

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**AN AWKWARD AFFAIR.** IT would seem that England has now got into a little war upon her Indian frontier that she may not find it very easy to get out of. The Tibetans are giving proofs that they are a more formidable enemy in themselves, not to speak of complications which may otherwise arise, than it had been thought they would be. The war has occurred through the entrance of Tibetan troops into Sikkim, a little State that, having at one time been subject to Tibet, had accepted a British protectorate some years ago, and where accordingly the Indian Government looked upon it as outrageous that the Tibetans, even at the invitation of the Rajah of the country, should intrude. To expel a troop or two of semi-barbarians should not be a difficult matter for the British troops, and the undertaking seemed at first sight to be but one of those events constantly occurring in connection with the occupation of British India. The Tibetans, nevertheless, have shown themselves made of rather sterner stuff than might have been expected. They have shown themselves ready to act on the offensive, and not to be wholly discouraged by a vigorous repulse. At a place called Gnatong, for example, they attacked the British camp, whose commander's instructions were not to pursue the enemy but to await their onset and then act with decision. These instructions were carried out, and no moderation was observed in the defence. The Tibetan loss was severe, and for days afterwards their dead were found lying all round about the place. Still they did not give in or acknowledge themselves beaten. It begins to be suspected, in short, that nothing but an invasion of their country and a march direct to Lhasa, their capital, will now bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion. A doubt, however, suggests itself as to whether a happy conclusion is even so to be reached. Lhasa is a sacred city, where the Dalai Lama has his head quarters, and to which the whole world of Buddhism looks with veneration. The Lamas, indeed, are the leaders in the trouble that has already arisen, and it is certain that the religious question enters strongly into the matter. The expulsion of the missionaries and their converts from the border states, under the nominal government of China, is of itself sufficient to prove this. That, moreover, the matter had been well weighed and the consequences duly taken into consideration is evident from the fact that strict commands were issued that no shedding of blood should take place. The Lamas clearly wished to keep a show of justice on their side, and to avoid all appearance of cruelty or extremes. In undertaking a hostile march on Lhasa, therefore, the British troops would not only have a most difficult country to cross, a country of great mountains, of deserts and severe climates, but would act in the face of the religious indignation and alarm of a great portion of the East. There is, besides, another consideration, always of some force, and now of great importance. China and Tibet are closely bound together, not only in religious but political relationships. The provinces, for example, from which the Lamas have expelled the Christian missionaries, are strictly speaking Chinese provinces. An attack on Tibet, under the circumstances, would closely affect the Chinese empire and could hardly fail to lead to serious complications with that country. It is, then, serious news that the Tibetans show a disposition still to assert their right to Sikkim, and the little war undertaken to drive their troops across the frontier of that state may turn out to be an affair of greater moment than was expected.

**A DOUBTFUL PEACE:** THE certainty has been established, then, of European peace. While the Emperor William was closing his career, and the Emperor Frederick's feeble life hung in the balance, and there was some possibility of an alliance between France and Russia, matters were more doubtful. Europe sat almost listening for the sound of the first gun, and imminent war filled the mind of everybody. But the Emperor William II. has succeeded to the less warlike policy of his grandfather, and he and the Czar have established a league of peace. So far so good. Peace is a thing devoutly to be desired, and no wise or prudent man can regret to see it established. A different view

nevertheless, may perhaps be taken of the situation by those who consider that the peace now established is one that rather favours the interests of Russia and Germany than one which bids fair to advance impartially those of all mankind. M. Arminius Vambéry, for example, still continues to warn England that Russia is proceeding with sinister designs in Central Asia, and that, without due precaution she cannot expect even to be rightly informed as to the action and motives there of the encroaching power. He advises that, with or without the goodwill of the Ameer, an English agency should be at once placed respectively at Herat and Candahar. M. Vambéry condemns the indifference of the British public to the underhand doings of the power referred to, and augurs from it the worst consequences. But even though Russia's intentions were as bad as ever they could be, and there can be no doubt, that, whether she plans a seizure of British India or not, she is determined to be the first of all Asiatic powers, and, even though England were fully informed of her intentions, what is there now that can be done to check their fulfilment? Does England's continued rule in India depend, indeed, on her prestige in the eyes of the Indian tribes and those of the bordering states. The time is, perhaps, at hand when a practical answer may be returned to this question. This affair of Tibet seems to afford an opportunity for a decisive proof. In view of the Russo-German alliance which makes the Czar able to carry out whatever he desires to do in the East, what steps will England take in the matter that may influence the attitude of China towards her? Her relations with that country are already in some degree compromised, because of the Chinese question in these colonies. But, will she venture to make the risk still greater by an invasion of Tibet? And, if she holds back, what will the result be? Must it not be a weakening of her prestige in Indian eyes, and in those of all the surrounding states? The peace, therefore, now established in Europe by the renewal of friendship between Russia and Germany, is a peace that has its doubtful aspects. Whatever else may be its effects, it certainly frees the hands of Russia so far as the East is concerned, and leaves her unembarrassed to establish herself as paramount in Asia. M. Vambéry has shared the fate of the prophetess Cassandra, he has predicted one truth after another, to each and all of which a deaf ear has been turned. But now the time seems arrived at which, even though instant attention should be given to his forebodings, no good results could follow. Russia now, if she will, may throw off the veil and act openly without fear of impediment. European peace, therefore, means a predominance of the Muscovite power. Is it a thing on which wise men may congratulate themselves?

**A SHAMEFUL MEASURE.** IN whose interests has the Native Land Bill been introduced and pushed forward by the Government? We have no confidence that the interests taken into consideration were those of the colony generally, or that the promotion of settlement was the object held in view. The manner in which the lands in the possession of the Government are dealt with and the impediments hitherto thrown in the way of settlement have been sufficient to convince us to the contrary. Nor, indeed, are the prospects of settlement so pressing as to make it necessary to provide for the acquisition of fresh areas of land. Monopolists there may be, favoured individuals perhaps, who are desirous of entering on new possessions by means of which they may carry out the traditional design of the men in whose hands the fortunes of the colony have lain, and become millionaires and absentees. But, so far as a genuine population of European settlers is concerned, the matter has nothing to do with them. Small settlers, the class of men needed for the development of the country, are not the men to deal with Maori owners, and may be placed altogether out of the question. Nor if it were otherwise would it be quite clear that the measure now undertaken was a just or wise one. The Maori has a still greater claim to consideration than has the European immigrant, and to sacrifice the interests of the former to those of the latter would be grossly unjust. But it is shameful to strip the Maories of their lands, for this Bill means nothing else, providing, as it does, that the temptation to sell their lands made strong by it should become more urgent by the taxation it also provides for. The only excuse, in fact, for such legislation is the consideration that, as the Maori race is certainly destined to die out in presence of the white man, or rather of the Anglo-Saxon, for other white races have proved less devastating in their contact, they

may as well be helped forward in their decay. Whether the consideration is also added that it is not of very much consequence that the unfortunate race should die out as it falls from misery to misery, or should be helped in dying out all the faster by the misery into which it has fallen, we cannot tell. But the sure result of this measure, if it become law, will be to reduce these unhappy people to pauperism, and to complete their degradation. Yet the Maories are by nature a fine race, capable of reaching a high condition of civilisation. We have seen a great deal that is bad in the Government of New Zealand. We have seen a fine country stunted in its growth, impeded in settlement, and devoted to monopolies, losing its people—with the open expression of a Premier's good will that they should go, and his hardly concealed aspiration—"Joy go with them." But the climax seems reached in this measure—certainly introduced in the interests of monopolists—of favoured individuals, or, perhaps, of companies, less objectionable, for reasons unexplained, than those giving promise of some general benefit in exchange for their land-grants, and which must not only permanently shut out large areas from settlement and hinder immigration, as do other monopolies and other tactics in support of the millionaire, but threatens to reduce a population of some 30,000 people, already in the country, and its original owners, to poverty and wretchedness. It is a measure that must mark the surrender of all hope for the Maori people, and, even if they were ignorantly to favour it, all true friends not only of theirs, but of humanity itself, should oppose it. To carry it in face of their mistrust or opposition is an injustice, and even an infamous transaction.

LORD SALISBURY has been speaking at the Mansion House in London, where he has expressed EQUITABLE FELICITATIONS, himself as very much pleased with the state of things in general. His Lordship, as a matter of course, declares that the condition of Ireland in particular is all that anyone could wish it to be, and that he and his colleagues alone are to be thanked for the happy change. As an illustration of his Lordship's truthfulness, we may take the resort that was had to Rome for aid in dealing with the Irish question, and in an attempt to obtain much more important aid than that which was given. It was not the mere condemnation of certain methods of procedure that was applied for, but a condemnation of the whole agitation for Home Rule. In fact, we may look upon the condemnation actually obtained as a grievous disappointment, since the more important application proved a failure, and only brought out the declaration that nothing would induce the Pope to interfere in the political bearings of the question. But it was with the political bearings of the matter the Tories desired the Pope to interfere. Its bearings as connected with morals are points on which they are indifferent at best. Or, if the truth were known, they would prefer to see the agitation accompanied by a good deal of crime, so that in this way they might stir up prejudice against it. Another matter that is not consistent with Lord Salisbury's declaration is the necessity under which his Government have felt themselves of packing a bench to try the case against Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, so as, if possible, to bring in a verdict of guilty. Without this verdict, it must be as plain to them as it is to all the rest of us that the Irish cause is gained, and the Parnellites have won the day. When Lord Salisbury, therefore, boasts of his success in dealing with Irish affairs we know how to take his words at their just value. But as to foreign affairs, we are told that his Lordship has given satisfaction on the Continent by his utterance. And, certainly, on one point at least, he has spoken so as rather to please foreigners than to uphold the interests of the country whose government he administers. The promise, in fact, that England will at an early date, surrender Egypt, under the circumstances of the times, appears to be about as weak a piece of foreign policy as can well be imagined. If ever there was a time when England could be held justified in declaring her establishment of a permanent protectorate over Egypt, it is the present—and her failing to do so must be taken as anything rather than a sign of strength or pre-eminence among the European powers. The days of the Turkish empire are evidently numbered. The alliance which has given to Russia the arbitrary decision of all that relates to the East has made that an accomplished fact, and all that remains is for us to watch how the partition will be carried out, when the hour has arrived on which the powers that be shall settle. Russia is to obtain so much; so much is to fall to the share of Austria. Can we look upon it as a wholesome token, therefore, that England should promise to relinquish what approaches the only equivalent she could hope for? There seems to be one reasonable explanation only of this promise made by Lord Salisbury. It seems like a conciliation offered to France, so that an alliance might be renewed with her—the only alliance now possible by which the designs of the Russo-German alliance might in some degree be checked. Lord Salisbury's speech, therefore, has its doubtful points, and, however it may please foreign powers, possesses little to recommend the speaker to the gratitude or confidence of the United Kingdom—to that of Great Britain, any more than to that of Ireland.

## Colonial Notes.

CONNECTED with the expulsion by the British troops of the Tibetans from Sikkim has been an attack made on the Catholic missions. These missions were not, properly speaking, within the boundaries of the Empire of Tibet, but in bordering provinces nominally administered by Chinese officials.—The persecution, nevertheless, was the work of the Lamas, and was especially directed from Lhasa. But orders were given that no bloodshed was to take place, and, while the priests were driven away and the property of the missions destroyed, the alternative offered to the converts was banishment or apostasy. Apart from the religious aspect of the matter, one of its more serious features is that, while the pretence was indignation at the action of the Government of British India, the Chinese authorities looked on without interfering.

IN the Sikkim affair the Tibetans have shown some features of a formidable enemy. On one occasion they boldly attacked the British camp and though repulsed with severe loss did not show themselves panic-stricken. An invasion of their country would be attended with grave difficulties in the way of transport and supplies, and doubt as to the disposition with which it would be regarded by China adds to the serious considerations relating to it. As matters now are, England cannot risk the danger of prejudicing the Chinese mind against her.

A reformer named Ragoonath Row has conceived the desire of bringing back the Hindoos to the original Aryan faith—pure theism. His efforts are not likely to result in any marked success, but it seems more or less a healthy sign to see a movement against paganism initiated by one brought up in it. A spirit of dissatisfaction and inquiry must have the effect of leading men to examine into the claims of the Catholic Church, and a sincere examination can have but one result.

A case illustrating the nature of Hindooism has taken place in Madras, where a man desirous of getting out of a difficulty by finding a treasure, has sacrificed his child before an idol of the god Munisawmy, whose aid he was desirous of securing.

The new Federal Coffee Palace is one of the sights of the day in Melbourne. It stands at the corner of Collins and King streets, and forms a very imposing object. The house contains somewhere about 500 rooms, of which 370 are bedrooms, and is constructed altogether in a very imposing style. On the roof is a promenade, which commands an extensive view of the city.

The turning up of a nugget, yielding 375sz. of pure gold in the Burnt Creek Company's mine at Dunolly has been a subject of congratulation—especially to the shareholders of the Company. Any proof, however, that the mining industry, to which Victoria owes everything in the past, and from which she still hopes for much in the future, is far from exhausted, must needs prove welcome to the community in general. The last great find was in July, 1887, and occurred in the Midas mine, where a nugget of 617oz. was found.

In a lecture given the other night at the Working-Men's College, Melbourne, some claims were made that, to say the least, should not tend to lessen that disposition to "blow" which some people have set down as a distinguishing characteristic of the Australian native. The lecturer, a Dr. Maloney, ascribed to the native born inhabitants many of the qualities that distinguished the ancient Greeks, including the personal beauty which forms the criterion for art, and excites the envy of the world at large. But when some of us hear of the glories which these colonies are eventually destined to produce they may be inspired with the melancholy thought that they have been born, or perhaps have emigrated, a century too soon.

The financial statement of the colony of Victoria shows a condition of things that other colonies may well envy. Delightful news, indeed, must it be to any taxpayers, as it is an unknown experience to some, to hear that a large surplus—a surplus in this instance of close upon £900,000, is in hand, and still more delightful is it to receive the assurance that next year's revenue is to be far in advance of this year's. Lucky, indeed, is the country that can discuss with all confidence the advisableness of reducing its public debt, being persuaded that its creditors would prefer to remain such. Well, long may Victoria enjoy her prosperity, and long may her creditors rejoice in the investment with her of their capital. People there are, nevertheless, who look upon the present state of things as exceptional, and possessing of solid or lasting basis. Perhaps, they can give no sufficient reasons for the distrust that is in them—but there it is for all that.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, first Bishop of the see, has received a strikingly cordial welcome to Port Augusta. The mayor, and some members of the town council, as well as representatives of the Catholic body, met his Lordship at the railway station, and he was escorted by a detachment of the local rifles, and followed by a number of the principal residents, the streets being handsomely decorated and thronged with people, to the presbytery, where he addressed the assembly from a platform, erected for the purpose. The Bishop thanked the people heartily for the reception they had given him, in which he said he found an encouraging and inspiring omen on assuming the duties and functions of his see.

