this intimation will have the effect of inducing those referred to to pay up their accounts without delay as we are much in want of money at present.

It is with regret we have to speak of money matters, especially to our Subscribers, and we hope they will save us this unpleasantness in future by being more prompt in their payments.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP DR. MORAN.

**T H E A U S T R A L A S I A N C A T H O L I C D I R E C T O R Y**  
FOR 1888.

Published by the authority of the CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY and approved by the Bishops of Australasia assembled in the SYDNEY PLENARY COUNCIL of 1885. It is the ONLY approved Directory for the Australasian (including New Zealand) Church.

It contains the ORDO DIVINI OFFICII arranged for the different dioceses, the fullest and most accurate information on ecclesiastical matters in the dioceses and vicariates of the Australasian provinces, and a complete alphabetical list of all the Clergy of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

The price will be 3s; interleaved, 3s 6d; bound in leather, 5s 6d. It will be published in Sydney on the 1st of December, 1887.

Orders are now being booked by the

SOLE AGENT FOR THIS DIOCESE,

**JAMES DUNNE,**

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS AGENT.

141 G E O R G E S T R E E T, D U N E D I N  
(Opposite National Bank).

NB.—As I am selling them in Dunedin at the Sydney published price, the above price-list will only hold good for orders received before the 15th November. Sent to any part of New Zealand at above prices, with postage added.

**WANTED—A Catholic School by a Teacher.** Good References. Competent to play in church if required. Or would go as Governess. Address—

"GOVERNESS,"

N.Z. TABLET Office, Dunedin.

**NOTICE.**

MR. 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.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

**PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.**

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

**WHAT ABOUT THE EDUCATION BILL?**

HEN shall Mr. PYKE be able to move the second reading of his Bill in reference to Catholic schools? The time at the disposal of this hon. gentleman will, it is to be feared, be insufficient for a discussion on a Bill even so short as is his, and Parliament will have too much to do to provide ways and means between now and Christmas to be able to give much attention to anything else. The chances, therefore, in favour of Mr. PYKE's move are small, and daily becoming

beautifully less. It is said that the Premier is in favour of the principle of Mr. PYKE's Bill, and we dare say there is some truth in this report. But does this imply that he is favourable in his official capacity, and that he is disposed to make it a Cabinet question? If so would it not be wise to wait till next session? Probably, then Government would have maturely considered the question, and would come down to the House with a well-digested Bill, calculated to settle the question finally for many years. Mr. PYKE's Bill proposes to give Catholics a very small instalment of justice, which, if granted, we shall, of course, accept, and do the best we can with it, on the understanding, however, that we shall ask more in due time. At the present moment we get nothing for all the money we pay for public education, but we maintain our independence. Under Mr. PYKE's Bill, however, we should be placed in the humiliating position of receiving only two-thirds of the capitation allowance granted to godless schools, and no building allowance, nor any share in scholarships. We fail to see that two-thirds of the usual capitation allowance would be much compensation for the loss of that amount of independence which the Bill now before Parliament demands of us. Were our advice to be followed, we should say it would be much better, and under every point of view wiser for Catholics to continue in the course they are now following; and on the school question maintain a lofty independence of all Governments. We feel assured that in the long run this would prove to be the better course. But the times are dull, and Catholics claim a right to have their due share for their own schools of the monies they are forced to contribute for the support of education. Their claim is most just, and the policy that pursues an opposite course is most impolitic and iniquitous; but the question is, shall we not be called upon to sacrifice too much of our independence in the education of our children in order to obtain even an instalment of justice. According to Mr. PYKE's Bill, as we understand it, we shall be called upon to use in our schools the books approved of by the Minister of Education. He may be anything or nothing in religion; and may refuse us aid unless we discontinue to use our own excellent school books. This is a serious consideration. It will be seen from this that we are not very enthusiastic as regards Mr. PYKE's Bill. Nevertheless, we are anxious it should pass, inasmuch as its enactment would affirm the principle that our schools should not be ignored by Government, and that we are entitled to our own money for our own schools. If Parliament really wishes to be just, let it establish the Canadian system which will give us all we want and all that we are entitled to, or re-establish a system of payment by results. We do not ask from Parliament anything that we shall not fairly and honestly earn. Let our school children be annually examined by Government inspectors, and then let us have the full capitation allowance for all who pass in their respective standards. This will satisfy us, although we should get no building allowance, provided always that children attending Catholic schools shall be enabled to hold scholarships while doing so. It will be seen from the above that in deference to the views of Catholics generally we abstain from pressing on them our private views as to the policy of having anything whatever to do with Government in the education of our children. Our private view is that it would be better and wiser to maintain our own schools ourselves, independently of Government aid and maintain our independence under every point of view. It would be safer to do so.

#### A WORD FOR OUR CATHOLIC FELLOW JOURNALISTS.

WE write the following with considerable hesitation, and influenced solely by solicitude for the honour of Catholic journalism. For a considerable time we have noticed that, with the exception of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, all the Catholic newspapers of Australasia have been in the habit of calling the sees of the Archbishops, archdioceses. This practice, we are advised, is incorrect. We have the highest authority for saying that such a title as archdiocese is not known to Catholic theology, or Canon law. The word archdiocese, indeed, is to be found in English dictionaries, but these are not authorities to be relied upon by Catholic publicists in reference to the usages of the Catholic Church. So far as the word itself is concerned we have no objection to archdiocese, and should the Holy See, or approved Canonists use it, so shall we. But at present, as we are advised, neither the Holy See nor Canonists use it,

Nowhere in Canon law, we are told, is the word to be found; and certainly we can say that from our own observation of the practice of their Eminences Cardinals CULLEN and MANNING, we have been correctly advised. We have been in the habit of reading the pastorals addressed to their people by these eminent and learned ecclesiastics, and when our attention was drawn to this subject we went to the trouble to look up these pastorals, and our former reading and recent investigation enable us to say that never, not even once, have these great ecclesiastics used the word archdiocese. It will be seen by all who care to make investigation for themselves that both these Cardinals have invariably addressed their pastorals to their respective dioceses, not archdioceses. Both always head their pastorals "to the clergy and faithful of the diocese" of Dublin or Westminster respectively. The last number of the *London Tablet* which has come to hand, viz., October 1, says in page 526:—"In a Pastoral Letter, read in the churches of the diocese of Dublin, the Archbishop of Dublin says," etc. We know it will be said that we have some unworthy motive in writing thus, but we are conscious of the contrary, and the only blame we can take to ourselves is the cowardice that prevented us from saying all this long ago, through fear of the imputation of unworthy motives. We have now, however, assumed courage enough to do what we think is a public duty. As journalists, we are naturally solicitous for the honour of our craft, and we write thus to call the attention of our brother journalists to this subject, in order that they may be induced to look into the matter, and if they find we are correct in our views, that they may amend their practice. We feel humbled at the thought that our learned fellow publicists in Catholic countries should have reason to laugh at the want of knowledge of their fellows in Australasia.

#### MISLEADING.

In the first page of the periodical called *The Illustrated Catholic Missions* there is a review of the Apostolate of the Marist missionaries in New Zealand. This review is misleading, as will be seen from the words which we quote:—"In 1837 Mgr. Pompallier and Father Servant left Wallis Island already known to our readers, and set sail to bear the Cross to New Zealand. In this new mission-field they found the Natives as warlike as those they had left in the Pacific, and yet within a short period after their arrival they had converted as many as 5,000 Maories and established numerous Christian communities. Fourteen years later, or 1850, the Marist missionaries were called away from their successful work in the north of the island and placed in possession of the diocese of Wellington. In 1887 this territory was elevated into an Archbishopric and divided into the diocese of Wellington and that of Christchurch. So rapid has been the growth of Catholicity that these dioceses at present contain 40,000 Catholics, 28 parishes or stations, 100 churches or chapels, under 38 missionaries, and two bishops of the Society of Mary." People in New Zealand will laugh at the above paragraph and shrug their shoulders in amazement at the travesty of history it contains. One not aware of the facts would certainly come to the conclusion that the position of the Catholic Church in these two dioceses was entirely due to the Marist missionaries and their Maori converts. We in New Zealand know that such is not the case; but people in England, for whose instruction and edification *The Illustrated Catholic Missions* is published, will be surprised to hear that there are not one thousand Maori Catholics in these two dioceses, and only one Maori mission. They will be also astonished to learn that were it not for Irish Catholics and their children there would not be more than perhaps one Catholic parish or mission in all New Zealand, and that the position of the Catholic Church in New Zealand is mainly due to the faith, zeal, and generosity of Irish Catholics, whose presence in this country *The Illustrated Catholic Missions* entirely ignores. The Marist missionaries have their merits, and it is just and proper to recognise them, but it is simply monstrous in any public writer to give to them and their Maori converts the entire honour and credit which is for the most part due to Irish Catholics.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Moran, who spent last week in examining the school of the Dominican nuns at South Dunedin, leaves for Queenstown this morning, where during the ensuing week he will also examine the schools, and will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation on Sunday next. His Lordship will then proceed to Invercargill, where likewise, the schools will be examined by him

and whence he will go to Orepuki for the opening of the new church on Sunday the 27th inst. On his return to Dunedin, the Bishop will go at once to Oamaru, to examine the schools there, and on coming back thence to Dunedin, he will examine St. Joseph's schools.

It is our pleasing duty again this week, to welcome to Dunedin three additional members of the community of Dominican nuns. We have further to announce that a still larger number of these ladies, are expected to arrive here in company with the Mother Mary Gabriel, in the course of the next week or two.

THE programme of the concert announced by us as to take place in St. Joseph's schoolroom, Dunedin on Tuesday evening will be found in another place. It speaks for itself, and will be seen to have been selected with great taste and judgment. As the musical capabilities of the young ladies of the Dominican convent schools are well known it is not necessary for us to dwell on them, but we can answer for it that a very excellent performance in every respect may be confidently looked forward to. The object also which is that of paying off a portion of the debt still due, owing to the necessary changes made in fitting up the old church as a schoolroom, its original and proper destination, is one that must recommend itself to all who are interested in the work of education.

THE fracas which occurred in the House of Representatives on Tuesday afternoon, resulting in the naming of Sir Julius Vogel, was a sufficiently painful incident. It is to be hoped it was *mauvais gout* rather than *mauvais genre*, that inspired the Member for Marsden's paltry question as to the aid still given to Sir Julius by certain public servants. It may be unparliamentary to say that the question was prompted by bad manners, but out of Parliament it is impossible to avoid perceiving that such is the least invidious explanation that can be given of it. That Sir Julius, under the circumstances, should become excited was very excusable, and it is not clear that, until further provocation was given to him, he said anything that could be reasonably considered as derogatory to the House. To say that a man, even a member of Parliament, is wanting in a knowledge of manners is a very slight offence, and it required some trifling stretch of the polite imagination to take it as an accusation of rudeness or glaring impropriety. The sentence, however, by which Sir Julius replaced his words when he had withdrawn them, was surely indefinite enough to admit of the most favourable interpretation. To say that a man, even a member of Parliament, shows an obvious want of knowledge of the usages amongst persons who are accustomed to good society, is to make a statement whose meaning hangs so much upon what is understood by the expression "good society," that is capable of almost any interpretation. There are people, for example, who would consider the society to whose usages members of the New Zealand Parliament, with one or two exceptions, are accustomed, as an utter *canaille*, not to be mentioned in any tones above those of a disreputable whisper. Surely it is not necessary that the Members of the Parliament of New Zealand, in order to preserve the respectability of their House, should play at being lords and ladies. The language used afterwards by Sir Julius is doubtful, and it may legitimately be questioned as to whether a cloak of silence should not be thrown over the drunken habits which he stated to prevail among members, unless the House must be held up to the contempt of the world. But it is evident that what had gone before led to this outburst made in a manner almost involuntary on the part of the transgressor. It is, on the other hand, much to be regretted, that a gentleman who bears so high a reputation for impartiality and ability in the Speaker's office as Sir Maurice O'Rorke, should for once have given cause to suspect that his ruling was in some degree biased, or should have failed to perceive that an over-punctiliousness on his part was not calculated to add to the dignity of the House. There is a difference to be observed in the degree of latitude allowed in such an assembly as the Parliament at Wellington, and the rigour to be maintained, for example, in a school of deportment over which a Turveydrop presides. But perfection is not to be found in human nature, and when a slip that occurs becomes doubly remarkable from its rarity, the situation should be duly appreciated.

