

# New Zealand Gazette

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**A REMARKABLE CAREER.** MR. THOMAS MOONEY, better known to us as "Trans-Atlantic," the European correspondent of the *Irish World*, who has just died at Dieppe, in the 90th year of his age, was a man who had run a remarkable career, and whose long life had been full of notable experiences. It enables us to realise vividly the sad story of Ireland to find that a man, even though his life was of more than the general length, and his powers of much more than common strength, who in his youth had heard his elders relate the events which as eyewitnesses they had seen under the penal laws in all their rigour, still survived to lend the Parnell agitation the support of his pen. We learn from the *Irish World*, which gives a biographical sketch of Mr Mooney, that the first impressions of his life were those he had received from the fireside tales told by his grandfather of the days when the celebration of Mass had been a work of danger, and when his father, as a boy, had been posted on some neighbouring ditch to give warning should the approach of the officers of the law threaten the officiating priest with capture and death, and the daring farmer who permitted the divine sacrifice to be offered in his house with transportation. It was natural that one so nurtured should devote his life to the service of his country—and this Thomas Mooney did with the utmost vigour and constancy. He took an active part in the agitation against the tithes, practically commenced, he tells us, by Peter Lawler, of Tinakill, Queen's County, who refused to pay the obnoxious tax, and which, after a struggle of five years, terminated successfully. He was prominent in the fight under O'Connell for repeal, and personally got up the first meeting on the subject that ever took place in England—that held at Manchester on St. Patrick's Day, 1833. At this meeting he had a petition adopted, to which he succeeded in obtaining 27,000 signatures, and which was presented to Parliament by Feargus O'Connor on April 22, 1834. That night, he adds, O'Connell spoke for four hours, recounting the sufferings of Ireland to the House; but the result was a grievous defeat, the motion for the repeal of the union being rejected by 523 to 38. O'Connell then undertook the task of agitating for further reform and the reconstruction of the House of Lords, avenging himself on the Whigs who had betrayed him, and becoming the idol of the English democracy. The time-honoured game of bribery, however, was played once more. An advanced Whig Ministry came into office under Lord Melbourne, and terms of justice to Ireland were offered. O'Connell's friends were promoted to various high offices, and even members of his own family were similarly favoured. He himself was offered a judgeship of the Court of Queen's Bench, with a salary of £4000 a year, which he refused. But Mooney, with a band of companions, seeing the terrible condition of the country, where two-and-sixpence a week was the average yearly wages of the labourers, and where, during thirty weeks of the year, 585,000 people, representing a population of 2,385,000, were out of work and dependent on charity, drew up an address to O'Connell, calling upon him to relinquish both Whigs and Tories, and to lift once more and for ever the standard of repeal. Of this he approved, and recommended the men who addressed him to continue the agitation, and to look everywhere for support. Mooney, then, on his own responsibility, and paying out of his own pocket a quarter's rent in advance, took the Adelphi Theatre in Brunswick street, Dublin, where the discussion of the question was carried on, and where reports were regularly presented on the grievances of the country. The association, which was known as the "Trades Political Union," was afterwards developed into that known as the "Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland." In an address, drawn up by Mooney, and presented by one of the trades bodies on joining this association the following passage occurred—declaring principles identical with those of the present National League:—"The people of every nation have a primary right to the produce of their native soil, conferred upon them by the mighty Creator of all." Another step undertaken and carried out by Mooney was the establishment of a Board of Irish Manufactures for the promotion of the production and wear of Irish cloth, and of which he acted as honorary secretary until he left Dublin for America, when he

was replaced in the position by the late Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Gray.—His voyage was suggested by addresses received, of support and sympathy, accompanied by contributions in money, from the friends of Ireland in Boston and Philadelphia. He proposed at first that the Repeal Committee should send Tom Steele with an address of thanks, but the proposal was considered premature, and consequently he resolved to go himself, but as a private emigrant he should compromise O'Connell legally by any of the speeches he delivered by him. Mooney's tour in the United States and Canada proved highly successful. He was everywhere accorded a sympathetic hearing, and, while receiving no pay, was the means of having hundreds of thousands of dollars sent from America in aid of repeal. While he was engaged in this work the *Nation* was established in Dublin by Gavan Duffy, and at that gentleman's request he became the American correspondent of the newspaper to which, under the nom'de plume of "Exile," he contributed for seven years.—At this point the biographical sketch published by our contemporary in his issue of May 26, the last received by us, terminates. But we know from Trans-Atlantic's correspondence how consistent to the end was the man who had derived his inspirations directly from the penal days, who had taken part in the tithe agitation and laboured under O'Connell in the repeal movement, in supporting the struggle of the National League. His life, moreover gives us fresh hope, for it enables us to realise how much has been done towards working out the freedom of Ireland even in the lifetime of an individual—a period which, prolonged though it may be, falls infinitely short of the life of a nation.

**MORE HOTTENTOTS.** It appears, then, that the Irish people are not the only Hottentots with whom Lord Salisbury and his Government are called upon to deal. The *London Daily News* tells us that a fair proportion of the population of England herself is in a somewhat similar condition. Commenting on a query made lately by a prominent writer as to what was to be the destiny of the numbers of children being brought up all over the country in want, and sin, and ignorance, our contemporary says:—"As a matter of fact, we suppose the future of the children will be pretty much the same as the present condition of their parents, and that is not appreciably better than that of the Hottentots or Patagonians." But Lord Salisbury and his Government are too much occupied in endeavouring to perpetuate and aggravate the Hottentot condition of Ireland to find time or thought for the amelioration of the worse condition of things existing in their own country—for degradation among the English masses is infinitely worse than Irish poverty and suffering. Probably, however, the continued existence of the Hottentot or Patagonian element is necessary to the privileges of the classes whose support is Lord Salisbury's first object. At any rate, he is consistent in tolerating that in England of whose existence in Ireland he greatly approves.—Let us always give the devil his due as the old saying has it.

**AN IRISH EMPIRE.** MR ISRAEL KOHN, now of Santa Fe, New Mexico, but formerly of Valparaiso, has given to a reporter of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* an account of the success of Irish immigrants in Chili, which he represents as extreme. New York, he says, although it is spoken of as under the control of Irishmen, cannot be compared in this respect to Valparaiso, where Irishmen rule, not by force of numbers but by that of character. As, moreover, Valparaiso rules Chili, Irishmen are the rulers of the country, where they occupy much the same position as that held by the English in India, with as beneficial results. Their first arrival in the country took place under the command of Lord Dundonald, who chiefly freed South America from the Spanish yoke, and, who, though himself an Englishman, had for his companion and fellow-adventurers Irishmen almost exclusively. When he left the country they remained there, and they and their descendants have since governed it. Another Irish immigration, however, occurred on the termination of the civil war in the States, when a large number of Clebur's brigade were the immigrants. They organised the army, as some of Lord Dundonald's old sailors had already done by the navy, and when the war with Peru broke out the results were soon made apparent. Everyone expected that Peru would be the victor:—"But the first battle showed the Irish blood and training. Although far outnumbered, the Chilean troops, by

sheer desperation of valour, swept the Peruvians from their front, one small regiment, formed exclusively of Irish-Americans, conquering more than five times their number. The Peruvians, led by half-breed officers, ran like sheep before the furious Irish onslaught, and the country was overrun within a few months. To emphasize the cause of the astonishing victory of the Chilianos, several engagements took place between forces commanded by native officers on both sides, and the result in every instance was that the Peruvians won. But when, Irish officers commanded the Southern Republic was always victorious—and as to the Irish regiment, the Peruvians, after the second combat never dared wait its attack, but fled precipitately as soon as the drums beat the charge. Even on the ocean, where the brave German Admiral Grau had command, the fight went against the Peruvians, and they were soon reduced to a condition of helplessness, entirely owing to the Irish in the Chilian service." The consequence has naturally been an immense increase of the Irish influence and popularity, and men of Irish name are the best beloved and most honoured among the Spanish-Indian population—who regard every Irish visitor as an aristocrat. Mr. Kohn, in fact, affirms that Chili must be looked upon as an Irish Empire—and promises Irish immigrants a cordial reception there, and a certain success.

"THE Reign of Grace" has brought its rev. author "PRODIGIOUS" into dangerous places. The Presbyterian Synod is aghast with horror and indignation, and bent, at the very least on making the learned professor say he wishes he had not done it. What is to happen if he proves obstinate and will not say so, we cannot tell, but no doubt, to our edification and enlightenment, we shall know all in good time. It could not but be an edifying sight to see an ex-theologian and actual philosopher taking up a dignified though humble position on the "cuttie-stool." And we want a little edification to revive us. To think, for example, of an outburst of hilarity in the middle of a grave and reverend assembly engaged with solemn considerations, and an outburst of hilarity all about the devil too, is a little overcoming to the weaker mind. To what, for instance of sufficient elevation shall we compare the sentences spoken by the rev. Mr. Ryley, and the laughter they occasioned, unless it be to the jesting of a fool in some of Shakespeare's tragedies among tremendous surroundings. But whether the tragic element was present with Mr. Ryley or not, the foolish certainly was, and therein, perhaps, we may see a point to justify our comparison. The thought that some one or more of the sons and daughters of Adam is sure to be damned, is, it would seem, so pleasant a thought to the Dev. Mr. Ryley, that it makes him quite frisky with regard to the devil, and inclined to call him by a pet name. But to leave Mr. Ryley and the foolish and to come to Mr. Gibb and the profound. What are we to think of a Church, that, as this gentleman says, "is looking out for more light than she at present has," a Church, too, whose fundamental principle is that all light is to be found by the unaided individual in Holy Scripture? Where is she to turn for additional light, and what are her chances of finding it? Those, perhaps, that exist of her lending an attentive ear to the imaginations of men that may lead her even further from the light than John Knox has led her. No wonder poor Mr. Ryley described himself as theologically fed by Mr. Gibb on a "jumbled hash." But it was a pity the rev. gentleman was obliged also to describe himself as, "just as wise as when he (Mr. Gibb) began," considering the great need he had of an increase of wisdom. "The Reign of Grace" then, has brought its writer into thorny places, more thorny, perhaps, than any benefits to be produced by its publication could atone for.

AS a conclusive defence from the charge now brought by the revolutionists of France against the Church as having been hostile to Joan of Arc, the *Univers* publishes certain prayers that were offered by the priest during the celebration of Mass for the deliverance of the Maid when she had fallen into the hands of her enemies. The prayers, in Latin when of course, speak of her as having been sent by God for the elevation and preservation of France and the overthrow and destruction of the country's enemies, and implore Almighty God, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin and all the saints, to free her from the bonds in which He has permitted her to be bound by the hands of her enemies. Another prayer, offered on behalf of King Charles VII, also speaks of her as divinely commissioned in the work she had done. The prayers are quite conclusive as to the view taken by the Church in France of the nature of Joan's mission, and show, beyond all power of dispute, that she was regarded by it with veneration and as the chosen servant of God, even in the hour of her fall. It would be hard for revolutionists to overcome this evidence, if boldness in falsehood were not one of their most efficient weapons.

THE following ugly sneer and coarse insult occur in an introduction placed by the *London Tablet* before the account of affairs in Chili given by Mr. Kohn to a St. Louis reporter, and of which we have already spoken, taking our quotations from an American paper

and not from the *Tablet*:—"If the account, . . . be accurate, then there would appear to be every hope of a bright future for the Irish race in a land where they can enjoy Home Rule to the fullest extent, and where there is plenty of room for the nation to expand unchecked by the circumambient ocean or the too near contiguity of Great Britain."—We need not comment on this gross paragraph. There is, indeed, only one consideration that induces us to quote it. It can be of little consequence to Irish Catholics as to the spite or insolence with which the editor of the *Tablet* or his newspaper, or any member of the Norfolk Catholics whose scribe and obsequious servant our editor is, insults them. They recognise these people as their bitter and unscrupulous enemies and are on their guard against them. But the spirit of the *Tablet* is that also of its proprietor Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, a prelate who essays to take a special lead in the missionary world, and who is exerting himself particularly in trying to stop the leakage of the Church in England. We may pass by any elaborate inquiry into how far it is consistent with the true missionary spirit to rejoice in effect as does the *Tablet*, in the passage quoted by us, at the prospect of an Ireland emptied of its Catholic population and left desert in the hands of Protestant proprietors, or repopled by Protestant Englishmen and Scotchmen. But what we affirm is that an ecclesiastic of the disposition here revealed is not only the last man in the world to undertake with success a stoppage in the loss occasioned for the most part by the falling away of the children of Irish settlers from the Church in England, but himself must actually contribute in no small degree to that leakage. The knowledge that their bishop, perhaps unconsciously but none the less surely, loathes and despises them must tend to make many Catholic homes more or less those of people careless about their religion, and homes in which the Catholic instruction of the children will be neglected, or their attendance at school and church lightly regarded. Irish men and Irish women, and even Irish children themselves, are not one whit slower in discerning the secret loathing that exists towards them, than, for example, was Topsy in reading in the mind of Miss Ophelia the feelings of dislike and contempt which the excellent lady unconsciously entertained towards her—and Catholics such as those we allude to might take a wholesome lesson from the humility with which Miss Ophelia acknowledged the truth. But Dr. Vaughan, who is accountable for the open hatred and undisguised loathing published in his newspaper, the *Tablet*, can hardly claim the excuse of unconsciousness, and seems quite willing to make his sentiments known to all the world. Under the circumstances it is to be feared that, while something of the Borriboola-gha element may enter into his Lordship's missionary enterprise generally, where the leakage of the Church in England is concerned he scatters far more with one hand than he gathers with the other. This is the only matter of importance connected with such passages as that we have quoted from the *Tablet*. But it is of vast importance, as bearing on the position and prospects of the Church in England, and, perhaps, also as bearing on the account of their stewardship to be hereafter demanded from the bishops who rule that Church, and from the priesthood they control.

## Colonial Notes.

THE opening of the Victorian Parliament took place on June 19. The Governor's Speech alluded to the steps that had been taken for the defence of the colony, owing to the rumours of European war, and, among the rest, stated that a cartridge factory would be established in Victoria, which it was hoped would supply all Australia. The support given to the approaching exhibition, and more especially by foreign Governments, was mentioned as surpassing all expectations. The works of irrigation undertaken were referred to as likely to result in the public benefit, as was also the provision made for technical education. The beneficial results obtained from the votes granted for the promotion of the mining industry, and the promise of even greater progress in the future, were likewise dwelt upon. The Speech concluded by referring to the unprecedented prosperity of the colony, and praying for its continuance.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne received six postulants into the Order of the Good Shepherd on Sunday, June 17, of whom one was Miss Ellen Abbott, daughter of Mr. Henry Abbott, of Wellington, New Zealand.

The newly formed diocese of Sale has been consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The ceremony took place on Sunday, June 17, the anniversary of the consecration of the previously formed dioceses of Australia. The act of consecration was read by the officiating priest in every town or district where Mass was celebrated.

Exhibits are coming in numerously from all parts of the world to the Centennial Exhibition. The great space required, especially by the machinery has given the parties responsible a good deal of thought. There is no doubt, however, that in all cases satisfactory arrangements will be made. The work is being vigorously pushed on so as to have everything ready for the day of opening.

According to a recent report made by the Government statist, there is a considerable demand all through Victoria for labourers and

domestic servants. In some localities it is true, no demand exists but the want seems made up for in other places. It can not be good news to shearers that in some districts their labours will be supplemented, or perhaps altogether replaced by sheep-shearing machines.

An improvement, or perhaps, more properly, a disimprovement on the state of affairs in the old country, has been shown in the letting for the season's cropping of land near Port Fairy. As much as £5, and even in one case £6 an acre was paid for potato land, and grain land brought from 15s to 40s. The circumstances of the case must be exceptional, indeed, or such a state of things is deplorable. It seems to point to a most undesirable monopoly.

The thrift and industry of the Chinese on which certain legislators so love to dwell, for reasons doubtless best known to themselves, have received an illustration in the arrest at Melbourne of three Chinese stewards of the steamer Chingtu, in the act of smuggling on shore a quantity of cigars. The thrifty and industrious had resorted to the expedient of stuffing themselves out with the contraband article, but a landing waiter was sharp enough to detect the counterfeit rotundity of the Celestial form divine. At the request of the customs department, the delinquents were discharged and sent back to their ship, their cigars being confiscated. It is not, however, to be understood that three Europeans could not be found capable of playing a similar trick if they got the chance. But there is a lurking suspicion in the minds of most of us that it would be hard to find three Chinese incapable of doing the like if an opportunity offered. That is about the chief distinction: a white man who offends goes against his principles, and may reform some time or another; a Chinaman has no principles to betray.

Sir, W. J. Clarke is erecting a magnificent mansion at Jolimot near the Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne. The cost of the building is estimated at £50,000. Is not this a good example for absentees?

The souls of the just belonging to the Anglican community in Sydney have been vexed—like those of the just interested in the manner in which the worship at St. Paul's cathedral in London is carried out, by a reredos erected at St. Andrew's cathedral and accused of favouring "Popish" notions. The particular feature savouring of "Popery" is a panel on which the crucifixion is represented. It is hardly a reproach to "Popery" meantime that it should be so associated. As to whether the offensive carving will be cut out remains to be seen.

THE Sydney *Freeman's Journal* publishes the following cablegram:—Rome, June 18.—His Eminence Cardinal Moran and his secretary, the Very Rev. O'Haran, after a pleasant voyage from Sydney arrived in the Orient Co.'s s.s. Orient at Naples. The Cardinal came on almost directly to Rome, and was received by Monsignor Kirby at the Irish College. Yesterday His Eminence had a special audience with the Holy Father. His Holiness received the Cardinal with great friendliness, and in the course of a long conversation, it is understood, the affairs of the Church in Australia and the political affairs of Ireland were discussed. His Eminence will have another audience with the Holy Father before his return to Sydney. After resting some months in Rome His Eminence will proceed to France and Belgium to arrange for the teaching Orders of the French Christian Brothers and the Brothers of Charity.

An entertainment in the shape of a trip down the harbour was given on Saturday, June 16, by the city and suburban branches of the I.N.L. to the delegates of the country branches who had attended the convention. A very pleasant day was spent, and in the proposing of toasts and returning of thanks some capital speeches were made. Mr. F. B. Freehill, the President of the League at Sydney, in giving the Press, spoke especially in a highly complimentary manner of the part taken by the *Freeman's Journal* for more than 30 years in furthering and supporting Irish interests. He commended the newspaper to the gratitude of the Irish people of all the colonies on this account. There can be no doubt, we for our own part may add, that the *Freeman's Journal* deserves the special thanks and acknowledgments of the Irish colonial population. At the time of its establishment and in the earlier portion of its career, there were great temptations in Sydney to adopt a different course from that adopted and consistently carried out by it, and that it should lend its aid to a desire which prevailed in certain quarters to destroy all Irish associations and de-nationalise Irish settlers. The Sydney *Freeman's Journal* has been an Irish Catholic pioneer among colonial newspapers, which other newspapers have been obliged to follow, however at variance their doing so may have been with the true principles of their promoters.

A case was brought to light the other day in the Legislative Assembly at Sydney, in which the Government had remitted £900 of a fine of £1000 imposed, in July 1887, on the captain of a ship which had brought to the colony ten Chinese in excess of the legal number. The case is interesting as affording some kind of an insight into the manner in which it may become possible for the wily Celestials, aided by a wily executive, to evade all legislation devised for their exclusion. John, as we know, is not only thrifty and industrious but distinguished likewise by a capacity for playing tricks that, notwithstanding what the poet sings, are not always vain. And it is rumoured about that members of executives are not always quite incapable of any thing of the kind.

The horrible occurrence of the murders at Normanton, Queensland, has hardly been surpassed for many years.—A Javan who had quarrelled with his companions rushed to a tent inhabited by three Europeans. Two of them he stabbed to death through the side of the tent, and the other coming to their aid he attacked and mutilated fearfully. The consequence was a rising of the whites against the coloured camp, which was burned and destroyed—the demerzans, subjects

of several foreign powers, being put to flight. Numbers of them were afterwards captured and placed on board a hulk. The boats and fishing nets of these unfortunate people were destroyed, as well as their other property, their loss being estimated at over £2,000.

The agitation for the separation of Northern Queensland is being revived. At a meeting held the other day at Townsville, a resolution was passed urging its renewal. Among the measures advocated is the establishment of an inland capital.

The directors of the Taranganba mine assert that it exceeds Mount Morgan in richness. The average is stated to be 3oz per ton, at £4 2s an ounce, and there is said to be no known limit to the quantity. The gold formation at Mount Morgan narrows from the top, at Taranganba it widens.

The association for the promotion of Australian nationality going ahead in Queensland. Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith is its especial patron. All white settlers who will support the objects of the association are admitted to membership.

The following passages occur in a letter addressed by the Bishop of Goulburn to the clergy of his diocese and ordered to be read by them in their respective churches on the Sunday within the octave of S.S. Peter and Paul:—"We have been disturbed for some weeks past by telegrams about a Papal letter sent to the Irish Bishops. Some of these were absolutely false, and some exaggerated. Certain principles of Catholic morality are asserted:—That contracts with mutual consent entered into cannot be broken by one of the parties only and that wrong is done by interfering with mutual freedom to enter into contracts, both referring to land contracts in Ireland as between landlords and tenants. This is stated as being still more obligatory, because there are land courts to secure justice for those who have reason to complain. The document admonishes the clergy and the people not to overstep the bounds of justice whilst seeking relief from the evils which afflict them. As it is also a principle of Catholic teaching that evil should not be done that good may follow, the admonition rests on that principle of Catholic morality. From the facts placed before the Supreme Congregation of the Inquisition at Rome, the decision of the Congregation was that what is called the Plan of Campaign and boycotting are against the moral principles set forth. If the state of Irish affairs were an ordinary condition of things, the leaders of the Irish people could raise no question as to the principles set forth, for they are necessary for the peace and security of society. But those who introduced these methods for the purpose of saving the Irish people from extermination, and for forcing the civil power to apply the required remedy, could not look on the state of Ireland as an ordinary one nor to the courts as affording safe relief. Many non-Catholics are glad because they look on this document as likely to make the Irish people careless about the Pope, and likely to put them wandering like themselves. But as the Pope is the Rock on which the Catholic Church rests, and which secures unity for the Church and preserves it from being tossed about by every wind of doctrine, any pain given will not produce that calamity. The document is addressed to the Irish Bishops, in whose hands the civil as well as the religious interests of Ireland find their best and safest guides; and what appears a shock may turn out a valuable means for securing the present objects of Irish agitation. The agitation may be carried on with greater care and with greater force until the desired end is obtained; and this appears to be the sentiment prominent in the Papal document."

In connection with the Victorian land boom, the following cases are of interest:—£9,200 has been lately refused for 23 acres distant 10 miles from the Melbourne Post Office; for a slightly larger paddock at about the same distance, £16,000 has been refused. An offer of £5000 for 9 acres at a distance of 12 miles from the city has been similarly treated. Let us hope there may come no hour of repentance on the part of the proprietors.

## Scotch Notes.

AN interesting exhibition was opened in Edinburgh on May 7 of the works of lady artists. The exhibits include paintings in oils and water-colours. Besides the usual canvas and paper, plaques, tiles, china, screens, and tables form the material on which the work has been done. Some of the paintings are very clever, but, if a judgement may be arrived at from the subjects treated, the movement for a rivalry between men and women has not made much progress in Scotland. At least one-third of the pictures show a distinctively womanly taste, in representing fruits and flowers.