Orangeism seems to be going ahead in New South Wales under the fostering administration of Sir Henry Parkes. The conduct of Mr. Abigail, the Minister of Mines, who is a leading Orangeman, has of late been so glaring, in absenting himself from his Parliamentary

daties to take part in Orange meetings, and otherwise degrading the office he holds, that Sir Henry himself has been obliged to censure him, though doubtless the hon. gentleman is consoled by his private knowledge that the Premier speaks from the teeth out. So bold is Mr. Abigail, meantime, that he openly censures the members of the Orange party who occupy seats in the House for not coming forward impudently to his defence. But, although Sir Henry Parks disclaims all connection with the Orangemen, and says he does not even know what an Orange lodge is, no one is ignorant of the direction in which his sympathies lie, or what end his influence is employed to promote. In this instance the old proverb well applies—"Like master, like man."

The ceremony of installing M. Chauvot as French Resident at Wallis and Futuna was performed by Governor Nouet, of New Caledonia, in the last week of June. The Governor, in addressing the Queen of Wallis, dwelt especially on the protectorate lately proclaimed as resulting from the labours of the Catholic missionaries. "I am sure," he said "of entering into your Majesty's sentiments in attributing this happy result, in great part, to the noble French religious, who, for more than 50 years have consecrated their lives and efforts to the service of so Christian and patriotic a work."

The lesser miners of New Caledonia are bitterly complaining of the competition of the great companies. They complain of the convict labour employed, of the carrying away of the natural wealth of the colony without any portion's being left for its benefit, of the direct importation of all necessaries from Australia, and of a resolution to give freight to English vessels only. The *Neo-Caledonien* expresses its sympathy with the complainants, but points out that large companies are necessary, since they only can provide the capital needed for the development of the mines. It, however, adds that such companies should not monopolise the resources of the country to their own profit, and still less to that of foreigners. Our contemporary condemns, not the existence, but the abuse of large companies.

## Parisian Notes.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, created a great excitement in France by warning his countrymen not to take part in the approaching exhibition lest they might see their flag insulted and their lives and property endangered by an outbreak of the mob, in case war should occur. The speech, as throwing doubts not only on the honour of the French people, but on the stability of the present Government, was considered especially offensive. The prudent manner, in which it was dealt with by M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has reassured the country, and allayed the popular indignation, as well as prevented any breach of friendly relations with Austria-Hungary. Things, however, cannot be quite as they were before the imprudent words were uttered.

Modern ideas of progress have received something of a shock by the restoration of the passport system between France and Alsace-Lorraine. This is a measure that has made the French people look less favourably on the reign of the Emperor Frederick, under whom it took place, than they were otherwise inclined to do. They had hoped that the more liberal Emperor would extend his liberality to the conquered provinces, and if he did not actually restore them to France according to their ardent desire, would at least mitigate the coercion introduced, contrary to all the promises of the conquerors, to make them German. But the hope proved vain, and under Frederick III, the rigours, as we see, were increased. As to his successor, there is no hope of any departure, on his part, from the policy of his grandfather, unless it be in the direction of greater severity. He is believed to be imbued with all the less enlightened principles of the reign referred to in an intensified form. The re-introduction of the passport system takes us back some half century, and it will be fortunate if no further retrogression occurs.

A Catholic society of gunsmiths in the department of the Loire have presented the Duke of Orleans, through General de Charette, with a gun, manufactured by their members, as a token of their loyal allegiance. As the Duke is serving with the British army in India there may be a double significance in the gift. The monarchy, however, can hardly base any hopes on an English alliance, and, unless it were restored by the French people of their own good will it would not even have the chance of endurance that their fickleness of itself would confer on it.

What bids fair to be a *cause célèbre* is now amusing the minds of the Parisians: A great lady, by name and title the Princess Stourdza, died a couple of years ago, leaving an inheritance estimated at 80,000,000 francs. In favour of the heir at law, however, only 30,000,000 francs could be discovered. The question, therefore, arose as to what had become of the balance. The Princess, said a witness, had been accustomed to carry an enormous sum of money in a belt which she wore, and which, on her death, had been handed to the Princess Gortschakoff, daughter-in-law of the late famous Russian Statesman of that name, and sister of the heir at law. It is certain that this lady, with a younger brother, has large sums of money in the Bank of England, but these, they say, were legitimately obtained by them from the Princess lately deceased. The consequence is a law-suit, in which the Prince Gregory Stourdza proceeds against his sister, Princess Gortschakoff, and his brother, the Prince Demetrius Stourdza, for the recovery of the millions alleged to be stolen. But all the world looks on interested in accusations of theft and gross dishonesty brought against members of the highest ranks of European society.

The feast of the Sacred Heart has been celebrated at and around the national church on Montmartre, as if Paris might still be looked upon as a Catholic city. The crowds of pilgrims brought back the memory of the happiest times, and, not even in a quarter of the city noted for its atheism and profanity was any mark of mockery or opposition to be noticed. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Paris in the morning, and in the afternoon, as is customary here. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given by Monsignor Rotelli, the Papal nuncio.

A great Masonic Congress held in the *Cirque d'Éver* as a demonstration against General Boulanger has been remarkable most of all from the extraordinary names of the sections taking part in it. Jerusalem of the Vallies, Burning Bush, Heroes of Humanity, Erinosophists—such are the appellations we find. But, however inappropriate they may be, they are at least with one exception comprehensible—the exception is Erinosophists, for which the dictionary is searched in vain.—*Omne ignotum pro magnifico*—let us hope the Erinosophists may be an improvement on the other sections. We at least cannot say that the name, as applied, is little short of idiotic.

The great racing event of the year, the *grand Prix de Paris*, initiated in 1863 by the Duke de Morny, and whose twenty-fifth anniversary occurred this year, was won for a French owner, by an English horse named Stuart, ridden by an English jockey. The day is always a great one, and this year proved no exception. The fact that the winner was owned by a Frenchman prevented the gravity and silence that falls on the crowd when a foreigner comes off victorious. The victory was hailed with enthusiasm and filled up the cup of rejoicing. The interest of the day, besides that of the race, was strongly concentrated on the dress of the ladies present, which was of an even more than usual gorgefulness. Bright coloured materials were general and the effect was enhanced by the quantities of flowers that were seen. Some of the first leaders of fashion, indeed, took all the appearance of animated poses, and from their parasols to their shoes were a mass of blossoms.

M. de Mun, the Catholic leader, has made a great sensation, and as it may be hoped, has produced some good and lasting effect by fraternising in the Chamber with the Socialists on the question of female labour. He said that where justice for the working classes was concerned he was thoroughly at one with them, and that he held their claim in this respect to arise from some remnant of Christianity still latent among them. The result was that a measure in aid of the women and children employed in industries of any kind was carried by a large majority.

President Carnot has just decorated a nun attending a hospital in the town of Rochefort. In doing so he declared that he decorated the whole Order to which she belonged, and it is admitted that he uttered no mere empty compliment. But the frequent decoration of the hospital Sisters brings into melancholy prominence the expulsions from which they have suffered, and of which their unhappy sick are the true victims. It will be long before any of the lay nurses by whom the Sisters have been replaced will deserve such honours.

The fiftieth anniversary of the confraternity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary has been celebrated at the church of *Notre Dame des Victoires*. A tridium was held on the occasion in whose closing ceremonies the Archbishop of Paris and the Papal Nuncio took a chief part. The confraternity is very widely extended, including over twenty-five million associates, and the graces obtained by its means have been innumerable. The miraculous favours for which the sanctuary with which it is connected is famous seem in a great degree to attend upon its membership.

## O B I T U A R Y.

THE following, clipped from the *Sydney Nation* of July 13, refers to one who, together with his brother, Mr. Michael Herbert, was well known and highly esteemed some twenty years ago on the West Coast, where many of his old friends are still to be found:—

In the death of James B. Herbert, who died at St. Vincent's Hospital on Tuesday week, Australia loses a brilliant citizen, Ireland a faithful friend, for he, with an honesty of purpose which is rare, was an Irishman in Sydney when it was not as fashionable as it is at present. Born in the County Limerick in 1845, he had scarcely reached manhood before he beheld the woeful state of the country he loved so well, and, like many other patriots, made up his mind to become an exile himself for her sake. He arrived in Australia in 1862, and for the last 26 years has assisted in every way in his power the cause of truth and freedom, but more especially the cause of Erin, which he took unto himself as a special mission. We all remember, or should do, when Mr. J. W. Walshe came to our shores, previous to the Redmonds' visit, how, at his first meeting, he addressed a few friends but we may not all know that Herbert was one of the few, that he assisted in the arrangements of the meeting, and that before and since he was ever ready with his brain and pocket to assist dear old Ireland's cause. Let it not be understood, though, that he was forgotten in his last days. Every delicacy and attention that could be bestowed were at his bedside, and when at last his body, wearied from three months' severe illness, gave up the custody of the vital spark, such honour as he would have wished was done his remains at Cody's Clare Castle Hotel. A few friends mourned their loss, and many of our readers scattered through the wilds of Australia will mourn with those true Irishmen who sat at Jim Herbert's wake and wish with them *requiescat in pace*.

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## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DURING the past week it has been rain, rain, rain in Christchurch. The whole city is saturated. The squares and parks, and all grass-grown spots are in a deplorable state of sponginess. The streets along which the trams pass are like mud canals. The dreary and ceaseless drip, drip, from verandahs and trees, and the melancholy chirp of the half-saturated, perishing sparrows in their retreat under the eaves are becoming most depressing. For a long time we revelled in fine days, and were delighted that the climate of Christchurch was not like the climate of other cities. Our congratulations in this respect were premature. Our climate is not a whit better than that of Dunedin or Invercargill. We have to have our due quantity of rain, and mist, and mud. The difference this year is, that instead of what is called winter weather being judiciously spread over four months, we are getting it all crammed into one month. The effect of this arrangement was pleasant enough in June and July, but it is only now that we are beginning to experience its disadvantages. In future if a plebiscite were taken in Christchurch as to the manner in which we would take our allotted quota of moisture, I think the general verdict would be in favour of taking it in instalments. Towards the southern end of the East Belt the ground becomes very swampy in wet weather. There is evidently a fall towards the south. On Friday night, owing, I suppose, to some defect in the drainage, the East Belt became so much flooded that it was impassable by twelve o'clock. Some ladies and gentlemen returning to their homes on the Belt, after witnessing the performance of the "Mikado," were obliged to wade through a wide stream of water, nearly three feet deep.

The grounds around the church, the Bishop's house, the Brothers' residence and the boys' school are in a fearful state. If the rain continues much longer, a fleet of canoes or half-a-dozen suspension bridges will be an absolute necessity at the corner of Barbadoes street. The boys' play, ground especially is in a very bad state; it is like a mud pond. As there is no shed or covered place in which the children may obtain recreation, it is manifest that the state of the play-ground must be a very great inconvenience to the pupils and their teachers. A few loads of gravel around the school would be a great improvement and would add very materially to the comfort of the children and of the Brothers. Several Catholics in Christchurch possess horses and carts, and would, no doubt, if asked to do so, be only too pleased to cart a few loads of gravel from the sand hills for the improvement of the school grounds; by doing so they would at very small cost perform a real act of charity. The Brothers are very retiring and are not at all self-assertive. They are very silent upon the subject of their own claims. The fact of their being so should make the people all the more ready to recognise them. I am quite sure that if the people could only see the uncomfortable state of affairs around the Brothers' house and the school arising from the want of a few loads of gravel there would soon be plenty to volunteer to supply the defect in the way in which I have suggested.

The social and musical event of the week has, of course, been the production of "The Mikado" at the Theatre Royal by a company of amateurs. It is generally conceded that Gilbert and Sullivan's quaint and pretty opera has never been better played in this city than it was played last week by the amateurs. The opera was well mounted, the chorus well drilled and most efficient, both in regard to the acting and singing. Some of the principals were capital, and by the excellence of their interpretation of the characters which they represented would have done credit to any company. This was especially true of Mr. Benson's interpretation of Ko-Ko. This gentleman, it is true, modelled his conception of the Lord High Executioner exactly upon that of Mr. Vernon, whom he in no small degree resembles, but his histrionic ability was none the less wonderful because his Ko-Ko was a copy. Very, very few persons indeed could succeed in playing the part of Ko-Ko as Mr. Benson did, even if they had Mr. Vernon as a model before their eyes from one year's end to the other. Mr. Pickering possesses the physique to enable him to give to Poo-Bah all the magnificent pomposity of demeanor which is becoming to the bearer of a dozen or so of titles, and the noble descendant of a "protoplasmal, primordial globule." These two, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Bishop of Titipoo, etc., and the Executioner, with the "Three Little Maids," especially Yum-Yum, are the central figures of the opera. Upon their representatives the whole, or nearly the whole, weight falls. Nanki-Poo is, of course, an important character, but a failure in that part is not nearly so disastrous as failure would have been in the case of Poo-Bah or Ko-Ko. Mr. Izard was the Nanki-Poo, and he was not a great success. Perhaps it is that we expect too much from Mr. Izard from his reputation as a singer. However, he made Nanki-Poo a very tame, stiff, and unanimated lover indeed. Miss Spensley charmed everybody. She was so delightfully fresh, vivacious, and natural. She made a most winsome little Japanese maid, and one could readily sympathise with the agonies which Ko-Ko endured in seeing her appropriated by "another."

Ko-Ko's dress or over garment was very magnificent. It was of cardinal plush embroidered in gold raised work, with the fishes, and long-billed, long-legged birds so dear to the heart of the artistic Japanese decorator. Poo-Bah's robe was of white and the Japanese designs upon it were hand-painted.

Altogether the opera has been a great success. On each night that it was played numbers of people were turned away. I never saw a theatre so packed as was the Royal on Friday night. Though the rain was pouring in torrents, up stairs and down stairs every available inch of standing room was occupied. In the stalls ladies and several gentlemen were obliged to stand throughout the entire performance.