THE following telegram from Arrow came to hand last week on the morning after the TABLET had been published: The week's return from the Gallant Tipperary claim was 77 ozs. amalgam, plates only. This company will send down their first cake beginning of next week. From reports to hand, the stone still continues to show improvement.

ACCORDING to the testimony of Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking the other day at Easingwold, near York, the frozen meat trade has not produced much effect on the state of English markets. His Lordship said that although complaints were made of the low prices obtained for stock the price of meat had not fallen, and, he added, that the profit evidently went into the pocket of some middleman. The speaker rebuked the agriculturists for their obstinacy in

growing wheat. This, he said, owing to foreign competition, could never be made pay again in England—and he gave as an instance the case of India, where unlimited areas for the production of the grain in question existed, and which were being made more available every day for the purpose by the construction of new railways. But whether, as Lord Randolph supposes, the natives of India will go on indefinitely half-starving themselves on inferior kinds of grain while they grow wheat for export, is another matter. Some life, also, may sooner or later reanimate the dry bones of that backward country. The speaker's principal hope, however, for the resuscitation of agriculture was the revival of trade, which, he said, would produce a greater demand in the towns. On this and pastoral farming he evidently based his hopes. How far the frozen meat trade may eventually interfere with such projects remains to be seen, but as yet it has evidently not been taken into consideration by the English agriculturist or done anything to affect the state of the markets.

MR. HEALY, it seems, has been uttering good wishes with respect to Lord Granard. He hopes his Lordship's mortgages will not leave him a brass farthing to bless himself with. But, considering how Lord Granard obtains his farthings of every coinage—that is, by eviction and tyranny—the blessing to be derived by him from such a source must be doubtful. Does Mr. Healy chivalry wish that Lord Granard may be deprived of every source whence he could bring down upon himself a curse?

THE Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Co-adjutor Bishop of Clonfert, writes to the *Times* in correction of certain errors made in a report of an address delivered by him in the church of Clooncoo, near Woodford, in the County Galway. In the course of his Lordship's letter, he speaks, among the rest, as follows: "I myself have never in any single instance sought to interfere one way or the other between landlord and tenant." Yet the diocese of Clonfert embraces some of the worst districts for eviction in Connaught. Well, God forgive you, Dr. Healy!

THE account of the affray at Mitchelstown taken from the telegraphic report of the *New York Tribune* and published by us some weeks ago, has been fully corroborated. Mr. Labouchere has written a very full description of what took place, which agrees in every point with the report alluded to. The particulars as given in the report, moreover, have been testified to on oath by several witnesses at the coroner's inquest, among the more remarkable of whom was Miss Manders, an English lady who is an undergraduate of Newnham College, Cambridge, and a member of the Wolverhampton School Board. This lady gave her evidence very clearly, and concluded by expressing herself as an Englishwoman horrified and surprised at the high-handed proceedings of the police. "From an English point of view," she said, "having regard to the peaceableness and goodwill of the people present at the meeting, I am confident that if the police had not exceeded their duty in what seemed to me a most unwarrantable manner the meeting would have passed off in perfect order, as similar meetings do in England." Mr. John Coubrough, a gentleman from Stirling, in Scotland, was also among those examined and whose evidence was in a similar strain. All these witnesses have most directly contradicted the statements made on the subject in the House of Commons by Mr. Balfour.

THE struggle in Ireland has its ludicrous as well as its grave or terrible episodes. Mr. Balfour's encounter, for example, with Peggy Dillon, the Galway midwife, is supremely ridiculous, and must give him in secret excessive annoyance. Indeed he has betrayed as much by the manner in which he contrived so long to avoid the writ issued, and by the evident consternation of his manner when he was at length caught and served with it in the very heart of his fortress, Dublin Castle. But even among the ludicrous particulars of this case there appear details that are grave and serious. The charge of boycotting a woman in her extreme need that the Secretary brought against Mrs. Dillon, and for which, as libellous, she now takes her action, was quoted by him as one of the worst that had occurred during the whole campaign, and as almost in itself justifying the passing of the Coercion Bill. Mr. Balfour, therefore, in being brought into contact with Peggy Dillon, and charged by her with lying, poses not only in a ridiculous light, but in one as well that contains very different elements.

THE finishing touch should be given to the effect produced by the revelations made in the Lisdoonvarna case, by the fact that the raid, planned as it was by a paid agent of the Government, took place just in time to enable Mr. Balfour to announce it in the House of Commons, on the occasion on which he was called on to explain the action of the police at Mitchelstown. Let us join this damning fact with that other fact, testified to by the Informer Callinan, that he had been in the employment of the Government for the past five years, during which he had planned, besides this raid at Lisdoonvarna, many moonlight attacks in Kerry and Clare. We might look upon it as a just vengeance, that the head-constable, who him-



self had actually paid the informer an instalment of his wages earned in arranging the raid, was killed on the occasion, but, like the informer, this wretched man was only a degraded tool of others. Vengeance to be complete, must include men whose names do not and will not appear, if not those of the heads of the Government themselves. But it is at least suspicious, and goes far to establish Mr. Balfour's right to the epithet "Bloody," applied to his name, that as we have said, on the very day on which he wanted the details of an outrage to set off in the House of Commons against those of the action of the police at Mitchelstown, the report of this raid at Lisdoonvarna, planned by a paid agent of the Government, was ready to his hand. The marks of design are too apparent to escape notice.

It would seem that Britannia by no means in all cases rules the waves in a completely undisputed manner. Not to speak of the way in which American fishermen are disputing themselves in Canadian waters, and American authorities snapping up British sealers in American waters, Belgian fishermen are conducting themselves in a most outrageous and aggressive manner in the North sea. Tearing nets, boarding with piratical designs, attempting to run down boats, such are a few of the tricks with which these Belgians are accredited, and the long-suffering, but indignant Briton can obtain no redress. But these are the people to maintain whose independence England is pledged at any time to undertake a war. Verily Britannia's ocean-rule, in this instance, at least, seems most ungratefully interfered with.

It is highly creditable to the English Catholic body that a large section of them, dissatisfied at being confounded with those who share the political views of the Duke of Norfolk, and are represented by the *London Tablet*, have established a newspaper of their own name, the *Catholic Press*, and which will be conducted on the great principles advocated by Frederick Lucas. This is a step that cannot be too highly appreciated, and whose complete success all the friends of religion, as well as of a just and liberal policy, must heartily desire. When the English democracy joins hands with the Irish people it would be sad to see the barrier raised by the *London Tablet* between English and Irish Catholics maintaining its place unshaken. May the *Catholic Press* thoroughly fulfil the object for which it was called into existence.

The evidence of the informer Cullinan, as to his having organised many raids in Kerry and Clare, during his five years of Government service, is particularly damning from the fact that the raids committed in these counties were remarkable for the impossibility experienced by the police of arresting the men concerned in them. There can be no pretence made, therefore, that they were planned for the purpose of giving up criminals to justice, and it is plain that the sole object with which they were arranged was that of supplying details of disturbance that might justify coercive measures, and persuade the public that the Irish were a turbulent and evil-disposed people. That such tactics were commonly employed by Dublin Castle has always been known to people acquainted with Irish affairs, but the fact is now indisputably published to the world in general. An ill-fortunately comes at a time when it cannot fail to produce a telling effect.

The sad news that the disease from which the Crown Prince of Germany has been for some time suffering is of a malignant type will be received with universal sorrow. His Imperial Highness is a man of a truly noble character, and the happiest expectations had been formed as to his succession to the crown. He was always known as opposed to the rigorous measures that distinguished the control of Prince Bismarck, and is eminent for his spirit of moderation and enlightenment. The Crown Princess, also, on whom this affliction falls heavily, is a lady most deserving of respect and sympathy, in whom a perfect simplicity and kindness of heart are united to high intellectual powers. As Princess Royal of England, she was beloved among the people, and the record of her life in Germany, is no less honourable to her. Should the Prince's illness prove speedily fatal, as seems but too probable, the consequence for Europe might be most serious and disastrous. Nothing, apparently, would then intervene to prevent the certainty of war but the survival of the Emperor, now approaching the completion of his ninety-first year, and showing many signs of failing health. Prince William, who would succeed him, is said to be of martial disposition, and ambitious of military glory, and the accession of such a prince, at the present time, would be hardly less likely to promote an outbreak than was that of his predecessor, Frederick II. of Prussia. There are many reasons, therefore, why this decision of the doctors should be received with sorrow and apprehension.

It should be profitable to the lower millions to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest, as the Anglican collect says, the admirable bits that fall to them from an upper world—the world, for example, where Colonel Hughes-Hallett, Lord Colin Campbell, the Duke of Marlborough and others of noble standing, grow more rank than even nature had

made them on, for instance, such over-feeding as was described a few years ago in a magazine article by Lady John Manners, a member of the society in which they move. We, therefore, cull a passage or two from the *Whitehall Review*, a weekly that explains to us the mind of aristocratic circles. The allusion is to the meeting at Ennis, where the determination to repeat the Mitchelstown murders was balked to the great fury of Bloody Balfour's gang, and, as we may believe, reasoning from analogy, of Bloody Balfour himself, by the patience and ingenuity of the people and their leaders:—"The total collapse of the doughty leaders and leaguers," says the *Review*, "who were bent on talking the British Empire to pieces at Ennis on Sunday last fully proves the wisdom of our conclusion that the Irish rebels are a mere handful of half-witted, no-hearted scoundrels who do not possess the proverbial pluck of a louse." And, again, it says "If dumb animals had to be tortured, the prowess of the National League knew no bounds. If bedridden men or women had to be massacred, the bravery of the National League reached its highest pitch. If pigs had to be purloined, the audacity of the National League was boundless. If peat-bogs were to be made quake, the pulse of the National League beat furiously." But for our own part, we may add, if also the dirty ruffianism ill-concealed beneath the pelt of a tuft-hunting London editor had to be brought out, the National League were the boys to do it, of which we have a striking proof before us. Why, the cannibal giant of old, who wanted human guts for his garters, and human bones for his stepping stones, was a sucking-dove to such an editor as this, and the class he represents. They would have human guts for their very cravats, and bloody skulls to sip their tea out of. Not succeeding in getting them they rage in a cannibal manner, and nothing is too foul or filthy for them to say. Fortunately between the strong hand that these fellows for the moment possess, and the unarmed people whom they would slaughter, there now stands the great English democracy and they dare not carry out the promptings of their spirit. Such is the lesson we receive, in the most aristocratic way possible, from the *Whitehall Review*.

The Archbishop of Dublin has exposed a fly-leaf published by the I.L.P.U., and giving as a direct quotation from Cardinal Cullen's very words a passage antagonistic to Home Rule. His Grace has shown that the quotation was taken from an anonymous letter published in the *London Tablet*, and assuming to quote Cardinal Cullen from memory. The significant point of the affair is, however, that the *Tablet* permitted not only the I.L.P.U., but its great patron, the Duke of Norfolk, to make this mistaken quotation, and said not one word in explanation.

There was a disposition shown in a good many Catholic quarters to make light of the efforts made at Rome to blacken the Irish cause, and, especially, the pamphlets published by the Rev. Father Belaney were declared unworthy of consideration. As to the grounds that existed for such confidence, nevertheless, the following paragraph, translated by the *London Tablet* from the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the great Italian organ of the Society of Jesus, will sufficiently testify. The reference is to the mission of Monsignor Persico:—"Several pamphlets have been published in Rome, both in English and in Italian, by English Catholics, and are said to have been brought under the notice of the Pope in a sufficiently pleasing way. The effect of these pamphlets has been to show that the Irish in general, both priests and laymen, are inclined to Socialism, and allowed themselves to be led by those whose religious principles are far from being Catholic, or even Christian. And further, it was said that the people were losing their former Catholic spirit and were ready for anything. Of these pamphlets one at least was published in the two languages, side by side. From such facts, and from many rumours afloat, it is argued that the object of the present mission was to see to what extent these things were founded, and specially to clear up the following points:—What progress has Socialism made? Has the religious spirit of old disappeared? And, in addition, in Kerry, up to what point the Land League is responsible for the excesses committed there." We see, therefore, that the efforts of Father Belaney and his friends were not quite so contemptible as some people imagined. They actually obtained consideration in the highest quarters, and had it not been for the wisdom and prudence of the Pope their result might have been disastrous in the extreme. But the Pope's good will cannot excuse the apathy of the advocates of the Irish cause in this matter. If Almighty God approves of those who, while they trust to Providence, do not fail also to help themselves, we may be convinced that the Holy Father does not withhold his approbation from the men who follow a similar course of action.