Mr Bradlaugh has caused some amusement by questioning the Lord Advocate in Parliament as to the right of Mr. Kenneth J. Brand Secretary of the Conservative Association in East Edinburgh to sell tickets for a lottery whose prizes include, among other things, a box of cigars. The object of the lottery, it may be added, is to furnish the hall of the Association. The Lord Advocate, in replying, remarked that the only objects on the list of prizes that might properly be named works of art were portraits of certain noble Lords, a screen, and possibly a volume of Lord Beaconsfield's selected speeches. And there is certainly a sense in which these speeches may be regarded as very notable works of art. There was but little of nature's generous promptings in the utterances of Lord Beaconsfield.

A meeting of the Dalkath Free Presbytery has carried the following resolution:—When as the Confession and articles of belief, being uninspired, are liable to error and imperfection; whereas in the providence of God, fresh light has been increasingly thrown on

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the meaning of the Divine Word since the Westminster standards were drawn up; and whereas it is right and requisite that the written standards and the living faith of the Church should be in fullest harmony, it is hereby overruled by the venerable the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland by the Free Presbytery of Dalkeith to take this whole subject into earnest consideration, and to do in the matter as may seem good." The creed of the Covenanters appears to be in some degree of danger, and it seems within the range of possibilities that we may yet behold the strange phenomenon of a Church looking back upon martyrs who differed from her in very essential points, and would probably submit to be martyred again rather than acknowledge themselves as holding the present beliefs. But such are the vagaries of private interpretation.

A discovery of great interest to archæologists has been made at Lochavulin, near Oban. It consists of a partly submerged lake-dwelling. Quantities of human bones have also been found in the immediate neighbourhood. Learned people from all parts of the country are hastening to inspect and examine these remnants of another world—though hardly a better one.

The Glasgow exhibition was opened by the Prince of Wales on May 8th. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Princess, received an enthusiastic welcome, and everything went off with the greatest possible éclat.

The Government system of emigration has been brought into action in Lewis, whence 21 families, consisting of 113 persons, have been sent to Manitoba, each head of a family receiving £120, repayable in annual instalments at the end of four years, and every male immigrant over the age of 18 obtaining a free grant of 160 acres of land. The movement, however, is not popular among the crofters, who, in a meeting held by them at Aline, have condemned it—while land at home is withheld from them. They have also expressed their intention to use all constitutional means to put an end to the substitution of game for human beings, and the sport which they look upon as their ruin. In a reference made at this meeting to the refusal of Lady Matheson to give the people more land, as they had petitioned her to do, a contradiction was given to certain statements of her ladyship's as to the subdivision of crofts by the tenants. It was affirmed that, on the contrary, such subdivision had been made by the employee of the landlord, and the divided crofts let at double rents. A protest was also made against the Government's neglect to comply with the recommendation of the Napier Commission by building a harbour and piers, and their rendering loans abortive by prohibitive conditions. Six of the Barvas men have been fined for throwing down, in December last, a dyke belonging to a man whom they tried to make join them in taking forcible possession of land occupied by the minister of the parish. It is, further, reported that the men discharged by the Sheriff on the charge of breaking down dykes on Dell Farm, Ness, have seized on the land and sown it with potatoes and oats. Lady Matheson meanwhile has let Stornoway Castle, and betaken herself to foreign parts—shaking off the dust of the ungrateful island, refusing to starve with due submission, from her aristocratic shoes. But if just enough would fall from her shoes to give the crofters the additional soil they require they would not greatly regret her ladyship's departure. It is to be reasonably hoped that the ordinary charities dispensed by her will be continued by the incoming tenant of her mansion.

The Chief Constable of Edinburgh has informed the Town Council of an extensive Sunday trade done in methylated spirits by the druggists of the city. The stuff is purchased under various names such as "finish," "dynamite," "polish," &c. for dram-drinking purposes by degraded members of the population, but the difficulty in stopping the trade will be that of proving a knowledge of this purpose existing on the part of the druggists. Bad as is the ordinary drinking at the public-houses, the practice in question is infinitely worse. Here, besides, is Sabbath-breaking extraordinary in Auld Reekie.

Church matters in Skye show something of a disturbed aspect. At the Episcopal church a row is going on relative to the extreme Ritualism of the incumbent, who, according to the "unco guid," has swallowed a double dose of "Popery," which is breaking out in all his actions.—At the parish church a battle is proceeding about the introduction of instrumental music. And, on the whole, if the devil has not a high old time of it, he is not the humorous being which, in some quarters, he is taken to be.

The labour party express themselves as determined to secure representation in Parliament. If opposed by the Liberals they declare they will vote for the Tory candidates. Although their cause is one that deserves sympathy, and in which the interests of the great body of Irish settlers in Scotland are involved, it will be a great pity if anything is done by the party to give effect to the old watchword "divide and rule," and to increase the Unionist majority or weaken the strength of their opponents. But of this there is manifest danger.

Mr. William O'Brien M.P., has commenced an action for libel against the *Glasgow Herald* for publishing the following passage in its issue of March 21:—"Mr. O'Brien made a scathing speech at Manchester on Monday night, in which he taunted Mr. Balfour, amid the applause and laughter of the audience, with taking such precautions for his own safety that it is practically impossible for any section of Nationalists to repeat in his person the victory of the Phoenix Park."—The words in Italics constitute the alleged libel.

The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and Father McDonald of South Uist, have each written a letter to the London Catholic Needle-

work Guild relating the sad condition in which the islanders are situated. They are in a state of chronic starvation and in need of everything that charity can supply. Even the reductions made in their rents by the Land Court have not as yet resulted in giving them any relief.

## THE VISIT OF DR. GRIMES TO AKAROA.

(From the *Akaroa Mail*.)

THE visit of Dr. Grimes to the Catholics of Akaroa has created considerable interest amongst most classes of the community and from those over whom he holds spiritual authority the welcome accorded him has been as warm as he could have anticipated. It is no less than eleven years since a Roman Catholic Bishop visited Akaroa, so it can be judged no little interest is felt, and when we state no fewer than forty-five had been prepared for Confirmation in such a small community it will show how wide that interest is. The Bishop arrived by coach on Wednesday, and alighted at the entrance to the church, which had been specially adorned in honour of the visit, and in spite of the unpleasant weather presented a very festive appearance. There were six arches of evergreens and flowers, and these were decorated with many flags. Over the porch at the gate was the Irish inscription "*Cead mille faillte*," a hundred thousand welcomes, and over the porch was the legend "Welcome, Prince of the Church." The church itself was most beautifully decorated with flowers and foliage, a wonderful display considering the season. Having robed himself, the Bishop entered the church porch, accompanied by Father Kickham, where he was presented with the following address by Mr. F. Narbey of Onuku, who read it very distinctly and intelligently:—

"To the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M., Bishop of Christchurch.  
"My Lord,—We, the undersigned members of the committee on behalf of the Catholics of the district of Akaroa, respectfully beg to offer you a sincere and cordial welcome to this, the oldest settlement in your extensive diocese, and to express our sense of the honour conferred on us by your visit here to-day. Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Holy Father for the consideration he has extended to his children in this remote part of the Apostolic See, in promoting their spiritual welfare by proclaiming the new Bishopric of Christchurch; and, whilst congratulating your Lordship on your elevation to the Episcopacy, our humble prayer is offered that you may be granted long life and abundant grace to perform the onerous duties attaching to the exalted and holy office which you have chosen to fill. We hasten to assure your Lordship of our steadfast loyalty and obedience to the Church, and our earnest desire to gratefully acknowledge the great benefits we daily derive from its teachings. We are anxious to record the appreciation of the services of our present pastor, whose untiring energy and thoughtful solicitude for us at all times has fully earned our love and esteem. It is unfortunate that, being situated at such a considerable distance from the parish church at Lyttelton, our pastor is only enabled to visit us once in each month, but we humbly submit to your Lordship our hope that the oldest Catholic community in your diocese may yet enjoy the blessings and advantages to be derived from the presence of a resident priest. We regret we cannot direct your Lordship's attention to any educational institution of our own. We are compelled by circumstances to avail ourselves of the present system, but trust ere long the just claims of the Catholics, aided by your Lordship's able advocacy, will be admitted by the Legislature, and State aid granted to enable us to provide for our children the inestimable blessing of a sound Christian education. Humbly beseeching your Lordship's blessing, and devoutly praying that you may long be spared to govern the diocese of Christchurch, we beg to subscribe ourselves—Your faithful and obedient children,—Francis Narbey, Antonio Bolingus, Joseph Vangioli, Victor Narbey, Patrick O'Callaghan, Antoni Kotlowski.—Akaroa, June 21, 1888."

The address was printed in gold and colours on white satin, and was a great credit to Mr. Pennington, of the *Mail* office, being beautifully finished.

In reply the Bishop said that the presentation of this address was a surprise, and a most agreeable one. He was pleased indeed to see the children of the Church pay respect to the most High, through him. This, the oldest settlement of the Church in his diocese, had particular interest for him, and he had come as soon as possible to visit them to make himself acquainted with their wants. The Sovereign Pontiff had sent him amongst them to see how their spiritual wants had been attended to by the priests, and he was happy to tell them that he had found this had been well done. They owed gratitude to their Holy Father for the interest he had taken in their wants, and this was no new interest, for the want of a Bishop for this diocese had been known for ten years, and spoken much of in Rome when he was there, and they had only waited to obtain the necessary information before making the appointment. He did not know then he should have been chosen for this great work, and wished one more worthy had been selected, but would do his poor utmost for the greater glory of God, and hoped, whilst saving his own soul, to help others. He thanked them for their words of congratulation; they wished him long life, but long life was not always desirable, and what he wished for was the abundant grace to fulfil his duties. He was glad of their steadfast loyalty to the Church and its teachings. These should not be merely uttered by the lips, but should sink into the heart. In all times since the establishment of the Church it had been the custom of their Sovereign Pontiff to send his delegates to civilise and Christianise the world. There was that dear land of the West, to which St. Patrick had been sent by the Pope; St. Augustine had been sent to England by St. Gregory, and France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other countries had been civilised and Christianised by bishops of the Holy See. Priests had been sent to this settlement of Akaroa forty years ago from France, the land of saints, willing to encounter all hardships for the glory of God and the saving of souls. How's great they now possessed a pastor of such untiring energy, but regretted

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29 R A T T R A Y S T R E E T , D U N E D I N .

## N O T I C E .

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

with them the fact that he was at too great a distance to be constantly amongst them. He took it, however, that it was a question of their ability as a congregation, and no doubt in time they would gain their desires. No doubt there were many reasons, but they would forgive him if he spoke humorously, and said they reminded him of the visit of an emperor to a certain place, where the residents said they could give him a dozen reasons for not giving him a greater reception, the first of which was that they had no means. When they spoke of priests, he might say that twenty or thirty had offered to come with him to New Zealand. He had not a dozen reasons for not accepting the offer, but he had two. The first was that he had no means, and they could not be brought out without considerable expense, and he did not wish to beg means; and secondly, he did not know the wants of the diocese. It had been his first study on his arrival to ascertain those wants, and for that purpose he should already have visited all parts of his diocese, except the Chatham Islands, very shortly. In fact, he had only to visit one more place at the extreme north of the West Coast, where he had sent a priest to precede him, and should follow shortly. He hoped when he had learned their wants to supply labourers for this vineyard of the Lord. He was pleased indeed to visit the first settlement of the Church, which seemed to him a spot most beautiful and romantic. He regretted with them they had no educational institution of their own and would do his best to try and remedy this want. No educational system could be beneficial that put aside God and the soul. We were put on this earth for a mighty purpose, and the end of creation was to make our souls perfect to meet God. He, therefore, hoped to see their aspirations realised, and all efforts in such a direction would have his hearty blessing—God bless you all!

The Bishop then entered the church, where prayers were said. Some music was excellently rendered by the choir, Mr. Williams conducting. A beautiful "Ecce Sacerdos" welcomed the Bishop, and a very sweet, and plaintive "Tantum Ergo" of Mr. Williams' own composition was most effectively rendered. The Bishop made an address on the objects of his mission from the altar. He dwelt especially on those words of the Credo—"The Communion of Saints"—speaking of the duty of the congregation to "the Church suffering," to help which was one of the objects of his mission. He alluded at length to the forthcoming confirmation and the blessing of the Holy Father and plenary indulgence, which would be conveyed to the congregation on the following day.

The address was a most eloquent one, and listened to with deep attention.

On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock his Lordship celebrated Mass which was well attended. A very instructive discourse was delivered to those about to be confirmed. The subject being the Doctrine of the Blessed Eucharist. There was High Mass at 11 a.m., Father Kickham being the celebrant. Webbe's Mass in A was sung by an efficient choir and Mozart's "Ave Verum" well rendered as an Offertory piece. At the conclusion of Mass the Bishop selecting, for his text, "Thou shalt send forth Thy Spirit," preached a most eloquent sermon. The impressive ceremony of the Confirmation was then proceeded with, forty-seven persons presenting themselves. The Papal blessing was conferred on the whole congregation, who, at his Lordship's request joined him in repeating the baptismal vows. At 7 p.m. the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Bishop. The music of this service which was admirably sung by the choir was composed by the conductor, Mr. Williams, Miss Cullen acted as organist, though the instrument used is quite unsuitable. His Lordship left for Christchurch on Friday morning.

#### PRESENTATION TO THE VERY REV. FATHER MAHONEY.

(Nelson Colonist, July 6.)

THERE was quite a large gathering at the Presbytery last night, the occasion being the presentation of a birthday gift to the Rev. Father Mahoney. The birthday gift consisted of a remarkably strong, handsome, and well-made set of silver-mounted harness furnished to the order of the subscribers by Mr. F. N. Jones, of Trafalgar-street. The following address was read to the Rev. Father by Master Hunt:—

"To the Rev. W. J. Mahoney, S.M.

"Reverend and Dear Father,—The anniversary of your birthday affords a suitable opportunity for expressing the feelings of high esteem and hearty respect in which you are held by many friends, who, to mark their sentiments, beg your acceptance of the accompanying little birthday gift. It will be the more valued by you because it represents the feelings of so large a number of the congregation, the subscriptions having been purposely limited to quite a nominal sum, so that in these times of depression, all might join without inconvenience. Wishing you many happy returns of the day, and long years of continued usefulness in your sacred calling,

"We are etc. [Signatures.]"

His Honour Judge Broad said he had been requested to say a few words to supplement the address, and he must first of all thank Master Hunt, who had given much time, and taken a great deal of trouble, with much good nature, in collecting subscriptions. As for the harness, it was made on the spot, and was in every way a credit to the maker, Mr. Jones. He hoped Nelson would be represented in this particular kind of manufacture at the Melbourne Exhibition, for he was sure work could be turned out here second to none in this Colony. (Hear, hear.) Every loyal citizen should do his utmost to promote the best interests of the place, and one way of doing that was by making its valuable industries widely known, and by encouraging them. Father Mahoney was a true patriot in this respect—(applause)—all that he could possibly procure in the way of local manufactures for the Industrial Schools he did, and what he could not get in Nelson was, if possible, obtained in the Colony, so that the money paid by the public for charitable aid found its way very speedily back again into the pockets of the Colonial manufacturers

and producers, and those they employed. (Loud applause.) That was the best form in which they could have protection. His Honour concluded by expressing the hope that the harness would prove useful to Father Mahoney in his arduous and self-denying work of piety and mercy, which it was his privilege and joy to perform. It was not easy to express his own feelings, or those of the subscribers for the Reverend Father, and it was best to let one's words be few, because many words might weaken, or seem to weaken, the real strength of the regard they had for Father Mahoney. (Applause.)

Father Mahoney said he could hardly find words to express his thanks for the very handsome present, but he was afraid the members of his church were taxing themselves too severely in making such valuable gifts. It was not long ago when he went for a trip they gave him a purse of sovereigns, and now this splendid set of harness. During the thirteen or fourteen years he had been in Nelson, they had, both in the city and country, shown him great kindness, and many outside of their Church had exhibited feelings of respect towards him. To one and all he returned his sincere thanks (applause). The subscribers to the present must have known his weakness for a good horse, and that he liked to see his horse in a good dress. With regard to Master Hunt, he evidently was following in the footsteps of his father, whom Bishop Moran once stated was the most successful collector he ever knew. He (Father Mahoney) could not forget that his labours in Nelson had been under the supervision of his aged friend the Ven. Arch-Priest Garin, who had been a New Zealand colonist for 48 years, and a Nelson settler for 38 years. The Ven. Father, although laid by from active work, assisted them greatly by his wise counsels, and he hoped Father Garin would be long spared to them (loud applause). The harness would be used in the work alluded to by Judge Broad, and every time he used it he would be reminded of their kindness and good-will (applause).

After partaking of refreshment, and enjoying a pleasant chat with Father Garin on New Zealand in 1840 and Nelson in 1850 the gathering separated.

There were also addresses and birthday presents presented to the Very Rev. Father by the convent school girls, and by the St. Mary's Industrial School staff, at Stoke; and an address from the orphans of the institution, now numbering 300 boys and girls.

#### L A W R E N C E.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

It is universally admitted that the farmers have never had a worse year than this. The crops were as good as could have been expected but there is no such thing as selling the grain. All the stores and barns are packed full of produce, for which nothing like a price can be got; in fact a buyer can hardly be got at any price. The business people naturally complain of the want of money among the farmers their outstanding accounts being many and large.

Something is expected from the revival in mining circles, which is expected from the numerous companies now being floated to take up properties in different parts of the district. Of course they have to be floated yet; but I think there is little doubt that some of them will go off successfully. That at Waipori, which Captain Pease is gone home to float, should take well among investors; and, if the report of Dr. Black and Mr. Beal is to be relied on, whoever puts his money into it will strike it rich in the way of dividends.

The Wellman dredge has been shifted up to the Maucherika, where it is said to be doing splendidly.

The Lawrence Athenæum committee met last Thursday evening, when a list of about 200 new books was drawn up; and it was agreed to at once order them from the Home agent. Nothing more has been heard of the Government subsidy to the proposed school of mines, so it may be taken for granted that it has fallen to the ground. From all accounts, Professor Black had no authority for making the overtures he did to the Athenæum on the matter. As an instance of the interest taken by the miners about in mineral chemistry, I might mention that of the large consignment of Professor Black's book, "The Chemistry of the Goldfields," placed in the hands of the librarian for sale, not one has been sold to a working miner.

Mr. Barr, C.E., has reported on the practicability of opening the Clutha river for traffic between the Clydevale punt and Beaumont. He estimates the cost at the very reasonable sum of £1145. The benefit of a highway to the interior will be apparent, but I question very much whether the advantages will be so great as some people seem to imagine. In the first place, goods, can be delivered at Beaumont by waggon from Lawrence cheaper than by steamer to Beaumont. Of course there is a class of goods such as heavy mining machinery, coals, and such like, which could be conveyed by water cheaper than by road. The new highway would, no doubt, tend to promote settlement along the banks of the river by giving settlers a cheaper conveyance to market than is at present afforded. In his report Mr. Barr speaks of opening the river as far as Clyde, which, if practicable, would be a very good thing; but I fancy that the mining interest is too strong to admit of the undertaking, as a steamer running up and down the river would seriously interfere with the numerous dredges at work.

A writer in the Newburyport Herald, commenting on the remarkable growth of the Catholic element in that old Paritan town, as manifested by the immense attendance at the Mission lately given in Father Feeling's church by the Paulists, thus sorrowfully accounts for it:—"This comes chiefly from immigration of Catholic families and their greater number of children and from the emigration of Protestant families to other sections of the county and the fact that it has become unfashionable with them to have children born, so that we are burning out at both ends of the candle—fewer are born and more leaving their old homes unto the strangers."

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## Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

By an exceedingly narrow shave the Government escaped defeat over the Bill providing for Colonel King-Harman's salary as "bottle-washer" to Mr. Balfour in the Irish office. Eight votes barely saved the Ministry from a position which would leave at least one Member of it—to wit, the Chief Secretary—no alternative but to throw up the sponge. Although Mr. Parnell had issued an urgent whip, many Members of the Irish party were absent. Had but a bare third of the absentees been in their places, the Bill must have been thrown out. To miss such a triumph, and at such a time, was a terrible mischance. Some of the absentees were not in a position to come—dangerously ill or confined in gaol. But there were plenty besides to make Mr. Balfour's place too hot to hold him; and it is to be earnestly hoped that should such another glorious opportunity arise the mistake may not occur again.

Cold comfort for the coercionists who made so great a cackle over the Hartington and Goschen Avatar was the result of the election in Dublin. High hopes were entertained about the result of that event. Somehow the Unionists had persuaded themselves into the belief that their cause had made great advance by reason of the visit of the false Liberal chiefs. Some were so fatuous as to flatter themselves that there was a possibility of Mr. Sexton's getting in; while the general body, who were not altogether victims of such self-deception, believed that there must at all events be a great reduction of the Nationalist vote. This calculation was based upon the knowledge that Mr. Dickson was at some disadvantage as compared with the late Dr. Gray, as well as the well-known fact that several hundred Nationalist votes were lost, through some mishap, at the last revision. The result has shown that the Unionists had been all along living in a fool's paradise. Mr. Dickson has triumphed over his opponent by the magnificent majority of 1,887 votes. Taking all the facts into consideration, it must be looked upon as a splendid victory, and a crushing retort upon the cock-a-whoop Unionists.

There was only one branch, so far as we know, in the whole of Ireland in which practical effect was attempted to be given to the rescript. The result was certainly not encouraging to imitators. The Very Rev. M. J. Murphy has—alas! that it should be so—succeeded the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh in Kildare. The mantle of the zealous priest and patriot fits uneasily on the shoulders of the Rev. Mr. Murphy. The moment the rescript was published in the new-papers, without waiting even for his bishop to receive it, the rev. gentleman prepared a silly letter of abject submission for adoption by the League. He was on his way to Rome, and, no doubt, he thought the resolution would help to make him welcome there. The Plan of Campaign, which has never been heard of in his county, was to be abandoned by the peasants of the South and West, for whom it is the sole protect on from absolute ruin. Evictions and land-grabbing were to be encouraged, and the rack-renter, the evictor, and the land-grabber, the crowbar brigade and the evicted tenants were all to be united in the bonds of Christian charity by the resolution of the rev. gentleman. The last meeting of the League at the courthouse, Kildare, showed that he reckoned without his host.

Already the Coercionists are beginning to realise they will have to pay dear for the aid of the foreign ally they invoked. The Radicals of England did not much relish government of Ireland by coercion. They relish still less the government by coercion and the Inquisition combined. Balfour on his own bottom was a pitiful spectacle enough, but Balfour beaten and broken after all his silly or spiteful devices—the author of "Philosophic Doubt," the second and greater Cromwell, whining to Rome for help in the work of Coercion, is the most pitiful spectacle it is possible to conceive. It is sufficiently comical to find the coercionists who played the No-Popery card so freely—who were never tired of declaring that Home Rule and Rome Rule were identical—now striving night and morn to establish Rome Rule as the very antithesis of Home Rule in Ireland.

The intolerant and rancorous triumph with which the English Catholics are brandishing the Inquisition Rescript knows no bounds. To give an instance. In one diocese in London on Sunday, May 13, the Bishop, who was once a chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, had sermons preached upon the subject at last Mass at several of the churches. That at Clapham was a good sample. The preacher was a Father Bridgett. Irish iniquity, as illustrated in the Plan of Campaign, furnished him with a theme which evidently set in eruption all the slumbering volcanoes of his soul. One mused, if the same amount of fire and zeal were devoted to the apostleship of holy charity, Father Bridgett should prove an irresistible missionary. He was more papistical than the Pope. He did not think the Inquisition had gone far enough. "For my part," he screamed, "I would excommunicate anyone who, after this Rescript, dared to take part in the Plan of Campaign or boycotting." And in his exultation he seemed to see with holy satisfaction the soul of this wicked brother already within the flaming jaws of hell—banished, cursed, anathematised, the culprit-victim of the Church's awful boycotting decree. Above his head was a figure of the Church's Founder hanging on the tree upon which He died for love of all His brethren. Behind him was the tabernacle, where the Miracle of Love and Mercy had just been consummated. Happily the Inquisition is—as yet—more merciful than Father Bridgett.