I said before Father Ginaty understands the art of extracting the money from people's pockets, and he does. He can and always will get money for his asylum where others had failed, no matter for what object they sought it.

I was courteously given for perusal the essays upon Home Rule for which Mr. Robert Lonargan offered prizes a week or two ago to the members of the Literary Society. These essays were judged by the Brothers. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Kennedy, whose well-known literary ability has made him a prominent member of the Society. This is not the first time that Mr. Kennedy has taken first-class honours in this line. The second prize was given to Mr. Chase, and the third to Mr. McManaway. There were five competitors altogether; of the remaining two, one wrote against Home Rule, and the other, though he took the sensible view of the question, evidently took too literally the Shakesperian motto, for his essay to have a chance of being placed. He put all his *pros* and *cons* in favour of Home Rule on four small pages. His little essay was brightly written, and displayed evidence of thought but he must give more arguments in proof of his assertions next time.

There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Kennedy's paper was a long way the best of the five. The writer evidently possesses a close acquaintance with the history of his country. He writes of the wrongs of Ireland, not in the slap-dash manner peculiar to the essayist who possesses but shallow knowledge of what he is writing about. Mr. Kennedy has all the facts concerning poor Ireland's murdered glory and base betrayal at his fingers' ends. Mr. Kennedy possesses unusual capacity for writing. He expresses his ideas clearly and tersely, and takes a firm and vigorous grasp of his subject. If his studies were properly directed, he would most certainly become a great support to the Irish cause and an able advocate of any subject which he would take up. In his essay upon Home Rule there are indications that his reading upon political subjects has not been sufficiently wide to allow him to deal with such a question in the manner which his natural ability would otherwise enable him to do. This is apparent from the first proposition of his essay. According to Mr. Kennedy, the Irish people base their claim for Home Rule upon "the well-known axiom of political economy that every civilised nation has a right to legislate for its own local wants and requirements." The manner in which this proposition was formulated by Mr. Kennedy was one of the weak parts of the essay. It is not an axiom of political economy at all. Political economy, of course, concerns itself with no such subject as this, which is purely a question of general jurisprudence or of constitutional rights. The proposition being so wrongly stated, one would not expect to find it supported by argument, and it was not so supported except by vague generalities. In other places through the essay Mr. Kennedy makes the same mistake, that of confusing political economy with political science, of which, of course, political economy is only a branch, which does not touch at all upon the rights of nations. Mr. Kennedy shows such promise, is such an enthusiastic supporter of what is right, and is evidently such an ardent lover of his country, that it is to be regretted that he should lack accurate knowledge upon these points. Therefore, in the friendliest spirit, and because I am impressed with his ability and earnestness, I would suggest to him a wider study of what, in another part of his essay, he aptly terms political philosophy. Having got away from this first proposition, and having to deal with matters not of sociology, but of purely Irish history, Mr. Kennedy was much more at home, and proved himself a master of his subject. More particularly was this the case in showing "that the rule of the British Parliament has been a complete failure." No one but must have grieved at what that rule has been. There is just one more fault that I have to find with this essay, and that is that it is a little too historical, and not sufficiently sociological. I trust that Mr. Kennedy will understand that these hints are not given in a censorious spirit, but quite the reverse. It is because I admire so much the talent and patriotism displayed in his paper that I would like to see him do full justice to the undoubted ability which he possesses.

Mr. Chase's paper, which was awarded second prize, is also a very creditable production. Mr. Chase does not make out so strong a case for Ireland as Mr. Kennedy, but his essay is nicely written and displays much thought. His language is occasionally a little ornate, but he is often truly eloquent. And he is decidedly gallant, for he prophesies that a day will come in the history of Ireland when Erin's fair daughters will be wooed by the princes of the world. This should encourage all attractive young Irishwomen to become Home Rulers. But I have my doubts about the prophecy coming true. Princes, like other wooers, prefer a more substantial dowry than freedom with their brides. Mr. Chase is somewhat of a dreamer, but he dreams pleasantly.

The anti-Home Ruler was, as he deserved to be, nowhere in the competition. He evidently felt that he had taken up a bad case, and so lost heart, floundered hopelessly, and made no defence.

Altogether the Society is to be congratulated upon the possession of members who upon short notice can produce papers of the stamp of those which Mr. Lonargan's prizes have called forth.

*Appropos* of these prizes and the Literary Society I see that the Vice-President has been calling me to "order" for some statements and strictures made by me in reference to the Society a week or two ago. In regard to the first statement of the Vice-President, I beg to say that I was evidently quite correct in saying that the prizes were to be given by Mr. Robert Lonargan; for as a fact these prizes have been paid by that gentleman out of his own pocket. Therefore there is no more to be said on that head. As to the rest of the Vice-President's statements, they go to confirm what I said—namely, that the national spirit was at a low ebb in the Society; and I will go further now and say that, judging by the Vice-President's letter, it would be much lower still were it not for the efforts of Mr. Robert Lonargan to fan the almost dead spark of nationality in the Society into flame. I was aware that in times past the Society had not been distinguished by national fervour, but I did not think that matters were quite so bad as the Vice-President makes them out. Apparently once upon a time, during the glorious days when the Society had the distinguished honour to number among its members an editor, three legal gentlemen and two doctors, the Society, with a condescension almost equalling the great Poo-Bah's recognition of the three little "persons," did actually discuss Home Rule. The consequences were as disastrous as if a keg of dynamite had exploded

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in the midst of the aristocratic circle of legal journalists and medical luminaries. One of these gentlemen, who must have possessed very strongly developed anti-Irish and thoroughly sound Anglo-Saxon prejudices, bolted unceremoniously from the room before the debate was finished, another resigned at the next meeting, and soon the representatives of the legal and medical profession vanished into the air, at least as regards their presence at the meetings of the Literary Society. The Society itself suffered as severely as its members from the shock occasioned by that one solitary glimpse of the shamrock: It nearly collapsed through that one discussion upon Home Rule, perhaps, considering all this, it is scarcely to be wondered that the Irish question has not been a popular one with the Society. Now, however, there is a hope of better times. The Society is regaining its lost courage and the day is not far distant, I hope, when its members will not be dismayed by anti-Irish sentiments, even though they emanate from more exalted sources than Christchurch legal or medical gentlemen. Well-read Irishmen should be above being terrorised by such opinions, I can positively assure my critic, from personal experience that the Englishmen is not at all so superior to the Celt as the vice-president and others may think.

### TUAPEKA MINING NO

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THAT there is a revival in gold-mining circles throughout the Colony is beyond doubt. I will speak for Tuapeka—in all humbleness, be it said—and say that the evidences of this turn in the tide of our affairs are not wanting in this district. I suppose we must take the introduction of foreign capital as one of these evidences, and if we only get it in sufficiently large sums, and the investments are all *bona fide* and not bogus, a very good evidence it will be. There are many stretches of auriferous country within Tuapeka which in the good old days yielded up big returns to the hand-cradle, and the other primitive appliances of the typical digger, and which are now deserted. It is to these that attention is now directed; for recent experiments have amply demonstrated that when worked in the proper manner by the most recent hydraulic appliances they will still yield even handsome dividends. Even Chinamen, by re-slucing off old tailings are in places doing better than they care to admit. Is it not strange that while stalwart Europeans, endowed with the requisite muscle and powers of endurance, are hanging about Dunedin, swelling the ranks of the unemployed, and complaining that they have no work to do, Chinamen are making comfortable livings on our goldfields? Of course, we are told that Chinamen thrive where Europeans would starve; but from what I have seen of Chinese mining, very few of them are there who do not make better wages than the ordinary day labourer. But enough of this.

At the Spur operations have been somewhat confined of late owing to the scarcity of water, the snows and the frosts having limited the supply. The company's manager is carrying on operations with great vigour and large patches of stuff are being put through. The men are working in three eight-hour shifts; so you will see the Company is determined to get all the gold there is as soon as possible.

Messrs. Dawson and Morton, who opened up a claim recently between the Tailings and the Nelson ground, have done a fair quantity of work, but having no water, or rather a very limited supply, they are considerably handicapped in their operations.

I cannot say how the last run of the Fidelity has turned out as the men are still engaged on the washing-up.

There is quite a boom on at Waipori, and no end of "good things." Scarcely a man one meets in the mountain township who does not wink with that knowing air which most men, especially those who dabble in gold-mines, assume when they have "struck it heavy." Though a good many private claims have been pegged off here and there, both quartz and alluvial, still the only prospect is in the introduction of outside capital. If that is not forthcoming, then I am afraid the hidden treasures of Waipori will continue to lie dormant. Great hopes are centred in the future, and I trust they will not be disappointed.

The introduction of outside capital is also to play an important part in the development of mining at Roxburgh. I have already told you that the Hercules had been successfully launched, more than the necessary amount of capital having been subscribed. Now we have the Roxburgh East claims on the market. You will remember that Mr. Vincent Pyke went to Melbourne to dispose of these properties; but evidently his mission was not attended with any measure of success. New Zealand capitalists are now being afforded an opportunity of turning their spare dollars to account. I have not been tipped to puff the thing, you know, to the readers of the TABLET, but I am told by some of the knowing ones that people have put money into worse specs than the Roxburgh East claims.

Good accounts have been heard of late of all the claims at Roxburgh. I was told yesterday that the owners of the claim known as Carlaw and Smith's had been getting something handsome of late.

Eddie and Kirpatrick's claim at Crookston is going to be a big concern. A long line of water race is being constructed, and I understand they have got a capital piece of ground to work on.

The latest news from the interior is that the Wellman dredge at work on the Manuharika is proving an immense success. The most experienced miners declare it to be far above anything of the kind yet introduced into the Colony in the way of gold dredging.

The proprietors of Jenkin's dredging claim at Horse Shoe Bend on the Kailawara are so pleased with the Wellman that they have decided to procure one for their claim. This one will be worked by a jet of water from the shore, carried on a floating stage, and utilised in such a way as to avoid the use of almost any machinery on the dredge. This will save coal and labour—something very considerable in these parts.

Rev. C. H. Wood, a colored Baptist preacher at Springfield, O., has been arrested for stealing chickens,

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE unwelcome and, fortunately, unusual sound of the fire-bell aroused our slumbering citizens at two o'clock on Saturday morning, when the Albion Hotel—one of the finest buildings in the town—was found to be on fire. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have originated in or near the bar. It happened that one of the boarders (Mr. S. Coah, teller in the Colonial Bank), who was detained on business until half past one o'clock, on retiring to rest, discovered indications of fire. Seizing a large dinner bell and ringing it through the passages, he soon awakened the sleeping inmates, who had barely time to get themselves out of doors before the whole building was wrapped in flames. Hardly anything was saved from the burning hotel, not even the clothing or other personal effects of the servants and boarders. The fire brigade were immediately on the scene and strove hard to arrest the progress of the flames. It was soon apparent, however, that the fire had obtained too strong a hold, and the exertions of the fire brigade were directed to prevent its spreading to the adjoining buildings—Lewis and Co.'s drapery warehouse on one side, and M'Farlane's confectionery establishment on the other. Although M'Farlane's establishment was not much injured, one department of Lewis and Co.'s was completely destroyed, the roof having fallen in. Owing to the resistance of stout brick walls, and the application of plenty of water, the ravaging march of the fire was stayed, but not until damage to the extent of thousands of pounds was done, and an unsightly gap made in the most handsome part of the town. The difficulty to keep the smouldering embers from being fanned into fire again may be imagined from the fact that the fire-engine was kept continuously at work for twelve hours. The Albion Hotel was insured for £6,000, and Lewis and Co. for £7,950, while M'Farlane's stock was uninsured, as was that of Mr. A. D. Sutherland, who had a fancy goods shop in a wing of the Albion; each of the last named gentlemen estimates his loss at £150. I consider a great deal of stock could be saved from some burning buildings if the owners or insurers were in the habit of offering some compensation to those who assist in removing property to a place of safety. Unfortunately, as it is now, anyone who volunteers to render assistance is dogged about by members of the police force in such a manner as to lower his dignity in his own estimation.

A meeting of those favourable to the weekly half-holiday movement took place in the Temperance hall on Thursday evening. A number of employers of labour were present as well as the employees. Resolutions were carried unanimously to endeavour to establish the custom of closing all places of business at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoons. A committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements in connection with the movement, and to report progress at a meeting to be held on next Thursday evening.

The prospects of our frozen mutton trade are somewhat cheering as frozen meat has reached the respectable figure of 5d per lb in the London market. The Southland Frozen Meat Company have entered into negotiation with the Union Shipping Company with respect to the carrying trade, the latter agreeing to reduce the freight by a halfpenny a pound on condition that 30,000 carcasses be exported annually. No doubt the farming community will strain every nerve to supply the requisite number of sheep to secure the Shipping Company's concession. The freight hitherto has been 2d per lb, which, together with the deductions for freezing and middleman's commission, left but a small margin of profit for the farmer. A member of the Freezing Company intimated at last meeting that a gentleman in the district was prepared to supply poultry to the extent of £5000 worth per annum, if there was an opening for the exportation of frozen fowls. There is little doubt but that if the business of poultry raising were gone into with the proper spirit, and taken up by the Frozen Meat Company it would become a considerable and valuable adjunct to our existing industries.

Owing to the high passage fare from this place to Melbourne charged by the Union Shipping Company, a meeting of those intending to go to Melbourne was held last week to consider what steps should be taken to get a reduction in the passage money. About a hundred names were put down, representing those likely to go to that city, and it was resolved to interview the local agents of the Union Company respecting the matter. This Company's reply will be considered at another meeting, convened for next Wednesday, and if unfavourable it is expected that a vessel will be chartered for the voyage. The gossips, however, say that the Union Company will issue return tickets available for three months, at £10 saloon and £5 steerage, an arrangement which will, no doubt, meet with the approval of all desirous of visiting the "City of the South."

An unusually large funeral cortege followed the remains of Mr. David Murdoch, son of Mr. John Murdoch, sawmill owner, to the eastern cemetery. The deceased was much respected by all who knew him, and the numerous sawmills in the district were closed for the day, to allow the employees to pay their last homage to the eldest son of the great timber representative.

It is estimated that the losses by the Mississippi floods will reach 4,000,000dols.