The warning given by Mr. Labouchere, in apologising for his inability to attend a meeting lately held at Westham, has not been long in finding its fulfilment. Mr. Labouchere, on the occasion in question, uttered a warning that the design of the Government to put down all constitutional rights in Ireland would in due time include England also. And what has taken place in connection with the

meetings of the London unemployed proves the truth of his words. We do not allude to the arrests made in repressing the riots that were the consequence of the hindrance given to the projected meetings. Although the particulars as yet to hand do not justify us in forming any accurate conclusions, we may admit that these arrests were perhaps necessary, and made in preserving or restoring the peace. But the prevention of the public meetings themselves and the arrest of Mr. Saunders, the ex-member for Hull, show that the Tories are determined to employ the same discipline in Ireland and England. It remains to be seen, nevertheless, whether that charge of cavalry recommended as the panacea for all popular requirements and as the salvation of the country by a certain old lady of the Tite-Barnacle tribe, in "Our Mutual Friend" will really succeed in bringing the English masses to their senses, or better still, in preventing their losing them. Meantime things are evidently not quite so ripe for a complete Tory triumph in England as they are in Ireland. The police, we are told, acted with great moderation, although the crowds were violent and dangerously armed, and although two members of the force were stabbed, and several of them severely hurt. There was no panic among the officers, as in the case of the valiant Captain Seagrave described by Mr. Labouchere as acting at Mitchelstown like a weak creature—but losing his head, nevertheless, in a murderous fashion, and there was no bullying as in the case of Mr. Browning. The Riot Act was regularly read, and the police did not open a fire on the people, but used their batons only. But if a longer term of office makes the Tory party holder we shall probably see the masses, as Mr. Labouchere warns them, treated more after the pattern of things in Ireland. The commencement at least has been fairly made.

I am glad (writes Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*) that so many Englishmen are travelling in Ireland. If they look about them they will learn three things:—1. The Catholic priesthood are precisely the reverse of what is popularly supposed in England. In their manners and in their conversation they are refined and intellectual gentlemen, of the purest morals, well-disposed towards the empire, singularly broad and tolerant in their opinions, hard working and self-sacrificing. Except in the very poor parishes, a Catholic priest has about £300 per annum; and there are very few curates who have less than £150 per annum. The Irish consider that their priests have adopted a career which deprives them of all the joys of family life, and that they fully deserve all that can be done for them. 2. The Irish peasantry are far more intelligent than the English peasantry. Now that opportunities are given to the children to go to school, a perfect craze for education has been developed. A youthful English agriculturist is glad when he can shirk school, and when he is at it he scrambles by rote through the lessons that he hates. A youthful Irish agriculturist would consider the deprivation of schooling to be the severest of punishments, and makes it his business thoroughly to understand all that he is taught. Young Ireland is far ahead of young England; indeed, in their generous love of learning, I can only compare them with the Scotch. 3. Some of the scenery of Ireland is equal to anything on the Continent. There is not a prettier spot on the globe than Glengarriff, on Bantry Bay. Eccles' Hotel there is about the best in Ireland. It is situated on a sea-loch, shut in from the ocean by numerous islands, and surrounded by lovely hills. The climate is temperate in summer and warm in winter.

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.]

The men's and boys' clothing of all sorts turned out by the New Zealand Clothing Factory, Princes street, Dunedin, cannot be surpassed for excellence of quality and make. The prices charged by the firm for their goods are exceptionally low, and place them within reach of persons possessing the most limited incomes.

The Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street, Dunedin, is now conducted by Miss J. Gebbe, who has been this long time most favourably known in connection with the establishment. Under her management it will continue to deserve the patronage of the public as heretofore.

The White Cross brand of ginger ale made by Messrs. Thomson and Co., Dunedin, is particularly recommended as an agreeable and wholesome summer beverage. It has taken the prize against all competitors.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending November 15, as follows:—

**Store Cattle.**—Good stores, such as three or four to five-years-old well-bred stores, are in good demand—in fact all sorts are saleable; but the number offering of any description is limited, and some difficulty experienced in securing lots suitable for requirements and at a price to leave graziers a margin.

**Store Sheep.**—The season for the transaction of business in this class of stock is now fast approaching, when no doubt vast numbers will change hands, and at prices which is to be hoped will be more satisfactory to all concerned. Up to the present, however, the market has been quiet, no sales of any consequence passing.

**Sheepskins.**—These were in good demand on Monday, when we offered at our regular weekly auction a large catalogue of various sorts to a good attendance of buyers, who competed with animation, every lot being disposed of at prices showing a slight advance on last week's. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 1s 2d to 3s 9d; do do merino, 1s to 3s 5d; dry pelts, 3d to 2d; green do, 5d, 6d, and 7d; butchers' green cross-breds, 4s 4d, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 4s 11d, 5s, 5s 1d, 5s 2d, 5s 3d; do do merino, 3s 8d, 3s 11d, 4s 2d, 4s 4d; lambskins, 9d, 11d, 13d, 14d.

**Hides.**—The tone of the market is slightly firmer. Buyers for local requirements as well as shipment are displaying more eagerness to operate, and at slightly improved rates. We quote: Inferior and bulls', 1½d to 2d; light, 2½d to 2¾d; medium, 3d to 3¼d; heavy, 3¾d to 3½d per lb.

**Rabbitskins.**—At the public sales held on the 16th September in London the catalogues embraced 1,542 bales of which 1,512 were cleared. In view of the increased offerings, the auctions opened somewhat flatly, at a decline of from 2d to 4d per lb, on recent occurrences. As the sales progressed competition became more animated, and values exhibited considerable improvement, which, however, was not maintained; and at the close prices ruled about on a par with opening rates, which were—for good to prime winter skins, 2s to 2s 4½d; fair ordinary to good, 1s 6d to 2s; common, 9d to 1s 5½d. At the sales held on the 4th inst, as we reported last week, best descriptions were lower again by 3d, and other sorts 1d per lb, than those of the previous sale. In the local market the demand continues good, but the catalogues now offered are small. We had all the buyers at our sale on Monday when every lot was disposed of under spirited competition, at prices comparing favourably with those obtained last week, quality considered. Ordinary to good brought 14½d to 16d; others brought 9d to 13½d per lb.

**Tallow.**—This market continues remarkably steady. Although a slight rise is reported in the Home market, there is no quotable change in prices here, which we give as follow:—For inferior and medium, 10s and 12s; medium to good, 13s to 15s; best mutton, 17s to 18s; rough fat, inferior 5s to 7s, medium to good, 8s to 9s; caul fat (clean) 11s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The aspect of the market, so far as this staple is concerned, is rather discouraging to holders, although prices have had no material decline, but consumers are unwilling to operate except at reductions on ruling rates, which we quote, and a—For best milling velvet and Tu-can, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior and medium, 3s to 3s 5d (ex store).—Oats: There has been a little more inquiry this week for shipment, and a moderate amount of business has resulted, but prices are unchanged, and may not improve to any appreciable extent, but, considering the few now on hand, it is hardly probable they will recede. We quote best stout milling, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; short bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; medium and sparrowbills, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d; inferior, 1s 5d to 1s 6d (ex store).—Barley: Good malting is still in demand, with none to offer, small lots of feed and milling are now and then for disposal, but the market in the meantime is pretty clear of all sorts. Quotations nominal.

**Grass Seeds.**—Beyond the disposal of small retail lots there is nothing passing.

MR. F. MEEHAN, 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. Hay, oat, £3; rye-grass, £3. Bran, £2 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Derwents, £1 10s. Butter: fresh, 3d to 8d; salt, nominal 5d Cheese, 3d to 4½. Eggs, 8d. Flour: sacks, £9; 50lb, £9 10s. Oatmeal, £8 5s. Roll bacon, 6d; sides, 6½d; hams, 8d.

## OBITUARY NOTICE.

It is with regret that we have to chronicle the death of a citizen whose loss will be felt in various circles in Dunedin, where he was widely known and esteemed. Mr. Charles Reis, the local manager for Messrs. Peacock and Co., who died on Tuesday last, had been connected with that firm for the past 17 years; and, although only resident in this city during the last three or four years, his kindness of disposition and his great zeal in the cause of charity and religion won him the warm regard of all with whom he came in contact. The marriage of Mr. Reis to a young lady of this city was to have taken place within a few weeks, and this, coupled with the fact that he was the partial support of his widowed mother, renders his sudden death more painful. The event will be keenly felt by Mr. George Peacock, senr., who has taken a parental interest in the deceased since his boyhood.

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

# Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

THE coroner's inquest has practically brought the whole truth about Mitchelstown into light. We do not lay most stress upon the evidence of the independent witnesses—of Mr. Coubrough, of Miss Manders, of Mr. Ennis. That stands alone sufficient for all ear-minded men as a withering proof of the wanton and murderous conduct of the police. What we do think phenomenal is the evidence, extracted by the skilful examination of Mr. Harrington, from the police themselves. Such an exhibition of constabulary swearing was probably never afforded to the sight of common men. Every constable who has got into the box has given the lie direct to the constable who went before him. One swore that there was no crowd in front of the barrack when the first shot was fired; another that after the first shot was fired the crowd dispersed, not before; another that each of the several shots he fired was only fired in response to a volley of stones, and so on. Perhaps the most significant swearing of all was that of Sergeant Kirwan and Sergeant Ryder. The former officer swore that at the inspection of pouches after the firing the latter lent him three cartridges, which he returned when the inspection was over. When Sergeant Ryder came on the table the following passage ensued:—"Then it is absolutely false for Sergeant Kirwan to swear that you lent him cartridges? Quite so. And it is quite false for him to say he gave them back to you after the inspection on parade? Quite so." The only thing that all of them have agreed in swearing, is that they tried to kill when they fired, and the upshot of the whole evidence so far is, that the police on that day acted as a pack of panic-stricken murderers, and, that since they have been acting like a pack of murderers trying to evade the grip of the law.

Every fact dragged into light at the Mitchelstown inquest reveals all the more glaringly the atrocity of the fusillade, and the shameless lying with which it was sought to be bolstered up by its author and his instruments. The apology of the Chief Secretary for the bloody holocaust is now shown to have rested upon a tissue of the most abominable falsehoods. His one hundred and sixty panes of smashed glass have dwindled down to six, on the showing of the police themselves; and of these, three, they confess, were broken by their rifle-muzzles or the bullets they fired from them with such murderous effect. Furthermore, it appears from their evidence that there was not the smallest danger to the barrack at any time of the disturbance. Some of the men who fired were produced for examination. They were Sergeant Kirwan, Sergeant Ryder, Constable Doran, and Constable Gavin. They gave their own versions of the day's work, and were cross-examined by Mr. Harrington, B.L., M.P., with great ability. Their bearing towards that gentleman was insolent and bullying beyond all limits of decency. The first-named sergeant (Kirwan) in his evidence gave an idea of the true spirit of the men who embark in such shocking work as this, though armed with a rifle, he admitted he was, when engaged in the scrimmage with the crowd, afraid to fire, and ran away, but did fire without fear or hesitation when he got to the barrack door, and when he got upstairs he also fired. He got no orders to do so from anyone. Amongst the witnesses examined was an English lady who was present at the meeting, Miss Manders. She deposed to the perfectly peaceable and orderly character of the meeting, and the utterly wanton and pre-meditated action of the police in attacking it. The whole story, as it is slowly unfolded, reveals one of the darkest chapters in the annals of brutal despotism that the world has ever witnessed.

The striking fact that every one of the ten independent non-Irish witnesses who happened to be in Mitchelstown and saw from various points of vantage the proceedings of the day, contradict the version of the police and corroborate the testimony of Mr. Dillon is hardly laid sufficient stress on. It is the most important and conspicuous fact by far in connection with this melancholy business. The police have not a single independent witness to support their case. On the other hand, every independent witness in the town, and there were a number of them in all, not counting National members of Parliament, bear out the case of what Mr. Balfour calls "the mob." The most plausible lie that ever was told could not stand up long against such an array of champions for the truth.

Why is not Head-Constable O'Sullivan under arrest, instead of walking the streets of Mitchelstown a free man and lord of the town? The murdered boy, Casey, made a dying deposition that he was his murderer. The policeman who had his skull fractured made a deposition declaring that a respectable farmer named Gould had struck him. Mr. Gould was immediately arrested, and bail has been rigorously refused. It would be superfluous to comment on this specimen of Castle law.