Can one fathom the malevolent insolence of this—this ex-chaplain of the Duke of Norfolk setting his English priests to preach such sermons in English churches to English congregations? No, not quite to English congregations, and herein lies the worst poison of the sting. At Clapham, as at most English Catholic churches, the bulk of the congregation is either Irish or of Irish blood. The humble folk in the back-ground and in the side aisles certainly. A sprinkling of superior English or forsworn Irish adorn the front seats in silk and broadcloth. It is for the benefit of these that Irish depravity is held up to scorn and denunciation, that Irish patriots

are anathematised, that the sentiments of those humble Irish in the background are lacerated, spat upon, trampled on. One has only to know the typical English Catholic to understand Bloody Mary and believe in Foxe's Book of Martyrs. In reality these people are not Roman Catholics at all. They are Norfolk Catholics if you like, or English Catholics, or Bloody Mary Catholics. Just as an Irish Orangeman may be said to be a Nationalist turned wrong-side out, so an English Catholic may be said to be a Puritan turned wrong-side out. The Puritan was respectable and logical. He believed in predestination. He believed he was the Lord's elect, and that he had a right to hew in pieces all the Lord's enemies. Because he could not practice his religion with a free hand at home, he emigrated to a wild virgin colony in which he established a country of his own, where in due time he burned witches and allowed no heretics to cross his borders. The typical rabid English Catholics believe in their hearts that all who are not of them will be damned, and, what is worse, they wish them damned. But they have not the courage to say so. They call themselves by the name of the religion which is all tolerance and all mercy. If they had their way to-morrow they would give over Catholic Ireland to fire and sword as a heretic country, and they would set up the stakes again in Smithfield. It is these people, led on by the Duke of Norfolk's ex-chaplain, who are now exploiting the Papal Rescript against the Plan of Campaign, as if it were another Bull of Adrian, handing them over Ireland for conquest and conversion. What a comment this is upon the whole business.

Under the civilising influence of sublimated Toryism we are steadily going back to barbaric methods. This may sound paradoxical, but it is the fact all the same. For instance, the battering-ram, this archaic military engine, disintombed from the mould of ages long anterior to the period of Edward III., is now a weekly recurrent reurrection in agrarian struggles. It played a prominent part last week in some evictions in Tipperary, at a place called Modeshill, where a number of tenants had rebelled against the tyranny of the agent, a fellow-farmer named Hanly. The landlord of the place is a Mr. Michael Cormack. A large evicting force, under the command of Colonel Carew, B.M., and County-Inspector Stephens, directed the operations. A few tenants were cleared out on the first day, and there was but one notable incident. It was at the house of Martin Morrissey, a very old man, and a sub-tenant of Mr. O'Keeffe's. The door of his house was forced open without difficulty, and the old man was put out. He declared that he had built the house himself at the cost of £40. Mr. Hanly said that he did not want any rent from him, but would allow him back as a caretaker. The old man replied with great spirit—"There is no fear I will take care of it for you." This pucky reply was loudly applauded by the people. Next day the battering-ram was brought into play. The house of Edmund Cody—a neat cottage—which was found to be strongly barricaded, was attacked, and soon a large hole was made in the wall. The Emergency gang—at the head of whom, it is stated, worked Mr. Robert Power, son of Mr. Richard Power, J.P., of Ballydavid, and a brother of Mr. Arnold Power, solicitor—then swarmed into the house and ejected the tenant and his father, a feeble octogenarian. Some other tenants were evicted before the "ram" was again called into play, and at several points there were narrow escapes from violent collisions between the people and the police. The "ram" was then moved off to the house of a tenant named Patrick Tobin. After much trouble a breach was effected, and the tenant and a neighbour who had helped him to "hold the fort," Michael Neary, came out cheering for "The Plan."

And here is the Roman correspondent of the *Times*, the paper which coined the phrase, "surplused ruffians," laying down the law about the Decree with the air of a professor of theology. "The Decree begins with 'atrum hœrat,' it ends so-and-so. Its real meaning is so-and-so. The reasons are no part of the Decree. Their soundness or unsoundness has nothing to say with the matter. 'If Mr. Parnell's new Plan,' we are told, 'is within the limits of morality, as recognised by the Christian church of all sects, it will not be condemned by the Pope; but as sure as it violates justice and morality it will go under the ban with the old one, and on the same grounds.' Things have come to a pretty pass, surely, when we have to be lectured on Christian morality and Catholic theology by the correspondents of the *Times*, and when the 'thunders of the Vatican' are content to play a sort of second fiddle to the thunders of Printing House square.

The following is the latest cipher despatch that has fallen into our hands: "To Inspector-General, R.I.C., Castle. Plan of Campaign on Massereene estate not quite collapsed, but breaking up.—D. T., Drogheda, May 4." "Not quite." Well, we should say not. This is the estate for the particular benefit of which Mr. Ross of Bladensburg, has managed to get the Inquisition to issue their Rescript. It will be a rather poor result for all his trouble if by-and-by the only answer he can give to the inquiry of Cardinal Monaco, as to whether the Rescript has succeeded in breaking down the Plan of Campaign on his brother-in-law's estate, is the answer of "D. T., Drogheda," "not quite." And this is the only answer, with the blessing of God, he will be able to give.

So much for the pretence of the Government that the Coercion Act was not to be used against combination or political opponents, but to put down crime. There is no crime in Louth, nor has there been any for years. The monotonous presentations of white gloves to the judge is evidence of that. But there is a combination against a dissipated and broken-down rack-renter; and there political opponents galore. This cipher telegram throws a flood of light upon the motives and secret doings of the Government and the Castle gang. The Massereene tenantry now see with what lynx-eyed vigilance their every move is watched from Dublin Castle, and they will be able to estimate the degree of joy which any show of weakness on their part would bring to the hearts of the amiable persons who burrow in that famous fortress, and mole-like, control the destinies of a whole nation.

If the report as to the identity of the second Mr. Power mentioned in a foregoing paragraph be correct, the facts are not without some food for the moralist. Mr. Arnold Power is, we believe, brother to Mr. Frank Power, who is supposed to have perished in the Soudan

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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

along with General Gordon, and the Mr Power here referred to is stated to be a brother of Mr. Arnold Power. We do not know whether this is really the case or not, but if it be, there is something in the facts for the modern Tymon, or anybody less embittered than a Tymon, for that matter, to ponder over. Mr. Frank Power, it is well known to many who remember him in Dublin, was not particularly welcomed at home in the years immediately preceding his departure from Ireland. He was left to shift for himself, and his straits were often great. When his death was announced the family did not hesitate to take all the kudos attaching to his career in the Soudan, and the monetary solatium for his loss granted by the Government. Mr. Frank Power, if alive, would hardly feel pride in the conduct of the brethren who have profited so far as they could by his thirst for adventure. He was an amiable fellow, and while unpretentious in the matter of nationality and politics, as a man educated abroad might be somewhat excused for being, he was quite incapable of doing anything which would bring himself into such disagreeable prominence as the brothers whose names now come before the public.

Soldiers are now by law entitled to take men's parts in politics, and since they are given the privilege of voting at elections it cannot be wondered at that they display their political proclivities publicly like other men. It is a little odd, however, to hear that a detachment of the Wiltshire Regiment—we presume, for the most part Englishmen—should have acted as they are reported to have acted at Boyle on Saturday last. The men were leaving the town for some other garrison, and as they moved off someone called for cheers for Mr. Parnell, and they responded to the invitation with great heartiness. A demonstration of a somewhat different character took place a couple of days back at the muster of the Clare Artillery Militia. Colonel O'Callaghan, of Bodyrke notoriety, is the commander of that corps, and the *Cork Herald* states that on parade the men exhibited their sentiments towards him and his doings by groaning him with all their power, and that they also cheered for William O'Brien with great vehemence. Furthermore, it is stated, the men have got up a memorial to the War office showing reasons for objecting to serve under such a commander. These are incidents of the present struggle which cannot well be overlooked. No wise Government could possibly ignore their significance.

Tom Moroney is now eighteen months in gaol for refusing to betray his comrades to Judge Boyde. The savage sentence is actually without precedent. Never in the history of the law in this country or in England has there been an instance of a man getting eighteen months' imprisonment for a mere technical contempt of court. He has been convicted and sentenced without evidence or trial, jury or verdict, Tom Moroney's crime was, in the memorable words of Removable Hamilton, "taking part in the Plan of Campaign," and refusing to turn informer on his Campaigners. Judge Boyd had boasted that he would put down the Plan, and he is wreaking a cowardly vengeance on brave old Tom Moroney for his ignominious failure, to which the sturdy old Campaigner so largely contributed. If Tom Moroney had picked a pocket he would have been out of prison a year ago. If he had merely kicked his wife to death he would have been out of prison at least six months ago. His crime was that he had been honest and true and leal to his comrades in the hour of danger, and for this crime he must die in gaol if priest-hunting Boyd had his way. What zealous friends can do to mitigate the rigour of his imprisonment has been done. A visiting committee has been formed of ladies and gentlemen, who each day in turn bring to the prisoner a glimpse of the outer world from which he has been so long closed in. To the outer world it is comforting to know that the staunch old hero is in no wise cowed by the trying ordeal to which he has been subjected.

It is saddening in the extreme to read of the continued flight of the people from this miserable mis-governed land. The emigration returns are becoming positively appalling. Our hardy population, golden boys and girls in more senses than one, still fly from it in thousands, as though a physical plague were over the land as well as the blighting pestilence of a rule which looks upon the Irish Celts as vermin. Last week (ending May 12) the emigration of Irish-born people from Queenstown amounted to 2,032; and a still larger figure was anticipated for this week (ending May 19), as great numbers have been booked for the outgoing steamers. Most of the emigrants were hale and handsome young men and women, from Galway, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, and other western counties—for the most part Celts, of course. Is there no means of stopping this horrible hemorrhage? If it goes on for another decade or two there cannot be any great difficulty in settling the Irish question according to the taste of the *Times* and the Tory Government.

So used are we now to the violation of canons of decency in the administration of what is called law, that there is no longer any faculty for surprise within us. We can only feel sickened at the outrageous pranks before high heaven that the shameless mercenaries who pollute the magisterial bench are now daily playing. Yet it is impossible not to read without some touch of dulled emotion of the exhibition of moral turpitude which took place at Blarney on Monday, May 14. One of the latest batch of Removables, a Mr. Caddell, who has graduated in the militia presided there at petty Sessions, and adjudicated on a case in which an Emergencyman named Felix McCarthy was charged with a felonious offence. This Emergencyman is, or was, in the employment of the Cork Defence Union, and presumably while engaged in the service of these landlords he fired a revolver at a carman named Cogan. McCarthy had hired Cogan to drive him to Blarney at a cost of 4s 6d. When the contract was fulfilled the carman and his fare stopped at a house. The carman demanded the money due. McCarthy tendered half-a-crown, and offered a locket as a pledge for the remainder, telling the carman to take the trinket to the Cork Defence Union and that he would get money for it. The carman objected to such a mode of settling the debt, and thereupon the Emergency man, swearing "By G— I'll pay you," fired his revolver at the driver, the bullet lodging in the wall of the house. The only defence was that both carman and Emergencyman were drunk at the time of the occurrence. The plea, which does not count for much whenever ordinary crime is linked with it, was quite enough excuse for the Blarney bench. Informa-

tions were refused on the ground that no "intent" had been proved despite the fact that the Emergencyman himself, by his exclamation before firing the shot, had disclosed his intent. It is right to chronicle the fact that the J.P. who assisted the militia officer Caddell to come to this flagitious decision were Messrs. B. U. P. Townsend, B. Pratt, and N. Mahony. When we recall the fact that men have been sentenced to fifteen and twenty years' penal servitude for similar offences the gross and barefaced defiance of law and justice in this case almost makes one blush that he wears the same human shape as the persons who have perpetrated it.

## OBITUARY.

MRS. MARY CARROLL, an old and respected resident of the Ellesmere district, died on Saturday, 30th June, at the residence of her son near Southbridge, at the ripe old age of 90 years. She was a native of the County Galway, removing on her marriage to the County Tipperary, where her children were born and her husband died. Eighteen years ago, her sons being then grown up, they decided to come to New Zealand, and landed at Lyttelton in the year 1870. They came to the Ellesmere district, where they have since resided, the old lady being the guest of her sons, who made it their pleasant duty to see that she had a home and wanted for nothing. Two of her nephews are priests in Ireland at the present time. She received the last sacraments a few weeks ago, but lingered on till Saturday retaining her consciousness to the last. The large number present at her funeral bore ample testimony to the respect which she and her sons shared in the feelings of the Ellesmere people. She died in the faith of our fathers and was buried in the Catholic cemetery on the Leeston road, The Rev. Father Chervier performed the burial service.—*R.I.P.*

## ON BOARD THE AORANGI.

THE following extracts are taken from a letter received from Mr. Patrick Barrett, of Christchurch, and begun on board the s.s. Aorangi at Tenerife on March 11:—

We got to Rio on the evening of Good Friday, and left next day about 4 p.m. I went ashore with Mr. Warner. We went to Carson Hotel. Everything in Rio is very dear. We had to pay 8s each for bed, 8s for dinner, and 4s for breakfast; in all £1 each for our stay there. Rio is a very pretty city, unlike anything I ever saw before. There are several large open squares like Cathedral Square in different parts. The Botanical Gardens are very pretty, chiefly on account of the different kinds of flowers and ferns and trees, but they are not as large as the gardens of Christchurch. The cathedral is an immense building. All round the interior are carvings and statues of the Blessed Virgin and different saints. There are no seats, everybody stands, or brings a cushion and sits on it, or else sits on the floor or round the edges of the pillars. . . . The streets of Rio are paved with rough stone. They are very busy and full of life. I thought Sydney was a wonderful place for trams, but it is just like Christchurch compared with Rio. All the trams are drawn by mules; in fact, all the horse work is done by mules. There are double lines of trams always passing up and down to almost all parts of the city. They are nearly always full. I only saw two horses there, except the six horses the Governor had in his carriage. It is wonderful how these little mules manage to pull a load up a steep hill that we would have a draught horse to do. . . . The harbour at Rio is one of the largest in the world, but I do not think it is nearly as pretty as the Sydney harbour. There is a great deal of shipping done here, chiefly with Buenos Ayres and New York. It is a wonderful place for fruit, but as this is the beginning of the winter season it is not so plentiful as it has been. The weather was not very cold before we passed the Horn, or very warm since. I have felt the days very much colder and hotter at home. We crossed the line six days ago. We have had a slow passage, as except for the first few days we have had head winds all the way. The biggest run yet has been 328 miles, the second day out; the lowest 258 miles, yesterday. I expected to be able to post this at Tenerife, and send it by the Tongariro, but we saw the Tongariro the night before we got to Tenerife on its way to New Zealand. We got to Tenerife on the 12th, about 4 o'clock in the morning. The boat was quarantined on account of not being twenty-one days from Rio, and we were not allowed to land. They were finished coaling about 12.30 and we left at one o'clock in the afternoon. We took about twelve saloon passengers from Tenerife, and are now so crowded out that the captain had to give up one of his berths, and two of the passengers had to sleep in the smoking-room. We had a fancy-dress ball two days after we left Rio, and were to have had another after we left Tenerife but the captain decided it would be better to have a concert so we had a concert instead. We are now in the Bay of Biscay, and are expecting to land the mails at Plymouth about daybreak tomorrow (Monday, April 15). The weather is still beautiful, though rather foggy, but not nearly so rough as I thought it would be. We saw several shoals of flying fish and porpoises, but only four whales. Some of the officers do not think we will land at London until Thursday night. We expect the Arawa will be leaving Plymouth on Thursday so we will just be in time to catch her mails.

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## Parliamentary Notes.

**Wednesday, 4th.**—In the House an amendment was moved by Mr. Withey to the effect that further retrenchment amounting to £100,000 a year should be made—especially by means of reductions in the educational system through the classification of teachers. The Premier moved a new clause in the Customs Duties Bill providing for the importation free from duty of plant and material to be used in the construction of the Midland Railway. The debate on the motion for the third reading of the Bill was adjourned. It is announced that Sir Dillon Bell has been re-appointed Agent-General for a term of three years. The *Wellington Post* has published an article on the assumed inconsistency of Mr. Fulton, member for the Taieri, who advocates the possession of the franchise by women, yet opposes their wearing corsets. The point, however, is doubtful, Mr. Fulton probably desires that women should show themselves possessed of "back-bone," and so deserving to exercise the part of free and independent electors. And of course the man who has no back-bone is a feeble sort of a creature. As to what the woman in such a condition may be, we have no opinion to pronounce on the matter. It is ill to meddle with edged tools.

**Thursday, 5th.**—The motion for the third reading of the Customs Duties Bill was carried by 45 to 22. The Premier in his concluding speech deprecated the notion that the duties had been imposed for protective purposes, but pronounced them necessary for the Colony at present. Mr. Fish has promised his support to the Government because of their protectionist tariff.

**Friday, 6th.**—Gross bigots of Otago, whose lying creed teaches them the lawfulness of plunder, have petitioned Parliament not to give aid to Catholic schools. Gross bigots at the same time further trample the pearls of the Gospel under their swinish feet by petitioning in favour of Bible reading in schools. It is to be hoped their petitions in favour of continued plunder, as well as of compelling Catholics to assist in the teaching of a lying creed, will meet with the contempt they deserve. In replying to a question the Premier said he would support a proposal to give the franchise to women. Is this by way of reparation for his refusal to impose a tax on bachelors and will it be taken as an equivalent? The Premier moved that the House should insist on disagreeing with the Council's amendments in the Chinese Bill. Sir George Grey proposed that the Bill should be dropped and the conduct of the Council submitted to the judgment of the people. Mr. Ballance said that the Council's reasons for persisting in their amendments were most insulting, in which the Premier substantially agreed with him. A free conference was appointed to confer with the Council. The motion for the second reading of the Mining Act Amendment Bill was agreed to.

**Tuesday, 10th.**—The second reading of the Customs Bill was moved in the Council by Mr. Stephens, and opposed by Sir George Whitmore and Dr. Pollan. The debate was adjourned.—In the House, Mr. Richardson, in answer to Mr. Guinness, said that the Agnew had no claim on the Colony, and had been too liberally dealt with.—The Premier, replying to Mr. Seddon, stated that, probably owing to the break in the cable, he had received no definite information as to whether the Midland Railway Company had decided to sign the amended contract.—The Minister of Lands moved the second reading of the Land Act Amendment Bill, which was mainly introduced, he said, to deal with pastoral leases falling in in 1890.—Sir George Grey stigmatised the Bill as containing nothing. The motion was agreed to.

### WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Saturday, July 7,

MEMBERS are still hammering away at the Customs and Excise Duties Bill. Mr. Fish, in speaking in the debate on the third reading of the Bill on Thursday afternoon, after taking exception to the manner in which some of the members had spoken of several manufactures, said that as the Government had, in a measure, given effect to the principles of Protection, he would give them his support for the remainder of the session. Mr. W. P. Reeves said he was sorry Mr. Fish had taken the standing he had, as he had now given himself away for the rest of the session.—The Bill passed through its final stages on Thursday night, the Government having a majority of 45 to 22.

From a discussion which took place in the House on Thursday evening it would appear that the wave of retrenchment which has been sweeping over the country will even reach the *Hansard* staff. The Premier, in moving the adjournment of the House, said it had been generally thought that the reports this session were far from accurate, and nothing would be done by the abolishment of *Hansard*. He himself had been so badly reported that he could not recognise his own speeches. In continuing, the Premier said that did members not correct their speeches they would be so disgusted with the reports that the general desire would be to do away with this department. As an instance of the incorrectness of the reports, Mr. Levestam said that in the course of a debate he had said "One grain of strychnine would kill a man but a larger quantity would not," but in the report he was credited with saying "one grain of opium would kill one man but it would not kill another." The Premier also said that he did not hold himself responsible for anything in *Hansard*. Mr. Fish explained that they could expect nothing else; the salaries were so low that really good men would not stop. The question was considered by the Reporting Debates Committee yesterday morning, when it was found that the errors had occurred through the illness of one of the members of the staff, who has since resigned.

The Hawea inquiry, which had been proceeding here on and off for the past fortnight, is concluded at last. The Court, on Thursday, finding that as the harbour-master had informed Captain Hansby that

the harbour was safe, and as he had taken all necessary precautions he was not to blame for the accident, and returned his certificate. The evidence went to show that the vessel did not overrun her anchor, nor did she strike on a rock and as the harbour has a sandy bottom in the vicinity of the wreck, the origin of the wreck is still a mystery. The vessel broke up too rapidly to admit of an examination.

There has been a great row in the Wellington municipal teapot. At a public meeting called at the instance of Councillor T. K. MacDonald, a leading auctioneer here, and an old councillor, a resolution was carried to the effect that a Bill, the Leasehold Bill, which the council had given in charge of one of the city members to lay before Parliament, was not desirable and the council be requested to withdraw it. The council took this as a vote of censure, and at an informal meeting held last Monday the majority of the council determined to resign, and a special meeting of the council was held on Thursday evening to dispose of the resolutions. In the meantime, the local Press had advised the council not to resign, and a number of influential ratepayers had privately waited on councillors asking them to reconsider their resignations, the result being that at Thursday's meeting an amendment was carried to the effect that councillors retain their seats as the general elections will take place in September. Or. Petherick, a defeated candidate for the mayoralty at the last election, waxed very wroth, taunted councillors with cowardice, and said the affairs of the council had been in a worse muddle since the present Mayor (Mr. Samuel Brown) had been in office than they even were before. This was denied by the other councillors, who said that it was ungenerous on a councillor's part to attack the Mayor in his absence, (he being at present in Greymouth in connection with a railway contract), and for some time disorder reigned supreme. It has, however, been determined to withdraw the Bill.

The war scare which has been raging in Victoria and New South Wales since breaking of the cables has evidently reached New Zealand, if we are to judge by a question to be asked by Mr. Valentine, M.H.E. He has given notice to ask the Minister of Defence whether, in view of the interruption of communication by cable with Europe, and the possibility of war being declared, he intends taking steps to ascertain whether or not the Colony is prepared to meet a sudden attack made upon New Zealand by a foreign Power, and whether it is intended to arm permanent and volunteer forces with better arms than those at present in use. The Minister replied to the question last evening, when an animated debate followed, Mr. Hutchison severely censuring Government for not keeping the force in the state of efficiency recommended by Major-General Schaw. Replying, the Minister stated that the defence in the principal ports could be manned at an hour's notice.

The man, John Pomeroy, who was sentenced to two years for forgery in Dunedin, and whose term only expired on the 9th of May last, was again found guilty at the sitting of the Supreme Court here, on Wednesday, on three charges of forgery, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. In sentencing him, Mr. Justice Richmond said he seemed determined to prey on the public, as although he only got out of gaol on the 10th of May, yet on the 22nd of the same month he had forged a cheque for £4 10s. The prisoner had nothing to say in defence.

It is proposed by the Government to effect further retrenchment to the extent of £100,000, and it is stated that even the salaries of those receiving £150 and under will suffer. This has caused a great outcry here, as it is said that the Government not only increase, through the tariff, the present burden of taxation borne by the poorer ratepayers, but now they are going to cut down the small salaries with which the increased taxation has got to be met, and set the example to private employers to do the same.