The National Democratic Convention of the United States has chosen its candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency, and concluded its sittings. What we wish to point out about this Convention, which, side by side with the Republican Convention, is the great four-yearly institution which forms the chief phenomenon of American politics, is (1) that the permanent chairman of that body was an Irishman, the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, once President of the Irish Land League of America; (2) that the official spokesman chosen by the Convention to propose the re-election of Grover Cleveland was the famous Irish orator, Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia; and (3) that the Convention passed an enthusiastic resolution in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. All facts of which Ireland has reason to be proud.

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Offices of Otago Branch:  
ATTRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS,  
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Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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re granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

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This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

JAMES EDGAR,  
Manager for Otago.

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Plumber, Gasfitter, Bellhanger, &c.  
All kinds of Jobbing Work executed on Shortest Notice.  
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CLOVER SEEDS  
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WOOL, GRAIN, & PRODUCE BROKERS,  
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We have much pleasure in advising having landed our season's supply of the above, ex Westland, and solicit intending purchasers to examine our samples prior to purchasing, as we feel sure they will give every satisfaction.

We have some fine samples of machine-dressed perennial Ryegrass, Cocksfoot, and local-grown Timothy.

We test the germinating qualities of all our seeds, so that their growth is certain.

We have also much pleasure in advising our being appointed Sole Agents in Dunedin for the celebrated All Steel Deering Harvester and Binder, and we are now prepared to book orders for next season. Only a limited number coming forward, so early application necessary.

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

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Buying Prime Ox Beef and Selling it at same price as others sell Old Cows

"Quality True Test of Cheapness."

100 Lambs for 1s per quarter; Sugar-cured Hams, 6d per lb; best Bacon, by the side, 4d and 5d per lb; Corned Beef and Boiling Beef, 1½d per lb; Roasts of Beef, 2d per lb.

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The Shamrock, which has been so long and favourably known to the travelling public, will still be conducted with the same care and attention as in the past, affording the best accommodation to be found in the Colony.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.

Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

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Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the latest novelties in stationery kept in stock,

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We have much pleasure in intimating to our Customers and the Public generally that, to supply a long felt want, we have commenced Blending and Packing Tea under an experienced taster of many years' standing in London and this Colony. Our brands are—

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Packed in half and one pound packets; also 2lb, 5lb, and 10lb tins,

All of which we Guarantee net weight:

A trial will convince Consumers that our Blends will compare favourably with any other Teas hitherto offered to the public.

In introducing our Teas we have decided in adhering to the well-known brands representing our different qualities of Coffee, which in themselves are a sufficient guarantee of good value, they having stood the test of a discerning public during the last quarter of a century.

WILLIAM GREGG & COMPANY,  
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Makes and Fixes IRON GRAVE RAILS, any height, strength, or pattern;

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SPECIALIST FOR DISEASES OF THE  
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THE KING OF CLEANSERS,  
HYDROLEINE SOAP.

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

BEST CLEANSING SOAP EVER USED.

No Washing Machines, Boards, or Rubbing required.

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

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

Invented and Made Only by

WILLIAM McLEOD,

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



# Irish News.

**Armagh.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Andrew Crawford, 5,258 acres; T. A. Ball, 5,085; Sir J. M. Stronge, 4,404; J. Wilson, 4,049; Count de Salis, 2,685; and Sir C. Molynaux, 3,416.

**Carlow.**—The Passionist Fathers have just finished a very successful mission at Bagnalstown. The parochial church was finished by Rev. Canon O'Neill.

At the late meeting of the Carlow Guardians, Mr. Murphy inquired into the working of the Labourer's Act. He said some people had waited two years and were despairing of getting any houses built.

**Clare.**—The tenants on the Burton estate at Kilcarrol, near Kilrush, refused to pay their rents except the arrears were omitted. They have been lately allowed reductions of from 30 to 50 per cent.

At the recent meeting of the Ennis Irish National League, Mr. Lynch, chairman, letters were read from tenants in the vicinity who are threatened with eviction, and who have adopted the Plan of Campaign. The branch resolved to sustain them in their fight.

A large English war-ship has arrived at Caheroon, on the Shannon, and a big gunboat has been sent to Foynes to convey provisions to Tax-Collector Dillies, who is trying to ply his hard trade in Fergus Island. It is rumoured several evictions will be carried out during the next few weeks.

The Kilgorey, Tulla, tenants on the O'Connell estate being refused reduction on their rack-rents, adopted the Plan of Campaign. A settlement has just been effected through Rev. P. Quinn, in which they are granted a reduction of 12½ per cent., the law-costs to be paid by the land-thief. As the tenants are leaseholders, this is a complete surrender to their demands, and a great victory for the Plan.

**Cork.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Major Shuldham, 13,039 acres; A. E. Smith-Barry, 12,890; Colonel Stawell, 11,336; Lord Shannon, 11,232; M. Longfield, 10,813; and C. T. Ponsonby, 10,367.

At the Ballinspittle Coercion Court William Driscoll was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for retaking possession of his old home.

At the Fermoy Petty Sessions John Cahill, who was recently converted into a caretaker by the eviction-made-easy process, was sued for poor-rate. The case was dismissed, as Mr. Cahill not being legally a tenant could not be prosecuted for taxes. Several similar cases followed suit.

At the Dunmanway Petty Sessions John Deane and Barnabas Deane were prosecuted for assaulting a bailiff named Timothy Hayes. Although it was shown that the bailiff was acting illegally, the defendants were returned for trial to the Quarter Sessions.

**Dublin.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—B. J. Alexander, 2,973 acres; Lord Annally, 2,139; Marquis of Lansdowne, 2,132; O'Connell Fitzsimmon, 1,975; Swift's Hospital, 1,955; and Lord Talbot de Malahide, 1,893.

The Nationalists of the metropolis assembled in their thousands in the Phoenix Park, May 20, to endorse the action of the Catholic Members of Parliament on the Papal Rescript. Nearly all the National Leagues in the city and suburbs were represented. Lord Mayor Sexton presided. There were present John Dillon, M.P.; William O'Brien, M.P.; John E. Redmond, M.P.; T. Harrington, M.P.; Dr. Kenny, M.P.; David Sheehy, M.P.; M. J. Kenny, M.P.; Joseph Cox, M.P.; D. Orilly, M.P.; J. J. Clancy, M.P.; Rev. J. A. Fanning, D.D., Ohio, President of the Republican Valley Colonisation Association; Father Bekan, Aldermen Dillon, Mulligan, Byrne, Vincent Scully, Burke; Richard J. Kelly, Dr. Counsel, George Delany, D. J. Hishon, P. C. McGough, solicitor; B. Goulding, D. J. Cogan, P. J. McCabe, T. Cochrane, J. J. O'Meara, J. Carolan. In the course of a long speech Mr. Sexton said that as Archbishop Walsh admitted in his letter from Rome that the enemies of the Irish people were endeavouring to mislead the Holy Father it was necessary for the priests and people of Ireland to speak out boldly at the present time.

**Galway.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—O. N. Bagot, 12,396 acres; Dudley Persee, 12,394; J. A. Daly, 11,709; G. Deering, 11,206; Daniel Lahiff, 10,779; and Sir Henry Bellew, 10,516.

Clanricarde's agent, Tener, has ordered the houses of John McCarthy and Timothy Forde in Loughrea to be closed. These shopkeepers had adopted the Plan of Campaign.

Ballinasloe Town Commissioners passed a resolution approving of the resolutions of the Irish Catholic Members of Parliament on the subject of the Papal Rescript.

Agent Tener and a crowd of police, bailiffs, and Emergency men arrived at Derrygoolan, near Woodford, on May 22, to evict Edward Hayes, on the Clanricarde estate. Mr. Hayes being informed of the approach of the evicting army, barricaded his house, and while the Emergency men were trying to batter in the door a shower of slates from the roof made them quickly desist. The windows were finally smashed, and the police entered the house and arrested Hayes and his brother. Mrs. Hayes was also arrested. The prisoners were conveyed to Loosesan Police Barracks, and afterwards admitted to bail. A meeting of the people was subsequently held, at which Father O'Connell proposed a vote of thanks to the Hayes family, and Father Roche delivered a hopeful speech.

**Kildare.**—J. T. Heffernan prosecuted two policemen named John and James Byrne for assault at the Kildare Petty Sessions. Although the evidence was conclusive against the peelers the case was dismissed.

**Kilkenny.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Rev. W. de Montmorency, 4,808 acres; Viscount Frankfort, 4,604; Sir J. Coghill, 4,564; Wm. Flood, 3,852; J. N. Power, 3,778; and Lord Normanton, 3,285.

**King's County.**—In a letter to the Dublin *Freeman* Rev. Thomas Scally, Frankfort, denies the allegations of Balfour in the House of Commons respecting Body Dooley, the evicted tenant. Mr. Dooley did not owe 6 years' arrears, as Balfour had falsely stated. And while his rent was 60 per cent. above the valuation, he had offered the land-thief one year's "rent," less 25 per cent., which proposal was refused.

**Limerick.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Lord Annally, 5,458 acres; Count de Salis, 5,279; Knight of Glin, 5,268; De Stafford O'Brien, 5,263; Lord Cloncurry, 5,137; and E. W. O'Brien, 4,990.

Four tenants on the Erasmus Smith estate, near New Pallas, have received "eviction-made-easy" notices. They have adopted the Plan of Campaign.

At the late meeting of the Pallasgreen I.N.L., Rev. Michael Ryan presiding, a resolution was passed condemning rack-renting and evictions in the vicinity.

Three remaining tenants on the O'Grady estate at Herbertstown were evicted on May 21. Their names are Thos. Fitzgerald, Owen Brennan, and O'Brien.

At the recent meeting of the Limerick I.N.L., M. Donnelly, Chairman, there were present:—J. Sheehy, D. Moloney, Thomas Ryan, P. Hayes, J. Greany, P. Nunan, J. O'Carroll, William Whelan, Wm. Doyle, E. Garvey, J. O'Connell, Joseph Creagh, Wm. Clune, Laurence Neville. The following resolution was passed:—That we hereby express our unqualified approval of the action taken by the Irish Catholic M.P.'s in reference to the Papal Rescript.

**Leitrim.**—The Drumkeeran I.N.L., Rev. P. Keany, chairman, has condemned the savage sentence passed on John Dillon, M.P., by the Removables.

Denis Cassidy was released from Sligo Gaol, May 24, after undergoing two months' imprisonment, and received an ovation on his arrival at Carrick.

At the meeting of Kiltubride I.N.L., May 20, T. O'Beirne, chairman, a resolution was passed authorising the collectors of the several districts to take up subscriptions from the non-member Nationalists of the vicinity and send in their names.

At the recent meeting of the Carrick Board of Guardians, Owen McCann, chairman, wholesale eviction notices were handed in by Believing Officer McManus at the suit of Captain O. R. Slacks, Robert Gardiner, and Mrs. E. Gardiner. Captain Slacks availed himself largely of the eviction-made-easy process.

**Longford.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—A. E. Edgeworth, 3,255 acres; H. W. White, 3,197; R. E. Fox, 3,085; W. Cullum, 2,741; J. Shuldham, 2,571, and E. McEvoy, 2,508.

The fourteen men sentenced to one month's imprisonment under the Coercion Act for stopping the Longford Hunt arrived here, May 25, after being discharged from Sligo prison, and were met by a large crowd, including Peter Flood, C.T.C.; Joseph Wilson, Chairman Longford Board of Guardians; Thomas Duffy, J. P. Farrell, and P. Love. The "criminals" were cheered heartily. On arriving at Edgeworthstown the Ardagh Band and a large crowd met them. A large force of police was also present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were delivered by Thos. Fenlon and others.

Two hundred police and a number of Emergency men evicted two tenants at Tang in the southern part of the County. There are a number of ejections pending in the neighbourhood.

At the recent meeting of Abbeylara I.N.L., Patrick Kiernan, chairman, a vote of sympathy was passed to John Dillon for the harsh sentence pronounced on him by Balfour's Removables.

**Mayo.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—L. Bingham, 12,525 acres; G. A. Moore, 12,371; Lord Clanmorris, 12,337; Sir A. Bellingham, 11,810; Lord de Clifford, 11,594; and Lord Kilmain, 11,564.

At the Dromore West Petty Sessions Patrick Gilligan, Edward Gilligan, and Patrick Kerrane were fined five shillings each for retaking possession of their old homes.

**Meath.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—E. Rotheram, 5,046 acres; Mrs. Corbally, 5,039; H. C. Singleton, 4,887; Thomas Gerrard, 4,748; Mrs. Magan, 4,418, and R. C. Wade, 4,160.

**Queen's County.**—Maryborough Town Commissioners have returned Exterminator Lansdowne's contribution of £3 to the town clock fund.

At the recent meeting of Darrow and Cullohill I.N.L., Rev. J. Shortall chairman, there were present:—Rev. P. Phelan, John Clancy, Patrick Dunphy, John Balkin, John Bowe, John Downey, John Murphy, James Phelan, Michael Broderick, Martin Dunne, Edward Campion, Edward Holland, Denis Meehan. A resolution was passed sympathising with John Dillon and William O'Brien in their persecution by Bloody Balfour.

**Sligo.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—B. G. Brinkley, 6,730; J. W. Stratford, 6,555; John Taaffe, 5,751; A. W. Martin, 5,430; Peter O'Connor, 4,849; and Sir G. King, 4,328.

**Tipperary.**—The Land Commission at Nenagh has given a reduction of 25 per cent. This surely is a justification of the Plan of Campaign.

As the South Tipperary Artillery were leaving Clonmel, May 23, they groaned Bloody Balfour and cheered for Parnell and William O'Brien.

**Tyrone.**—At the Dungannon Presentment Sessions Samuel Hood claimed £60 for the burning of his barn. The only evidence for the prosecution was that of Constable Hutchinson, who said that he reported the occurrence and was of opinion that the burning was accidental. The peeler explained to the court that he was obliged to report the matter as an outrage at the time as his report forms were all headed "Outrages." The court agreed that the case was not malicious. Thousands of similar cases have occurred throughout the

**[ M P E R I A L H O T E L,**

CORNER ST. ASAPH AND BARBADOES STREETS,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

T. GREEN ... .. PROPRIETOR.

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

The rooms, which are the largest, airiest, and most comfortable in Christchurch, combined with the ample

**GARDEN AND GROUNDS**

attached to the Hotel, make it the finest place in New Zealand for the accommodation of Tourists, Travellers, and Families.