Fact after fact drives home with irresistible force the terrible conclusion that the disturbance and the ensuing bloodshed were deliberately provoked. "It would be too humiliating," quoth the Chief Secretary, "for the police-spy on this occasion to adopt what has been the invariable custom, and to make peaceful application for accommodation at the meeting." "It was this man's right," the Irish Attorney-General gravely stated, "to crush his way at the head of an armed force to the heart of a peaceful and legal meeting." Challenged on this astounding statement, he faltered and went back. He was no precedent, he confessed, for the monstrous proposition. It is easy to detect running through the articles in the Coercion Press a horrible exultation in the bloody and cowardly work done in Mitchelstown. There is a leader in the *St. James Gazette*, quoted with approval in the *Daily Express* and *Liarish Times*, which might have been a speech of Mr. Balfour's with such truculent delight does it dwell on the atrocities. "If there be any moral for Mr. Balfour in the affair," says the infamous journal, "it is to take to heart that excellent remark of Napoleon's about not firing blank cartridges on a mob." The benevolent writer in *St. James* is dissatisfied at the limited amount of slaughter: "Defence or apology," he continues, "the authorities do not need, and we trust will not offer, if, instead of two men, two

score or two hundred had been shot down." To this language the *Express* and *Liarish Times* gives all prominence in their columns.

The Government scarcely like the trouble of concealing their purpose, only too culpable, of maddening Ireland into a rebellion which may be quenched in blood. The debates all point in the same direction. Mr. Gladstone, with the sanction of his genius, his fifty years' service of his country, proclaims the Irish leaders just fled in their vindication of the right of free speech, and denounces the illegal outrages of the police. Mr. Balfour's answer is the prison and the plank-bed, the baton and the rifle. Let the English people understand these men are criminals in Ireland because they share the views and vindicate the doctrines of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Balfour can see no distinction in the matter of degrading punishment between political opponents and pickpockets. He has made the police the judges in their own case—the irresponsible executors of their own bloody retribution. The refusal of a judicial inquiry into the Mitchelstown massacre is explainable only on the one hypothesis that such an inquiry would blow to pieces the monstrous falsehoods of which he was the willing mouthpiece in the House of Commons.

The *Lanshire Evening Post* of Monday, September 19, contains a report of a religious service of a character altogether unique in the history of the relations between this country and England. In the Unitarian Chapel of that town, on Sunday evening, September 18, the Rev. W. Sharman, Unitarian minister, held this service, which was a special one, in memory of the men shot at Mitchelstown, and preached a special sermon on the subject—a sermon full of pathos and deep manly feeling, in the course of which he said—"Wherever the English tongue was spoken, and wherever the exiles of Erin found a shelter, those men were no more nameless, and wherever the rites of Christ's Catholic Church were said, the prayer goes up—God rest the souls of Lonergan, Shinnick, and Casey.

"Chanted in song and remembered in story,

Sunk but to rise, like the sun in the wave,

Grandly the fallen now sleep in their glory,

Sadly their country now weeps by their grave.

Holy their names shall be,

Blest by the brave and free,

Kept like a saint's day the day when they died."

The Coroner's Court is, perhaps, the most ancient known to the law. Consider how it is regarded in England. It works without a hitch. A murder is committed; the police find a dead body. Straightway the town constable busies himself preparing for the coroner, summons a jury, musters the evidence, has everything ready when the coroner arrives. So it is in Ireland, whenever the coroner has the good fortune to enjoy the favour of the R.I.C. The head-constable never waits for the coroner's orders to summon a jury; they are not necessary; neither are formal written summonses necessary. For this ancient court, which was in being before the English law was reduced to writing, it is sufficient to summon a juror by word of mouth. When the coroner's side-car pulls up opposite the court-house door, the head constable is in attendance with all the preliminaries settled, and in five minutes the inquest can begin. But what has happened to Coroner Rice since his court returned a policeman for trial for wilful murder, and since the constabulary boycott was decreed against him? Several times he has complained of it from the bench. When he has arrived to hold an inquest he has found no policemen in his court, and no jury summoned. He has had to hunt up the head-constable, and the head-constable has bluntly refused to summon a jury for him until compelled to do so by the coroner's going through every semi-obsolete form of the law. Coroner Rice, ever since the Youghal inquest, has, consequently, had to issue a formal precept to the head-constable before that functionary would budge. He has been kept hours waiting in his court for a jury. This happened in the case of the present inquest at Mitchelstown.

We publish a vital piece of evidence in connection with the Mitchelstown massacre. The pretext for that deliberately planned outrage was the alleged necessity which the police were under of forcing a Government reporter through the thickest part of the meeting under the protection of an armed guard. Everybody knows that the usual practice until Mitchelstown has been for the police quietly to ask the promoters of the meeting for accommodation for their reporter on the platform. But everybody does not know that this has not only been the practice but the rule which the police were bound to observe, and that in following out that orderly and common-sense policy they were acting on positive instructions from the Castle. The following circular, which has been in force for the past seven years, will be read with the deepest interest in connection with the Chief Secretary's statement that he knew nothing of such a rule, and that to lay it down as a course for the Government to follow "appeared to him a most monstrous end unbecoming of proposition."—"Circular—Land League Meetings.—R.I. Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle, September 30th, 1880.—Referring to circular of the 21st inst., it is directed that in all cases in which Constabulary shorthand reporters attend Land League meetings the local Constabulary officers are in future to request the permission of the chairman to afford them accommodation on the platform. If this is acceded to, no truncheon party for their protection need accompany them.—G. E. HULLBER, Inspector General."—It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this document. It disposes of the whole case of the police. It throws a white light on the present methods and policy of the Government. Even the "most monstrous and unheard-of" ignorance of the reckless Chief Secretary, which at another time would be an interesting subject for comment, pales into insignificance beside the issue it raises.

In the first place, we have it established that the police, in riotously forcing their reporter through the dense meeting, and thus leading to the tragedy that ensued, were acting in distinct and deliberate violation of a written rule of their own which they had always carefully followed previously. Now, why did they break this rule at Mitchelstown? and by whose orders did they act in breaking it? These are questions which, now that Parliament is not sitting, we trust the English Press and the English people will insist on having answered by the Government. It is they who are answerable for the

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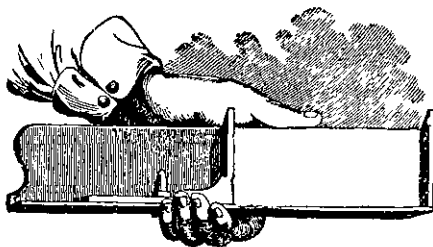
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Government in the absence of Parliament. It is they to whom we look to cast the Government out of power for its crimes and outrages against the Irish people and for its staining of their own honour. Here is a distinct issue for them. Why did the police at Mitchelstown violate the rule which they have always invariably observed hitherto, and whose observance that day would have saved all the bloodshed? The police cannot plead the ignorance of the chief ruler of the country. They know the rule. They have been observing it for seven years. For seven years it has been the unvarying practice of "the local constabulary officers" to "request the permission of the chairman to afford the Government reporters accommodation on the platform"; and whenever this request was acceded to, as was almost always the case, "no truncheon party for their protection" was found necessary to accompany them. (What a tribute this later instruction of Colonel Hillier is to the peaceable and orderly character of Irish meetings!) Why did the police disregard this rule that bloody day at Mitchelstown, and by whose orders did they act in disregarding it?

We have our own answers to these queries. The police acted in obedience to an intimation from headquarters, and with the distinct object of provoking riot and bloodshed. We are as firmly convinced of this as we are that the murder of O'Hanlan at Youghal was the direct consequence of Captain Plunkett's atrocious telegram. The police knew that bloodshed would follow when they made their ruffianly assault upon the peaceful meeting—only the Tipperary black-thorns happily prevented everything falling out exactly as they had calculated. The butchery was simply part and parcel of the "don't-hesitate-to-shoot" policy which the Government, at the instigation of its Plunketts, and driven desperate by the Piac of Campaign, went in for after Canon Keller's arrest. The object is, by staining the streets of Irish towns with innocent blood, to grieve and madden the Irish people into reprisals and dislodge them from their attitude of passive and constitutional resistance. Happily the wonderful patience and self-control of the people has foiled this infamous policy up to this, and, please God, they will be able to foil it to the end.

A very mysterious tragedy has taken place outside the favourite tourist resort, Lisdoonvarna, in the County Clare, thrilling that usually serene and secluded little place with horror and excitement, and stirring up all sorts of conjectures as to its meaning. What is described as a moonlight attack was made on the house of a man named Sexton, who lives about two miles outside the town, and who is unpopular with his neighbours, it appears, because of some transactions about a farm given up by a man named Slattery. The attack had been expected by the local police, and ten or twelve of these were in an ambush on the premises. A desperate struggle took place in the kitchen, but after a quarter of an hour's fighting the moonlighters were captured. But while this was going on inside, another fight between the policeman in charge, Head-Constable Whelehan, and another constable named Connell, appears to have been going on outside, for when the police emerged from the house with their prisoners they found the head constable lying dead and the other seriously injured.

This was the startling tale with which Mr. Balfour began the business of the House of Commons on the day of all others when he was called upon to make an apology—no difficult task for him—for the Mitchelstown assassinations. How came it that such a useful tragedy was just to hand at the very moment it was wanted? There are people alive who probably could tell, if they liked. It is now stated, and not attempted to be denied, that the police about Lisdoonvarna had long been in possession of the fact that the attack was intended, and it is furthermore stated that one of their prisoners is an informer. With our knowledge of what Constable Halloran some time ago attempted to do in the same county, we are entitled from all the circumstances to conjecture that there has been some foul work here, and, furthermore, that it has been promoted by agents of the Government for the most nefarious purposes. When unscrupulous men are at the head of the State, they will have no difficulty in finding fitting agents for the carrying out of their evil designs.

The manifest terror in which the coercivists stand lest the true nature of the infamous methods whereby they are endeavouring to rule in Ireland should be understood by the English masses, is not the least trustworthy of the many cheering proofs already afforded that the English people as distinct from the "classes" are not participators in their crimes, but will promptly punish them when opportunity offers. An incident which occurred at Cork the other day shows with what concern the Tory bogus Cromwells view the coming over of inquisitive persons representative of the English democracy, and how anxious the Castle folk are to discourage such visitors. Amongst the arrivals at the Southern port were six Englishmen hailing from Somersetshire, who had been deputed by their fellow-workmen at Yeovil to make a ten days' tour in Ireland, see for themselves the state of the country under a 'resolute Government,' and report their impressions when they returned. The troubles and the enlightenment of the investigators—whose mission was probably known to the police—began the moment they set foot on Irish soil, or, to be more accurate, immediately before they had done so—for they were throttled by a posse of detective police previous to landing—had their luggage severely searched, and were themselves subjected to a most offensive scrutiny. Nor did the resulting attentions of the Castle agents cease when they had satisfied themselves that the "suspects" were not dynamitards but free-born Britons; they were again followed, and watched, and questioned.

It would seem that the Government are not inclined to repeat their Mitchelstown performance. This is not owing to any sense of regret for the murders they perpetrated, but is owing solely to their consciousness that the English masses have not approved of the slaughter, but have revolted against and denounced it. At all the meetings which have been held since the massacre at Mitchelstown the police authorities have asked permission for a Government reporter to stand on the platform, and such permission has been in each case accorded, but always on condition that the police should retire to a distance from the meeting. This is a fair arrangement; but it should be known that the promoters of national meetings are not bound to accommodate Government reporters on their platforms unless they so please. Where such accommodation is refused, the

reporter will have a right to stand in the crowd and take his notes; but neither he nor the police have any legal right to force a way through the people by pushing or batoning persons who are already in possession of the ground. So much is now practically admitted by the Government themselves. A public right has been established at Mitchelstown, but its assertion has cost the lives of three men and the blood of many others. Those three men at Mitchelstown as truly died for Ireland as did the three at Manchester.

The League has got its chance at last. The Government, hurrying from blunder to blunder and defeat to defeat, has adopted the policy of despair. The Government cannot hurt the League. The free spirit of the people is

"As the air invulnerable,

And these vain blows malicious mockery."