The Government do not seem likely to get any rest regarding the visit of Mr. Oliver as delegate to the Chinese Conference. Mr. R. Reeves has given notice of asking why Mr. Oliver was granted a special train from Dunedin to the Bluff to catch the steamer for Melbourne, when the ordinary train arrived at the Bluff two hours before the steamer left; and at what cost the special train was sent.

Some excitement has been caused here by a reported valuable find in the Ravenscliff quartz-mine at Jackson's Head, which has been leased to the New Zealand Antimony Company. The other day some tons of stuff were sent Home by the *Doric* to be tested, but in the meantime the manager, Mr. Warne, while pushing operations, is said to have struck something good, and a piece of quartz forwarded by the manager to Mr. W. Reid, one of the directors, was, the other day, laid before the Legislative Council by Sir Frederick Whittaker. It is needless to say that the report from Home is anxiously waited for. About 1,500 ounces have been got out of the mine in question. For some years it has been lying idle.

The Rev. Father Gonnaty passed through this city on Wednesday last, en route for Christchurch, his trip North collecting funds for the Magdalen fund having been very successful.

Last Sunday being the Feast of the Precious Blood, a special Mass was given in St. Mary's of the Angels, when a great number of the children of that parish made their first Communion. The Rev. Father Kerrigan in the evening preached a very able sermon on the feast of the day.

St. Patrick's College and the Marist Brother's School re-open on Monday after the midwinter holidays. The Te Aro Convent School re-opened last Monday, when an unusually large number of scholars put in an appearance.

The drawing of prizes in the grand Catholic Art Union took place on Tuesday, at the Marist Brothers' School in the presence of the Rev. Father Kerrigan, and Messrs. McDonald, Putnah, and Meehan, when Mr. T. Hodgins, proprietor of the Shamrock Hotel, Molesworth street, drew the first prize, a carriage and pair valued at £100. The object of the art union is to swell the diocesan fund.

A meeting of the Catholic Institute was held on June 28, when a very interesting paper was read by Mr. D. Warn, of the telegraph department, on the incidents of his trip to Boston and back *via* San Francisco, for which he received a hearty vote of thanks.

The Rev. Father Lane, of the Lower Hutt, was, on the 25th June, presented with a very handsome marble clock by the scholars of

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Boots and Shoes of every description made to order on shortest notice. Sewn work a specialty. Country Orders promptly attended to. LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

TO SHEEPOWNEERS AND OTHERS.

T. R O O N E Y,

Of Temuka and Silverstream,  
Is now Prepared to SCOUR WOOL in any quantity, at LOWEST CURRENT RATES, by the newest and most improved process.

All Wool received when Scoured will be placed on rail, and forwarded as owners may direct

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

THAMES ST., OAMARU.

(Lately occupied by Mrs. Grant.)

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

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

A. J. ADAMS, Proprietor.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE  
FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

THE undersigned having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest

Current Rates.

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

SPOT CASH NOX ALL.—It is knocking all rivals out. Cash on the spot again wins. Public Benefit Boot Co.

SPOT CASH we must have to enable us to squeeze a living profit from a bed-rock price. Public Benefit, Dunedin.

SPOT CASH will secure inducements that no other consideration would secure. Public Benefit Boot Co.

SPOT CASH is the trusty friend, the powerful advocate, more eloquent than the human tongue. Public Benefit.

SPOT CASH Conquers. —Backed by this mighty ally, we win a red-hot victory. Public Benefit, Dunedin.

SPOT CASH for perfect stem winders, or hard pan specialties. Public Benefit Boot Company, Princes street, Dunedin.

WIDEAWAKE Shoebuyers. Headquarters for every sort. Spot Cash. Public Benefit Boot Company, Dunedin.

BIG DRIVES.—Those who wish to dig at root of prices try Public Benefit Boot Company, Dunedin.

HARD HITTING BARGAINS. Spot Cash again wins. Public Benefit Boot Company, 46 Princes street, Dunedin.

SPOT CASH takes them quick. No chance to make old stock here. Public Benefit Boot Company, Dunedin.

SPOT CASH is Invincible, Infallible, Omnipotent. The solid rock of bottom prices has been struck. Public Benefit.

GO SEE the great difference between Spot Cash and Credit. Public Benefit Boot Company, 46 Princes street, Dunedin.

SPOT CASH is for live. Boot and Shoe buyers. Solid bargains sell like hot cakes year round. Public Benefit Boot Co., Princes street, Dunedin.

D. M A H O N E Y,

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

Is prepared to offer

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION  
To all those who may favour him with their patronage.

SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE  
FAMILIES.

BATHROOMS. BILLIARD ROOM.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.—  
Best XXXX Beer always on Tap.

D. MAHONEY,

Proprietor.



UNION STEAM SHIP  
COMPANY OF NEW  
ZEALAND, LIMITED

The above Company will despatch steamer as under :—

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

FOR LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, PIOTON, NELSON, TABANAKI, AND MANUKAU.—TAKAPUNA s.s., on Monday, July 16. Passengers 3 p.m., from wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTELTON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Wednesday, July 18.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF.—BOTO-MAHANA, s.s., on Friday, July 20.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Wednesday, July 18.

FOR SYDNEY, via TIMARU, LYTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—WAIHORA, s.s., about Monday, July 23.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI s.s., about Saturday, July 21.

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

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

reduced Fares by these Steamers.

For TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—GRAFTON, s. s., on Friday, July 20. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

For GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Wellington, and Nelson.—KORANUI, s.s., about Tuesday, July 17. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 10 a.m. Cargo till 4 p.m. For AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Napier, Gisborne and Tauranga, OHAU, s.s., about Tuesday July 17. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 10 a.m. Cargo till 4 p.m.

OFFICES : Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets.

J A M E S J O N E S,

HIGH STREET, TIMARU.



Wholesale Importer of MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Tombstones in Marble or Granite from £4 upwards always in Stock.

J O H N P R I C E,

SADDLER,

HARNESS AND COLLAR MAKER,  
MAIN SOUTH ROAD,  
TIMARU.

Large Stock of Saddlery and Harness, and all other horse appointments to select from at extremely low prices.

COLLAR FITTING A SPECIALTY.

the Hunt Catholic school. The presentation was made by Miss Dunne, the mistress, on behalf of the children, who, in a few choice words, commented on the good the rev. gentleman had done in the district, particularly in regard to the school. The rev. gentleman, who was visibly affected, suitably replied.

## Commercial.

**MR. DONALD STRONACH** (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending July 11, as follows:—

**Store Cattle.**—We have no improvement to report in the demand for these. The market continues quiet, and with the exception of some slight inquiry for young cattle, and of these few change hands, sales are limited.

**Store Sheep.**—The market at present is very quiet. The only business passing is confined to occasional sales of small lots for fattening, otherwise there is nothing doing of any consequence.

**Wool.**—Owing to the break in the cables we are without any further advice as to how the London wool sales are progressing. In the local market small parcels of fellmongers' oddments are now and again offered in the skin sales, and realise satisfactory prices.

**Sheepskins.**—A good demand exists, but possibly owing to the uncertainty of the progress of the wool sales now held in London, buyers, although competing very spiritedly up to or very near last week's values, showed no desire to go beyond, except for fine merino skins, well woolled, these elicited some keen bidding, prices realised showing an improvement. On Monday, our regular weekly sale day, there was a full attendance of the trade, when our catalogue, which composed the usual varied assortments, was readily disposed of at the following prices: country day crossbreds low to medium, brought 1s 2d to 3s 6d; do do merino, 1s 3d to 2s 8d; medium to full woolled crossbreds, 3s 8d to 5s 2d; do do merino, 2s 9d to 4s 3d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 1d; butchers' green crossbreds, 4s 8d, 4s 6d, 4s 4d, 4s 2d, 4s; medium, 3s 9d, 3s 7d, 3s 5d, 3s 2d, 3s, 2s 9d; green merinos, 3s 9d, 3s 6d, 3s 3d, 3s, 2s 8d, 2s 5d, 2s 2d, 2s, 1s 10d; lambskins, 1s 9d to 3s 3d.

**Rabbitskins.**—An active demand is experienced, but consignments still continue light. A much larger business could be done in this market if supplies came to hand with more freedom. Purchasers are in the market for an unlimited number, and at prices leaving but little margin to the exporter, compared with present rates now ruling in the London market. All sorts are saleable, while full-furred skins have the most attention. Quotations are: For suckers, 1½d to 3d; inferior and mixed, 4d to 5d; summers 5d to 8d; autumn, 9d to 1s; black and fawn, 7d to 11d; early winter greys, 1s to 1s 2d; best winter greys, 1s 3d to 1s 4½d per lb. On Monday we disposed of several lots at auction at the above quotations.

**Hides.**—During the week a fair supply came forward which meets with ready sale. Current values showing little change compared with last week's quotations. Local manufacturers are the principle operators. Heavy, free from cuts and offal, 3d to 3½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾; light, 2½d to 2¾; inferior and bulls, 2d to 1½ per lb.

**Tallow.**—A very fair demand continues to exist, and stocks limited, all available supplies are readily placed, chiefly for local consumption. There is no apparent change in either demand or values. Consignments being placed at up to late quotations, which are for prime rendered mutton, 18s 6d to 20s; medium to good, 15s 6d to 17 6d; inferior, 13s to 14s 6d; rough fat realises for inferior 8s to 9s; medium to good, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; good clean mutton tallow, 12s to 13s per cwt.

**Grain—Wheat:** There is no apparent improvement in the tone of the market, which still continues dull and unsatisfactory. The operations of the past week are confined to a few sales of prime milling, being the only quality millers will touch; some sales of fowl wheat have also been made for export principally to Sydney, but the market there being rushed with too many consignments lately, shippers are not so keen to operate at late quotations and can only be induced to purchase at a reduction. Large quotations of medium not considered in the meantime fit for milling and yet too good for fowl wheat are still in store, and no outlet except at the price of the latter. Quotations are for prime milling, velvet, Tuscan, and red straw 2s 10d to 3s 1d; extra choice might bring a shade more, medium, nominal, 2s 5d to 2s 9d; fowls' wheat, whole, in shipping condition, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; broken, 1s 9d to 2s 2d (ex store, sacks weighed in).—Oats: A moderately steady demand continues to exist both for local and export requirements. All sorts are firmer with the exception of black Tartars, which do not go off at the prices realised earlier in the season, especially lines. Deliveries of all sorts have almost now ceased, and the holders of the few lines still unsold are asking and getting slightly higher rates. Reports from Melbourne are somewhat more encouraging, while the Sydney market is showing a downward tendency. Stocks in agents' hands here are considerably lower than at the same time last season, and the indications are that prices are likely to further improve. We quote, from actual sales, stout bright Canadians, 1s 10d; stout bright Sutherlands, 1s 10d; bright sparrow bills, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; medium, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; Danish, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d; long Tartars fit for seed, 1s 10d to 2s; black, 1s 9d to 2s—the latter price only for small parcels—(ex store, sacks weighed in).—Barley: Shows no improvement in the demand, and sales still difficult to effect, with the exception of prime bright malting. Milling is occasionally asked for, but the quantity required for this purpose is limited. Quotations are: For prime malting, 4s to 4s 3d; medium, in demand, nominal, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; feed and milling, 2s to 3s 3d, (ex store).

**Ryegrass Seed.**—Transactions are still limited to small trade sales. Quotations nominal.—Cocksfoot Seed: The same remark applies to this.

**Potatoes.**—This market is barely supplied, and a firmer tone prevailing. Growers preferring to ship has had an effect on deliveries

to the local market. Latest advices from Sydney report heavy shipments to arrive, and do not anticipate that present prices will be maintained. Quotations for best Northern, 52s 6d to 57s 6d; Southern, 45s to 50s per ton.

**Butter.**—Owing to a slight depression in the Sydney market prices here are easier. Stocks are bare, and an idea prevails that further on an improvement in value is inevitable. Quotations for prime quality, 8½d to 9½d per lb.; medium, 5d to 7d.

**Cheese.**—Stocks are low and an improvement in price anticipated. Factory made sells readily now at 4½d to 4¾d per lb.

### GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

**MESSES SAMUEL ORR and Co.,** Stafford street, report for the week ending July 11 as follows:—

**Wheat.**—There is no change whatever to report in the market for this cereal, millers not yet being inclined to lay up stocks in anticipation of an advance, which, judging from exports north, must take place in a short time, as supplies for the south must come from there. The exports from north and the quantity for which freight has been engaged—not taking into account casual crafts which may come in, or what steamers may take—amounts to date to over 300,000 sacks. We are strongly of opinion that, taking this quantity into consideration as going out of the Colony, and that stocks in the South are comparatively nothing of prime quality, that in the course of a month or so prices will improve. Meantime, we quote prime milling, Tuscan, and red straw up to 3s 2d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; inferior and fowls' feed, 1s 10d to 2s 4d.—Oats: It may now be fairly stated that these are on the "spring," and notwithstanding our inter-colonial markets being somewhat paralysed with the continuous flow from the South, they have been able to withstand it all, and from latest advices their stocks are not too heavy, and prices firming, while the demand is expected, Melbourne especially, to be unusually heavy this season. With such information before us, and the fact of the bulk of those in store being held by speculators, it cannot be wondered at that prices are improving, and should the latter maintain their idea of holding, prices cannot fail to go up still. During the week we placed a large quantity at from 1d to 2d a bushel more than we could have got for them a few weeks ago, and now we quote extra prime milling up to 1s 9½d, while for a beautiful line of bright Canadians we were offered 1s 11½d; good, bright feed, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; medium, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d; inferior, 1s 4d to 1s 6d.

**Barley.**—Malsters are all nearly supplied, and even though offered prime samples they are not inclined to go over 4s 3d; sacks extra. Milling and feed even also easier, and prices nominally 3s 4d and 2s 6d respectively. We have an exceptionally fine lot for seed purposes for sale, but quantity being limited early application is necessary.

**Chaff.**—The arrivals recently have exceeded the demand, and as a result several good lines had to be quitted at under value, but now that the weather has broken, a much better spirit will be introduced and prices will improve.

**Potatoes.**—It is now being recognised what we pointed out some time ago, that the crop would be a short one, and what with this and the frost, which seems to have been general both North and South, which cut them up terribly, supplies will be scant and barely sufficient for all requirements, as some of the markets on the otherside are also low. Prices during the week have improved from 2s 6d to 5s, and Northern may be quoted at £3; Southern from £2 10s to £2 12s 6d according to quality.

**Seeds.**—Ryegrass: We sold several lots of Poverty Bay, from old pasture, but local grown is without sale. Cocksfoot: We sold another large line during the week, and as stocks here are not so large, we are of opinion that prices will be better as the season advances. Clovers: Our supplies for the season are now to hand, and will be pleased to forward samples and quotations to any wishing to purchase.

**MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—**Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 10d. Wheat: milling, 3s to 3s 3d; fowls' plentiful, 1s 9d to 2s 3d. Barley: malting, 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 3s. Chaff: best, £2 15s; medium, £2. Hay: oat, £3; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, Northern, £3; Southern, £2 12s 6d. Butter: fresh, 10d to 1s 2d; salt, good demand, prime, 8½d. Cheese, 3d to 4d. Eggs, 1s 2d. Flour, roller, £8 10s to £9; in 50lb stone, £7 15s to £8 5s. Oatmeal, £8 11s to £8 5s. Roll bacon, 7d; sides, 7½d; hams, 9d, both scarce.

The *Moniteur de Rome* in the course of an article on "Leo XIII. and Ireland," says: "In all that concerns Ireland, the attitude of Leo XIII. has never varied. He has always carefully avoided interference with the political and constitutional question, properly so-called, as outside of his province. Home Rule, for example, the Pope neither condemns nor approves. With that tender and fatherly affection which he entertains for all his children, especially the unfortunate, Leo XIII. has been able to follow with sympathetic and benevolent eyes the efforts which Ireland is making to reconquer peacefully a portion greater or less of her legislative independence; but while the agitation is conducted on purely political ground, the Pope as such, does not interfere. But when in the stress and excitement of the battle, the combatants exceed permitted limits, and endanger the observance of the superior law of morality and justice which none may blamelessly transgress, then it is not merely the Pope's right, but his duty to interfere." . . . The *Moniteur* says in conclusion: "It is only in remaining faithful to that ideal of justice and virtue which the great patriot, O'Connell, maintained in his time, and which Pope Leo XIII. has not ceased to uphold in our own, that Ireland will preserve the universal sympathy which goes out to her cause, and that she will bring to a triumphant end her lawful struggle for just rights."

**MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO,**

Mollison, Mills & Co.	Beg to thank the public of Dunedin for their generous and unprejudiced support during the past season, and have the pleasure to announce that their <b>FIRST HALF YEARLY SALE</b> Will commence on <b>SATURDAY, JULY 14,</b> When they will offer their entire stock of <b>DRAPERY and CLOTHING</b> At <b>CLEARANCE PRICES.</b> <b>NOTE</b> <b>ALL THIS SEASON GOODS.</b> Also, <b>THREE HOME TRAVELERS' SAMPLES,</b> Consisting of <b>GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.</b> <b>BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS</b> <b>NEVER TO BE AGAIN MET WITH.</b> Sale commences on <b>SATURDAY, JULY 14,</b> And will continue for <b>THIRTY DAYS.</b>	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.		Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.		Great Clearing Sale
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Mollison, Mills & Co.		Great Clearing Sale

**MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO.**  
 195 and 197 George Street, opposite Knox Church.

**MRS. DREAVER,**  
 50 GEORGE STREET.



To Reduce the Stock as much as possible, all Goods will be sold AT COST. Our Late Shipments, ex Tongariro, of Ladies' and Children's

**ULSTERS & JACKETS,**  
 All the Latest Styles—Hundreds to choose from—  
**AT COST!**

Millinery, Corsets, Underclothing  
 Fancy Goods, Dress Materials,  
 Ulster Cloths, Seal Cloth, etc.,  
**AT COST!**

**NOTICE.**  
 Ladies wishing to Learn the **SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM** of DRESS-CUTTING Will be taught as formerly.

MRS. DREAVER

**THOMAS BYRNE** of Knockmaun, near Dungarvan, County Waterford, who went to California in 1864, came to Adelaide, South Australia, in 1867, went to the goldfields in New Zealand in 1868 or 1869. He will hear joyful news by communicating with the  
**REV. M. O'CONNOR**

Numarkah, Victoria.

**WAKATIPU FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLS,**  
 LAKE HAYES.  
 (Between Arrowtown and Queenstown.)

**THOMAS MURRAY,** having purchased the above Mill, which is now in full working order, being lately fitted with new machinery of the latest and most approved pattern, and having secured the services of a first-class miller, is now in a position to execute orders for Flour, Oatmeal, Bran, Pollard, etc.  
 Cash Buyer of Wheat and Oats. Highest Prices given.

**WANTED KNOWN.**

**VACANCIES** for a Few Respectable **BOARDERS** at **MRS. PAVLETICH'S** Boarding House. Steady men will find all the comforts of a home at Moderate Charges.  
**MRS. PAVLETICH'S,**  
 Off Maclaggan Street (above A. & J. Macfarlane's),  
**DUNEDIN.**

**NOTICE.**

All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

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

**J O H N P. H A Y E S**

Has commenced the Practice of his Profession as a **SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCE R.**  
 Bank of Australasia Buildings,  
 Corner of **BOND and RATTRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.**

**DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND,**

**A R T U N I O N .**  
 (By permission of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.)

To be Drawn at **DUNEDIN** on **ST. PATRICK'S DAY**

The Nuns, having recently brought out to the Colony a large increase in their numbers, it has become absolutely necessary that they should at once undertake the Completion of the Original Plans of their Convent. Therefore, they have determined to place the **ART UNION** before the Catholics of New Zealand in the full confidence that the claims of the Dominican Nuns as promoters of a **SUPERIOR TRAINING and EDUCATION** will be cheerfully responded to.

The Prize List will be found very Numerous, and of Substantial Value.

Friends are invited to undertake the **SALE** of **BOOKS** of **TICKETS** and Communicate with  
**REV. MOTHER GABRIEL,**  
 Convent, Dunedin.

**CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.**

**J A S. S P E I G H T A N D C O.,**  
 MALSTERS AND BREWERS.

**R I V E R T O N A R T - U N I O N .**

The Very Rev. M. Walsh desires to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of Blocks of Tickets with accompanying amounts from the following :-

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Father Dooley, S.J., Invercargill	...	2	0 0
„ Mother De Bicci, Invercargill	...	2	0 0
Mr. J. M. Hall, Riverton	...	2	0 0
A Friend, Riverton	...	2	0 0
Mrs. Hurley, Riverton	...	2	0 0
Mr. P. Moylan, Wright's Bush	...	2	0 0
Mr. P. Donovan, Orepuki	...	2	0 0
„ J. Hicksen, Clyde	...	0	8 0
„ C. Shine, Otiaki	...	2	0 0
Mrs. P. Hayes, Melbourne	...	2	0 0
Miss E. Gollar, Dunedin	...	2	0 0
Mr. J. Costello, Skippers	...	2	0 0

(To be continued.)

**NOTICE.**

**SUBSCRIBERS** having copies of the **TABLET** dated December 3, 1886, will please send them to the office.

**NOTICE.**

We beg to notify to our subscribers in Geraldine that **Mr. DENIS CONNOLLY** has been appointed our agent in that district.



## NOTICE.

Those entrusted with Books of Tickets for the Riverton Art-Union will please bear in mind that the time appointed for the Drawing is fast coming to a close, and that, in order to prevent a Postponement, an Early Return is very desirable.

## ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"J. S."—No. The Parnellites held the balance.

## DEATH.

DALY.—On the 10th July, at his residence, Baldwin Hotel, Princes street, Dunedin, James Daly, aged 61 years.—E.I.P.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1888.