The Cuisine is under the Superintendance of a First-Class Chef.

9, 10 and 11 ROYAL ARCADE.

**GREAT SALE.**—Goods purchased at Enormous Reductions now to be cleared, Selling at Less than usual Cost Price. Come and See the Goods. It will pay you to visit Mrs. Loft's during this *bona fide* Sale. It is Fresh Goods that are being parted with to make room for goods ordered.

To attract customers, and to make it worth while to pay a special visit to the Arcade, Mrs. Loft has determined to place a **SALE PRICE** upon every Class of Goods. If the goods are not ticketed, the Public may rely upon only being charged sale prices. Examine and contrast the following goods:—

- Men's Colonial-made Bluchers, 6s 3d and 6s 9d.
- Men's Colonial-made Balmorals, 8s 11d.
- Men's Colonial-made Elastics, 9s 11d.
- Men's English-made Balmorals, 7s 11d.
- Women's Lace Boots, 4s 11d. Women's Leather Slippers, 3s 6d.
- Women's Elastic Boots, 4s 6d and 4s 11d.
- Women's Cashmere Slippers, 1s 11d.

All other lines equally Cheap at

**M R S. L O F T ' S**

CHEAP BOOT SHOPS,

Special Attention shown to the Drapery Department at No. 12 Arcade. Cheap Lines in plenty.

Remember, only Sale Prices for All Goods at

9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE.

**M O L L I S O N, M I L L S A N D C O.,**

Mollison, Mills & Co.	Beg to thank the public of Dunedin for their generous and unprecedented 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>DIAPERY</b> and <b>CLOTHING</b> At <b>CLEARANCE PRICES.</b> NOTE <b>ALL THIS SEASON GOODS.</b> Also, <b>THREE HOME TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES,</b> Consisting of <b>GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.</b> <b>BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS</b> NEVER TO BE AGAIN MET WITH. 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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195 and 197 George Street, opposite Knox Church.

**T R Y K I R K P A T R I C K ' S**

**SPECIAL QUALITY FRESH FRUIT**

**" K " J A M S.**

**JAM PRIMO:**

Some time since we published a small paragraph on the unsatisfactory nature of much of the jam retailed in the Colony, This reached Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co., of Nelson, and they went to work in a very practical fashion to prove that the jams manufactured by the firm were of the best quality. Two cases of assorted jams were sent to this office, with a request that we would thoroughly test the jam along with other brands, and give our opinion. We are happy to state, frankly and fully, that we have been very much surprised, as prior to the receipt of Messrs. Kirkpatrick's gift we were unaware that New Zealand could boast of an industry of which it has so much reason to be proud. The various sorts of jam were tested by a number of persons, who compared the samples with other brands, and the general verdict is that not only are Messrs. Kirkpatrick's productions far and away better than any other New Zealand brand we can obtain, but they are superior to English jams in being fresher. The nearest approach to the excellence of the Nelson jam was that contained in tins bearing the name of a Tasmanian firm, but even in this comparison the Nelson article came out a long way best. We are pleased to be able to give unadorned praise to a genuine local industry, the product of which we can unreservedly recommend to consumers. All of the many persons who have tested the samples are loud in their praise, and we must unreservedly congratulate Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co. upon turning out a genuine fruit jam fit to grace the tables and please the palates of the most luxurious and fastidious.—*Hawke's Bay Herald*, July 18.

Samples of Kirkpatrick and Co.'s "K" brand of jam have been forwarded to us, and we are free to confess that they appear to be in every way excellent, and as they become better known in the local market will meet with much appreciation from the heads of households. The maker asserts that none but the purest fruits grown in Nelson are used in his manufactures, and we are content to accept that assurance. Certainly the jams possess a richness and freshness of flavour that bears that assertion out.—*Dunedin Star*, July 3.

**S. K I R K P A T R I C K A N D C O.,**

MANUFACTURERS, NELSON.

country of late years and have been used by the Orange and English. Tory papers as an argument against Home Rule.

The National League of South Tyrone met in convention at Anghnooly May, 24. There were 100 delegates present, including the clergy. T. Harrington, M.P., presided. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Rev. Dean Byrne, Dungannon; Canon Cliford, Fintona; Father M'Keagney, and Rev. P. Fox. Mr. Hannigan, agent of the National League in South Tyrone, read the reports from all the polling districts, which were very encouraging. Mr. Harrington then delivered an address urging special attention to registration work in all the polling districts for the forthcoming revision. Resolutions were proposed by Rev. J. J. M'Cartan, Donaghmore, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Loughran and passed unanimously, pledging the delegates to use every means in their power to make the forthcoming revision a success, so that when an election takes place they will be able to return the indomitable William O'Brien as representative of the historic division of South Tyrone by a triumphant majority. There was considerable satisfaction expressed at the Convention over the glorious victory for Home Rule at Southampton, and Mr. Harrington gave his opinion that the tide was completely turning in their favour in England.

**Waterford.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Sir C. Kennedy, 6,680 acres; Viscount Doneraile, 6,584; Lord Huntingdon, 6,450; Sir J. N. Humble, 6,435; C. J. Osborne, 6,410; and Sir H. Barron, 6,281.

During an eviction on the Waterford estate a bailiff fell into a well 40 feet deep and would have been drowned, but he held to his crowbar which spanned the chasm.

**Westmeath.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—John Longworth, 6,547 acres; R. Smyth, 6,287; Mrs. G. Magan, 5,604; D. P. Urquhart, 5,363; W. F. Tighe, 5,211, and Sir R. Levinge, 5,017.

Fathers Flynn, Skelly and Magenis, of the Dominican Order, ended a successful Mission at the Church of Tubber, near Moate, by the blessing of the Mission Cross and the renewal of the baptismal vows. Father Monaghan and Father Healy aided the missionaries.

At the recent meeting of Mullingar I.N.L., Rev. E. O'Beilly, chairman, there were present: F. Wickham, secretary; Thomas McDonnell, John Connell, and James Allen. A resolution was passed thanking Messrs. Tuite and Sullivan, the County Members, for their assiduous attendance in the House of Commons.

**Wexford.**—The tenants on the Devon estate have been served with eviction notices. Many of them owe two or three years' arrears and it is expected evictions will follow.

**Wicklow.**—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Luke Brady, 5,837 acres; W. F. Dick, 4,770; C. S. Parnell, 4,678; Sir E. Hutchinson, 4,471; Mining Company of Ireland, 4,409; and Francis Hudge, 4,297.

A magnificent demonstration of Nationalists was held at Ashford, May 21, to further the National movement and denounce land-grabbing. The local Leagues and Gaelic Associations were well represented. Rev. Francis McKerny, Wicklow, presided.

## THE BURNING MOUNTAIN.

(By CARMEN SYLVA, the Queen of Roumania.)

YES, Paouna was proud, very proud. It was not in vain that she possessed such large eyes, finely arched black eyebrows, and a small aquiline nose. Her mouth, too, though somewhat large, was rosy and well-shaped, and when she spoke or laughed her teeth showed like two white rows of shining pearls. Her jet black tresses were bound around her head like a coronet, which made the country folks mockingly call her "Prim de Imparat" (the young empress); Her tall figure and well-poised head gave her so majestic a bearing that she well merited the sobriquet in question. She was not, however too proud to turn round when Tannas passed by, nor to listen to his compliments when they danced the "Hora" together on Sunday evenings on the village green; but when allusion was made to this love affair, Paouna grew very red and gave sharp answers to what she considered impertinent remarks.

Many other young peasants in the neighbouring villages, as well as in their own, became envious of Tannas, more especially when they learned that he and Paouna were really betrothed. But, alas soon a cruel war broke out; and Tannas had to march with the army to the banks of the Danube. Poor Paouna pent up her tears in the presence of strangers, and no one dared to ask her if she even shed them in secret. It seemed very long before news of the army reached her; but when she heard the villagers talking of a battle which had taken place, she had to lean for support against the stone cross at the entrance of the village, so sick and giddy did she become. From that time forth night brought her no repose, and she was compelled to burn her little lamp, so as not to see the phantom which constantly pursued her—Tannas, covered with wounds, dying or dead.

One gloomy night she was seated on the edge of her bed, her hands crossed on her lap, her eyes wide open looking into void, and heeding not footsteps which came stealthily along outside the house, when someone tapped lightly at her window. She sprang to her feet, and stifling a scream, turned round and tried to penetrate the obscurity. It seemed to her that Tannas was there, and at the same moment she heard her name softly called. "Paouna, Paouna, dear, come out to me. Fear nothing; it is I, Tannas, only Tannas." Paouna had already her hand on the lock of the door, and in an instant she was outside. Immediately two strong arms clasped her round the waist, but she quickly disengaged herself, saying: "Is it really you, Tannas, or is some one playing me a trick?" "It is no trick, Paouna darling," said he; "see, touch your own ring, and here round my throat is the little silver image you gave me. I could contain myself no longer, so I came to see if you were still faithful to me." "Who then has sent you away from the army?" she asked. "Why, no one, of course." "No one, and yet you are here! The war

then is ended!" "Oh no, they are still fighting, but I stole secretly away for love of you, Paouna." "For love of me!" she cried, bursting into a mocking laugh; "did you think then that I should be proud to have a deserter for my lover? Go away instantly, I implore you." "Is this your love, Paouna? You send me away to my death; you crush my dearest hopes." "Go where you will, but leave me and mark what I say: never will I become your wife, never will I take for my husband a man whom I should despise." "You love another then," said he. "No, Tannas, I still love you, and only you; for you only have I watched through all these long and weary nights, but never did the idea suggest itself to me that I loved a coward." Then Paouna hid her face in her hands and began to weep bitterly. "And I who thought you would receive me so joyfully, and put me in such safe hiding," said he in a disappointed tone. "Oh shame, shame to me," she cried, "that I should be your betrothed! But hear now what I say, the Bucegi itself shall burn before I consent to be your wife." Here the young couple exchanged such angry glances that their eyes gleamed in the obscurity of the night.

Suddenly the sky became illuminated by a roseate reflection, and when they looked up it seemed as if the summit of the great mountain, the Bucegi, were in flames. The brightness grew more and more intense, and a red fire seemed to shoot upwards from amid a mass of stars. The neighbours ran to their windows and doors, crying out that the forest was on fire, that the mountain was burning. Dogs barked, cocks crowed. Paouna seized the young man by the shoulder, and giving him a vigorous push, cried in a low voice, "Go away from here, go and hide your head, or I shall die of shame." Then hastily she closed the door and extinguished her lamp, in an agony of fear her eyes followed Tannas creeping along under the shade of the cottages. Little heed gave she when the neighbors called to her to come out and see the miracle of the burning mountain.

From that night Paouna grew pale and thin, and was no longer seen to smile; she who used to be so fond of jokes and smart speeches gave now but hasty and curt replies. All day she worked silent and pensive, pausing only occasionally to seat herself at the edge of the fountain and bathe her burning forehead. Sometimes she gazed on her own reflection in the water, or cast a terrified look up to the heights of the Bucegi mountain. Gradually the rumour spread that Tannas had been seen in the village. There were those who pretended to have recognised him by the light of the burning mountain, and had even heard his voice in conversation with Paouna. When they questioned her as to the truth of this, large drops of perspiration stood on her forehead, her lips grew white, and she trembled when she answered, "Was not all dark and silent with us when the Bucegi was in flames?" The mother of Paouna shook her head, bit her lips, and pretended that in this age of wickedness most extraordinary things would come to pass.

At length there arrived news from the Danube's banks, news of a fierce strife, of a bloody battle having been fought. This time Paouna was among the last to learn what had occurred, but when it did reach her ears she ran quickly home, made up a little bundle of linen with a piece of maliga (Indian corn paste), and some slices of baked pumpkin and a wooden flask of water, and saying to her mother, "Have no fear for me, you will see me home again very soon," set off to walk her long and weary journey.

Night came over the battle field, the dead and the dying lay here and there indiscriminately mixed, while horses struggled in their fierce agony and tried to get upon their feet, unconscious that they were riderless. The remnant of the army was encamped around large fires and had no ears for the groans of their quondam comrades now lying prostrate on the cold earth. One woman alone traversed the ranks, searching and inquiring for Tannas in every tent. Armed only with her courage, she went alike to friend and foe, giving water to some and examining carefully the faces of those who needed drink no longer. At length the round moon shone full on this scene of horror, and the young girl more easily continued her task, turning now on this side, now on that, kneeling here and there—seeking, seeking some one wearing a little metal image tied around his stained and swollen throat—some one with a ring which she could readily recognise encircling his stiffened finger. The camp was now plunged in sleep, but still guided by the moon's rays Paouna pursued her weary course amidst the dying and the dead. Sometimes she gently called, "Tannas, Tannas," and occasionally a feeble sigh answered her appeal; then she would hopefully approach, but after searching from whence the sigh came, and giving water to drink, and carefully examining in vain, she shook her head and went wearily and sorrowfully on her way. At last the moon disappeared, and the cold gray dawn replaced its friendly beams, when Paouna perceived something shining in the distance. She ran hastily along and found herself beside a seeming corpse, partly stripped of clothing, but with his stiffened hand clasped firmly around some object suspended from his throat. On one of the fingers was the ring that she knew so well, and crying "Tannas," she fell faint and exhausted by the side of a blood-stained and scarcely recognisable figure. After a few moments she came to herself again, and set to work to wash the face of her lost lover. Through her tears she could perceive that a sword cut had transversely the eyes and injured the nose; but, oh, joy! sure sign of life, the blood began again to flow. Speedily she moistened the parched lips, and bound up the wounded head. Tannas sighed heavily, and hearing his name he sought with his hands, to find the face of his benefactor.

"My Paouna!" said he, in a feeble voice, "leave me alone to die: I am good for nothing more on earth, for I am quite blind!"

"Yes, yes!" cried Paouna, "you are my beloved, you are my betrothed husband, and, if the good God only wills it, you will soon be my husband in reality. Only remain quiet now; you must rest, and be silent, while I watch by you."

Many long weeks have expired since that cold gray morning dawn, long weeks, during which by night and day, Paouna has watched by the hospital bedside of Tannas; she herself taking no rest, content only to be always near him—near him, her hero! Then came a summer day, when two pilgrims were seen coming up the

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village road; a blind man wearing a soldier's cloak, the medals of honour on his breast, and led with tender solicitude by a young girl, who said, as old friends came out to greet them, with a proud smile on her lips: "Do you see him? This is my Tannas, my betrothed, my hero. See the sign of honour on his breast."