But the League can kill the Government now that at long last it has caught it in the open. It is a plain, simple policy sketched out by the leaders of the people. Keep on never minding. The result is infallible. Suppose the Government had the highest triumph possible from the coercion point of view, and had lodged every member of the proclaimed branches in prison. It would be a clean bill of health to meet Parliament with at the end of four months. Ten thousand Irishmen, priests and people, members of Parliament, poor-law guardians, and town commissioners, in prison for the crime of membership of a political association which has the sanction and support of the Liberals of England, and has won the admiration of the greatest statesman England has ever seen. An association which was declared on his oath to be "the salvation of the people," by Sir Redvers Buller, the Tory Under-Secretary, who signed the proclamation for its suppression.

On Sunday evening, September 11, as Mr. William O'Brien was seeing off Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Brunner at the Kingstown boat, a metropolitan police-officer in a state of much trepidation informed him that if it was going to England he was he would have to arrest him. Was he going to England or was he not? If Mr. O'Brien would say he was not going to England his instructions were to leave him alone, but if to England he was bound, he would have to take him into custody. Mr. O'Brien would give no undertaking whatsoever, so Inspector Reddy had to take him off a prisoner to the Imperial Hotel.

Nothing could be more unlike an ignominious journey to a prison than Mr. O'Brien's experiences from the moment Detective Reddy laid his hands on him in the Queen's name to the time when the gates of the Cork County Gaol closed upon him for the present. It was the experience rather of a conqueror than a captive. The vast crowd to which he spoke a few words from the balcony of the Imperial Hotel in O'Connell street had scarcely done more than resolve itself into its component units ere another considerable gathering was in waiting at the Kingsbridge Terminals to give him a parting cheer and wish him soon safe from the toils of the tyrants. The departure from the hotel took place at seven o'clock, but early as the hour was a considerable number of Mr. O'Brien's friends, including the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P.; Dr. Kenny, M.P.; and Mrs. Kenny, had gathered. Mr. T. Harrington accompanied the prisoner on the downward journey. At Maryborough there was a great demonstration on the platform, and when Mr. O'Brien attempted to reply to the address presented to him by Mr. Meehan on behalf of the National Leaguers of Maryborough, the policemen behaved with their usual brutality, and endeavoured to pull him from the window, but their efforts were futile. They made a demonstration as though they would like to clear the platform, but the attitude of the people looked threatening, so they desisted, very wisely. There were various other demonstrations *en route*, but it was reserved for the city of Cork to furnish the most extraordinary spectacle of all. At the railway station there was drawn up a force of police and military strong enough to essay the capture of Sebastopol, while on the popular side, the Mayor, the High Sheriff, nearly all the members of the Town Council, and a vast body of leading citizens awaited Mr. O'Brien's appearance. An immense crowd with bands and banners awaited outside the station, and after a little time the whole vast body, with the police and military forming a sort of escort, moved off to the courthouse, and subsequently to the sound of national music accompanied the hon. Member to the entrance to the county gaol, whither he was sent by the brace of magistrates brought together to temporarily dispose of him.

The atrocities at Mitchelstown and the despotism at Ennis have stirred the indignation of the English Members of Parliament who came over to see how Ireland is ruled by Balfour and the police. This feeling was expressed by none more strongly than by Mr. Labouchere, the editor of *Truth*. The witty and clear-headed Englishman attended a meeting of the Cork Young Ireland Society on Saturday night, September 10, under the presidency of Alderman Hooper, M.P. He denounced the action of the Government in proclaiming the meeting at Ennis, and said he did not hesitate to say that a more foul, more base, or more despicable Government never cursed a country. It was doubly sad when oppressed to be oppressed by men for whom they entertained, and justly, not only loathing, but the utmost contempt that one could feel for another. Describing that which he witnessed at Mitchelstown, he maintained that the proceedings were quiet and orderly until the police attempted to force their way through the crowd; that the police assaulted the people in a cowardly manner, and that the resort to fire-arms was most unjustifiable. The scoundrels and villains who had, he said, dared to commit murder in the public streets should be severely punished. Messrs. Brunner and Elliott, M.P.'s also denounced the conduct of the police.

Emboldened no doubt, by the favour with which fusillades are regarded by a paternal Government, the police have taken to the use of fire-arms on a liberal scale, and on the smallest shadow of provocation. The Mitchelstown tiger has tasted blood, and his appetite seems to be whetted for more. On Sunday night there was an ordinary public house row in Ballyporeen, and a couple of blows were struck by the inebriated combatants, without any one being very much hurt. But the Mitchelstown police appeared on the scene, and immediately began their usual baton work. Some of the crowd



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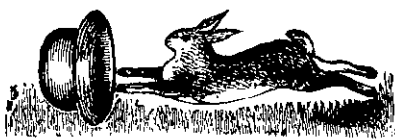
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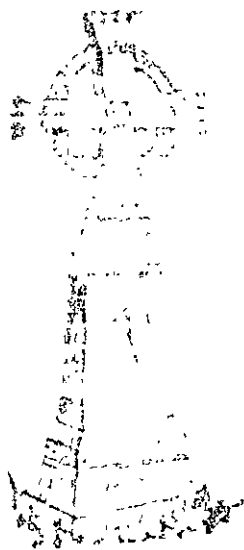
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**ROBERT CLELAND & CO.,**  
Bond and Crawford Streets,  
DUNEDIN.

Give highest Cash Price for all kinds of RABBITSKINS, SHEEPSKINS, HORSE HAIR, &c., &c.

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

## BARNINGHAM AND CO.

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

## OLD CLUB LIVERY & BAIT STABLES,

MACLAGGAN STREET  
(Opposite the Arcade),  
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THOMAS POWER ... .. Proprietor.

Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for Hire.

## SAMUEL ORR & CO.,

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

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

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

## SUSSEX HOTEL

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. FAGAN

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

Parties called for early trains. Hot and Cold Baths.

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

M. FAGAN,  
Proprietor.

## A GENUINE SAVING

By Purchasing your  
WINTER CLOTHING  
At

THE GRANITE HOUSE,

READY-MONEY DRAPERS,

36 and 38 George Street.

Come, See, and Judge for Yourselves.

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

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

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

**WINTER READY-MADE TROUSERS,** that look well, fit well, and will wear well. Prices, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 9d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d.

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

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

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

THE GRANITE HOUSE  
36 and 38 George Street  
Dunedin.

## BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY,  
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

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

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

## EMPIRE HOTEL,

WELLINGTON.

HAMILTON GILMER ... Proprietor.

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

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

struck back, and away ran the police to their barrack, and as at Mitchelstown, opened fire on the unarmed people. Fortunately they hit nobody, but the houses opposite bore marks of their good intention. Then they sallied forth from their barracks and made four or five arrests.

Mr. Denis Kilbride, Lord Lansdowne's victim, is now M.P. for South Kerry. He was elected without opposition for that division on Wednesday. It will be some *solatium* for the injury and loss he has sustained at Lord Lansdowne's hands that he will in future, in all likelihood, be enabled to take part in legislation for clipping the wings of noble predators, like the Governor-General of the Canadas. In this connection it is highly interesting to note that the Liberals of Lord Hartington's division, Rosendale, are actively taking measures for an effort to win the seat in case the halting Marquis joins the Ministry. Mr. Arthur Arnold is generally spoken of as the most likely candidate.

The great meeting in the Rotundo on Wednesday night, Sept. 14, was a magnificent inauguration of the latest phase of the Saxon invasion—the visit of the deputation of the Home Rule Union, North and South these ladies and gentlemen propose to travel, studying and seeing for themselves the ghastly work of English rule. This is the sort of thing that should go on all the autumn and winter. No week should pass without a representative of the English democracy placing himself in evidence in Ireland. There can be no greater encouragement, or even protection, to the Irish people than the presence of those "lookers-on in Vienna," before whose eyes the most hardened coercionist will feel uncomfortable in carrying out his atrocities. Let them come and be a symbol of the co-operation and sympathy that has begun between the two democracies, and learn by actual observation on the spot more sound knowledge on the Irish question than they could by years of reading.

English eyes can never be taught to regard evictions, with their attendant horrors, as proper and ordinary incidents in the firm and impartial administration of the law. We Irish, who have grown half callous to these enormities—used to them, no doubt, as eels are to be flayed—are often startled at the fresh and lively amazement and indignation which they excite in the breasts of English spectators. W. R. Gould, M.D., for instance, in a recent letter to the *Freeman*, wastes as much honest and wholesome indignation over the Herbertstown evictions as if the savage brutalities were not legal:—"On Wednesday," he wrote, "we were amongst the favoured half-dozen who were allowed inside the cordon of soldiers and police, and witnessed that almost unparalleled scene where the old woman—Mrs. Moloney—close on four score years old, was dragged on her chaff mattress through the doorway and deposited on a dung-heap. Some idea may be formed of the nature of her resting-place when I mention that, being curious to ascertain whether she was shamming or not, I went to examine her and sank to my ankles in the slush. She was huddled up in a lump, and the poor old soul could scarcely speak." He is sufficiently ill-bred to threaten to tell tales out of school when he returns to London.

There is special wrath in the coercion Press of England and Ireland against the English Democrats who have committed the unpardonable sin of coming over to see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears the condition of Ireland, and what is worse still, have dared to tell with free English tongues what they have seen and heard. All the foul language, of which Irish Nationalists usually enjoyed the monopoly, are now lavished upon them. "Agitators," "incendiaries," "loobers," "rebels," and "inciters to assassination," are amongst the choice epithets with which Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Labouchere are pelted. The *Liarish Times* especially ruffles up its feathers like a Cochinchina hen in a rage at this "Saxon invasion." To speak plain truth, the invaders deserve the coercionist indignation. Compared with Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Brunner, the language of Mr. Dillon may be described as mild, and of Mr. Davitt as guarded. But when the coercionists have spent their breath in foul language perhaps they will vouchsafe us some explanation of the extraordinary fact that every honest Englishman who comes once to view the condition of our country with unprejudiced eyes ends by becoming more Nationalist than the Nationalists themselves.

A Mr. Paul, R.M., who has been serving his "Queen and country" for some time past as the commander of small armies detailed for the protection of Galway sheriffs' bailiffs on eviction bent, was summoned before the Ballinasloe justices sitting as an "ordinary" court for having trespassed with forty policemen on the lands of a farmer whilst engaged in assisting at the eviction of the tenant Barrett. The trespass was proved beyond yea or nay—in fact there was no defence—and the Bench mulcted the defendant in the crushing penalty of sixpence! Then Mr. Paul, like the law-abiding R.M. that he is, blandly informed the Bench that he would "act in the same way again" when it suited him.

General Buller's retirement is a suspicious coincidence, Mr. Balfour's explanation to the contrary notwithstanding. Even the General's strong military stomach could hardly digest the utter contempt for his sworn statements displayed in the latest savage vagaries of Mr. Balfour. General Buller declared on oath that the people regarded the League as their salvation. Mr. Balfour proceeds to suppress the League on the ground that the people are groaning under its tyranny. General Buller declared that until the League arose the law, what little law there was, was entirely on the side of the rich. In the name of equal laws the League suppresses is to be accomplished. Mr. Balfour was very sensitive about any allusion to the political opinions of permanent officials. The same delicacy was not displayed in regard to the political opinions of General Buller's predecessor in the post. He denied that General Buller had resigned, but on pressure he confessed that he had intimated his desire to retire. There was no difference of opinion or policy, he explained, between them. In the face of the sworn evidence of the Under-Secretary at the Land Commission, this truly was a startling statement. Without attaching any superstitious value to the oath of General Buller, we prefer it to the word of Mr. Balfour.

Mr. O'Brien's resolution will bring the question of the treatment of political prisoners into the foremost place amongst the controversies

of the autumn. In no country in the world, save this, are political prisoners regarded in the light of common criminals. Naples and Austria stood alone many years ago in their savage treatment of political prisoners, and it was these atrocities which, at the call of Mr. Gladstone, aroused the indignation of the whole civilised world against their rule. Mr. Balfour may double bolt his prison gates, but the story of what transpires behind them will not be kept from the public pen; and we are much mistaken, should the brutalities which he contemplates be carried out, if that story does not arouse in the British people a fury of indignation which will sweep him from power like a tornado.