## 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.

## SO THEY DID IT.

IN the annals of Parliament there is hardly to be found a parallel to the conduct of the petitioners from Otago and Auckland, who have lately petitioned Parliament not to give aid to Catholic schools, and have promised to humbly pray, etc., for the Parliament, etc. This is a mixture of the tragical and comical, of selfishness and absurdity, of tyranny and meanness. Catholics made no move this session to obtain justice, to secure some good to themselves from the money they are obliged to pay for public education. They seemed to look upon any effort to obtain fair play, to put an end to the shameless plunder to which legislation has subjected them for many years, as utterly useless, and they have consequently abstained from asking Parliament to show a little common sense and an inkling of justice. This, however, has not been enough for the bigots, who must proclaim their folly and tyrannous injustice to the world, by ostentatiously and needlessly going down on their knees, begging Parliament not to think of doing an act of justice, or so much as even dream of giving Catholics the least value for the money it forces out of their pockets. Catholics laugh at the comicality of the position of the bigots, and pity their folly and degradation. Meantime the extravagant expenditure on a system of education that is fast demoralising the community goes merrily on, and whilst the howling for retrenchment is not abated, and in other departments public servants, who have deserved well of the State, are being subjected to great hardships, the expenditure on godless schools must be kept up, even though crushing additional taxation must be imposed upon a people suffering from long-continued financial depression. Mr. PYKE, indeed, brought in a Bill ostensibly meant to give back to Catholics a portion of their own money, but this proceeding means nothing. Mr. PYKE's Bill is a part of the Parliamentary performance, inevitable once at least each session. But it is a mere stage performance, the proceedings do not seem to have been seriously gone through; it is well known that Mr. PYKE's Bill never had a chance of being carried; that unless Government take up the cause of Catholic schools there can never be the least hope of success; and that the only effect of Mr. PYKE's efforts is to throw dust in the eyes of half-blind Catholics, whose votes may be thus easily manipulated to serve the purposes of the wire-pullers. But this trick has been tried a few times too often, and during the present session of Parliament the delusion has been utterly removed. Catholics may make up their minds to wait a long time for justice. Meantime their duty is, in the first place to establish all the Catholic

schools they can, and without taking part loudly, or, indeed, in any outward and noisy way, in political contests, to steadily and determinedly vote against every opponent, public or private, of their claims, and to lose no opportunity of punishing such opponents. In this way only can they ever hope to exert any influence in Parliament. We cannot too often or too earnestly impress on Catholics the worthlessness of what is, we suppose facetiously, called party politics, and the folly of engaging in them. As to candidates for Parliamentary honours. Generally speaking, there is not a straw to choose between them; and our advice to Catholics is, when these candidates are equally opposed to justice to Catholics, to remain at home minding their domestic business, and abstain from taking any part whatever in election contests. But, nevertheless, they should let slip no opportunity of delivering a blow against the old offender and the hardened bigot. This, however, should be done silently, so as not to cause bitterness and bickering. Catholics should never tell anyone for whom they are going to vote, or for whom they have voted. They are not called upon to do so; indeed, no one is called upon to let the world know what he has done under the protection of the ballot. Let Catholics pursue this course, and they will, whilst doing their duty, have the amusement of seeing the bigots making themselves ridiculous and becoming hot and furious over what, after all, is only a piece of folly. For, in reality, these bigots, whilst intending mischief to Catholics, are indeed their very best friends, inasmuch as Catholics, having thus the gravest responsibilities thrown upon them, are stimulated to greater exertions to save the faith and morality of their children, and to establish schools for them free from all compromise and all non-Catholic, and perhaps anti-Catholic, interference. We regard the action of the bigots as a real blessing to Catholics, and in the light of a real blessing to them. In consequence of it, their children are now in most cases receiving a genuine Catholic education, which will in course of years secure for the Catholic body great numbers of the best and most highly educated members of the community. This, however, does not prevent the conduct of these bigots from being both unjust and ridiculous.

As the time for the drawing in connection with the Riverton art-union is approaching, persons who have kindly undertaken the sale of tickets are requested to be punctual in sending in blocks and remittances, so that arrangements may be made to conclude the matter without any necessity for postponement. Friends will doubtless redouble their exertions during the interval to insure complete success.

A concert was given at Mosgiel on Friday last, in aid of the building fund of the Catholic church. Several ladies and gentlemen from Dunedin gave their services, and a very entertaining programme was gone through with. Among the items which gave great satisfaction were a solo by Miss Corrigan and a duet by Misses Corrigan and Cantwell. Messrs Blankinship, Bossiter, Cantwell and Smith contributed a pleasing quartette, and Miss Blaney a solo. The financial result will we understand be satisfactory.—A concert was also recently given at Greytown in aid of the building fund of the Catholic church in course of erection there. The proceeds of both concerts will be near £50.—In connection with the Mosgiel Church we have been requested to acknowledge a donation of £5 from the Rev. Father Sheehan, of Black's, and another of three guineas from Mr. M. Kett Milton.

MR. JAMES ASHCROFT delivered a lecture the other evening at Roslyn on Ritualism, in which, among the rest, he referred to the great work of the so-called Reformation, which, having freed himself and his hearers from a "yoke of superstition and priestcraft," had also been the parent of their civil and religious liberty. The claptrap is of the usual stereotyped kind, and not worth another repetition of the thousand and one irrefutable contradictions given to it. But as to the religious liberty born of the Reformation a striking example was to the fore in a dispute which there is no authority to settle and in which one man has as good a right to his opinion as another. The exhibition, indeed, of Mr. Ashcroft struck up as an authoritative theologian was as convincing a sign of the ridiculous situation as there well could be produced.

At the last meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society on July 4, Mr. N. Griffin read a paper on "The Advantages of Literary Societies," giving many excellent reasons why they should receive the support which unfortunately they do not receive. The paper was criticized, and comments were made on this particular Society by

Messrs. Eager, P. Cantwell, Carolin, Hayes, and the Chairman (Mr. R. A. Dunne, V.P.). Mr. E. Dunne also read a paper on South America and its people, and Mr. Carolin gave a reading from Dickens, descriptive of the famous falling out of Sairey Gamp and Betsy Frig.

"Mgr." Bouland (says the *New York Freeman's Journal* of May 13,) has faded gently away. Bishop Potter has no doubt found that he is not the kind of man to invite to a select Episcopal dinner party. The *Northwestern Chronicle* very truly says that when our Protestant friends can point to converts of unblemished reputation, such as Faber, Newman, Manning, and hundreds of others, they will have reason to proclaim them from the house-tops. Bishop Potter has doubtless satisfied himself that "Mgr." Bouland is not the most desirable of "verts."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Philadelphia Ledger* narrates a conversation held by him with a Methodist minister regarding divorce, in which the minister gave credit to the Catholic senators who had opposed the proposal to make incurable insanity one of the causes for breaking the marriage tie. He quoted very aptly the authority of the late Archbishop Whately as saying that nearly all men and women might be considered, at some period of their lives, more or less insane. It would be easy, he added, to find a lawyer capable of taking advantage of this. The good minister's argument may be recommended to would-be divorce mongers in New Zealand.

ANOTHER useful consideration arising from the argument of this minister to whom we have alluded may be recommended to those among ourselves who are anxious to open up the path of genius by enabling every man to become his own lawyer, and who point to the United States as affording a great example in this respect. "Any faithless husband or wife," said our minister, "would have no difficulty in finding an unscrupulous lawyer who would rake up 'proof' that he or she was incurably 'insane,' and therefore entitled to a divorce." The point to which we would draw attention is the ease with which unscrupulous lawyers, capable of any dirty work, may be found in this country where easy access to the profession of the law aids the development of genius. Under like circumstances we might have the development of genius in New Zealand, but we would be sure to have the unscrupulous lawyer as an abounding institution.

THE secession of Dr. Ricks from the old Catholic communion gives a further insight into the true nature of that body, Dr. Ricks, who has boldly gone over to Protestantism, denounces Reinkens and his partisans very heartily. Their treatment of him, he says, has been more abominable than anything that could emanate from the Ultramontanes, even from the Jesuits themselves. Dr. Reinkens, meantime, feels himself obliged to issue piteous appeals for the support of the German organ of the body, which now, that curiosity is on the wane, threatens to fail for want of subscribers. The "Old Catholicism," in fact, that was to have destroyed the Catholic Church seems rapidly approaching its dissolution. It has proved one of the shabbiest fallings away known to ecclesiastical history.

THE *Débats* has published an interview between M. Eugene Rendu and Signor Crispi in which the former quoted the authority of M. Fournier, a former ambassador of France to the Quirinal, as his warrant for stating that King Victor Emmanuel had looked upon the entry into Rome through the breach of Porta Pia as a great mistake. The King's plan would have been to allow the revolutionists to have their way in the city until he had been called in by the genuine Romans to restore order—and this he would have done by killing some forty thousand of the men in question—of whom Italy would have acknowledged herself well rid. But these were the men who were chiefly accountable for the plebiscite of October 2nd. M. Rendu's object was to prove that Signor Crispi was mistaken in his assertion as to there being no longer a Roman question and that the opinion of many Italians, especially the true citizens of Rome—as had been that of the late King—was of a directly contrary nature. All this is of particular interest to us now, when, according to the last European reports received here, some move for the expulsion of the Pope has been set on foot by Signor Crispi—inspired and aided no doubt by the survivors and offspring of those men whom King Victor Emmanuel stigmatised as *bandits*, and in slaughtering whom he would have considered himself rendering Italy a service.

It should be welcome news to colonial agriculturists and pastoral tenants to learn that the famous English agricultural journal, the *Mark Lane Express*, has undertaken also to adapt itself especially to colonial requirements. The aid thus given to our farming population and those engaged in the breeding and rearing of cattle should prove most important to them, and the manner in which they will be thus brought into connection with persons engaged in the same pursuits in the Old Country cannot fail to tend to mutual improvement and

progress in prosperity. Indeed a marked effect may be produced upon the settlement of the colonies by the familiarising in this manner of the mind of the English agricultural classes with colonial questions and pursuits. We, therefore, consider ourselves fortunate in being able to welcome the *Mark Lane Express* into the sphere of colonial journalism.

CURIOUS reports, emanating from the Wellington *Evening Post*, are current to the effect that China is preparing to place herself on a war footing, and to that end is about to establish factories for arms, and to build arsenals and improve her navy—the chastisement of England for breach of treaties, in connection with these colonies, being her chief end. According to the admission of Chinamen in the colony, moreover, there seem to be some grounds for the reports. We have no fear that China can immediately, or even in the near future, become formidable to these colonies—but the display of any desire on her part to do so, should add to the determination of our settlers to permit of nothing that can give the Chinese a permanent footing in the country, or increase their influence or interests here in any way. Even an inferior hostile power, against which the colonies had to be continually on their guard, would be a disagreeable and unprofitable neighbour,—and under some possible, if not very probable, circumstances, the inferiority might disappear. Let China, therefore, be placed in due time at arm's length, and constantly held there.

THE cable still continues interrupted, and we have no European news. As was the case last week, a budget is expected to arrive on Friday or Saturday. But we shall see.

AN accident to the Christchurch express at the Purakanui cliffs on Tuesday evening was a very disagreeable occurrence. It was caused by the fall of a rock, loosened by the rain from the cliff above, and which threw the engine off the line, carrying with it a couple of waggons. Fortunately, owing to the customary slackening of speed on this formidable portion of the road, the train was easily stopped, and no further casualties happened, the passengers escaping with a delay, sufficiently trying nevertheless in the inclement weather, of two or three hours. Had the fall occurred a few yards further on, and thrown the engine off on the side next the ocean, hardly anything could have prevented the frightful catastrophe of a crash down on the rocks far below. The unpleasant consideration, however, still remains that nothing can be done to make the portion of the line in question secure against such accidents.

MYERS and Co., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street, The<sup>y</sup> guarantee the best 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.]

Visitors from the country and town buyers should not fail to pay a visit to Mollison, Mills and Co.'s great clearing sale of winter stock, commencing on Saturday, July 14. The value offered cannot fail to please the keenest buyer. Call or send for price list to Mollison, Mills and Co., George street, Dunedin.

## O B I T U A R Y .

WE record with regret the death of Mr. James Daly, an old and highly respected member of the Dunedin Catholic congregation which occurred at his residence, Princes Street, on Tuesday. Mr. Daly was a gentleman of a singularly amiable disposition who stood well in the regard of all who were acquainted with him. The St. Kilda Town Council, of which he had been a member postponed for a fortnight their meeting, which was to have taken place on the day of his death, out of respect for his memory. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Thursday) the ceremonies commencing in St. Joseph's cathedral, at 2.40, p.m.—R.I.P.

I *Truth* see that the United States Government have just launched a formidable vessel styled a "dynamite cruiser." She is of 725 tons displacement, and is intended to steam twenty knots, and her armament consists of three guns, each firing a charge of 200lb. of dynamite by means of compressed air. It is strange, but characteristic, that, while a foreign Power has got so far as this, our energetic military and naval authorities should not have made even an experiment with dynamite artillery.

A Frankfort paper learns that Prince Bismarck, in conversation with a distinguished foreigner, Karl Schurz, has expressed his opinion that the European peace will not be disturbed for the present. He was sure the Czar would not allow the Sclav agitation to influence Russia's foreign policy. The Boulanger agitation was a matter of indifference to Germany. The Prince said "he had nothing to do with the recent alarming articles in the Press. Of course I cannot verify the correctness of the statements, but they seem probable enough."

# Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 4th.

COAL found near copper deposits, Woodville.—Port Melbourne footballers beat English team.

THURSDAY, 5th.

Wellington Rugby Union deny rough playing in match with English Footballers.—Accident to ballast train at Inglewood, Victoria; one man killed, three severely hurt.

FRIDAY, 6th.

Dr. Robinson pronounces Westport coal finest in Australian colonies.—Indignation meeting at Greymouth condemns Government for abandoning Grey-Hokitika railway.—Meeting at Oamaru passes resolution urging Government to undertake reproductive work in North Otago for relief of labourers, suggests construction of road to interior.—Severe earthquake shock in Goulburn, Mittagong, and neighbouring districts, N.S.W.

SATURDAY, 7th.

Greymouth coal exports for week, 3,420 tons.—H.M.S. Diamond returns to Sydney from arranging preliminaries of governing New Hebrides, and punishing murderers of Walker, labour-hunter, at Pentecost Island.

MONDAY, 2nd.

Croudis, survivor of Wairau massacre, dies at Blenheim.—English footballers defeated at South Adelaide.—Rich stone discovered Jubilee reef, Kimberley.

TUESDAY, 10th.

U.S.S. Company's 'uva goes ashore at Westport.—Christchurch express thrown off line at Parakanui cliffs.—Fifty pound of stone from Kimberley, tested at Perth, yields 8lb gold.

MINING.

Returns from Gallant Tipperary, cake of retorted gold 200oz 10dwt from 509 tons.—Battery returns for week at Reefton; Keep-it-dark, 232oz of amalgam for five a-half days; Globe, 202oz of amalgam from 175 tons of stone; Fiery Cross Extended, 235oz of amalgam from 100 tons of stone; Progress, 73oz 10dwt of amalgam from 90 tons.

## THE BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.

In an interview between Bishop Bagshawe and a reporter of the *Nottingham Express*, the following dialogue is reported to have passed:—

"Are there not cases of boycotting which will not come under the edict?—There may, perhaps, be cases which would not come within the intention of the Decree. It is not for me to say.

"I see it stated in a telegram from Rome published to-day that 'the Pope is more than ever resolved to limit his interference in Irish affairs to religious questions.' Do you consider he has any right to interfere with Irish political affairs?—He has already declared, and the bishops have accepted his judgment that in all political movements directly affecting the interests of the Church, he has the right to direct them. He said nothing as to political affairs in any other sense than I am aware of.

"But is not his present decree an interference with political affairs?—No. He has simply declared such and such proceedings to be unlawful. There must be some judgment as to lawfulness and unlawfulness, and the decision of the Pope, which is the highest that can possibly be pronounced, ought to be followed by all faithful Catholics. The Tribunal of the Inquisition, I admit, is not infallible. Its decision, however much to be followed, is not the pronouncement of the Pope in his character of universal and infallible teacher. Nevertheless, obedience is due to its decision from all Catholics.

"As you have said that the Plan of Campaign and boycotting form no part of the programme of the National League, I suppose you do not hold that the edict means the extinction of the League?—I certainly do not, for it has nothing to do with the League.

"And you do not think that it will at all affect the main work of the League?—I do not think it will."

## RED JACKS.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

ABOUT 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday last, the 29th June, a blaze was observed to be issuing from the chimney of the hotel of the firm of Gillin and Devery, and by night-fall the building, which was a two storied one, was completely burned to the ground. The hotel was situated at the "Twelve Mile," which means twelve miles from Greymouth on the Reefton Main Road. There are two other hotels in the township which, owing to the exertions of the navvies and other residents were saved from destruction, also the firm's butcher shop, out offices and a good deal of the bedding, furniture, liquor, etc. Great sympathy is felt for the loss the firm has sustained, more especially as I am given to understand the building was not insured. Great sympathy is also felt for the boarders staying in the hotel who have lost all they possessed, particularly a Mr. Elders, who is clerk of works of Mr. Brown's railway contract. He lost, with other things, valuable papers which cannot be replaced. I may state that this gentleman is highly esteemed in the neighbourhood. I visited the Twelve Mile on Sunday last, and observed there was nothing to indicate where the hotel stood, but the charred still smoking piles, a brick chimney, stack hoops of liquor barrels and iron headsteads.

## LITTLE WESLEY.

SINCE little Wesley went, the place seems all so strange and still—  
W'y I miss his yell o' "Gran'pap!" as I'd miss the whipperrwill!  
And to think I net to scold him for his everlastin' noise,  
When I on'y rickollect him as the best o' little boys!  
I wish a hunderd times a day 'at he'd come trompin' in,  
And all the noise he ever made was twic't as loud ag'in!—  
It 'nd seem like some soft music played on some fise instrument  
'Longside o' this loud lonesomeness, sence little Wesley went!

Of course the clock don't tick no louder than it net to do—  
Yit now they's times it 'pears like it 'u'd bu't itself in-two!  
And, let a rooster, suddent like, crow som'ers clog't around,  
And seems 'e ef, mighty nigh it, it 'u'd lift me off the ground!  
And same with all the cattle when they bawl around the bars,  
In the red o' early mornin', or the dusk and dew and stars,  
When the neighbors' boys 'at passes never stop, but jes go on,  
A'whistlin' kind o' to theirse's'—sence little Wesley's gone!

And then, o' nights when Mother's settin' up uncommon late,  
A-bilin' pears er somepin, and I set and smoke and wait,  
Tell the moon out through the winder don't look bigger'n a dime.  
And things keep gittin' stiller—stiller—stiller all the time—  
I've ketch'd myssef a-wishin' like—as I clumb on the obeer  
To wind the clock, as I have done for more'n fifty year'—  
A-whishin' 'at the time hed come fer us to go to bed,  
With our last prayers, and our last tears, sence little Wesley's dead!

—James Whitcomb Riley, in the *Century Magazine*.

## WHAT IRISH LANDLORDISM HAS DONE FOR IRELAND.

THIS is what Irish landlordism has done for Ireland—it has practically expatriated the Irish race. But the people thus driven from their native shores have turned down their thumbs and the doom of the baneful system is sealed. For many years these expatriated people sent large sums of money annually to aid their friends to pay rent. They do not send money now for rent.

Then we owe it to Irish landlordism that the number of inhabited houses, which was 1,328,839 in 1841, fell to 961,880 in 1861, and again to 914,108 in 1881. In other words, there were 50 per cent. more inhabited houses forty-seven years ago in Ireland than there are to-day. It has been estimated that the number of houses levelled by the landlords in the twenty years, 1841-61, was 270,000, and not one of them was the landlord's property—but the tenant's. The English people are well aware that this levelling has not ceased, and they are also at last aware that the houses which the landlords level with such nonchal-nee, not to say such fiendish glee, humble as they are, belong to the evicted not the evictor. In no other country in the world is a landlord permitted to destroy his debtor's property, yet in Ireland, as the landlords know, they hold and exercise that power.

The levelling of the people's houses has been consequent upon eviction, and in the squaring of accounts this is an item which can hardly be overlooked. The landlords, in presenting their case to Lord Salisbury, did not mention how much of other people's property they had appropriated in rack-rents or by the eviction process; but it is pretty well known now that evictions up to the establishment of the Land League were highly profitable to a landlord. They were the means by which he got rid of a tenant he had ruined, and substituted another who could go on paying the old rent, or even a higher rent, because he got his predecessor's house and buildings for nothing. All this will have to be carefully borne in mind when we come to the final settlement. It is calculated that, from 1849 to 1882, 482,000 families were actually evicted. Now, even if we suppose that only 200,000 of these were positively compelled to leave the country, then at the very moderate estimate of £100 each the landlords may be said to have robbed the evicted people of £20,000,000 worth of property.—*Contemporary Review*.

"Bloody Balfour" is not the only distinguished man of his name. Balfour, of Burley, who murdered the Venerable Archbishop Sharpe, with the barbarity of a Comanche, had as little heart or conscience as his namesake who plotted the deaths of O'Brien and Dillon, though like the latter he professed to be governed by a very tender consideration of duty.—*Pilot*.

London, May 13.—A party of tithe collectors and police were attacked by a mob at Llanidfawr, Wales, yesterday, and in the conflict that followed thirty-five persons were injured, seven of them seriously.

A priest eminent no less by learning than virtue was travelling by rail to one of our provincial towns. On the train he was accosted by a very nice and distinguished looking gentleman with whom he allowed himself to be drawn into quasi-religious discussion. "Pardonez Monsieur l'Abbe," suddenly says the V.N. and D.L. gentleman, "I must tell you at the very start that in religious matters I am a total unbeliever." "What! you do not even believe in the existence of a God, . . . in the immortality of the soul?" "Oh! as for that, I feel that I believe that much, . . . but I don't believe in the existence of . . . hell." "But sir, do you admit revelation?" "Revelation? Why I look upon it as romance." Have you ever examined the proofs of a divine revelation?" "No, Monsieur l'Abbe." "Do you know anything of the works of Bossuet, Fenelon, Balmes, Nicholas, Brownson, and of so many others among the learned writers of our age who have written philosophical treatises on the most profound religious problem?" "I admit that I know nothing of those writings." "Have you ever read the Holy Scriptures, the Gospels?" "Never." "Well, sir, allow me to say that you are totally wrong to call yourself an unbeliever." "How so?" "Well, I hope my frankness will not shock your feelings, but, young man, you are an ignoramus and no unbeliever."

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Begin to announce that they have purchased for CASH, at a Discount of 65 per Cent. off Cost, the entire Stock of

MESSRS. M'DOWELL & CO.,

Drapers, Clothiers, Mercers, &c., Wellington.

The Goods are now marked off, and will be laid out ready for Sale on

SATURDAY, 2nd JUNE,  
And following Days.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS  
In every Department throughout the House.

### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's, Boys', and Youths' Clothing of every description at considerably  
**LESS THAN HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.**

### MERCERY AND HAT DEPARTMENT.

Shirts, Hats, Ties, Gloves, of every description, at **LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.**

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About \$500 worth that must be Sold. We have therefore marked these Goods at really astounding prices, in order to clear at once.

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Great Bargains in Black and Coloured Dress Goods of all descriptions. Remnants at Your Own Price.

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Bargains in Flannels, Blankets, Calicoes, Towels, and Towelling, Toilet Covers, Quilts, and Coloured Bed Covers, Sheetings, Table Linen, &c., &c., &c.

### MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

In this Department there will be Tremendous Bargains in Long and Short Jackets, Ulsters, Ladies' Mackintoshes, Skirts in Black and Coloured, Ladies' and Children's Costumes, and about 250 Ladies' House Jerseys, which will be almost given away.

### FANCY, HOSIERY, AND GLOVE DEPARTMENTS.

Corsets, Desperately Cheap, from this Stock.  
Umbrellas, Desperately, cheap from this Stock.  
Coloured Satins, Desperately Cheap, from this Stock.  
Boys' Collars, Desperately Cheap, from this Stock.  
Heaps of Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c., all at Clearing-out Prices.

### CARPET DEPARTMENT.

A large quantity of Short Lengths in Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Cretonnes, &c.  
About 1500 Pairs Long Lace and Fancy Curtains, magnificent qualities. These have been marked at prices to clear at once.

### BOOT DEPARTMENT.

\$10,000 worth of Stock. Men's Boots, Women's Boots, Youths' and Boys' Boots, Slippers, Men's Leggings, &c., in endless variety.  
As Wholesale Manufacturers and Importers, we are prepared to offer all Goods in this Department at less than Wholesale Prices, because we sell for Cash only, and therefore make no bad debts.

### FURNITURE AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

All Goods in this Department will be proportionately reduced during this Great Sale.

We wish it to be particularly understood that  
**PRICES WILL NOT BE AFFECTED**

By the  
**NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.**

**A. & T. INGLIS,**

CASH DRAPERS, IMPORTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS,  
George Street, Dunedin.

**AS WE ARE FIXED TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO BY THE MAIL STEAMER LEAVING AUCKLAND IN JULY, WE MUST SELL OUR STOCK RIGHT AWAY AND LET THE PREMISES.**

To enable this to be done quickly, we shall Offer the Stock at such **LOW PRICES** as will Command that Rapid Clearance which must be made; and under the circumstances we are prepared to submit to **DREADFUL REDUCTIONS**, in order to get away by the steamer.