"And on his countenance also," sighed Tannas. Never was such a marriage celebrated in the village! Numbers of peasants came from the surrounding hamlets, bringing their offerings of nuts and white cake and delicious dulcinea (a fruit sweetmeat). Many pitied, others sympathised with Paouna, because she was marrying a blind man; but she answered joyfully to each and all: "I am proud of him, proud to have a hero for my husband, and I have strength and will enough to work for us both."

The mountain they had seen in flames that fearful night was named Piatra Arsa (the burned stone), for the shepherds and sportsmen who crossed the heights declared that the rocks were completely calcined.

### ARCHBISHOP WALSH ON THE SITUATION.

We have received the following (says the Dublin Freeman, June 22) from a representative of the Freeman who has just had the honour of a special interview with the Archbishop of Dublin, on his Grace's arrival in London from Rome. Our readers will be happy to learn that the Archbishop is in excellent health, and, as will be seen from the concluding passages of the interview, is full of hope for the future of Ireland:—Dr. Walsh in reply to several questions said the document issued by the Holy Office was a Decree and dealt exclusively with morals. The question considered by the Holy Office was the moral lawfulness of the methods employed, and the decision was in the negative. The Church is competent to make laws on certain matters, and those laws are binding. The Circular is in no sense an exercise of the legislative authority, but simply an exposition of the natural law. Over that law she has no control, and it is the duty of the Pontiff to declare how that law bears on particular cases. The Archbishop would not go into the manner in which the Circular will be enforced in the different dioceses; he had already explained its binding force. He had nothing to do with other dioceses but his own. He will first consult the bishops and then the clergy of his diocese, and will be guided by circumstances whether he will communicate these instructions to the Press. A great deal of harm has been done by the extreme anxiety of certain newspapers, and very great soreness of feeling excited in Ireland by the way the Circular was first made public. The news was first published in a Protestant newspaper hostile to the Irish, and the strong feeling which it excited amongst the Irish in England and Scotland, and its publication through such a channel, gives it a political colour as if it was directed against the Home Rule movement. If he (the Archbishop) did not understand the facts as he did, he would feel strongly on the subject. Hasty judgments had been formed, and a grievous wrong done to the Pope.

Dr. Walsh—To be candid with you, I do not at all wonder that such a feeling exists. If I did not know the facts of the case, I should feel very strongly on the subject myself. But the hasty judgments that have been formed on this point do a grievous wrong to the Holy Father. Take the case even on broad general grounds. The notion that the Pope was in any way influenced by political considerations, such as you refer to, rests altogether upon the assumption that his Holiness is in some way opposed to the Irish National movement—to the movement for Home Rule, or to the movement for obtaining a full measure of justice and of protection against oppression for the tenant farmers of Ireland. Now, no assumption could be more absolutely contrary to fact.

R.—It is, I may say, universally believed, your Grace, that many strong influences of various kinds have been brought to bear upon his Holiness within the last year or so, to lead him to take an adverse view of the Irish cause?

Dr. Walsh—People may believe what they like, but I know what I am talking about. It is essential that this point should be fully understood by the Irish people at home and abroad. No matter what influences may have been brought to bear upon the Holy Father, no matter through what channels they may have worked, no matter how powerful they may have been, their working has resulted in absolute failure. His Holiness understands the Irish question fully. He knows what is meant by the demand for Home Rule. And he knows what is meant by the demand for a full and effective measure of protection against oppression and of justice for the Irish tenants. That is to say, he knows in the fullest detail what is meant by these demands as I understand them.

R.—Your Grace, it was hoped, would have an opportunity of putting these matters before his Holiness.

Dr. Walsh—I had it then, and I had it in a fullness which I certainly could not have hoped for. I need hardly add that I availed myself to the fullest possible extent of the opportunity that was so graciously afforded me. That, in fact, was what kept me so long in Rome. The Holy Father is now in full possession of the Irish National programme. Having said so much, I need only add that nothing could be farther from his thoughts than any desire to put the slightest obstacle in the way of its success. Quite the contrary. It is the firm conviction of his Holiness that the publication of the decree of the Holy Office, condemning, as it does, those points in the practical working of the movement on which so much hostile criticism was concentrated, will be of the most decided help in the advancement of the Irish cause.

On being asked how the Circular got into the anti-Irish newspapers, and if it was officially sent, he said no, that the whole occurrence was painful to the Pope, and that the matter was under investigation when he left Rome. Two persons must have been concerned—one in direct communication with the newspaper, the other an official who betrayed trust. The two persons are known, but it is difficult to prove it against them.

R.—There is another matter, your Grace, that has given rise to great soreness of feeling—the fact that the Tablet, a paper so persis-

tently hostile to the Irish movement, was selected to give an "authoritative" explanation of the decree.

Dr. Walsh.—Oh! surely no Irish Catholic believed the Tablet in its statement that anything published by it on the decree was in any way authoritative.

His Grace went on to say that the "authoritative" explanation by the Tablet seemed to have been written with a view to impose on non-Catholics. The person who wrote it evidently did not know what an authoritative interpretation meant. He believed the Times copied it, thinking it safe coming from a Catholic paper, but any Catholic would know it was untrue. The Archbishop did not mind its merely appearing in the Tablet, but its appearing in the Times made it more serious. The Tablet represented the central stronghold, the rallying point of a large section of the mischief-makers.

R.—Can nothing effective be done, your Grace, to put a stop to this irritating, mischievous intermeddling of the Tablet in Irish affairs?

Dr. Walsh—I trust all will come right in time. A great deal must depend upon the English Catholics. I mean that section of the Catholic body in England by which the Tablet is mainly supported.

R.—But how bitterly hostile those English Catholics are to us!

Dr. Walsh—The pretensions of the Tablet are most audacious. It is a sad thing that in such a movement as is now in progress all over England a Catholic newspaper—even though it be Tory in the first place and Catholic only in the second—should be an obstacle in the way. It will not even let us alone.

R.—No one, of course, would object to its publication of Irish news?

Dr. Walsh—Not if it published the Irish news fairly and honestly. I cannot regard it as either fair or honest to pick out such news as suits its politics, or such as does not tell very strongly in the opposite direction, and to publish that, to the exclusion of the most important information that is seen to be of a different complexion. What is really doing mischief and stirring up bad blood between the Catholics of the two countries is the tone of the articles, the comments made, the judgments pronounced—I may almost say the judicial sentences delivered—week after week in the editorial columns; and the scandalous laxity of the editorial supervision in the publication of offensive letters in the portion of the paper devoted to correspondence. But I fear it is mere waste of time to pursue this topic. I have said quite enough upon it to make it clear that the Holy See is in no way compromised in this matter of the Tablet's "authoritative" exposition of the decree, no more than in the publication of the decree itself in the London daily newspapers.

R.—How unfortunate it was, your Grace, that so many things occurred to complicate the situation and to fill the minds of the people with suspicion?

Dr. Walsh—Undoubtedly; but I cannot but think that, taking the matter even in its merely personal aspect, our people ought to have shown more confidence in the Holy Father. Some things that have occurred in Ireland since the publication of the decree have given great pain. Apart altogether from the question of authority he feels that he has been treated with mistrust. He feels and knows that he did not deserve this from Ireland.

His Grace went on to say that the Irish should have shown confidence in his Holiness. The censures of the Church should not be lightly spoken of, and protests should be kept out of newspapers. The Irish people should have known that the Sovereign Pontiff would willingly use his political influence, if he had any, for the protection of our people, a people who have always been so devotedly loyal to the Holy See. But this would be the interference of a friendly advocate. Authority to interfere he has none. The fear, then, of his interfering in our political affairs in any hostile or unfriendly sense is a mere phantom. It has come to our people as a wicked suggestion of those who are as hostile to the faith as they are to the nationality of Ireland. Our people ought to have recognised it for what it is, and to have spurned it from them.

R.—It must be remembered, your Grace, that we in Ireland had not the opportunity of knowing what were the real sentiments of the Holy Father.

Dr. Walsh—Undoubtedly in a certain sense that is true. Clearly as they had been made manifest more than once, there was a possibility that they might have changed—at least in the excited state of feeling that existed in Ireland during the last month or so, people might easily have thought so. I took care to explain all this while I was in Rome. And now that I have left Cardinal Moran is there. You can judge from what appeared in Monday's Freeman's Journal (referring to the republication of the interview with Cardinal Moran which originally appeared in the Sydney Freeman of May 3), that while his Eminence is in Rome Ireland will not be in want of an advocate. But he did not misunderstand me. Except in reference to those incidents of the recent agitation in the country that seemed to imply a want of confidence in the Holy See, and even a suggestion of resistance to its authority in the matter of morals, no advocate of the Irish cause is needed in Rome.

R.—Your Grace, then sees no reason why our people should feel discouraged?

Dr. Walsh—On the contrary, I look upon the situation as most hopeful. The Irish cause is winning all along the line. The eyes of many who up to this were by no means friendly are beginning to be opened. I do not like to contemplate the prospect of the present session of Parliament coming to a close without some substantial act of justice being done, or at least of something effective being done for the protection of our poor people. But, to take things at the worst, if that should happen, the coming winter will certainly be the last during which it will be possible for a heartless landlord to work ruin amongst the tenantry of Ireland. Thousands of tenants are now under sentence of eviction for the non-payment of impossible rents. The tenants ask only the protection of an impartial court. If that protection is persistently denied them, they will not allow themselves to be driven out of their homes without a struggle. This will open the eyes of thousands of Englishmen, and possibly even some of our fellow-countrymen, who are as yet to be found among the supporters of the calamitous policy of coercion.

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FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—TARAWERA, s.s., on Wednesday, August 29.

FOR SYDNEY, via OAMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—WAIHORA, s.s., on Monday, August 20.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI, s.s., about Saturday, August 18, FOR TONGA, SAMOA, and TAHITI.—RICHMOND, s.s., from Auckland about August 23. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

For TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—MAPINAPUA s.s., on Friday, August 24. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

For GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington.—MAWERA, s.s., early. Cargo at Wharf.

For AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Napier, Gisborne and Tauranga, OMAPERE, s.s., early.

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

A. J. CRIBB, TAILOR,

(Next to Mr. Dallas, Saddler), RIDGWAY STREET, WANGANUI,

Has much pleasure in notifying that he has taken the above shop, where he will be prepared to receive orders for Gentlemen's Tailoring in all its branches.

Charges Moderate. Terms Cash.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

TAUPO QUAY, WANGANUI,

THOS. CODY, Proprietor.

Good accommodation for boarders and travellers.

Best brands of liquors kept in stock.

# Parliamentary Notes.

**Wednesday 8th.**—The Council threw out the Fair Rent Bill. In the House, Mr. Taiwhanga declared his intention of stone-walling the Native Bills. Mr. Fish condemned the Maori legislation as nauseating, and objected to the proposed appearance of Native chiefs before the bar of the House.—The San Francisco mail service is to be considered after the Native questions have been settled, and it is to be hoped the result will be favourable. As to the desirableness of maintaining regular and rapid communication with the United States, there can be no doubt, and anything done to bring about a contrary condition of things must prove retrogressive and injurious to the colony. Nothing can be more worthy of condemnation than will be any attempt to make the occasion one for a display of any revenge or other ill-feeling of the South against the North. In this matter the interests of the whole colony are concerned.—A movement is on foot to induce Government to undertake the settlement of industrious labouring families on small blocks of land. This is a step in the right direction, and if it be adopted we may hope that the traditional policy of all Governments of the Colony has been departed from, that is the design of maintaining a monopoly of the lands, so that by means of cheap labour, great fortunes, to be spent in Europe, might be realised by favoured individuals. It is by keeping this steadily in view, that statesmen have reduced the country to the depressed place in which it now stands, and electors have enabled them to do so, by returning incapable or interested men on party cries or flimsy pretences, or on anything rather than an assurance of their fitness, or devotion to the public good. The electors of the colony have hitherto betrayed their own cause, and proved themselves to be either completely indifferent, or most easily hood-winked and befooled. They have, as a whole, been represented by men devoted to their own interests only, and each making a catpaw of the constituency for the promotion of his own private ends. But until the traditional Government policy of land monopoly, cheap labour, and absentee millionaires, has been finally and once for all exploded, by means of an honest and capable legislature, returned by sensible and clear-sighted electors, there is no chance of the country's being placed in a progressive position. This proposal to settle the labouring population on the soil, however, seems something like a more hopeful departure, and its success is much to be wished for.

**Thursday, 9th.**—In reply to a question the Premier said that Government had received official intimation that the Midland railway contract had been signed.—The Premier also said that a cablegram had been received from the Mayor of Christchurch, who was in Melbourne, contradicting the report as to the deficient display of New Zealand minerals in the exhibition.—The Native Land Bill was strongly opposed in committee by Mr. Taiwhanga,—who spoke for the most part in Maori.

**Friday, 10th.**—The Native Land Bill was vigorously stonewalled by Mr. Taiwhanga assisted by Mr. Taipua. The Native chiefs Kemp and Hiawera were heard at the bar of the House, pleading for the postponement of the matter until it had been considered by the great Native meeting to be held next year at Waitangi.

**Tuesday 14th.**—The House decided that a libel on the Hon. Mr. Larnach, published by the *Auckland Herald*, was a breach of privilege, and passed a motion sympathising with the hon. member.—In reply to a question, the Premier stated that Government hoped to be able to make some proposals as a substitute for the Fair Rent Bill rejected by the Council. The rejection of the Bill in question, it may be added, was one of the most flagrant pieces of injustice ever perpetrated in the Parliament of this colony, and has, at least, prolonged a most unfair and harassing condition of things. It has prevented the relief of men, who have deserved well of the colony, and whose position is much worse than that of settlers of nothing like their standing in the country. If the Government be sincere in desiring to help them, and the manner in which the Bill was rejected in the Council makes this in some degree doubtful, they will not delay in bestirring themselves.

Mr. A. J. White, Octagon, Dunedin, is selling off, at greatly reduced prices, the remaining stock of the late Iron and Woodware Company. Valuable bargains are offered.

An almost unprecedented opportunity is offered to the people of Christchurch and its vicinity in the Messrs. Lonargan's sale of the stocks of Howarth and Co. and Dugdale, Whitehead and Co. Goods in this instance will be sold retail at and under wholesale prices, and individuals and households may provide themselves with indispensable requisites at comparatively nominal prices. In many instances a reduction is even made on the wholesale prices, and this should be fully appreciated now that the new tariff is in force.