Some of the popular journals in England are using very plain language in reference to the tyrannical policy of Mr. Balfour and the murderous deeds of his police in Ireland. A Norwich paper entitled *Daylight* quite equals in that respect anything that can be found in the speeches of Irish orators or the writings of the Irish Press. In addition to several editorial paragraphs on the subject, it prints in large type an article over the signature of "Junius, Junior," in which our Tory rulers are handled without gloves. The following is an extract:—"The history of Great Britain and Ireland is a record, to a lamentable extent, of deeds of violence, of cruel oppression, and of bloodshed in murderous revenge. Its pages are stained with human blood through every century. Unhappily, history of this dark character is in process of making at the present time. In all the records of British rule in Ireland few events have brought greater disgrace upon the national character than those which happened at Mitchelstown on Friday, September 9, 1887. The Tory Government, supported by a traitorous band of Liberal dissentients, is responsible for the foul and unnatural murders at Mitchelstown." Further on in the same article we read:—"The Tory Government has not hesitated to accept the responsibility in the House of Commons and before the world of the deeds of blood perpetrated by its agents in Ireland, and by defending their cowardly conduct and cruel murders has earned to itself everlasting infamy. Henceforth—for all time—throughout the civilised world this Government will be known in history—a history of its own making—as the bloody Tory Government of 1887!" When organs of the English working-classes take to writing in this strain, it needs no prophet to say that the days of Tory rule in England are numbered.

Another mad plunge down the Averna slope of tyranny! Balfour paid a flying visit to Dublin last week ending September 17. A meeting of the Privy Council was held, and as a result a proclamation appears in the *Dublin Gazette* suppressing at a stroke of the pen every branch of the League in the County Clare, all branches in the baronies of Leitrim and Loughrea in the County Galway, the barony of Corkaguiny in County Kerry, the baronies of Condons, Clongibbon, and Duhallow in County Cork; and the barony of Shelburne in County Wexford. These baronies embrace the areas wherein the struggles against Clanricarde, Webber, and Brooke are being fought out; hence the proclamation of the League is an open and shameless effort to help the landlords to get the rents which the Government by their own legislation have in effect declared to be unjust. But it is highly probable that class partisanship will have precisely the opposite effect from that intended, and that before the fight is over the landlords in whose interest it is exercised will have good reason to exclaim "Save us from our friends!"

Perhaps the most significant commentary that could be made upon the monstrosity of this proclamation is that furnished in the action of the Lord Lieutenant's own tenantry. On the very same day that the newspapers announced what the Privy Council had done they contained also a report of a meeting of the County Down tenants of Little Castlereagh, at which a memorial was unanimously adopted asking for such a reduction in their rents as would enable them to live. The past season has been so disastrous a one for the farmers of County Down, they point out that in many cases the produce of the fields would not do more than meet the landlord's claims—in other words, that economic rent has almost entirely disappeared from the county! Where, then, they ask, are they to look for means to pay the landlord's tribute.

While the future Proclamation-writer was concocting his coup in the Castle, he was pounced upon by a limb of the law, in the shape of a process-server, and handed a writ at the suit of Mrs. Peggy Dillon, the Galway midwife, who has taken an action against him for defamation. The thug was a complete surprise, and the rage and astonishment of the skulking aristocrat when the document was thrust upon him made him for a moment seem to forget the respect due to that law about whose sanctity he is so fond of prating. He made a movement as though he would imitate Mr. Davitt's example in the matter of Castle Proclamations and wipe his patent pumps with the Lord Chancellor's summons; but, on second consideration, he ordered that the Under-Secretary, Sir William Kaye, should look after the matter. Eventually Mr. Coll accepted service of the writ, and "appearance" to it has in due form been entered in the law courts. Hence we may in a very short time expect some pleasant distractions from the more serious business with which the slanderer of Peggy Dillon has furnished the country, and which is certain, eventuate how it may, to cover his name with ridicule as it is already covered with infamy.

Our English visitors of the Home Rule Union seem to be profoundly impressed with the universality and the heartiness of the reception which they have met, north, south, and centre. In Limerick, Tralee, Derry, Bandon, Toomebridge, Maginifal, and sundry other places, they have been received by the people as men who come with the olive branch and an honest desire to help the people's cause deservingly to be received. They express the astonishment which they feel at the system of rule which prevails in Ireland, so totally at variance with the belief which has been long impressed upon English minds, that people in Ireland are governed in the same way as people in England. They now see what the rule of the Castle, the landlords, and the police is like for the first time; and their testimony, when they go back to narrate their experiences, must be a revelation to their fellow-countrymen. One of our visitors, Mr. Brunner M.P., has shown his sympathy with Ireland in the splendidly-practical way of subscribing a thousand pounds towards the Evicted

## SMITH AND SMITH, OCTAGON. PAPERHANGINGS.

We have just landed, ex Peru, 60 bales Paperhangings, from the Cheapest Manufacturers in the world, and being bought as Job Lines, they are extremely Cheap; and as we have very large Shippments coming to hand we intend selling at very Small Profits, and would advise Purchasers to call and judge for themselves.

30,000 Pieces to choose from—4d per piece and upwards.

Artists' Colours, double tubes, 6s per dozen; Oil Colour Boxes, from 7s 6d each; Sketching Blocks, Academy Millboards, Mounting Boards, Stools and all kinds of Artists' Materials at Lowest Prices for Cash.

Hessian Canvas, very strong (2 yds wide), by the bolt, 4d per yard; Glass Shades (white glass), round, square, and oval, and Ebonised Stands—from 1s 9d each.

SMITH & SMITH.

Mouldings from 1s per length. Picture Framing done at the Lowest Prices. Oil Paintings, Lithographs, Engravings, &c. &c.

SMITH & SMITH.

CHAMPION MIXED PAINTS (all Colours ready for use), in 1lb tins, at 8d per lb; in 14lb tins, at 6d per lb.

SMITH & SMITH.

Painting, Paperhanging, and Glazing done the shortest notice, and at the very Lowest prices.

SMITH & SMITH.

Sign Writing of every kind (plain and pictorial), executed in the best styles at the Lowest Prices. Calico Signs and Window Tickets supplied on the shortest notice. A large stock of Opal Letters always on hand.

SMITH AND SMITH,  
Octagon, Dunedin.

FRANCIS MEENAN  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT  
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Opposite Hospital).

Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

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

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.

Lowest Rates of Premium.

W. C. KIRKCALDY,  
General Manager.

Suites of OFFICES in New Building TO  
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THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSO-  
CIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

A TRULY WONDERFUL WATCH.

THE WATERBURY.

The Correct Time for 15s 6d.

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

Descriptively, the "WATERBURY" is Latin, appearance and size to the Waltham, white tential, bevelled crystal glass, and is self-winding—no fear of losing it, leaving it in some other pocket.

Send P.O. Order to

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

# DR. SPEER'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

WELLINGTON.

Established for the Scientific and Speedy Cure of

## CHRONIC, NERVOUS, AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

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

YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN

Who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Energy or Memory, Eruptions on the Face, Mental Depression, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, etc., will do well to consult, Dr. Speer.

HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

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

CHRONIC DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

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

Consultation in Office or by Post, FREE.

N.B.—All Medicines necessary for a complete cure can be sent secure from observation on receipt of symptoms.

The Doctor's famous Pills, 1s and 2s per box. Ointment, 1s 6d per box. This Ointment positively cures irritation, itching, and all skin diseases. By post, 2d extra.

CHARGES MODERATE. EXAMINATION AND ADVICE, FREE

Call or Address: DR. H. J. SPEER,

NORTHERN CHAMBERS (Next Empire Hotel).

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4, 6 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12. P. O. Box 346.

N.B.—AS A TEST

DR. SPEER will send a trial bottle of his medicine free of charge (carriage excepted) to any person applying to him who will give full particulars of their trouble. This will demonstrate his unbounded confidence in these wonderful remedies, which are only known to himself, and which for over two years have achieved such unvaried success in his New Zealand practice.

All applicants for a trial bottle of his medicine must enclose 2d stamp for reply.

### VITAL QUESTIONS!!!

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

"Some form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I.

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

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

Ask the same physicians

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

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!

Hence when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into 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 resist its power, and yet it is

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

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

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

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

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

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

Erysipelas!

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

Nature is heir to

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

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label, and Dr. Soule's name blown in the bottle. BEWARE of all the vile poisonous stuff made to imitate the above.

## HARP OF ERIN HOTEL QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE Proprietress.

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



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at  
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

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.

Tenants' Fund and towards the promotion of Irish industries. Mr. Labouchere, M.P., also sends a contribution of twenty-five pounds for a similar purpose. Ireland, whatever betide, can never forget the action of such honest and generous Englishmen as these.

General Buller hardly raises himself in public estimation by the fact that his is one of the names attached to the latest proclamation of the League. He has been created a member of the Privy Council in Ireland, and his signature appears in the *Gazette* as one of the authorities ordering the suppression of that organisation which he not very long ago declared had been, in the belief of the people, their salvation. On the same occasion Sir Redvers Buller stated on his own account that the law was entirely administered for the benefit of the rich and against the poor; yet he feels no hesitation in himself taking a part in the administration of such partisan law. Therefore, he has condemned himself beforehand out of his own mouth.

A sneak thief would hardly, we venture to think, be guilty of the despicable act perpetrated, we suppose, in the name of the Local Government Board in Gweedore. On Friday last a quantity of wool belonging to the Donegal Industrial Fund, under the management of Mrs. Earnest Hart, was seized under a distress warrant for unpaid seed-rate, and put up for sale by the Head Constable of Dungloe. Father M'Fadden, who was present at the transaction, protested against it on the ground that the wool was the property of Mrs. Hart, but this did not avail to save it. An emergency skulker came forward, as no other bidder could be found, and carried off the sack of wool for a guinea. Thus, in all probability, many industrious hands will be kept in enforced idleness for some time. From the report of the sale which we have seen, it looks as though it were an illegal seizure as well as a pitiful and contemptible trick; and in that case the grabbers may have reason to regret their precipitancy.

Mr. John Ruskell, J.P., under-agent of the Earl of Wicklow, turned three labourers out of their employment and their homes because, having been selected by lot (as murderers are usually selected), they nobly refused to discharge the revolting task of emergency men at an impending eviction, and tear down their fellows' houses with crow-bars. The action meets the whole-souled and enthusiastic approval of Colonel King-Harman. He indignantly repudiated the suggestion of Mr. Sexton that it might be fairly described as boycotting. "No sir," he said, "I think an employer has a perfect right to demand those in his employment to do certain work, and if they refuse, to dismiss them." But if a farmer refused to employ a land-grabber or a member of the crowbar brigade; if a shopkeeper refused to deal with him, that would undoubtedly be boycotting, within the meaning of the Coercion Act, and would entitle the perpetrator to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. This is one of the subtle distinctions that no fellow can understand; but Colonel King-Harman says it is all right, and that must content us. If we had not Colonel King-Harman's word to the contrary, we would be disposed to think that a meaner and crueller piece of petty tyranny was never perpetrated than that of which the Earl of Wicklow and his agent were guilty.

Monsignor Persico, in continuation of his visit to the south, arrived in Cork last week ending September 17. On Monday he was the recipient of an address from the corporation. The address gave expression to the feelings of love for, and loyalty to, the Holy See so common among Catholic Irishmen. It recalled the memory of the occasions on which the occupant of the Chair of Peter made return, by cordial assistance and relief, in the hour of national emergency. A more than usually gratifying incident marked the proceedings. The Protestant members of the corporation were, of course, unable to subscribe to the very Catholic address of their brother-members; but a resolution of theirs was read by Alderman Dale, in which they expressed their desire to join with their Catholic brethren in welcoming the Papal Envoy in their midst. Such action on their part shows how little they are suspicious of Catholicity. The experience the toleration of Irish Catholicism, and fear and envy have both died out under its influence. It is only where hate is maintained by ignorance and misrepresentation that the old mistrust survives.

The *St. Louis Catholic World* says:—At the meeting of Ransom Post, Grand Army of the Republic Captain Jack Crawford, the poet-scout, told a thrilling story of his eventful life. Among other things he said that his father was a drunkard, and his dissolute manner of life prevented his son from obtaining any education whatever. He could neither read nor write, nor did he get an opportunity to learn until 1863. In one of the hottest battles of the war he was dangerously wounded. He was placed in the hospital, where he received the tenderest care at the hands of a Sister of Charity. The captain told this incident most touchingly, and he said that when he had recovered, she taught him the alphabet, and finally how to read and write. One of his famous western poems contains a pathetic allusion to the tender and beautiful soul who not only saved his life, but spared him from the darkness of ignorance. This is only one of the thousand tales that might be told of the noble Sisters of Charity.