**LONARGAN AND LONARGAN,**  
203 AND 205 CASHEL STREET WEST  
(Opposite "Press" Office),  
CHRISTCHURCH.

The **STOCK** is all **RE-MARKED** with a view to **SPEEDY CLEARANCES**, and the **SHOP OPENS** at 10 EACH DAY.

**PLEASE SHOP EARLY.**

An Extra Staff of Assistants will be engaged.

All Particulars respecting the letting of the Premises can be obtained at the above Address.

**LONARGAN AND LONARGAN.**

TRY DUTHIE BROS. For Colonial BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, and MERCERY.	COLONIAL SUITE	Buy Gent's MOSGIEL PANTS, 6s 9d usually sold at 9s 6d. Only to be had from us at such Low Prices.	We are LARGE BUYERS of all kinds of COLONIAL SOFT GOODS, And we sell every- thing "at and under" MILL PRICE.
		COLONIAL FLANNELS 10 1/2d.	
		TAILORS OUTFITTERS MILLINERS DRESSMAKERS GENERAL DRAPERS	
		DUTHIE BROS., Under the Verandah, 174—GEORGE ST.—176 IMPORTERS.	
		COLONIAL BLANKETS 19s 9d.	
		Buy Ladies' & Children's Roslyn and Mosgiel RIBBED HOSIERY "Wash-resisting," All Qualities and Colours in Stock]	

# Irish News.

**Antrim.**—The population of this County was 421,943 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are:—Lord O'Neill 64,163 acres; Sir B. Wallace, 58,365; Earl of Antrim, 34,292; Rev. Fakenham, 14,629; Lord Lionel, 13,781, and G. T. Macartney, 12,532.

Moneyglass and Cargin I.N.L. held its regular meeting at Denis Kelly's house, Thomas Herdwan, Chairman. The following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, that we hereby pledge ourselves to uphold the banner of Irish Nationality until our country is raised to the proud position of nationhood she was destined by Heaven to fill.

It is reported in Belfast that the "Government" have resolved to prosecute a number of the organizers and speakers at the recent demonstration in honour of Fathers McFadden and Stephens.

At the meeting of Belfast I.N.L. April 16, Rev. P. Convery, Adm, Chairman, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That we protest against the re-arrest of William O'Brien and we tell Bloody Balfour that the imprisonment of our leaders or ourselves will never reconcile us to foreign coercion rule.

**Armagh.**—John McGowran, of Derryadd, was prosecuted at the recent Lurgan Petty Sessions for using violence towards several Nationalists at the Derryadd riots, a report of which appeared in a recent issue of the *Irish World*. The magistrates, being mostly Orangemen, dismissed the case.

At the regular meeting of Armagh I.N.L. April 15, James McLaughlin, Chairman, the following were elected officers:—Alexander Blanc, M.P., and B. K. Gardner, Hon. Presidents; Rev. H. McNece, C.C., and Dr. McParland, Vice-presidents; Francis Hughes, Treasurer; Rev. J. Quinn, C.C., Vice-Treasurer; Father McElvogue, Secretary, and Nicholas McConnell, assistant Secretary. The following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That we tender to Rev. James McFadden and Rev. Daniel Stephens our sympathy in their manly fight for the downtrodden farmers of Ireland.

**Carlow.**—There were twenty-eight ejection cases before the Tullow quarter sessions "Sentences of Death" were granted in almost every case.

**Cavan.**—Dr. Magennis was consecrated Bishop of Lillmore at the Cathedral, Cavan, April 15. Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, was Consecrating Bishop, assisted by Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, and Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher. Bishops Woodlock, McAlister, McGovern, and O'Donnell were also present. Rev. Thomas Finlay, S.J., preached the sermon.

**Clare.**—It is stated that evictions will commence at once on the Vandeur estate. Two hundred red decrees have been granted at the late Kilrush Quarter Sessions.

In the encounter between the "red-coats" and the people at Ennis, April 14, a soldier of the Derbyshire Regiment chopped off the fingers of a man named Roughtan with his bayonet. Mr. Roughtan, all bleeding, was afterwards arrested for assaulting the soldier, and remanded. The atrocities of the Bash-Bozooks in Bulgaria were not worse than the oppression of the present Balfourian Government.

A large number of soldiers belonging to the Derbyshire Regiment, stationed at Clare Castle, had an altercation with the people at this place recently, when they used belts and stones on them. They afterwards broke the windows in a row of houses near the barracks, including that of Rev. Sylvester Malone. The police were called out to quell the disturbance, but they also were assaulted by the "red-coats."

The appeal of P. H. Selling against his sentence of six months' imprisonment came up for hearing at Ennis, April 19. The sentence was reduced to two months without hard labour.

Thaddeus Flanagan appealed at the Ennis Quarter Sessions against his sentence of three months' hard labour, and Magistrate Hickson increased his sentence to six months. Thus the reign of unbridled injustice continues.

The appeal of J. R. Cox, M.P., against the sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed on him January 28, was heard at Ennis Quarter Sessions. Magistrate Hickson reduced the sentence to one month. Mr. Cox has been conveyed to Limerick gaol.

During the trouble between the police and the people at Ennis, April 14, Magistrates Blood, Scott, and O'Brien were assaulted by Patrick McHugh, a constable on parole. The "peeler" was drunk, and said he thought the magistrates were Members of Parliament.

The case of "conspiracy" against W. Hynes and P. Collins was heard on appeal at Ennis, April 19. Judge Hickson increased the sentence from three to six months' hard labour. The appeal of Joseph O'Brien was treated in a similar way.

**Derry.**—The population of this county was 164,991 in 1881. The six largest landrobbers in this county are:—Skinners' Co. 34,722 acres; Drapers' Co., 27,025; Mercer's Co., 21,341; Sir H. Bruce, 20,801; Fishmongers' Co., 20,509, and Salters' Co., 19,445.

At the recent meeting of the Killoonagh Irish National League, Rev. P. Hegarty, chairman, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That we condemn the barbarous conduct of Balfour's henchmen at the meetings held April 8, and we are determined to continue the fight for Ireland.

Recorder Nelligan, of Derry, granted ejection decrees in 36 out of 52 cases brought before him at the Maghera Quarter Sessions. The evicting land-thieves are William Gardiner and T. J. Morton of Killyberg. The case against John Sampson was dismissed.

At the recent meeting of the Lough Neagh Irish National League, A. McCaughley, chairman, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved—That we pledge ourselves to vindicate the teachings of the League in spite of Bloody Balfour, and we look upon his proclamation of the national organisation as adding fuel to the fire of Irish patriotism.

**Donegal.**—Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell and John Dillon, M.P., were dogged by detectives during their recent stay in Letterkenny.

During the Father McFadden demonstration in Letterkenny, District-Inspector White ordered the police to charge the people. A little Gweedore orphan girl was thrown down and trampled by a "peeler." She was rendered unconscious by the shock.

At the recent meeting of the Columbkille Irish National League, J. Farrell, chairman, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That we strongly condemn the barbarous conduct of Balfour's henchmen at the Ennis, Kilrush, Ka'tark, and Loughrea meetings, and we congratulate the perseverance of our leaders and people in our great struggle against brute force, oppression, and falsehood.

At the Coercion Court held at Letterkenny the appeals of Fathers McFadden and Stephens, and Mr. Blanc, M.P., were heard. The sentence on the two latter gentlemen were confirmed, and that on Father McFadden increased to six months. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, and John Dillon, M.P., were present in court. Mr. Dillon, on hearing the decision of the court, said that Balfour wanted to kill Father McFadden by imprisonment.

The regular meeting of Ballybofey Irish National League was held in the League Rooms recently, James McKelvey, chairman. The chairman referred to the popular triumph in the appointment of the patriotic Dr. O'Donnell to the see of Raphoe. Daniel McGarraghan moved, and Patrick Connolly seconded, the following resolution:—That we now inform Bloody Balfour that the desire for an Irish Parliament did not originate with a few individuals, but has its source in the hearts of 20,000,000 of the Irish race at home and abroad.

**Down.**—The population of this County was 272,107 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are:—Marquis of Downshire, 64,356 acres; Kimberly estate, 37,454; Lord Annesley, 23,567; Marquis of Londonderry, 23,554; Colonel William B. Forde, 19,882; and Lord Dufferin, 13,085.

Constable J. Owens has resigned. He has been stationed at Newry for some time. He sent the following explanation of his conduct to the Inspector-General of the R.I.C.:—I desire to record my sincere protest against the manner in which the officers have persecuted policemen suspected of sympathising with their down trodden countrymen.

The tenants on the Brookes estate at Knockanamy, were visited recently by the sub-Sheriff and 90 peelers. James O'Hare, Francis Bookes, J. Byrne, E. O'Hare, Mrs. Hughes, and Mrs. Cunningham, the people who were to be evicted, had adopted the Plan of Campaign, and cleared their farms of everything. All that could be discovered by the evicting brigade was £5 worth of hay which it took them a whole day to collect and cart off.

**Dublin.**—The Blunt defence fund now amounts to £1,300.

At the last meeting of the Society for the preservation of the Irish Language, R. J. O'Duffy Chairman, letters were read from J. Holland, Ballinaspittle, County Cork; Rev. T. P. O'Byrne, Clondalkin; Rev. E. Growney, Maynooth; and Rev. M. Foley, Ringville, Dungarvan, on the progress of the movement for the revival of the vernacular, Monsieur D'Arbois and de Jurbainville, Paris, sent a brochure, entitled "L'Exil des Filis D'Uinech," which was also read.

**Fermanagh.**—The population of this County was 85,879 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are:—Marquis of Ely, 34,879 acres; Lord Erne, 31,398; Lord Enniskillen, 29,635; Sir Victor Brooke, 27,994; M. Archdall, 27,410; and John Madden, 143,74.

**Galway.**—The people of Kiltormer assembled on April 14, and built a house for J. Gilchreest, who was recently evicted by a local land-thief.

As the coercionist prisoners, F. Finerty, P. Glasby, O. Doherty, J. Redington, and T. Kennedy, were returning to Atheary from Galway Gaol, they were attacked by a force of police under District-Inspector Hamilton. During the *mêlée* several unoffending people were wounded.

Clanricarde, the exterminator, sued J. Fahy at Ballinasloe, for £41 5s—three and a half years "rent." Mr. Fahy was in court and produced a receipt for £20 of this amount which he had paid. Recorder Henn lectured Clanricarde on his Shylock rapacity, and granted a decree for the balance. Here is a fair sample of the land-thieves' dealing with their tenantry.

**Leitrim.**—The population of this County was 90,372 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are Lord Massey, 24,751 acres; Colonel Clements, 20,250; G. A. Fox, 18,859; Owen Wynne, 15,466; A. L. Tottenham, 14,561, and Episcopal Church Commissioners, 11,950.

**Limerick.**—It is Reported that the agents of the O'Grady estate have bought £2,000 worth of cattle to stock the evicted farms.

At the recent meeting of the Killybeg I.N.L., Thomas Hickey, chairman, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That we congratulate the suppressed branches of Clare, Cork, and Galway for their stand in defence of National principles.

The O'Grady's evicting brigade have been hard at work latterly. On April 17 sub-sheriff Hobson and 80 police made a descent on this place and evicted William Slattery, John Courtney, Patrick Slattery, Thomas Fitzgerald, and Michael Dineen, a labourer. Patrick Slattery has a family of nine children.

**Louth.**—The work of extermination has been renewed on the Masserene estate.

A battle is raging between land-thief Forster and his tenants in the Louth district. The tenants have adopted the Plan of Campaign and demand a reduction of 20 per cent.

At the Tralee Quarter Sessions, April 20, Judge Curran said the only members of the community who prevented the restoration of order in the County were the landlords.

**King's County.**—The population of this County was 72,855 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are:—Lord Digby, 29,722 acres; Lord Rosse, 22,513; Lord Charleville

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20,082; Marquis of Downshire, 13,679; Colonel Bernard, 13,153, and J. G. King, 10,242.

**Mayo.**—The population of this County was 245,212 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are: Marquis of Sligo, 114,871 acres; Viscount Dillon, 83,749; Col. Palmer, 80,900; Lord Lucan, 60,570; T. S. Carter, 37,772, and G. Clide, 35,229.

**Meath.**—The population of this County was 87,469 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are: Lord Darley, 21,858 acres; I. L. Naper, 18,863; Lord Landsdowne, 12,995; Lord Athlumney, 10,213; Earl of Fingall, 9,589; and Viscount Gormanstown, 9,468.

**Monaghan.**—The population of this County was 102,748 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are:—E. P. Shirley, 26,386 acres; Lord Rossmore, 14,839; Sir J. Leslie, 13,621, and Viscount Templeton, 12,845.

**Roscommon.**—The population of this County was 132,490 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are:—Col. King arman, 29,242 acres; H. P. Mahon, 26,980; Lord De Freyne, 25,437; T. W. Sandford, 24,411; E. Tenison, 16,915, and Colonel French, 12,271.

At the recent meeting of the Doon and Clonfres I.N.L., John Hughes, Chairman, a resolution was passed congratulating the Irish leaders and people on their success on September 8 in showing that the League was not a thing of the past in the proclaimed districts.

**Sligo.**—The Most Rev. Dr. Gilbooly, Bishop of Sligo, has written a letter approving the adoption of stringent legal measures to enforce the closing of public houses on Sunday.

**Tipperary.**—The population of this County was 199,615 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are:—Viscount Liamore, 34,945 acres; Lord Dunalley, 21,081; G. K. Dawson, 19,093; M. Charteris, 16,616; Marquis of Ormonde, 15,765, and Viscount Hawarden, 15,272.

**Tyrone.**—Some of the Orange roughs who persecuted a Catholic priest at Strabane on Easter Monday were arraigned before Magistrate Humphreys April 16. As is usual in such cases, the criminals were all let go scot-free, while peaceful Nationalists are imprisoned without cause all over the country.

**Westmeath.**—The population of this County was 71,798 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are:—R. Boyd, 16,391 acres; Lord Longford, 15,014; John Malone, 13,715; Lord Castlemaine, 11,444; Lord Greville, 9,783, and Captain Smyth, 9,778.

**Wexford.**—The population of this County was 70,386 in 1881. The six largest land-robbers in this County are:—Lord Fitzwilliam, 89,891 acres; Viscount Powerscourt, 38,725; Marquis of Waterford, 26,035; Lord Wicklow, 22,103; J. M. Hugo, 17,937, and Lord Carysfort, 16,291.

A public meeting was held recently at the town hall, Wicklow. The speakers protested against the change of venue in the Kerry murder trials, objecting to bringing the prisoners from their native country to Wicklow, where their manner of life was not understood, and where it was impossible for them to get a fair trial.

A great Nationalist Demonstration took place at Boolavogue April 14. Two hundred extra police were drafted into the district by the Castle's tools, but they did not interfere with the meeting. Rev. P. Doyle, C.C., presided, and in the course of his speech said they were standing on the graves of some of the '98 heroes and they would not forget their sacrifices for Fatherland. P. A. Chance and W. K. Redmond, M.P.'s also addressed the people and encouraged them in the struggle against feudalism and alien misrule. A grand feature of the meeting was the presence of the local football club, a fine body of stalwart young men who wore jerseys of green and scarlet with the motto, "Remember '98," in orange letters across the breast.

## THE PONY-RIDER OF THE PLAINS.

(From the *Philadelphia Press*.)

(Concluded.)

"OUT on the plains a fellar gits into places wh re he's got to think fast; not in words, but in great steaks and chunks of ideas. But danger brightens the wits of all but regular white-livered cowards. As I had partly turned round I remained in that position and waved my hand as if I was beckonin' to a party of men advancin' behind the hill on which I stood. Then I shouted, 'Here they are? Come on boys!' Wheelin' about I then faced the squad of Injuns and held up and took at them the scalp of the Injun I had killed. They could see eagle feathers in it, and could also see that I was mounted on their chief's boss. From the way they moved their heads and the motion of their hands I knew they were talking about this, so I pulled my revolver, and instead of firin' towards them I held it high over my head and fired straight up into the air as if givin' a signal.

"This was too much for the rede, and all turned tail and galloped away to the northward across a wide, open plain. When they started my boss took after 'em full split. He knowed the crowd and their nage and wanted to jine 'em. He was fleet as the wind and stubborn as an army mule. Having nothin' to guide him with but a piece of rope tied round his under jaw, he was in danger of carrying me into eir midst of my enemies before I could stop him.

"I had almost yanked his jaw off, still, with his nose hauled round against the left side of his neck, he blindly blundered on. He had carried me within a hundred and fifty yards of the retreatin' Injuns, when I thought of a move that would stop him if he was well trained. I jumped off his back, when he halted dead still in his tracks.

"The Injuns hardly knowed what to make of this, and slackened up a bit as if to talk about comin' back to me. I boldly pulled my six-shooter, and began blazing away after them, the bullets strikin' quite near 'em, as I could see by the little puffs of dust they raised.

"The shots of my pistol started a herd of six deer out of a patch of brush on the ridge about forty rods to my left. The deer took right

down the hill toward the Injuns when they first broke cover. Seein' this break made by the deers, the rede thought the friends I had been signallin' to was passin' that way round the hill to head them off, so they instantly changed their course from north to east, and, under whip, made at full speed across the open country, steerin' for a range of black, rocky hills about five miles away.

"The deer, on seein' the Injuns, had turned west and were now goin' off that way in a cloud of dust; the rede were raisin' a cloud to the east, and standin' by the side of my captured pony, I was left master of the field. For a time I almost thought I had a squad of soldiers behind the hill and couldn't help turnin' my head in that way to see if they were comin', so airnestly had I acted my part on that proposition.

"Well, I had been foolin' away a good deal of time without makin' much headway, so I got back to the road as soon as possible. I still had about eight miles to go to reach the third station, then twenty miles to Green river.

"I went on till within about five mile of the third station, when I sees a boss comin' walkin' down the road towards me. When I met him I rode up and watched him. He had a saddle and bridle on him and a mail pouch. There was blood on the saddle. I knowed the boss. He was one of the pony line and should have been ridden that trip by Joe Craig. 'Poor Joe!' says I, 'the rede have got him.' The boss had apparently been wanderin' about several hours and finally took the road to go up to the station next west.

"I mounted him and took my prize pony in tow. As I went on I saw smoke ahead. 'Som'thin' wrong,' I said, and I kept my eyes open. Goin' a mile farther I could see from the top of a hill that the station had been burnt and was still a-smokin'.

"I held a council of war. It wouldn't do to keep the road, 'cause there was likely to be a squad of rede left about there to gather in the stage and pony stock, while the feller I had killed and the others I had seen went on and cleaned out the next station west; also there was sure to be a guard of rede out somewhere between the burnt station and Green river. So I turned to my right off southward, where a mile away was a creek (same I have mentioned before), with brush and timber along its channel. Down into this I went.

"I followed the creek for a good bit, keepin' down below the high banks among the trees and willers. Every little while I'd tie the hosses, creep up the bank and take a look over the open ground that lay between the creek and the smokin' station. Finally, when I was taking an observation and was about concludin' that the coast was clear, I saw a kyoter. He was going toward the creek. When he got to the bank he suddenly whirled and loped back in the direction he had come from.

"Ha! Oh, ho! says I, 'man there!' I knowed nothin' but a man would make the kyoter turn tail as he had done. I spotted the place by a big cotton wood, and leavin' my hosses tied went forward to prospect.

"To the big cottonwood was about a quarter of a mile down the creek. I had my revolver, all loaded, and a big knife I'd got with the belt of the brave I'd killed. I was afraid that it was Injuns that the kyoter had seen, but as it was more likely to be a wounded white man from the station hid away there, I felt it my duty to find out.

"At last the big cottonwood was but two rods away; jist round a little curve of the bank. I took off my boots and crept forward, Peepin' through some willers I saw, settin' on some blankets spread under the cottonwood, a solitary Injun. He had a lot of traps of various kinds scattered about him. His back was towards me and I couldn't make out what he was up to. Pretty soon he took up a bottle and topk a big guzzle. He then set to fumblin' round at somethin' for a while, when he laid back with his head on a bundle as ef to go to sleep.

"I waited about twenty minutes and he didn't move. His head laid towards me so I couldn't see his face, but I concluded he was asleep. I determined to kill him. I'd got to do it to get past him. The only road for me was down the creek. All on each side of the valley was high, rocky mountains. No gettin' over 'em. As I didn't want to shoot if I could help it I'd have to kill the feller with my knife. The knife had a blade about sixteen inches long. I felt the edge and it was good and sharp. Holdin' it in my right hand and my cocked revolver in my left I crept forward like a cat.

"I got to his head and set down and listened. The Injun breathed like he was asleep. I wanted to strike the knife down into his heart, but to do it I'd have to reach my arm out over his face. No doubt he was a little boozey, but he might be awake. It was risky to reach for his heart, so I began to look at his throat. He didn't lay jist right; the bundle raised his head so much that his neck was kinked downward. I wanted to be sure of both windpipe and jugenlar. Ef I only cut the jugenlar he might holler; and ef I only cut the windpipe he might git up and make me trouble.

"At last he turned his head sideways. I laid down my pistol to clutch his top hair with my left hand and gripped my knife firmly in my right. I was jist goin' to do the job when the feller suddenly sat up. As he might turn round any moment there was no time to be lost. I made my spring. As my left hand went into his hair the knife in my right was pulled across his neck. It went to the bone, and nearly took his head off. As the blood was spurtin' on the blankets he had spread I jerked them from under him. In doin' this a revolver that was in one of the folds was thrown against a rock and went off. This made me cuss. After all my trouble the thing had happened that I didn't want. I might jist as well have shot the feller as to fool away half an hour in order to get him with my knife. I crawled up the bank and took a look about.

"Nothin' was in sight. Goin' back to my Injun I examined his face. I knowed the rascal. He belonged at the station, and was a ste. Lookin' about on his plunder I saw the whole business. He had been in with the Goshutes, and had given away the station to share in the plunder. He had got what he wanted, and hid himself here to wait till night to slip away to his own people with his booty. He had a fine rifle that belonged at the station, a revolver, two pair of blankets, and a sack filled with grub.

"The grub I was glad to see, so I crept up the bank to where I could watch, and set down and had a hearty meal. Then I went down

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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.

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

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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.

## BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL, NORTH-EAST VALLEY,

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THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

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

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

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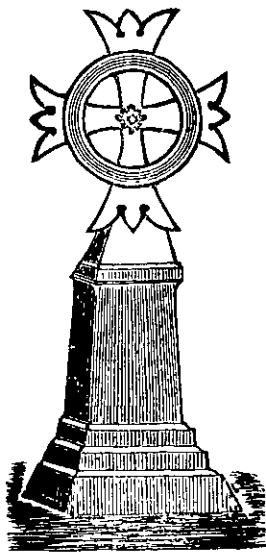
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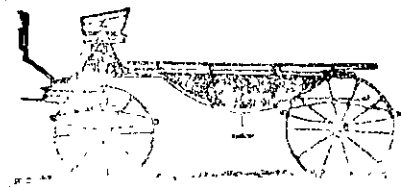
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Ornamental Work of all kinds executed in stone, iron and timber. Grave Railings

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

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### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE BEG to notify our customers and Friends generally we have removed our place of Business to our New Premises (opposite Reid and Gray's, Princes Street South), where we shall be able to execute all orders with punctuality and care.

HORDERN, BRAYSHAW, AND WHITE, DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY, Princes Street South, DUNEDIN.