Messrs. Whitaker Brothers, Catholic Booksellers, Lambton Quay, Wellington, have enlarged their premises, adding many improvements and providing for the increased accommodation of their customers. They have now a handsome show-room upstairs where their extensive and well selected stock of Catholic publications may be conveniently inspected. They have constantly on hand a superior stock of school books and requisites of every kind, as well as of church music, pictures, and articles of Catholic piety. We are requested to state that no canvassers or travelling agents are employed by the firm, who supply all orders directly.

Messrs. Howden and Moncrieff have opened an establishment as seedsmen in Princes street, Dunedin. A long and practical experience has qualified them admirably for the business, and their various selections of seeds, comprising all that the gardener or farmer can require, may be depended on as the best to be had. The firm have issued a catalogue which in itself affords a sure proof of their qualifications. It is evidently the work of experienced men thoroughly acquainted with their subject, and will be found most convenient and useful. It gives most valuable hints to the gardener and agriculturist.

**J. W. DICKSON,**  
(LATE J. O'BRIELLY.)  
**CATHOLIC REPOSITORY,**  
Wellesley Street (Opposite Opera House),  
AUCKLAND.

Direct Importer of the Best and Most Popular IRISH and CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

Agent for Principal Irish and Catholic Newspapers and Periodicals Published in British Isles and America.

School Requisites and Stationery of every description Always in Stock.

Sacred Oleographs, Rosaries, Scapulars, Rosary Tickets, Sacred Prints for Prayer Books, Crucifixes, Statues, Pure Wax Candles, Medals, etc., in Great Variety and at very Low Prices.

Customers' Orders promptly attended to.

**DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND,**  
**ART UNION.**  
(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.



TRADE MARK

## R. ANDERSON & CO.'S

# Raven Blacking

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

BELFAST and DUNEDIN.

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

"TO MESSRS. GEORGE HOWARTH AND CO.,  
"145 LICHFIELD STREET EAST,  
"CHRISTCHURCH.  
"Sell all the Stock and wind up the Business.  
"GEORGE HOWARTH AND CO.,  
"MANCHESTER, ENGLAND."

IN referring to the above Cablegram, we desire to inform the people of Christchurch and districts that we have bought the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. George Howarth and Co. and Messrs. Dugdale, Whitehead and Co., Manufacturers, and Wholesale Soft Goods Merchants, 145 Lichfield Street, Christchurch, at a Very Big Discount for Cash.

We shall offer the Stocks as they stand in their Warehouse (which we shut for a short time), also all Goods that are afloat, as they arrive, to the Public in Retail Quantities, at and under Wholesale Cost Price.

This, we believe, is the first time in the history of Canterbury that such a golden opportunity has been given to the public of buying in Retail Quantities, at and under the Wholesale Cost, one of the cheapest Wholesale Stocks ever held in New Zealand; and in the face of the increased duties that are now being collected by the Customs must be to every purchaser at this Sale an immense gain.

The Stocks comprise everything that is usually sold by manufacturers and wholesale warehousemen, and are suitable for the use of men, women, and children.

We have marked every article in plain figures for Cash, from which no abatement can be made.

The Warehouse is situated in Lichfield Street, between His Lordship's Larder and the Oddfellow's Hall (same side), and will be opened each day at 10 a.m., and closed at 5 p.m., Saturdays at 9 p.m.

Town parcels will be delivered the next day after purchase. Country Parcels to meet each train.

We have had some difficulty in altering the Warehouse to answer for retail business, and in this matter we ask your kind consideration.

Country Drapers, Hotelkeepers, Storekeepers, Public Institutions, and Hawkers will find this Sale a grand opportunity to obtain Cheap Goods.

THE SALE WILL BEGIN ON SATURDAY NEXT,  
AUGUST 11, 1888.

LONARGAN AND LONARGAN.

Remember the Address,  
145 LICHFIELD STREET,  
Between His Lordship's Larder and the Oddfellow's Hall (Same Side).

## IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

## PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

BLUE SPUR.			
Mr. H. M'Keown	1	0	0
" J. Roach	0	10	0
" T. Devine	0	5	0
" H. M'Keown, Jun.	0	5	0
" J. Casey	0	5	0
" M. Joyce	0	2	6
Mr. J. Joyce	0	2	6
" M. Drew	0	2	6
" P. Abreue	0	2	6
" Denis Kellegher	0	2	6
Miss Nellie Roche	0	3	0
TUAPEKA FLAT.			
Mr. Philip Duffy	0	10	6
" George Leslie	0	10	6
" Patrick Cummings	0	10	6
" Patrick Kane	0	10	0
Mrs. John Drew	0	5	0
Mr. C. O'Gorman	0	5	0
Mrs. James Kepple	0	5	0
Mr. James Downes	0	5	0
" John Young	0	5	0
Mr. John Smith	0	10	6
" Timothy Crowley	0	10	0
Mrs. Daniel Crowley	0	10	0
Mr. John Donohue	0	5	0
" Denis Roughan	0	5	0
" Patrick White	0	10	6
" Michael O'Donnell	0	5	0
" James O'Brien	0	5	0
" Alex. Miskall	0	10	0
EVANS' FLAT.			
Mr. John Hogg	0	10	0
" R. Richardson	0	5	0
" Lack	0	2	6
" Robert Fitten	0	2	6
" P. McLaughlin	0	10	0
" B. Hart	0	10	6
" John Donlan	0	10	6
" Michael Nash	0	10	0
" D. M'Cluskey	0	10	0
" W. Smyth	0	5	0
" M. Tomb	0	2	6
" Thomas Pope	0	5	0
" John Gillard	0	5	0
" Patrick Curtin	0	5	0
" Patrick Cassidy	0	5	0
" Simon Fahey	0	2	6
" Edward Roughan	0	2	6
" Patrick Kain	0	5	0
" Michael Whelan	0	10	0
" Charles Armstrong	0	10	0
" Daniel Lynch	0	5	0
Mr. James Hopkins	0	5	0
" Hugh M'Cann	0	5	0
" Philip Brook	0	2	0
Mrs. Brock	0	2	6
Mr. Samuel Henry	0	5	0
" John Treacy	0	3	0
" Charles Henderson	0	5	0
" Patrick Flannery	0	5	0
" Patrick Treacy	0	7	0
" Daniel O'Brien	0	5	0

## NOTICE.

THE Riverton Art Union Committee, at the urgent request of many friends, who consider the time allowed for the disposal of the tickets too short, have decided to postpone the drawing until Saturday, November 3.

J. M. HALL, Hon. Sec.

# WHITAKER BROTHERS

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,  
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON, AND BOUNDARY STREET,  
GREYMOUTH.

JUST RECEIVED, a large collection of New Music, comprising—

- THE CATHOLIC CHORISTER.  
A collection of Easy Masses, Motets, Litanies, etc., specially adapted for small Choirs.
1. Short Easy Mass, by A. Cary, 1s 6d.
  2. Six Easy Litanies, 2d
  3. O Salutaris, by Schubert, 2d
  4. Tantum Ergo, J. Neill O'Donovan, 2d
  5. O Salutaris, 2d
  6. Six Easy Litanies, 2d
  7. Ave Maria, 2d
  8. Ave Verum, Dr. Crookhall, 2d
  9. Confirma Hoc Deus (for confirmation) 2d
  10. O Gloriosa, for benediction, 2d
  11. Two Hymn Tunes, 2d
  12. O Salutaris and Hymn tune, 2d
  13. Short Mass (4 voices in unison) C. Vaughan, 1s 6d
  14. O Salutaris and Litany, 2d
  15. Tantum Ergo and Adoro Te, 2d
  16. Magnificat, 3d
  17. Second Mass, short & easy, 1s 6d
  18. Six Easy Litanies, B.V.M., A. E. Tozer, 2d
  19. O Salutaris & Tantum Ergo, 2d
  20. Short Easy Mass (2 trebles in unison), 1s 3d
  21. Ave Maria Stella (4 hymn tunes), 2d
  22. Magnificat, 6d
  23. Ave Maria (solo and chorus), 4d
  24. Six Easy Litanies, Notcutt, 2d
- Modern Church Music for Catholic Choirs:—
- MODERN CHURCH MUSIC FOR CATHOLIC CHOIRS.
1. Second Short Mass (2 trebles in unison), A. E. Tozer, 1s 6d
  2. Do do (4 voices), J. C. Forrester 1s 6d
  3. Do do in C (4 voices) Joseph Smith, 1s 6d
  4. Six Sacrificium, Rev. A. P. Urquhart, 3d
  5. O Salutaris and Tantum Ergo, Philip Francis, 3d
  6. Salve Regina (4 voices), A. E. Tozer, 6d
  7. O Salutaris and Tantum Ergo, F. Birchnell, 3d
  8. Six Litanies, B.V.M., 3d
  9. First Short Mass, 1s 6d
  10. Recordare Virgo (Motett for 4 voices), 3d
  11. O Salutaris and Tantum Ergo (No. 3), A. E. Tozer, 3d
  12. Ave Maria, Joseph Smith, 6d
  13. Ave Regina, 6d
  14. Salve Regina, 6d
  15. Toti Palchra es Maria, 6d
  16. Inviolata, 6d
  17. O Domina Mea, 6d
  18. Mass in D (4 voices), 2s
  19. Magnificat, V.L. Tone, arr. with modern harmonies, A. E. Tozer, 6d
  20. Four Litanies, B.V.M., Elgar, 6d
  21. O Salutaris, quartette or chorus with organ accom., Elgar, 6d
  22. Mass in E flat (4 voices), F. E. Gladstone, 2s

## ASSORTED MASSES, &amp;c.

Webbe's Masses in A, B, C, D, 5th and 6th in F and G, each 1s 3d; Missa Pro Defunctis in F, by Sir Julius Benedict, 8d; Mass (Regina Coeli) in D Major, by Thomas Wingham, 3s 6d; Mass (Immaculate Conception), by A. Moesmair, 2s 6d; Mass in honour of St. Bridget (2 voices), by J. Seymour, 1s 6d; Crown of Jesus Music, 4 parts, in 1 vol., half calf, new and complete edition, 15s; Paroebial Hymn Book, words and melodies, including Vespers, Compline and Liturgical Hymns for the year, in Latin and English, 6s (special low price for quantity), words only 1s 3d; Mass in C of the Annunciation (4 voices), by Chas. M. Eastern, 4s 6d; May Chimes, a collection of hymns to the Blessed Virgin, 6s 6d; Benediction Service, No. 1, consisting of O Salutaris, Litany, and Tantum Ergo, for four voices, 4d; Benediction Service, No. 2, for four voices, 4d; Psalms at Vespers, harmonised for four voices, 5s 6d; Vesper Psalter, containing the eight Psalm tunes, 3s 6d. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CHOIRS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

J. W. M C D U F F,

WANGANUI COACH FACTORY.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Painting, Trimming, and Repairs of all kinds done by Good Mechanics, and at Moderate Prices.

SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT AND BEAUTIFULLY-DESIGNED SPRING TRAPS, FROM £17 AND UPWARDS.

HARNESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

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Has commenced the Practice of his Profession as a

SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCE.

Bank of Australasia Buildings.

Corner of BOND and RATTRAY STREETS, 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



# BATTLE OF FONTENOY!

FONTENOY!! FONTENOY!!!

## SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

The Irish Brigade in the Service of France

## FLIGHT OF THE WILD GEESSE.

Just received first consignment of the Celebrated and Beautiful

IRISH PICTURE,

"THE IRISH BRIGADE AT THE BATTLE OF FONTENOY, MAY 11, 1745."

Size: 24 x 36 inches;

Showing the "Wild Geese," in their handsome green uniforms, led by Lord Clare, Counts Dillon and Lally, attacking the English Army under the Duke of Cumberland.

Every Irishman who loves the dear old land, and feels for the wrongs and sufferings of his race, should procure a copy of this beautiful picture.

Sent free by post to any address on receipt of P.O. order for the above sum.

Orders addressed to this office will receive prompt attention.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

JAS SPEIGHT AND CO.,  
MALSTERS AND BREWERS.

TO THE FARMING AND GARDENING  
COMMUNITY

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HOWDEN & MONCRIEFF

(Late of Nimmo and Blair's)

Have pleasure in announcing that they have opened at

51 PRINCES STREET

(Opposite Braithwaite's)

With a Complete Assortment of

FARM, VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and TREE SEEDS,  
GLADIOLI, HORTICULTURAL  
REQUISITES, &c., &c.

Our Seeds are all New, and of the finest and most reliable strains that money can buy. Parties entrusting their orders to us may rely on getting Seeds that will Grow, as all our Seeds are Tested before being sent out.

Our combined experience, extending over 35 years, in the Seed, Nursery, and Seed-growing Business in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Haddington, and New Zealand, warrant us in requesting your support.

Our Descriptive and Cultural Guide, containing copious, interesting, and practical information, Post Free to all applicants.

HOWDEN & MONCRIEFF, Practical Seedsmen,  
51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

NATIONAL LEAGUE AND LEAGUE OF THE

CROSS HALL, BANTRY, CO. CORK.

The following amounts have been collected by Mr. JAMES FRANKLIN, of Blenheim, and handed to Mr. JAMES DEALY, of Dunedin to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Irish National League, Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. James Franklin	...	...	0 10 0
" Patrick Byron...	...	...	0 5 0
" T. Buckley	...	...	0 5 0
" F. O'Donovan...	...	...	0 10 0
" Jas. Gleeson	...	...	0 10 0
" J. Dundon	...	...	0 5 0
" J. Keating	...	...	0 5 0
" D. Scannell	...	...	0 5 0
" Martin Lydon...	...	...	0 5 0
" James J. Ryan	...	...	0 5 0
" P. Kennedy	...	...	0 2 6
" J. Maher	...	...	0 5 0
" J. Ward	...	...	0 2 6
" R. Daly	...	...	0 5 0
" R. Scarwford	...	...	0 5 0
" Matthew Doyle	...	...	0 5 0

# RIVERTON ART-UNION.

(Continued.)