Tobacco was first introduced into Western Europe in 1560 by Francisco Hernandez, who imported some tobacco-plants from North America into Spain. The tube, or pipe, in which the Spaniards smoked the imported weed was called *tobaco*, and hence came the name which is now so familiar to civilisation all over the world. In Spain it is still called *tobaco*; in Germany, Holland, and Russia, *tabak*; in France, *tabac*; and in England and the United States, "tobacco." Sir Walter Raleigh, fresh from one of his voyages to Virginia, was the first to make smoking fashionable in England, and even went so far as to induce Queen Elizabeth to try a few whiffs of the bewitching vegetable. "The Queen," says Colonel Bird, the founder of Richmond, in Virginia, "graciously accepted of it; but finding her stomach sicken, it was presently whispered by the Earl of Leicester's faction that Sir Walter had certainly poisoned her Majesty. So on recovering from her disorder, the Queen obliged the Countess of Nottingham and all her maid-of-honour to smoke out a whole pipe amongst them."

## A SPARROW'S NEST.

(By MARY E. WILKINS in *Good Cheer*.)

"THERE'S no use talking, I know the rent isn't paid."  
 "Now, mother, don't worry; everything will turn out all right."  
 "That's what you say. I don't see myself what's to hinder our being turned out on the street if the rent isn't paid in two weeks."  
 "Why, mother, you know Mr. King wouldn't do such a thing as that. He would wait a little while. He has always been real kind."  
 "People can't wait for ever."  
 "Now, mother, don't sit here and worry about that all day."  
 "I can't help it. It's nothing but worry all the time, as far as I can see."

"Well, there isn't any use in it. Perhaps I shall get the Elliott School, who knows?" Sarah said, laughingly.  
 "You won't. You might have if Florence Benton thought as much of you as she pretended to once. Judge Benton could get the place for you by lifting his little finger. But that's always the way, the poorer anyone is and the more she needs it, the less she has done for her."

"You're all discouraged his morning, mother. Now, don't sit here and fret, and make yourself sick. I've left everything where you can get it, and I'll come home early and bring something nice for supper. What do you want?"

"I don't want anything," sighed her mother. Sarah Mayhew stooped and kissed her; then she hurried away. It was high time that she did. She had a mile to walk to her school, and it was already half-past eight.

It was raining very hard when she stepped out of doors. All the green trees boughs tossed in a mist, and the grasses bent over, they were so heavy with rain drops. The moment that she opened the door, she could hear the great roar of the river at the east. It was very high.

When she came to the Elliott Schoolhouse she looked at it longingly. It was a noble brick building, and accommodated several graded schools. There was shortly to be a vacancy in the corps of instructors; the assistant principal of the grammar school had resigned, the resignation to take effect at the close of the present term. Sarah had resolved to apply for the position, which meant six hundred dollars a year, and the ability to hire a pretty little tenement for herself and mother which stood vacant near the schoolhouse.

Just after she passed the Elliott School she met Florence Benton. There was a strange young lady with her, probably some school friend, she thought to herself. She knew that Florence was home on a vacation; she attended a boarding school in a neighbouring city.

The two girls in their pretty gray waterproofs came tripping along, laughing and talking in the rain. They held a silk umbrella between them airily. Florence's cheeks were a lovely pink from the damp fresh wind; her dark eyes were radiant. She nodded in a gay, careless way to Sarah, as they passed, and did not stop talking to her friend.

Sarah plodded on, damp and shabby, her resolute face pale. This was the first time she had seen Florence since her return from school; they had been gradually drifting apart for two years, but this was the farthest drift of all. Florence had always stopped and greeted her pleasantly, although she rarely visited her nowadays. Sarah had told herself many a time, that it was all natural enough, and that Florence was not to blame. They had been almost like sisters when they attended the village school together. Sarah had been at home in Florence's house, and Florence in hers; but now, of course it must be different. Florence was in a city boarding-school. She was forming new acquaintances with girls who were of her own social standing. She could not have much in common with Sarah Mayhew, and Sarah Mayhew ought not to expect it nor feel hurt.

As she went on, the roar of the river grew louder; the road curved more and more in its direction. Sarah's little schoolhouse, which was in an outlying district of the village, was peculiarly situated. It stood in a meadow in an angle formed by the junction of a brook known as "Stony Brook," with the river. The brook was an inconsiderable stream, although it worked a grist mill, and boasted of a dam two miles above. However, the flood of to-day would swell the tiniest rill, and Sarah, as she drew near her schoolhouse could hear the little angry song of the brook beside the roar of the river.

She doubted if she would find a pupil there, the nearest lived half a mile away; but eight had assembled, five boys and three girls. The oldest boy was nine, the youngest girl five. Her name was Beattie Morton; she was a pretty, black-eyed little thing. She had come under the guardianship of her older brother, but Sarah wondered how her mother had happened to let her.

Sarah built a fire in the little box stove so the children could dry their clothes, then she began the usual exercises of the school. It seemed almost a farce with this number of pupils, but Sarah was punctilious in the discharge of her duties; and, moreover, the school committee and the parents of this district were somewhat exacting. Sarah knew that if they sent their children to school they would expect them to be regularly and faithfully taught.

It was half an hour before noon. Sarah was about to call the scholars out on the floor to spell, when suddenly they began whispering excitedly. She thumped her ruler upon the desk, but they paid no attention. A boy near the window had risen and was looking out, and gesticulating wildly. All at once the other children left their seats and rushed towards him, pressing wildly up to the window.

Sarah brought her ruler down on the desk again.  
 "Children!" she cried out, sternly, "what does this mean?"  
 They answered her with a piteous cry: "O teacher, teacher! Come here, come here, quick! Just look! The water, the water! It's all around the schoolhouse!"

Sarah went quickly to the nearest window, and saw that the meadow was flooded. The water was up to the sill of the first story windows.

The children clustered around her, clinging to her dress and crying. "O, teacher!" they sobbed, "what is it? What shall we do? How are we going to get home?"

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**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 Hereford 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.

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Poor little Bessie Morton screamed for her mother.

Sarah was puzzled for a moment, then she knew. The dam two miles up the brook had given way. A dreadful misgiving seized upon her when she understood that, but she never changed a muscle of her resolute, smiling face.

"Hush," said she, "what are you doing so for? Go back to your seats. I shall keep the first one who speaks in at recess." The utter absurdity of that remark struck Sarah as she spoke. She felt a nervous desire to laugh, but she looked steadily at the children with that strong, serene young face of hers, and they obeyed.

They stared at her a minute, then they stopped crying and went quietly back to their seats. If the teacher was not frightened there was no danger, they argued.

Sarah remained by the window, looking out composedly. "The brook has overflowed a little," she remarked, in an even voice. "It often happens on meadow land."

Even as she spoke, she saw that the water was rising; she had been fixing her attention upon a little mossy knot in a great button-wood tree, which grew a few feet from the window. The water was certainly coming nearer to it.

This schoolhouse had not been built for one originally. It was merely a small two-storey dwelling house, which had been moved here, and devoted to educational purposes, although it was painted red and had much of the conventional schoolhouse look.

The school was held in the second storey; the first was used for storing fuel, so doing away with the necessity for a wool shed.

Sarah turned to the children. "Remain in your seats, and keep quiet until I return," she said, authoritatively. Then she stepped into the entry and looked down stairs. She could not see the lower floor. Out here listening, without all those terrified faces looking into hers for a sign of weakness, she became convinced of something which she had suspected—the building trembled, as if it were stirring softly on its foundation. This was not a strongly-built house, nor was it strongly set on the meadow. That Sarah knew. If the water rose a little more—if the force of the current grew a little stronger—what then? That Sarah Mayhew knew.

She looked out of the entry window toward the submerged street. If anybody would come. If she could see a boat gliding to the rescue between those dripping trees. Somebody must come, somebody must think of the terrible danger to which she and those helpless children were exposed. But the conviction gained upon her that the danger might be lapsed in certainty, and the worst over before those rescuers appeared. Whatever human help was to come at all must come quickly, and come from her.

"O Lord," whispered Sarah Mayhew, "help me to save them."

Standing there in that ill, dark, steaming entry, the horrible rush of the water in her ears, she gathered every energy which was in her for effort. She saw a long rope, which the children had used for their games in a corner, she picked it up, and carried it into the school-room with her.

The poor children turned their pale, inquiring faces toward her. "Get out your spelling-books," said she calmly, "and study your lessons."

The little things stared at her and obeyed. She went to the window and looked at the button-wood tree. If any tree would stand the pressure of the flood, that would. It did not seem as if that grand trunk could be stirred. Just opposite this window was a broad branch, stretching parallel to it, only a few feet away.

Sarah stood gazing at it a minute. Then she decided—the furniture of this schoolroom was rough and rustic: rude wooden desks with slabs fastened to them for seats. Along two sides of the room ran long wooden benches; planks, merely, with supports.

Sarah dragged one of them up to the window, then she called the little boys, "Come here a minute, boys," said she. They sprang. They had been watching her curiously.

"Now," said she coolly, "we'll all take hold of this together, and lift the end up to the window."

"Now, we want to push it across on to that tree branch."

Sarah had some wiry muscle in her small arms, and the nine-year-old boy was stout for his age. They pushed the bench across. The support at the end caught on the branch and held firmly.

The children looked up at Sarah with bewildered faces. "Are we going out there?" asked the oldest boy. The others began to whimper.

"Stop talking and wait until I tell you," said the teacher. "Now I want you to all go out in the entry and put on your things, and get your dinner-pails."

Sarah felt the house tremble very perceptibly as they went. One of them looked back. "The house shakes, teacher," he said with a sob.

"Be quick," she said, "it won't do any harm."

She tied on the little girl-baby's hood, and buttoned up her coat carefully, and put on her own poor waterproof cloak again. The children all huddled around her at the window, their dinner pails in their hands.

Sarah took up the children's "Copenhagen" rope and slung it across her arm. Then she got on a chair and stepped from that to the bench-bidge. It stood firm, she walked along a step and stood just outside the window. "Now, Wille," she called to the oldest boy, "come right up here, behind me."

He was a plucky little fellow, lithe and nimble as a squirrel. He sprang up promptly, and stood behind her, his pretty light hair tossing in the wind.

"Now," said she, "take hold of my cloak, and hold on tight. Look right ahead at me, and walk straight. Don't be afraid."

"I ain't a bit afraid!" said the little fellow, and followed.

They reached the great tree safely. Sarah seated the boy on one of the branches, and held him to it with one end of the rope, and returned for another child.

Right times Sarah Mayhew traversed that perilous bridge, three times she carried a child in her arms, who was afraid to walk, and shrunk back with frantic screams. The branch to which the bench was extended was a little lower than the window. It tilted a little

as she advanced, but she never shrank nor swerved. That slender, girlish figure moved on through the thick river mist, over that frail support, as straight and unhesitating as any mechanical thing. Her nerves never rebelled against that unselfish, self-sacrificing mind.

At last she had them safe for the present, at all events, every one of them lashed to the splendid button wood tree with their "Copenhagen" rope. They were huddled close together where the main branches left the trunk; poor babies in their little hats and coats, with their tin dinner-pails on their arms.

Sarah loosened the end of the bench from the branch, and it tilted down into the water with a splash.

The children, in their nervous terror, screamed out, "Now we can't get back," they cried, and burst out in loud sobs.

"Hush," said Sarah, "what are you crying for? You don't want to get back."

She held the littlest girl in her lap, and tried to pacify her. She clung close to her and trembled.

"I want to go home," she kept murmuring. "I want my mamma."

Sarah, sitting there, saw a bird's nest on the branch not far from her. The bird fluttered down to it after a while. Somehow that little frail nest and little helpless bird in the button-wood tree encouraged Sarah. She kept her brave, patient eyes fixed upon it.

"See the bird in the nest," she motioned to the children, but they paid little attention.

They were watching the schoolhouse with frightened eyes. They could see it rock. "The schoolhouse is moving, teacher," they shrieked.

"I see it," said she. "I wouldn't wonder if it sailed off like a boat."

Sarah had a terrible anxiety in her heart. Suppose the house should float this way—would it overthrow the tree? Would it shake them from the branches? Suppose it should topple over, and its roof come crushing down upon them?

As the house rocked more, she watched it more steadily, as if her gaze could avert the danger. If the house merely floated along in the current everything would be well.

"It's going!" shrieked the children, "the school-house is going!"

The red school-house lurched their way, righted herself, then sailed, bobbing and wavering down the current. The button-wood tree trembled a little, that was all; some of the branches had been jostled.

The children watched the departing schoolhouse with awe. "We would be gone down over the falls, an' been drowned, if we'd stayed in it," said the nine-year old reflectively.