### PUBLIC NOTICE.

I BEG to thank my Patrons and Friends who have so liberally supported me during the last seven years, and beg to notify that for the convenience of my numerous Customers in Caversham, Roslyn, Mornington, etc., I have opened a BRANCH SHOP in HIGH STREET (opposite D.I.C.), where I have on hand a Large and Varied Assortment of Materials for Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. Repairs, etc., at the very lowest Prices in the City.—A. MARTINELLI Factory: Frederick St. Competition defied.

## 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)

## NOONDAY OIL.

Now Landing, ex Woodlark, from New York.

If you want a good light, use the best and save trouble.

All the Cans in this shipment of Oil have the New Tap, with revolving top and long spout. This top serves as lamp-filler, canvent, faucet, and can-filler; saves labor; no soiling of hands.

NOONDAY FOR WASHING CLOTHES. A few tablespoonfuls of Noonday Oil saves half the labour.

Full directions can be obtained from your Grocer.

### WANTED KNOWN—

THOMAS GORMAN,

HORSESHOER, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, and WHEELWRIGHT.

All kinds of Jobbing done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARU.

## THE ASHBURTON HOTEL, EAST STREET.

Proprietor MR. DEVANE. A Private Family and Commercial Hotel, five minutes from Railway Station. Private Apartments for Families. The Best Brands of Wines and Spirits. Billiard Room. Tariff Moderate. Special Terms per week for Private Families.



and inspected the pockets of my Injun—he was dressed in the cast-off clothes of white men. I found about 40 shillings in coin, a good silver watch, knives, needles, matches, and a whole lot of other trash. I wouldn't scalp him; he was too low and mean. I'd have been ashamed to be seen with the scalp of such a skunk.

"I went back up the creek, brought down my horses and put on to 'em the blankets, rifle, gub, and other captured plunder that was of any account, then moved on again down the creek.

"I had twenty mile to go to git to my home station at Green River, and it was now gittin' along late in the afternoon. About fifteen mile ahead I had a bad place to go through. The creek I was on emptied into the Green River. Goin' east the valley on each side of it gradually narrows, the mountains drawin' in upon it. About five mile from Green River the mountains shut in upon the creek. For two miles there is only a narrows pass. On each side the mountains stand straight up and down, and are all covered with big rocks and brush. No gittin' over 'em with horses. In the bushes along the creek in this pass I knowed there was a guard of Goshutes picketed to look out for trouble from squads of soldiers or armed line men comin' from Green River way, I'd got to git through there in one night, and I was glad there'd be no moon till near mornin'.

"Well when I got within a mile of this pass I stopped in a quakin' asp thicket and waited till dark. I tore up one pair of blankets and muffled the feet of my horses in such a way that they'd make no more noise than two cats. Then with strips of blanket I wrapped and tied the rifle, and everything that could either jingle or rattle:

"Two hours after dark I was on the stage road, in the pass. All was dark and silent. My horses behaved beautiful. Their hoofs made no sound. I'd got about to the middle of the pass, jist were the mountains was highest, when I heard a little bird cheepin'. It was one of them little brown ground birds that chirp a few notes about every half hour through the night. You have the same kind here in Nevada.

"I listened with all my ears from the first chirp I heard. Then I began to count—one, two, three, four, five. At five another little bird began to chirp high up the rocky mountain cliff jist above my head. 'Goshutes!' says I.

"Yes; then I knowed for certain that the Goshutes was there on guard. They can almost counterfeit the chirp of the little night bird, but can't quite do it—nobody can. There's always something lackin'. What I heard the Goshutes say in their bird-talk was, 'All is well and quiet here!' and the answer was the same. When they make the signal the man that does it and the one that hears it touches the little finger to the left hand, and then the next and the next till he comes to his thumb. It's the same as countin' five between the signal and the reply to it. Goshutes count, but that kind of brainwork ain't in their line; so they take hold of their fingers one after another, and when they come to the thumb they are sure they are right.

"If a force of men had passed up the road the fellers on the creek would have telegraphed to the one on the mountain out of reach, and he would have signalled—by fires at night and by smokes in the daytime—to the squads raiding the stations.

"I was glad I heard the signals. They showed me that I was about past all danger, and ten minutes later I struck out on a swift gallop to the station, where I reported, and where I found men gathering in from stations eastward.

"Next mornin' a party of twenty of us struck out up the road to see what had happened at the burnt station. In the pass I found where three Goshutes had been on guard the night before. Only one man had been killed at the station—the head man—as the others happened to be out lookin' up stock, and had taken to the hills.

"A mile beyond the ruins of the station we found the body of Joe Craig. It was lyin' beside the road stripped and scalped. In dashin' past the Injuns at the station he had been shot. As he still rode on the Injuns thought they had missed him till they came upon his body. When Joe fell out of his saddle his boss had gone ramblin' about till I found him strikin' out fur his next station and his barley.

"I come out of my business a good boss ahead, but for most of my captured plunder the stage and pony agents found owners. The scalp of my brave was coaxed from me by Major Gallagher, commander at Fort Ruby. I've been sorry ever since that I let it go. To-day I'd rather have it than the boss I got.

"Well, now you know the kind of grudge the Injuns had against me out t'other side of Salt Lake."

James Kirby was hanged at eight o'clock on Monday morning, May 8, at Tralee, for the murder of the old man Patrick Quirke, at Lisabane, on the 8th of November last, Quirke having taken a farm from which his son-in-law had been evicted. Kirby, while being pinioned, solemnly declared that he never fired a shot from a gun or a revolver in his life; adding, "I am innocent, and I never shot Patrick Quirke. Cournane is also innocent of the murder." He walked firmly to the scaffold, was quite calm, and answered the responses to the prayers for the dead distinctly. He mounted the scaffold unassisted. Death was instantaneous. Cournane is the prisoner whose sentence has been commuted to penal servitude.

When the Chinaman is being kicked out of almost every country in the world it is surprising to find that there is one little corner where he would be welcome. Cuba without its slave population is in want of labour. With a country like Cuba, where the actual necessities of life are so few, nature so prolific, and the climate so clement, the tendency among the negroes and even the white men is to work a few days in the week to obtain money to buy the requirements which the land does not produce, and to pass the rest of their time on their own or hired piece of ground, doing nothing beyond raising a few provisions for themselves with the least possible trouble, without contributing to the general prosperity of the country. The Chinese, on the other hand, are more constant, more economical, and more ambitious, and though they have the reputation of not leaving their gains in the country, they make these gains from work done by them which does contribute to the general wealth; and so the country does eventually gain.—*Truth*

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE mission which Father Cummings opened in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament last Sunday week, is proving a great success. The services have been exceedingly well attended. Crowds throng the church in the evenings, and at the early Masses there have been many worshippers, notwithstanding the intense cold occasioned by the heavy frosts, which whitened the streets of the city every morning last week.

Father Cummings is working most indefatigably, indeed it is to be feared that he is working too much. The mental and physical strain involved in conducting a mission single-handed, in a large parish like this, must be simply enormous. However, there is no doubt but Father Cummings feels himself well repaid for his labour in witnessing the numbers of people who come to avail themselves of his ministrations.

On Tuesday night, Father Cummings preached upon death. As is his usual custom he did not indulge in any flights of imagination. He does not profess to attempt to please the ears of lovers of fine language. Earnestly and impressively he described the unexpected manner in which death loves to call poor mortals away from their earthly haunts. He related his own experience of death-bed scenes, where little or no preparation had been made until the sudden summons came. With instances of this kind Father Cummings contrasted others in which the pluck at the sleeve came not unawares. Without being in the least sensational he preached a sermon which must have made a powerful impression upon his hearers.

Thursday was devoted to what the Redemptorists used to term the first great solemnity of the mission, that is, to paying especial homage to Christ in the Blessed Sacrament. In the evening at Benediction the altar was profusely decorated with flowers and innumerable wax candles. Within the sanctuary the scene was very brilliant. The church was crowded to excess. The sermon, of course, was upon the Blessed Sacrament, and was most eloquent and comprehensive.

On Sunday morning, at nine o'clock Mass, the Confraternities received Holy Communion. On Sunday next the children will make their first communion, and after eleven o'clock Mass the Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered by the Bishop. In the evening the mission will be brought to a close by the ceremony of the renewal of the baptismal vows.

During the past week the sudden death of an old and much-respected member of this congregation (Mr. J. O'Neil, of Woolston) caused a profound feeling of sadness in all those who were acquainted with the deceased. On Sunday Mr. O'Neil was at the opening of the mission; on Monday night he was dead. He had been in town on Monday, returned home, and appeared to be in his usual health. He played chess with his family, and seemed to be in excellent spirits. Shortly after retiring to rest, he was seized with a somewhat violent fit of coughing. He arose, and went to the kitchen for a drink. His wife followed him. Upon reaching the kitchen he sank exhausted on to a chair. He told his wife that he was dying, and asked her to pray for him. A few minutes later his soul had fled. His death was attributed to cessation of the heart's action. Mr. O'Neil had been a resident of Christchurch for over twenty-five years. During that time he has been an active supporter and faithful member of the church here. His many good qualities earned for him the respect of every one with whom he came in contact. The deepest sympathy is felt for his widow and his family in their sudden bereavement.—On Wednesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the soul of Mr. O'Neil. His immediate relatives and a great number of the congregation attended the mournful ceremonies.—On Thursday afternoon the remains of the deceased were borne to their last resting place in the cemetery in Barbadoes street. The funeral was the largest ever seen in Christchurch. The cortege, which seemed to be interminable, must have reached from the church to the cemetery, a distance of quite three-quarters of a mile. The funeral service was read by Father Halbwachs. Mr. O'Neil was a good specimen of the upright, clear-headed, industrious, persevering Irishman. His life was honest and honourable, and upon his death the tribute of respect which such qualities merit was liberally paid to him by his fellow-men.

Apparently it is to be a real case of skinning the lamb in regard to the unfortunate Civil servants, whose salaries are to be submitted anew to the shearing process. This time the small salaries are to be attacked as well as the large ones. To endeavour to screw an extra hundred thousand pounds out of the already well-picked bones of the Service looks very much as if the employees of the Government are to be obliged to contribute several ounces over and above the pound of flesh which, it appears, it is now the duty of every member of the State to subscribe towards the fattening-up of our very lean Treasury.

Mr. W. P. Reeves must abandon, for the present, the hope of prefixing the title of hon. to his name. The Premier has most effectually nipped that hope in the bud. St. Albans must be content for the present to be represented by a private member.

Mr. Percival has been making a bid for fame by asking the Government to place twenty-five pounds upon the estimates for the purchase of mulberry seed for distributing among the Canterbury farmers. Sir Harry did not see his way to grant the request. Possibly he deems that this is not the time to invest even a small amount of capital in any undertaking which does not guarantee capital its legitimate returns. Sericulture in Canterbury would hardly do that. However ardent some of us may be in the cause of protection, I think just at present we must remain satisfied with letting some other country do the silk growing for us. The times are not prosperous enough to justify the waste even of twenty-five pounds upon a fad, at least so the Premier appears to think. Enthusiastic amateur sericulturists may endeavour to produce silk if they please, but they must pay for their own mulberry seed. Mr. Percival must



## GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

### CHIEF ADVANTAGES.

Low premiums and large bonuses.  
Funds kept in New Zealand.  
Claims paid immediately after proof of death.  
Most liberal conditions.  
Low New Zealand mortality.  
Economical management.  
State security.

TOTAL SUM ASSURED (including Bonus Additions) ... £7,135,245  
TOTAL FUNDS (the whole invested in New Zealand) ... £1,328,493  
In addition to the above funds, the office has an ANNUAL INCOME of over ... £268,000

The Surplus Cash Profits in 1885 were £242,556

### OPENING OF TONTINE SAVINGS FUND SECTION

Tontine Savings Fund System policies are now being issued.  
New Assurers and existing Assurance Policy-holders will be allowed to join this section.  
All profits accruing after entering the section are set apart to be divided among the policy-holders remaining in the section at the end of 1900, when liberal returns in cash are anticipated.  
The principles of the Tontine and mode of keeping accounts are not kept secret, as in case of other Tontines advertised.

\* Information can be obtained at the Head Office and all Branches and Agencies, and also from the Travelling Agents of the Department.

F. W. FRANKLAND,  
Actuary and Principal Officer.  
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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—  
BATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN,  
Opposite Triangle, near Railway Station.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.

Lowest Rates of Premium.

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Suites of OFFICES in New Building TO LET. Apply

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

## READ BROTHERS BULL-DOG BEER.

The Finest Bottled Ale and Stout imported.  
Farther supplies Now Landing  
ex Taranaki, in pints and quarts—champagne bottles.

Trade Mark, DOG'S HEAD (see model), of which the President of the Bull-Dog Club in London writes to Messrs Read Brothers as follows:—"The finest British Bull-dog ever known was Champion 'Crib,' owned by Mr Thomas Torton, of Sheffield. But 'every dog has his day,' and 'Crib' has long since departed. Your admirable model may, however, be considered to represent a typically perfect dog. If your Beer carries as good a head as your dog it will be hard

(Signed) JAMES W. BERRIE,

President of the Bull-Dog Club."

Orders for the above Beer promptly executed by

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,  
Agent for Dunedin.

# DR. SPEER'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

WELLINGTON.

Established for the Scientific and Speedy Cure of

## CHRONIC, NERVOUS, AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

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

YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN

Who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Energy or Memory, Eruptions on the Face, Mental Depression, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, 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: D R. 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.

## ADVERTISING CHEATS!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such.

"And simply call attention to the merits of Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favourably noticed in all the papers, religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale and supplanting all other medicine.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plants, and the proprietors of Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability. \* \* \*

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to everyone's observation.

### DID SHE DIE?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters the papers say so much about"

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

### A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatism, and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it.—THE PARENTS.

### FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

"My daughter says:

"How much better father is since we used Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that we used your Bitters."—A LADY of N. Y.

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 to tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery



THE GREATEST

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**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.

discover some other method of upholding the honour of united Canterbury.

The death of Mr. Pearson leaves the Ashley seat to be wrangled over by candidates who were disappointed at the last election. Mr. Rolleston is spoken of as the probable successor of Mr. Pearson. Some persons imagine that Mr. Ives, who has taken up his residence in Christchurch, would have a very fair chance for the seat. The constituency is a Conservative one, and I fancy Mr. Rolleston has the better chance. If Mr. Rolleston stands and is again defeated he will never recover it. It is said that, like the stag of Jacques, the tears have never ceased to course down Mr. Rolleston's "innocent nose" since the night upon which the returning officer declared Mr. Baxter duly elected to the disgust of Mr. Rolleston. I am not sure that I should be greatly grieved if the wells in the sad eyes of this pious and solemn gentleman were caused to overflow afresh by another defeat. Mr. Rolleston is an unbending Conservative of the old school, he regards the people as *canaille*, or, to use his favourite quotation, as the "herd." It serves him right when the "herd" exercises its functions and kicks. Whoever may be the next member for Ashley, he is not likely to excel Mr. Pearson in popularity. The dead young member was unassuming, he was pleasant in manner, bright of intellect, was as much liked in the House as out of it, and by all classes in Canterbury his early death is deeply deplored.

The Shakespeare Club in Christchurch is a most flourishing Society. It is only about a year old, but has, in that time, done some very good work in the way of studying the writings of Shakespeare. Professor Brown, who is President, occupied the chair on Monday night. The Professor is not a believer in the celebrated "Cryptogram." He is firmly convinced that Shakespeare, and he alone, wrote the plays. His anti-Baconian belief, among other reasons, is founded upon the fact that Shakespeare, in many of his plays, openly ridicules the Puritans. This, the Professor maintains, would not have been done by Bacon. The great Elizabethan philosopher sympathized with the Puritans, and would never have lashed a system in which he believed as its stiff, piggy formalism is lashed in the character of Malvolio. This difference between the opinions professed by Bacon and the opinions in Shakespeare's plays, I should scarcely imagine to be so conclusive a proof of the Shakespearean authorship as Professor Brown makes it out to be. A large-minded man, such as Bacon was, must have been quite capable of seeing through the shams of Puritanism. May he not have chosen the light vehicle of the drama as a means whereby to convey his real opinions to the ear of the world. What really seems to throw much more doubt upon the Shakespearean authorship than the intricate "Cryptogram" is—how could a man with Shakespeare's limited education have written these plays at all? In them are reflected more of the mind of the philosopher and polished courtier than that of the poacher and strolling player.

*Appropos* of literary matters there is a book in the market just now of the kind upon which English people, no doubt, largely form their opinions in reference to Irish matters. I have read a great many books in my time, and have perused innumerable printed lies about Ireland, but I think I have never read a grosser or more brutal tissue of falsehoods between two covers, than those contained in "Parnell and His Island." The book is not as one would suppose, a satire. To be satirical, polish and wit are necessary. There is neither in this book. There is nothing humorous about it. There is not one flash of wit, or one single indication of literary merit from cover to cover. It is a dead, heavy, savage attack upon the whole Irish nation. I first picked it up upon a drawing-room table in Christchurch, and was assured by its owner that every word in the book was perfectly true. "I can vouch for its truth," said the speaker, "because I have been in Ireland myself." Pictures of the vilest and most revolting kind are given of the Irish peasantry, who are represented as having entirely lost all moral sense and as living the life of semi-brutalised savages. "The graft of civilization," he says, "which the Anglo-Saxon has for seven hundred years striven to bind upon the island, has never caught." The Celt of the present day is described as a "savage eminently fitted for cattle-lifting, but ill-suited to ply the industry of farming." Pictures are given of the Irish patriot and the Irish priest. The latter is credited with sanctioning murder, in order to get his dues. The following is a delicate picture of a Parnellite member. He is cunning, selfish, cruel, his blood is thin with centuries of poverty, damp hovels, potatoes, and servility. His passions are dull and sullen as an instinct. And this half tamed animal walks out of Euston Square into London, and makes his *début* in the House of Commons. He is described as making up for centuries of fasting by making a terrible onslaught upon English beef and pudding. The description given of the service in an Irish chapel is such a description as only a person lost to all sense of decency and delicacy could give. Such a man is the writer. In every savage insult which he flings at the Irish people, there is the unmistakable reflex of a brutalised mind. Over and over he asserts that the Irish peasant has been left behind while the rest of the world advanced. "The Irish peasant," he says, "will only be able to take his place as an equal beside his Saxon neighbour when he has contrived to rid himself of centuries of inherited filth and idleness, supplanted by ten years of the most infamous moral teaching which it is possible to conceive." His infamous teaching of course is the teaching of the Land League, whose doctrines, as he asserts, are "murder and repudiation of debt." Not content with attacking all Irish institutions and declaring able to set off, that the sooner nature steps in, applies the positive check, and extinguishes the Irish, the better it would be. This writer does what I believe no other writer has hitherto done. He grossly slanders the morality of Irish women. In these vulgar caricatures and impure imaginations is thoroughly revealed the base mind of the writer whose partiality for revelling in the foulness of a foul mind far exceeds his taste for objective uncleanliness which he attributes to the Irish people.

The worst feature in regard to publications of this kind is that English people, blind with prejudice, read these vile effusions and upon them form their opinions in regard to Ireland and the Irish. However capable of exercising fair play in regard to other matters the English mind may be, it is incapable of being fair where Ireland

is concerned. No matter how false or how brutal the lies may be which are told in regard to Ireland, these are swallowed as gospel. Looking at "Parnell and His Island" in the windows of the bookseller, and knowing how the Saxon reader will believe every word of it, one realises how almost hopeless is the expectation that the two countries will ever understand each other, or that the old feuds will ever pass away.

## CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN.

A LECTURE by the Rev. Father Burke and an entertainment, in aid of a fund for erecting a gymnasium in connection with these schools, were given in the Choral Hall, Dunedin, on Friday evening. The platform was occupied by the singing class of the school, otherwise known as the Young Ceciliaans, who, arranged in order of size and age, and each adorned with a handsome green rosette, formed a very goodly and pleasing looking company, and one, moreover, that seemed very well pleased with themselves, and also with things in general. His Lordship, the Bishop, took the chair at 8 p.m., and the performance commenced with the "Wearing of the Green," sung in a highly spirited manner, and with complete sweetness and harmony, as arranged in four parts, by the Young Ceciliaans, under the conductorship of one of the Christian Brothers, and accompanied on the piano by Herr Schweers, who kindly gave his valuable services as accompanist throughout the evening. Father Burke then delivered the first portion of his lecture, "The Man of the Modern Irish Movements," beginning with Theobald Wolfe Tone, and ending with Robert Emmet. Appreciative and eloquent sketches were also given of Orde, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Father Murphy, the Brothers Sheares, and others, and the tragic fate that met each in turn was described in powerful and touching language. The rev. lecturer was throughout evidently dealing with subjects that he had mastered, not as worked up for an especial occasion, but as realised by long and loving study, and habitually entered into with a deep and ardent sympathy. The frequent applause of the audience, meantime, told how they hung upon the speaker's words. In the interval that followed, the Ceciliaans sang the "Minstrel Boy," arranged in four parts, and which they gave with admirable expression as well as extreme sweetness—Master Frances Healey, one of the pupils of the school, recited, with genuine fervour, Dr. Ingram's splendid verses "Who fears to speak of '98?" and afterwards came the song "Erin the tear," arranged in two parts, and sung as pleasingly as those that had preceded it by the choir. A pretty effect was produced in this performance by an arrangement of the smaller boys of the class in front, where they accompanied the singing of the verses with appropriate gestures. Their delineation of the rainbow, the "one arch of peace," at the conclusion being particularly graceful. Master John Buckley, another pupil also recited Emmet's last speech in a most telling and pathetic manner. The second portion of the lecture consisted in a review of the days of the Young Irelanders, and the establishment of the *Nation*—the rev. lecturer again showing himself something more than familiar with his subject and carrying the sympathy of his audience with him. At its termination the "Dear Little Shamrock" was sung by Master Nicholas Molony, one of the Ceciliaans, very sweetly as a solo, with chorus, arranged in four parts, by the class. The "Harp of Tara" was next given by the full choir, with an equal success. The comic element was then introduced upon the platform in the shape of an admirable representation of "His Honour," as got up by Master John Deaker, who looked as if he had just walked out of one of the caricature pictures issued by the *Weekly Freeman* and *United Ireland*, and who sang with a great deal of humour the "Extremist's Song." At the end of each verse "His Honour's" self-congratulations were taken up by the writers for the *Nation*, represented by Masters John Day T. Walsh, and J. Macedo, who, each with a quill behind his ear, sang the refrain "Yes you are the poor man's scourge, but from such the whole island we'll purge," and who finally chased "His Honour" ignominiously from the public view. This occasioned great amusement, and was loudly encored. The rev. lecturer, who was prevented by the lateness of the hour from entering upon the existing agitation at any length, merely alluded to it passingly and concluded with a remarkably fine peroration, in which he joyfully hailed the approaching deliverance of Ireland. On the whole we may say that Father Burke surpasses even himself, and that is saying a good deal for in graphic description, quaint humour, quiet though keen satire, polish, and elegance of diction, and literary style, he possesses few rivals in the colony. The plaintive and beautiful melody "Forget not the field where they perished," was then sung with admirable feeling by six of the Ceciliaans. The concluding chorus was that very pretty and stirring one, "The Village Choristers" arranged in four parts. But nothing could be more pleasing than the way in which the boys acquitted themselves during the evening in everything demanded of them. They gave convincing proof that the very most is made of their abilities by the devoted, capable, and painstaking teachers to whose care they have been committed. It must, moreover, be a source of delight to Irish parents to find that their children are being effectually trained up in the admirable and honourable traditions and sentiments of their dear native land. Were it for this alone, they would owe the Christian Brothers a debt beyond all power of repayment.—A vote of thanks to the reverend lecturer was proposed in a very neat speech by Mr. John Carroll, and seconded by Mr. J. P. Hayes, who in testifying to the worth of his former teachers and of the school at which he had been educated, was probably unconscious that his own clever and well delivered little speech was a clear proof of the truth of his testimony. His Lordship, the Bishop, in putting the motion to the audience, spoke highly of the pleasure he had derived from the lecture and from the entertainment generally. The vote was carried by acclamation. Mr. J. P. Armstrong then proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop for presiding, and spoke in grateful terms of the manner in which his Lordship, since his arrival in Dunedin, had vindicated and upheld the respect due to Irish settlers. The arrangements in the hall were attended to

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with complete success by Mr. R. Duane and other members of the Catholic Literary Society and Messrs Brooks, Carolin and Coughlain gave effectual help in the choruses. Here Schweers, as we have already said, contributed much to the success of the music by his able services, kindly given, as accompanist.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

PROPAGANDA has succeeded in an appeal against the Italian Government for the restitution of about £3000 sequestered a few years ago.