Sarah held Bessie close. Her heart was full of thankfulness, before which everything else paled. If these children were saved to their parents, what did anything else matter?

The rain had ceased, but they were surrounded by a thick mist, like a wall. They could not see a rod again. They could only hear that awful roar of water in the distance, and the soft lap of it around the button wood trunk. Sarah talked to the children and tried to keep up their courage. She made them eat their dinners, but the time wore on heavily. Would help never come!

It was four o'clock before Sarah heard a sound of voices, faint halloos in the distance. "Children," she cried, "they are coming! Your fathers are coming for you! Sing, sing quick, as loud as you can, so they will know where you are! Sing 'Lightly Row.'"

Sarah led off the little tune they had sung so often in school. The children's sweet, weak voices chimed in. Never would music sound as sweet as that to those anxious ones coming over the flooded meadow in their boats. Guided by it, they rowed straight for the button-wood tree.

"Here they are, and all safe, thank God!" said one, with a great sob. He was little Bessie's father.

Sarah watched them all taken down into the boats. She would not go herself until the last one was safe; she even helped to untie the rope, but a great faintness and dizziness was coming over her.

She realised faintly that they were lifting her into a boat, she saw Judge Benton's face, then she knew no more.

When she came to herself she was lying on the bed in Florence Benton's pretty room, which she remembered so well. The doctor was there, and Mrs. Benton, and Florence's beautiful face was bending over her with tears in her eyes.

"Oh!" she cried, "she's better! mamma, she's better! Oh, Sarah! you dear old Sarah, I am so glad! Mamma, she's smiling at me! Oh, Sarah, I'll never treat you so again!"

It was a month later when Sarah came home from Florence's one evening—she had been there to tea. She entered the room, and stood smiling at her mother a minute. Her eyes were shining, her cheeks were almost as rosy as Florence's. "Mother," she said, "I've got the Elliott school."

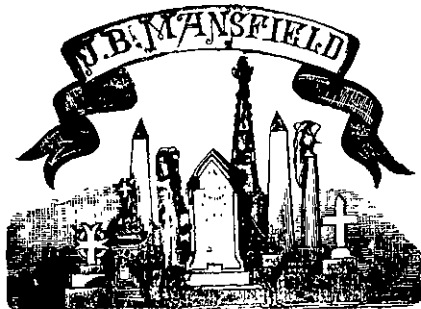
Professor Drummond, who is now in America, was recently addressing a body of students, and after his speech questions were invited. One of the students asked him what he meant by cant. "There is," said the professor, such a thing as the religion of a young man, and there is such a thing as the religion of an old woman. Now when a young man talks as if he had an old woman's religion that is cant."

A French scientific man, M. Vallot, has according to all accounts, accomplished a remarkable feat. He has camped for the space of three days and three nights on the summit of Mont Blanc for the purpose of making meteorological, physical, and physiological observations after the manner of aeronauts in a balloon. His courageous efforts, despite his sufferings from the cold and from rarefied air, as well as the exhaustion consequent on his climb to such lofty altitudes, have, it is avowed by his countrymen, been successful as well as unprecedented. The result of his labours and researches has been communicated, under sealed cover, to the National Academy of Sciences.

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unfailing remedies and educated the Public  
to treat their own Horses, Cattle, or Dogs by  
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the different diseases, see circulars)—has,  
after obtaining a good sale for them, now to  
caution the Public against Spurious Imitations  
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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.

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minutest tests of the British Pharmacopœia.  
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can easily prove my assertions or otherwise.  
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### 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 up-  
ward 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
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Death-claims paid ...	551,000
Interest receipts ...	744,500
Total receipt for year ...	3,850,000

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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.

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

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

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

Crawford street,  
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

#### JOHN GILLIES

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

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

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

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

**FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS,  
FLOORCOTHS, 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, Reefton  
and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday  
and Friday on arrival of first train from  
Christchurch, returning to Christchurch every  
Wednesday and Saturday.

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

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

**T**HE 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 McLEOD,**

Partner and Only Member of the Old Firm  
of McLeod Bros. in New Zealand.

## Parisian Notes.

The event of the day is the manifesto published by the Comte de Paris. His Royal Highness appeals to France to re-establish the monarchy. He predicts that a crisis is about to take place—the work of certain Republicans, and out of it the monarchy should emerge. He dwells at length on the faults and failings of the Republic, and explains how the monarchy, adapted to modern institutions, is calculated to amend them. Unfortunately, however, the traditional nature of the House of Orleans appears in the readiness shown by his Royal Highness to accommodate himself to the spirit of the times. The old national pact, he says, by which the Capet monarchy ruled France may be recalled into force either by a constituent assembly or a popular vote. His Royal Highness gives the preference to the popular vote, or the *plebisuite*, as it is more commonly called, ostensibly because, being unused in the monarchy, it may better suit an act which is not to be repeated—an argument, it may be remarked in passing, which possesses very little solidity. The Comte's true reason, meantime, for making this decision is said to be the desire to win over from the Bonapartists M. Paul de Cassagnac, who is represented as devoted beyond everything to the vote in question. It is to be feared, nevertheless, that whoever may be won by the accommodation proposed, many will be lost by it. Royalists of the old-fashioned school are crying out that their cause has been betrayed, and that their King bases his claim to reign on principles that might justify such a claim made by any other man, even had he never a drop of royal blood in his veins. But this comes of placing their trust in a Prince of the House of Orleans, and expecting that he would prefer principle, or loyalty to any cause, before what he thinks calculated to promote his interests. For the rest the manifesto speaks very fairly. It rightly condemns much that distinguishes the Republic and promises full amendment and separation under the monarchy. But the question is, are the professions made sincere? and, even if we had not the history of the House to direct our judgment, the utterly inconsistent adoption of the principle of the *plebisuite* would give reasonable ground for doubt. It seems still as evident as of yore that an Orleans will adopt anything, or do anything, or say anything that serves his purpose.

The Germans have made a capture in the person of the sixteen-years old son of M. Schnöbele, whose arrest by them last year made so much noise for a time. The lad's exuberant patriotism led him to paste up a placard insulting to Germany on a tree situated within her frontier, and he is now reflecting on his deed in a cell at Metz. Nothing very formidable is expected to come of the matter, but unfortunately it explains a feeling that prevails more or less widely.

The ghastly tragedy connected with Pranzini seems as if it never would be withdrawn from before the public gaze. The latest phase of the matter is the discovery in the possession of members of the detective police of two pocket-books covered with the late criminal's skin. This it is said will lead to a prosecution in which other horrors may possibly be revealed.

Forty-two authenticated cures are announced as having been worked at Lourdes in connection with the National pilgrimage. Twenty of them occurred in the cases of men.

Louise Michel has announced her intention of concluding the great career in the service of humanity to which she still looks forward, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory manner in which of late her appearance in public has been invariably received, by an endeavour to benefit the condition of the natives of New Zealand, on whose intelligence she bases high hopes. It would, no doubt, be an auspicious day for the people in question, on which the estimable Louise should obtain a hearing among them, and their neighbours would probably not be long about perceiving the nature of the benefits required. A complete reversion to the primeval state, cannibalism and all, might possibly be preferable, and could hardly be worse.

The affair at Mitchelstown, and the arrest of Mr. William O'Brien have been generally discussed here. The tone of the Press is decidedly condemnatory of the proceedings. *La France*, for example, describes the Conservative Government as provoking what has occurred for the preservation of land monopoly and oppression of the people. But, nevertheless, it predicts the approaching triumph of justice. M. Daryl, again, the correspondent of the *Temps*, who has written a series of ridiculous letters from Kerry, evidently prompted by some interested guide into whose hands he had fallen, seems now to have become more independent and to be at length making use of his own observation. He writes that it is not the National League that prevents the payment of rents, but the fact that the land does not produce them. He has also discovered that in very many instances the tenants have created the fertility of the land they farm, and which the landlords claim as their natural and lawful inheritance. A visit to a property belonging to Miss Sharma Crawford, and where kindly and humane management has resulted in a most satisfactory state of things between tenant and proprietress, has also served to open his eyes, and he now gives the paper for which he writes the benefit of his enlightenment. On the whole the Irish cause is pretty fairly understood here, and in proportion to the right understanding is the sympathy conferred upon it.

### FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

My daughters say, "How much better Father is since he used Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters. He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease (declare) incurable, and we are so glad he used your Bitters." A lady of Rochester, N.Y. "Utica Herald."

## WE SHOULD BLIND OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

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

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

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

"To Mr. A. J. White."

"W. S. Forster."

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

"Messrs. White and Co., London,

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

"A. H. Horton."

"ROUGH ON CATARRH" corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

The *Journal* of the Geological Society for August is specially notable for Professor Prestwich's paper on "The Date, Duration, and Conditions of the Glacial Period." His conclusions are of much interest in their bearing on the antiquity of man. Supposing palaeolithic man to be of so-called pre-glacial age, a supposition which the author is disposed to entertain, we need not assign to him an antiquity of more than 20,000 or 30,000 years; but if, as some authorities argue palaeolithic man did not appear in this part of the world until post-glacial times, his antiquity becomes reduced to about 15,000 or even 10,000 years. In either case the estimate is much less than that usually accepted by geological anthropologists.

USE  
**PEACOCK'S**  
**CELEBRATED**  
**JAMS!**

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

FROM CHOICEST FRUITS.

**PRODUCE EXCHANGE**  
MANOR PLACE,  
DUNEDIN.

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

IN Notifying the REMOVAL of the Business to his new premises in Manor street, JOHN DRUMM has to acknowledge the patronage accorded him by owners and breeders of superior horses during the past 16 years. As an expert in horseshoeing, and at no recent date, the following certificate will show:—"Mr. John Drumm, Sir,—I have to certify that yourself and partner won three first prizes for horseshoeing when I was secretary of the Port Phillip Farmers' Society, Melbourne. On two of the occasions Messrs John Tait and Ed. de Mestre, the well-known horseowners, were the judges.—(Signed) ARTHUR SKILLING." N.B.—Trotting Horses Shod on the American principle; toe weights made and adjusted.

**BURTON BROS.**  
Have Re-opened their Studio at NUMBER FORTY-ONE, PRINCES STREET,  
For the Production of PORTRAITURE AT POPULAR PRICES—  
Namely,  
CARDS—FIVE SHILLINGS A DOZEN.  
CABINETS—TEN SHILLINGS A DOZEN.

For the first month of the New Prices we shall request EVERY SITTER (for Cabinets) to Accept half-a-dozen Photographs of similar size (Cabinet) of New Zealand or South Sea Island Scenery.

BURTON BROS.,  
Number Forty one Princes street.

**D. MAHONEY** desires to inform his friends and the General Public that he has leased  
**THE SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU,  
And is prepared to offer  
**FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION**  
To all those who may favour him with their patronage.

SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.  
BATH ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM  
Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.—  
Invercargill XXXX Beer always on Tap.  
A splendid Handball Court attached to premises.

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,  
ADDINGTON.

**THIS FAMILY HOTEL**, replete with every convenience for Travellers and Boarders, is situated on the important Addington Junction, in close proximity to the Canterbury Sale Yards, Canterbury Agricultural Society's new Show Grounds, and Government Workshops.  
Good Stabling, including loose boxes and yards.  
Trams pass every half-hour.  
P. BURKE.

**BARETT'S HOTEL**  
LAMBTON QUAY,  
WELLINGTON.  
C. O'DRISCOLL ... Proprietor.  
(Late of the Supreme Court Hotel, Dunedin.)  
Begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Hotel. It is centrally situated, has been recently built, and is well furnished. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Good Accommodation for visitors and Boarders. Charges moderate. Spacious Handball Court attached  
Dunedin XXXX Ale always on Tap.  
C. O'DRISCOLL, Proprietor

**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



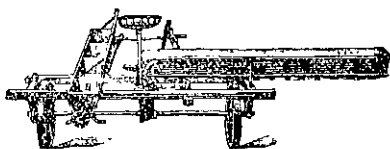
TINSMITH, PLUMBER, AND GASFITTER

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 (Opp First Church), DUNEDIN

**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 real y good Disc Harrow.  
**GRAIN DRILLS**, from 11 to 17 Cutters. 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 Railage paid  
No. 2 Royal Fan Mill, 30in wide ... £8 10 0 Railage paid  
Bentall's C D D Chaffcutters ... £6 6 0  
**PLOUGH FITTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.**

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**JAMES HISLO**  
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 formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.  
Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

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