Miss Dora Grant, a near relative of the late General Grant, was received into the Church by the Very Rev. Father Watts-Russell, O. P., on the feast of St. Joseph, in the church of the English Passionists, Avenue Hoche, Paris.

The *Vaterland*, of Vienna, announces the conversion of Count Molke-Huitfeldt, one time Danish Plenipotentiary to Paris, and of the Provost of the Copenhagen Cathedral Chapter. The importance of this latter conversion can hardly be over-estimated; after the Bishop of Copenhagen, the Provost is the first ecclesiastic in the country. Besides his official status, which was heightened by twenty-five years' occupation of the post, the new convert was the author of several theological works of high repute. These successes for the faith are due to the labours of the Jesuit missionaries, who state that the number of conversions is very consoling.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Monaco la Valetta, Bishop of Albano, Administrator of Frascati diocese. His Eminence will represent Cardinal Howard. The Holy Father refrains from appointing another Bishop to Frascati, and another Cardinal Archpriest for the Chapter of St. Peter, hoping that Cardinal Howard may yet recover.

The Right Rev. Dr. Navarre, M.S.H., who was consecrated in France, and has returned to New Guinea, bears the title of Bishop of Pentacomia, Vicar-Apostolic of Melanesia, and Administrator of Micronesia, with the exception of the Caroline Islands.

Quite a number of Marist Fathers have recently been sent from New York into Northern Wisconsin to labour among the Belgian Catholics of that district.

In Italy, France, and Spain, St. Zita is invoked not only by servants, whose special patron she is, but also by mistresses in search of faithful attendants, and in all their domestic trials. Her feast is celebrated by the Church on April 27.

The first church in the United States to be placed under the patronage of St. Peter Claver is now in course of construction at Sheboygan, Wis.

The following is from the *Darjeeling News*:—"It is really a pleasure to anyone interested in our educational institutions in the hills, and the advancement and development—mental and physical, of our youngsters, to notice the very great change for the better that has taken place in the administration of St. Joseph's Seminary now St. Joseph's College, and in the class of pupils in the Institution since its transfer to the Jesuit Fathers. The College and its play-ground are immediately below the Bengal Secretariat, and open to public view from almost every part of the station, and anyone walking on the road, which runs immediately above has only to look down and see as fine a lot of boys at play as can be found almost anywhere. They look strong and healthy and the vigorous hearty way they enter into their amusements, and their joyous shouts show that they are well fed and well cared for, and that their College life is a happy one. The Institution is administered by a principal of sound knowledge and wide experience—the Rev. Father Depelchin, who, we believe, founded the successful St. Xavier's Colleges of Calcutta and Bombay, has had good reason to be proud of his work, and has now been brought from Central Africa to found St. Joseph's College at Darjeeling, and by six other Fathers, French, German, and English, of sound learning, and long experience aided by three lay Brothers, who look after the physical wants and comforts of the pupils. From the first we said the College would be a success and a boon to parents and the rising generation of all India, and even beyond, and we are glad to find that our prediction is in a fair way to being fulfilled. If we live to see the proposed new College buildings at North Point erected, we will, we feel sure, live to see the prediction fully fulfilled."

On Sunday, May 7, another youthful Bishop was added to the ranks of the Irish Hierarchy, in the person of the Most Rev. Edward Magennis, the new Bishop of Kilmore. The Archbishop of Armagh was the consecrating prelate. Seven Bishops attended the solemn ceremonial in the Cathedral at Cavan, and the gathering of the general clergy and laity was enormous. A fellow-student of the new Bishop, the Rev. Thomas Findlay, of the Order of Jesuits, preached the Consecration sermon, and the youthful prelate was placed among his priests and people with all the *clat* that should surround so auspicious an occasion, and presage a useful and happy episcopacy. We wish Dr. Magennis long years of life and strength. His diocese has been sorely tried by the loss of the reverend occupants of the seat to which he now worthily succeeds. He brings to the ancient see of Kilmore the strength of the suffrages of a faithful priesthood, and we are sure that his practical mind will prove teeming with good projects in the service of religion and country, to the united cause of which we cherish the hope that his eloquent tongue and ready pen will do loyal and brilliant service for many, many years.

A celebrated event in the modern history of the Catholic Church is called to mind by the appearance in Madrid of Father Motara, a delicate looking man 37 years of age, who has created a *furor* by his thoughtful, worn face, eloquent preaching, and marvellous knowledge of languages. He speaks and writes thoroughly twenty-two tongues, and his Madrid has gone wild over him, and his sermons have so moved the Queen, princesses, and ladies of the court, that more funds than he can well dispose of have been subscribed for a convent chapel which he is building at Onate, in the Basque highlands. This young priest is the same Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, born in the States of the Church whose education and alleged forcible abduction from his parents by Papal authorities caused such a sensation thirty years ago.

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The claims referred to, as well as the whole of the mining privileges enumerated herein, will be purchased by the company from the vendors for the total sum of £9500, to be paid as under:—£2000 in cash, and the balance of £7500 (reserved as already stated) represented by 20,000 shares in the company (10,000 shares to be paid up to 10s each and the other 10,000 to 5s each. 20,000 shares are offered for public subscription, and the amount (6d per share) payable on application and allotment, together with the first and second calls, will realise exactly £2000. This amount represents the cash to be paid the vendors; but in order that no delay shall occur in commencing operations, the Bank of New South Wales has arranged to allow the company a working overdraft of several hundred pounds, so that the work of reducing golden quartz can be commenced immediately all the machinery is in efficient order. It is conjectured that, under favourable circumstances, the machinery should be in readiness for starting work by November at the latest.

The vendors will pay all the preliminary expenses incidental to the floating of the company, including brokerage, commission, printing, advertising, and all other costs incurred up to the time of the allotment of shares.

The report of Messrs. R. A. Withers and Matthew Thomas, two first class authorities on the subject of quartz mining (annexed to the prospectus), is so very exhaustive and explicit that very little need be said as to the value and potentialities of the properties offered by the vendors. The report in question shows conclusively that the Mareburn reefs are highly valuable properties; that they are true lodes; and that during the first three years of the Company's operations the profits for division among the shareholders will be at least £29,000.

On reference to the report it will be seen that the experts base their estimates on a very low average. Thus, one crushing of stone yielded nearly two ounces of gold per ton; a second, treated in

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gulled or duped by such imposters or their  
agents. See that my name and Trade Mark  
attached to every article, thus—SS VS.

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

**SAML. SLESINGER,**  
Veterinary Surgeon

**ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,**  
Corner of  
WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.

**PATRICK O'BRIEN** - - - Proprietor  
(Late of the Munster Arms).

P. O'BRIEN, having taken the above  
spacious and centrally situa'ed Hotel, has had  
it completely renovated and furnished through-  
out under his own supervision. He is, there-  
fore, prepared to offer specially good accom-  
modation to Boarders, Country Visitors, and  
his Friends the Public generally, and he has  
every confidence in inviting their patronage.  
Single Bedrooms. Apartments for Families.  
Private Sitting Rooms. A Good Table. Liquors  
of the Best Brands only. Terms Strictly  
Moderate. Passengers called for the early  
Trains.

**DOUGLAS HOTEL.**  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,  
(Next Town Hall).

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

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the  
Shipping and Railway station.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

None but the Best of Wines and Spirits  
kept on Stock.

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

**D M B R I D E**  
TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANT

BRACH ST.

QUEENSTOWN.

**BAYLEY'S HOTEL,**  
Corner of  
ARCADE & HIGH ST., DUNEDIN.

**MRS. W. F. CARMALT,** - Proprietress  
All Wines and Spirits kept by me are of the  
very best procurable Brands. None but the  
Best English and Colonial Ale and Beer kept  
in Stock.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO COAL  
CONSUMERS.**

**BRUNNER COAL COMPANY.**

**WE** are now offering to our nume-  
rous Customers and the Public gene-  
rally a Superior Quality of our Favourite  
**HOUSEHOLD BRUNNER COAL,**

at reduced rates. We are also Importers of  
Best Newcastle Coal, and Customers can be  
supplied with any local coal at current prices.

**TO COUNTRY BLACKSMITHS AND MER-  
CHANTS.**—We have constantly arriving by  
our own line of steamers Cargoes of best  
Double-Scrapped Brunner Nuts from our own  
mine, so favourably known for Smithy Pur-  
poses. Orders by post or otherwise punctually  
attended to.

**TO MALTSTERS AND IRONFOUNDERS.**—  
We are large manufacturers of Coke for  
malting and smelting purposes—cannot be  
equalled.

**TO BRICKLAYERS AND CONTRACTORS.**—  
We manufacture at our Mine all kinds of  
Fire-clay Goods, equal to best imported, and  
much cheaper. Fire-bricks, Fire-clay, and  
all kinds of Fire Tiles for Bake Ovens,  
Ranges, and Grates, etc., etc., kept in stock.

**BRUNNER COAL COMPANY,**

Batray Street Wharf,

DUNEDIN.

Telephone, No. 295.

P. M'ARDLE, Local Manager.

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

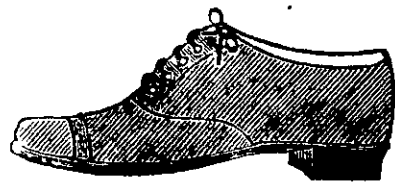
**H. PALMER,**  
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,  
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombstones Erected of  
New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and  
Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railings in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly  
attended to



**SIMON BROTHERS**  
BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND  
DIRECT IMPORTERS,  
Specially invite Inspection of the Immense  
Variety of  
**NEW BOOTS FOR WINTER WEAR.**

Prices defy keenest competition.

Address: **GEORGE STREET,**  
Near Octagon

**JOHN GILLIES.**  
Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under  
taker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig  
and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liqida-  
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,  
FLORCLOTHS, BEDSTREDS,  
AND BEDDING**  
of every description.

House Furnishing on the Time-payment  
System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

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TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL  
COACHES.

PASSING THROUGH  
THE GRANDEST SCENERY  
IN THE WORLD.

**COBB & CO'S** Telegraph Line o  
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

**OLD CLUB LIVERY & BAIT**  
STABLES,  
MACLAGGAN STREET  
(Opposite the Arcade),  
DUNEDIN.

**THOMAS POWER** ... .. Proprietor  
Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies  
for Hire.

**BARRETT'S HOTEL**  
HIGH & MANCHESTER STREETS,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

This new and commodious Hotel occupies  
a most central position in the best business  
part of the City, and is in close proximity to  
the Post Office, Railway Station, etc.

The Rooms being lofty, well-ventilated, and  
suberly furnished, it offers unrivalled accom-  
modation to Families, Tourists and Travellers.

Those visiting Christchurch will find it to  
their advantage to inquire for the above Hotel.  
Large and comfortably furnished Billiard  
Room, with Two of Alcock's Prize Medal  
Tables.

**JOHN BARRETT**

Melbourne, produced about 30dwt; while assays by different mineralogists of *unpicked* stone have given returns as high as 6oz per ton.

Thus, while the crushings of stone that have been treated have given an average of nearly 2oz of gold per ton, the experts base their calculations solely on stone realising 1oz. That this estimate is very moderate, and, if anything, considerably under the average value of the stone, will be acknowledged by all competent authorities; and it may safely be asserted that the profits anticipated by Messrs. Withers and Thomas will probably be exceeded by several thousand pounds.

It is computed by competent judges that the crushing of stone reduced in Dunedin should have yielded 4oz per ton; but for reasons explained by the experts only about 2oz per ton were secured.

Some time later on, Mr. Vincent Pyke, M.H.R., being about to visit Australia, undertook to arrange for the treatment of a ton of stone at one of the principal metallurgical establishments in Melbourne. Over 22cwt of quartz was sent down from the claim to Dunedin, where it lay for several weeks. On reaching Melbourne, however, it was found that the quantity of stone had been reduced to 16cwt 1qr; and it was subsequently ascertained that while in Dunedin specimen-hunters had amongst them carried away *over 8cwt of quartz*! Mr. Pyke, being asked to explain the circumstances of the crushing, has replied as follows:—

“Wellington, May 22, 1888:

“The parcel of quartz from the Mount Highlay and Mareburn reefs which I took to Melbourne, was 16cwt 1qr in weight. It had been so picked over by specimen-hunters, and such a large proportion of it carried away, that when examined at the Footscray (Melbourne) Metallurgical Works by thoroughly skilled experts, with the assistance of powerful magnifying glasses, we were unable to discern a single speck of gold in the parcel. Nevertheless, it yielded 1oz 1dwt 16gr of retorted gold, or at the rate of 1½oz per ton of quartz. *Under such circumstances, I feel confident that 2oz to the ton would be a low estimate for a fair sample.* The alloy was silver in small proportion, but in sufficient quantities to pay for saving.—

VINCENT PYKE.”

The memorandum received from the Manager of the Footscray Metallurgical Works in respect to the crushing is as follows:—“Quartz, 16cwt 1qr, which produced 1oz 1dwt 16gr of retorted gold. The stone carries 3 per cent. of pyrites, low in gold. It is good crushing stone, containing nothing inimical to free amalgamation.” (The net price obtainable for the gold in New Zealand is £3 17s 10½d per oz.)

On the strength of the crushing and Messrs. Thomas and Withers report, an influential Victorian syndicate offered to float a large company in Melbourne to purchase and work the properties; but as they demanded as a *sine qua non* that they should be permitted to retain at least *one-half* the purchase money and paid up shares received for the claims, the vendors refused to listen to any proposal on such a basis, consequently the negotiations fell through. The vendors have since had a second offer on similar lines, but it was refused on the same grounds as the first one.

The lease in M'Auley and Co.'s lease varies from 4ft. to 9ft. in width, with a well-maintained average of 7ft. The lode within the Mount Highlay Company's holding is smaller (it averages about 4ft.), and carries fine gold in payable quantities. M'Auley's lode is exposed, has been prospected and proved to be highly auriferous for over a quarter of a mile in length. Recently the lode has been picked up about 2½ miles east of the claim. It is there over 6ft in width, and carries gold in quantities computed at at least 1oz per ton. The Mount Highlay Company's reef can be traced along the surface for fully half a mile, maintaining an average width of about 4ft the whole distance, and carrying a payable percentage of gold.

Water is abundant nearly the whole year round, and the experts propose that, as the facilities for devoting this to the service of the company by an insignificant outlay are of a really exceptional character, the whole of the motive power for propelling the machinery should be derived from a water-race situated at an elevation of at least 200ft above the site of the battery, and only requiring the erection of not more than 300ft. of iron piping in order to deliver the water into the hurly-gurdy Pelton wheel which will generate the driving power. By making good use of the water-race referred to, the whole cost of raising quartz and reducing it at the battery will not exceed 10s per ton. In other words, stone yielding only 3dwt of gold per ton will pay all the expenses contingent on the working of the claims.

The reefs in question are in the vicinity of some of the most famous alluvial deposits in Central Otago—to wit, the Four-mile Diggings, Fullarton's, and Hyde, and the inference is that the fabulously-rich golden supplies of the two former diggings were fed by these and other lodes known to exist in the locality.

It is proposed to erect appliances of an entirely novel character, so far as Otago is concerned, for treating the quartz and working the claims, arrangements having been entered into to obtain a Huntington centrifugal roller quartz mill, with rock breaker, Frue ore concentrator, an Ingersoll eclipse rock drill, etc., all of which have been proved to be valuable adjuncts to quartz mining in America, different parts of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. It will be noted that the total cost of the whole of this machinery, erected on the claim, will not exceed £2000, and directly everything is in readiness it only remains for the company to commence reducing golden quartz, no exploring whatever being necessary.

It will thus be seen that the prospects of the company are of the most promising description. There is no doubt whatever that the dividends will be forthcoming at regular intervals immediately after the erection of the necessary machinery. The opportunity, it may be said without exaggeration, is one that offers to investors the prospects of immediate returns and remunerative dividends, combined with the certainty of shares acquiring a material value above par as the undertaking gradually becomes more developed. The attention of intending investors is drawn to the experts' report annexed hereto, on reference to which it will be seen that the anticipations of the prospectus are based on particularly sound grounds.

Applications, accompanied by a deposit of 6d per share, may be forwarded to any of the brokers of the company, or to the Bank of New South Wales, Naseby. In cases where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and where a less number of shares is allotted than shall have been applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied toward the further payment accruing on the shares which may be allotted.

As a large number of shares have already been subscribed for, immediate application is necessary. In the event of the capital being over-subscribed (which is quite possible, in view of the applications already in hand), a *pro rata* distribution of shares will be made. No application for less than 20 shares will be received by any of the brokers.

Any further particulars may be obtained from any of the brokers of the company, from whom also copies of the prospectus, with the experts' report annexed, can be secured.

The Share List will be CLOSED on MONDAY, July 23, 1888.

## HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportion of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either undershoot or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be as well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effect of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pill's manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35 Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. A further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever: A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Oftentimes partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, etc. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.

Lord Salisbury gave the late Duke of Rutland's Garter to Lord Londonderry merely as a bribe to induce him to remain at Dublin, and thereby he seriously offended several influential peers, who considered, and not unreasonably, that they ought to have been preferred to a young man who was playing in his nursery when they were working hard and spending money for the party. Last week, in order still further to conciliate Lord Londonderry, and a warranty for the purpose of showing that the Queen approved of the atrocious Irish policy of the Government, her Majesty was prevailed upon to invest Lord Londonderry personally at Windsor, a ceremony which she has not performed for any Knight of the Garter for several years past. He had a private ceremonial all to himself, although there was to be an investiture of the minor Orders in a few days.—*Truth.*

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

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

FROM CHOICEST FRUITS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

**NELSON MOATE & Co's**  
The  
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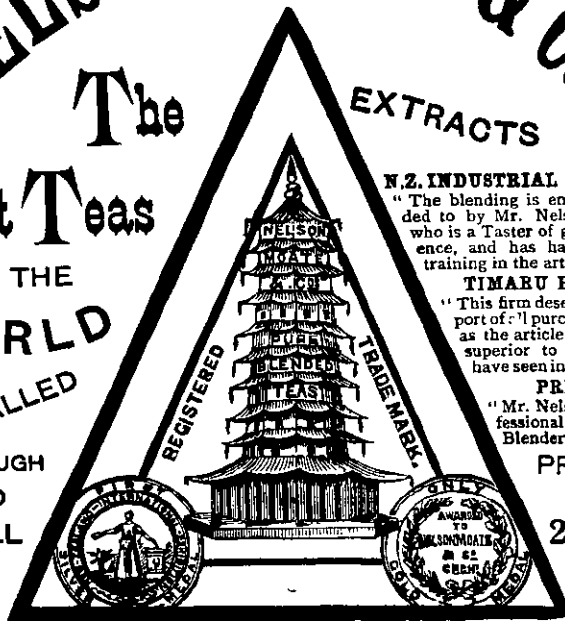
Best Teas

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**N.Z. INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE.**

"The blending is entirely attended to by Mr. Nelson himself, who is a Taster of great experience, and has had a special training in the art."

**TIMARU HERALD.**

"This firm deserves the support of all purchasers of Tea as the article they offer is superior to anything we have seen in this Colony."

**PRESS.**

"Mr. Nelson is a professional Taster and Blender."

**PRICES:**

2/- 2/4

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3/4 & 4/-

per lb.

**PURE BLENDED TEAS.**

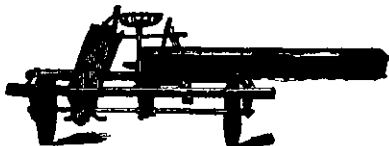
AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

**REID & GRAY'S**

IMPROVED  
BROADCAST

FORCE-FEED



GRAIN

GRASS, and

TURNIP SOWER

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

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.

**JOINTED PULVERISING DISC HARROWS**, in sizes from six to twelve feet wide.  
**GRAIN DRILLS**, from 11 to 17 Coulters.—The Grain being covered at once prevents the birds from taking the seed.

**PATENT BAGGERS** (Single or Double).—One of these Single-baggers cut, when timed 70 bags in half an hour. Send for Testimonials.

Also, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 **CHAFFCUTTERS**, with all Latest Improvements.

Over 8000 Made. | **DOUBLE-FURROW PLOUGHS**. | Over 8000 Made.

**CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS**.—All sizes, with Plain and Serrated Rings, or all Plain Rings.  
**STEEL ZIG-ZAG HARROWS**.

No. 1 **FAN MILL**, 24in. wide, £7, railage paid. No 2 **FAN MILL**, 30in. wide, £8 10s, railage paid. **BENTALL'S CDD CHAFFCUTTERS**, £6 6s.

Flexible Tripod Harrows, Square Link Chain Harrows, all sizes; Chaffcutters and Baggers, all sizes, at Reduced Prices; Horse-Gears, 1, 2, 3, and 4-horse, also New Pattern Light 2-horse Gear; Fencing Standards, Plain and Barbed Fencing Wire, Wire Strainers, Drays, Turnip & Manure Drills, Grubbers, Acme Harrows, Corn Bruisers, &c.

PLOUGH FITTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Catalogues on Application.

Agents for

CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S MILLS AND ENGINES

**O TAGO IRON, COPPER, BRASS AND LEAD WORKS.**

Established 1862.

**A. & T. BURT,**

**ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS  
PLUMBERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, COPPER  
SMITHS, GAS FITTERS,  
BELLHANGERS, AND  
GENERAL ELECTRO-PLATERS ETC**

Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates  
Given on application.

We guarantee that all work entrusted to us will be executed under the strictest supervision and by highly-trained mechanics, with the further advantages of Moderate Charges and Best Materials.

Being Manufacturers and Importers of all the Metal Goods used by us, we can afford to do our work Cheaper and Better than any other Firm in New Zealand, thus

**DEFYING COMPETITION.**

Our Manufactures have been exhibited at all the New Zealand and Intercolonial Exhibitions held during the last ten years, and in every instance have secured the Best Prizes offered, numbering Three Gold, Seven Silver, and Five Bronze Medals, besides a large number of First-Class Certificates, which are to be seen at our Warehouse.

To ensure despatch in executing our orders, we cast in Iron and Brass daily.

**A. & T. BURT.**

**RAINBOW HOTEL,**

GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW STS.,  
DUNEDIN.

**P. FAGAN** Proprietor.

I beg to notify my friends and the public generally that I have recently effected large alterations to the above Hotel and I am now in a position to receive boarders and guests.

Good Accommodation, good table. Terms moderate.

**P. FAGAN.**

**VENETIAN**

BLINDS

Made and Repaired.

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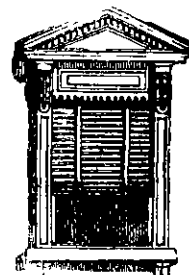
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SHUTTERS.

**SCOTT & WILSON**

St. Andrew St east,

DUNEDIN



**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.

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin this 13th day of July 1896.