THE Rev. M. Walsh desires to acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of blocks of tickets with accompanying amounts from the following:

	£	s.	d.
Mr. T. Power, Tinkers Gully	...	...	2 0 0
" O. Columb, Dunedin	...	...	1 0 0
" P. McErlane, Gimmerburn	...	...	2 0 0
" P. Corcoran, Maheno	...	...	2 4 0
" J. Dore, Mossburn	...	...	2 0 0
" J. J. Woods, Lawrence	...	...	0 8 0
" T. Curran, Maheno	...	...	2 2 0
" J. Walnosky, Waihoia	...	...	0 14 0
Mrs. M. Keenan, Milton	...	...	2 0 0
Mr. J. Power, Green Island	...	...	2 0 0
" P. McGettigan, Bald Hill Flat	...	...	2 0 0
" P. O'Connor, Ophir	...	...	2 0 0
Mrs. M. Scanlan, Milton	...	...	1 6 0
" M. Gavan, Ophir	...	...	0 11 0
Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Dunedin	...	...	2 0 0

(To be continued.)

J. M. HALL, Hon. Sec.

# A. J. WHITE,

(LATE IRON AND WOODWARE Co.)

THE OCTAGON,

Selling off the Whole

STOCK OF FURNITURE,

CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING

AT

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

### MARRIAGE.

HUGHES—MCTAMNEY.—On the 16th July, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Vereker, Patrick Hughes to Catherine, second daughter, of Daniel McTamney, Esq., Union street, Dunedin.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 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.

## THE DECREE OF THE INQUISITION AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.



IN another column will be found a report of the interview between the Most Rev. Dr. WALSH and a representative of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, in reference to this now famous Decree. From this it will be seen that this Decree has not any direct political significance, nor had it any intention to affect politics directly. So far as the

Holy See was concerned it was a Decree confined exclusively to a purely moral question, and was meant, not for the public Press, but for the information and guidance of the Irish Bishops. That the newspapers were enabled to publish it before the Irish Bishops received any information from the Holy See concerning it, was owing, not to any action of the Holy See, but to a breach of faith on the part of an official in the Roman Court, who is well-known, and who, if proofs can be obtained of his delinquency will have to pay the penalty. It would appear then, that an agent of a hostile English newspaper was enabled to get at a Roman official and publish an official document of great importance to many millions of men, which was never intended for the newspapers, and then

twist it into a significance which was entirely foreign to its authors. This dishonest proceeding has led to all the turmoil and heart-burnings, all the passionate writings and speeches of the last three or four months on this unhappy subject. Chief amongst the mischief-makers stands the *London Tablet*, which has laboured indefatigably to put on this document, for political purposes, a significance which it does not bear, and to torture it into a meaning which the Holy See never intended. This journal went so far as to declare it gave an authoritative interpretation of this Decree, which interpretation was an audacious assumption and falsehood. The Bishop of Limerick has taken a course as regards it which, we venture to say, will not be followed by many, if indeed by any, of the Irish Bishops. The Decree itself is binding; of this there can be no doubt; but for its practical application the interpretation of the Irish Bishops, and, in the last resort, of the Holy See itself, is required. It must be borne in mind that circumstances alter cases, and that a principle which in one set of circumstances is binding, ceases to be so in another. Circumstances of such a character in Ireland are conceivable which would render the Decree inapplicable, and it is for the Bishops in the first instance, and lastly for the Holy See, to decide whether such circumstances actually exist or not. Again, it is quite possible that, on account of local reasons, this Decree might be obligatory in Limerick, for example, and not at all binding, say in Dublin. It is a great misfortune that ardent Tory politicians, particularly English Catholics, should have permitted themselves to endeavour to force the hand of the Holy Father, and to twist the Decree of the Congregation of the Inquisition into an instrument helping to forward their own political views. The injury done to the relations that ought to exist between the Catholics of England and Ireland, and to the interests of religion, is incalculable. One good effect, however, has followed from the action of the English Government and certain English Catholics. The Holy See now thoroughly understands the Irish question, which has thus secured the sympathy of the Holy Father. For this Irishmen are more than thankful, and their appreciation of Dr. WALSH'S exertions to put the facts of the case before the Holy Father has been made manifest by the magnificent reception given to His Grace of Dublin on his arrival in that city. But we must not keep our readers any longer from the report to which we refer.

AMONG the great works of religion in Australia, by no means the least is the institution for the deaf and dumb, conducted by the Dominican nuns at Waratah, in New South Wales. The nuns, who are especially adapted for the task required of them, and whose institution of a similar kind at Cabra, near Dublin, enjoys a high reputation, have been for some years engaged on the work referred to in the diocese of Maitland, where they came at the invitation of the Most Rev. Dr. Murray. Their presence in Australia has been attended by the happiest results, and has been the means of relieving many anxious parents of a heavy charge, and of conferring on many afflicted children an excellent education, and, above all, a sound training in the Catholic faith, a thing not to be acquired even under the most favourable circumstances in any of the State institutions, and often in such institutions effectually hindered by instructions of a very contrary nature. The institution at Waratah is the only Catholic house of its kind in all the Australasian colonies, and it is open alike to children sent from every colony and every district. The nuns are ready to receive all the pupils sent to them, and although parents in fair circumstances are expected to contribute, according to their means, to the support and education of their children, no child is refused because of an inability in its parents to make such a payment, or any part of such a payment. The institution is a charitable one in the strictest and truest sense of the words, and, as it offers its benefits freely to all the colonies, without exception, it is but right and just that all the colonies should contribute to its support. The nuns have met with much success in their undertaking, so that, some short time since, it became evident to them that they must provide larger accommodation to meet their increasing needs. To this end they have erected a suitable building in a convenient situation, and which is to be opened formally on Rosary Sunday. In doing this, however, they have incurred liabilities which, of their own responsibility, they are not able to meet, and for relief from which they depend upon the charity of the colonies. They, indeed, have themselves given all they had to give—and who could give more than the devotion of their whole lives to an arduous and self-denying task? But their trust in the sympathy and charity of the Catholics of the colonies will certainly not prove unfounded. They have undertaken a bazaar and art-union to pay off the debt incurred by them, and will thankfully receive any contributions that may be forwarded to them in aid of their object. It is earnestly to be hoped that New Zealand, which has profited by the good nuns' services, will not be backward in coming

to their aid.—And our experience gives us a right to believe that it will not.

ANOTHER slight mistake made by Lord Salisbury in his Mansion House speech was as to the neutral attitude he declared to be assumed by European statesmen towards Bulgaria. The Russian Government has not been long in contradicting his Lordship in the matter, and we may probably take the announcement made by it as an immediate consequence of the speech, and something like a slap-in-the-face to the speaker. It demands the deposition of Prince Ferdinand, the continued exclusion of Prince Alexander, and the appointment, under the direction of a Russian Commissioner, of a Prince of the Orthodox creed. This is an outspoken and extreme declaration, that not only makes the result of the renewed alliance with Germany apparent, but exhibits Lord Salisbury as very much astray in his calculations as to the state of affairs. But that the Minister for Foreign Affairs should prove so completely mistaken, and in this instance he could not have spoken, as, for example, in the case of Ireland, with the intention of misleading his hearers, is an ominous circumstance.

THE display at the Mansion House, in short, was anything rather than creditable to the Government or reassuring to the country. Not only did Lord Salisbury, as Prime Minister, show himself ready to sacrifice the interests of the Empire, as in the case of Egypt, and, as Foreign Secretary, betray an ignorance of the intentions of foreign governments, but another member of the Government frankly acknowledged that there was a failure in the fleet, on which the life of the country must depend in case of war. The naval manœuvres just concluded, he confessed, showed that other tactics must be adopted to defend London were a bombardment of it threatened. In fact, there is every reason for us to believe that, considering the defective state of the men-of-war which has been so fully exposed of late, and the seeming impossibility of departing from old methods no longer serviceable, many years would still be required to place England on a favourable footing with regard to war. Her old superiority at sea was gained by the sailorly qualities of her seamen, in which by nature as well as by training they excelled. But all this seems lost by the substitution for ships properly so-called of floating machines. As engineers or machinists Englishmen have no particular pre-eminence. But we can easily believe that the speeches at the Mansion House have, as reported, given much satisfaction on the Continent, and from that fact the Ministry may derive as much credit as they deserve, and the country all the confidence with which such a fact is capable of inspiring it.

TORY Government in Ireland, of which Lord Salisbury makes his boast, has had another characteristic exemplification in the eviction riots which have just taken place at White Gate, in the County Cork. The military, we are told, were called out and charged the people, injuring many of them seriously. This looks like good government, the maintenance of the peace, and generally the restoration of the golden age, does it not? Brutal cruelty, the exaction of rackrents, and the propping up of tyranny seem a better description. And Lord Salisbury has the effrontery to declare that he finds the point of a bayonet a comfortable seat. But as for his boasting, the Irish people have so much in common with the Czar of Russia that they can very practically give him the lie.

"THE rain it raineth every day." The past week has been a time of gloom and moisture. Floods, landslips, the interruption of traffic, damage to water races and mining works, such things have been the order of the period, throughout the greater part of Otago, and in some districts of Canterbury as well. A good deal of damage has been done in one way or another, and, coming now at the time when things in general are not at their brightest, it is doubly unwelcome. The sun-shine however, has at length reappeared, and we must hope for a speedy recovery.

AT a meeting of ladies held in St. Joseph's schoolroom, Dunedin, on Tuesday, it was resolved that the bazaar in aid of the Dominican Convent building fund should take place at the Garrison Hall on November 28, 29, 30, and on December 1.—We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of art-union blocks and remittances from the Rev. Father O'Leary, Lawrence; Mr. David Fitzgerald, Waikata; the Misses Bonney, Dunedin; and also per the Rev. Father Vereker.

AT the meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, on 8th August, Mr. O'Connor read a paper on "Magnetism and the Mariner's Compass," giving an account of the discovery of the magnet stone and its application and improvements, and of the working of the modern compass. Mr. O'Connor showed that he had a complete knowledge of his subject, and the paper contained a lot of useful information, and was considered very creditable by the critics both for matter and style. Mr. Jackson gave a reading from Max Adeler, and Mr. Faulkner recited the poem "The Plan of the Campaign" which appeared in last week's TABLET. The Literary Society have already

made a start in getting up the entertainment to be given by them on the seventh of next month. The proceeds are to be applied in liquidating the debt still remaining due on the St. Leonard's Church, which is in the district of their Rev. President, and no doubt the effort of the members to give some practical proof of their esteem for this gentleman will be heartily responded to by the Catholic community.

We (*Catholic Press* June 23) have reason to believe that the Holy See will shortly issue an explanation of the recent Rescript which will considerably surprise the theologians of the *Times* and the *Tablet*.

MYERS and Co., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They 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.]

## Commercial.

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

**Store Cattle.**—The market for these in the meantime continues comparatively quiet, while odd lots are occasionally disposed of both privately and at auction. The demand is not by any means brisk, at the same time suitable lots offering would find buyers at prices showing a small margin for fattening.

**Store Sheep.**—There is some inquiry for young crossbred ewes and good two, four, and six-tooth crossbred wethers, but as hardly any of these are now offering business is virtually at a standstill.

**Wool.**—There are no further advices from London from which any idea of the feeling at present prevailing, nor of the future of the market can be gathered. So far the prospects have been considered favourable, partly owing to stocks of the raw material in manufacturer's hands being limited, also to the fact that the quantity of wool likely to be presented at the next sales, opening the 18th of next month would be short of the usual supply. On Monday we offered a few lots both greasy and scoured fleece which realised satisfactory prices.

**Sheepskins.**—The usual brisk demand was experienced at our weekly sale on Monday, when we offered a lengthy catalogue comprising a variety of sorts. There was a full attendance of the trade, and, under the influence of better weather, competition was spirited. Fine crossbreds and heavy merinos were in good demand, all others as well had good attention, prices realised being fully up to last week's. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 1s 4d to 3s 8d; do do merinos, 1s 2d to 2s 9d; medium to full woolled crossbreds, 3s 10d to 5s 3d; do do merinos, 3s to 4s 7d; dry pelts, 2d to 10d; butchers' green crossbreds best, 4s 10s, 4s 9d, 4s 7d, 4s 6d, 4s 3d; others, 4s, 3s 9d, 3s 7d; green merinos, 2s 10d to 3s 2d.

**Rabbitskins.**—A fair demand continues to exist for all sorts, but more especially for carefully saved and well-classed full-furred winter greys, and for these prices nearly up to late rates are obtained, while summers and inferior sorts are selling more in favour of buyers. Quotations are—for suckers, 1½d to 3d; inferior and mixed, 4d to 6d; summer, 5d to 8d; autumn, 9d to 13d; black and fawn, 8d to 11d; early winter greys, 12d to 13½d; best winter greys, bucks and does, 15d to 16d; does, prime, 16½d to 17d per lb. On Monday we submitted a moderate catalogue, when, as usual, all the buyers in the trade were present, and competed spiritedly, the whole being disposed of (none of which were very prime) at about equal to last week's prices. Full-furred bucks and does brought 16d to 16½d; medium, 14½d to 15½d; summer and late autumn, 8½d to 12½d; black and fawn, 10½d per lb.

**Hides.**—A steady demand continues to be experienced, but without any apparent improvement in price, and considering the depressed state of both the London and Australian markets the outlook is certainly not very bright. Nearly all the business passing is with local manufacturers, who give prices which leave no margin to shippers. Quotations are—for heavy weights, 3½d to 3¾d; medium, 3¼d to 2¾d; light, 2½d to 2¾d; inferior, 1½d to 2d per lb.

**Tallow.**—There is no change to report in the operations of the past week. The supply being moderate, local manufacturers are open to purchase pretty freely, so that all offering finds a ready sale. It is satisfactory to no ice the Home market firm and advancing, more especially when the large stock in first hands is taken into consideration, and should the present tone continue for a time values of necessity must improve in the local market. Quotations are—for prime rendered mutton, 17s 6d to 18s 6d; medium to good, 15s 6d to 17s; inferior and mixed, 13s to 14s 6d; rough fat is in better demand and firmer, for inferior, 8s to 9d; medium to good, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; best, 12s to 13s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The favourable turn in the value of this cereal at Home has influenced this market to a slight extent and buyers are now quietly increasing their stocks evidently persuaded that they cannot do better by further delay, several lines of the best northern wheats have been placed during the past week and at enhanced value, but after all it does not take much to satisfy our requirements and now that most of the millers are supplied, for the time being, we may expect a lull during the next week or two, meantime quotations are for Tuscan, 3s 3½d to 3s 5d; other prime sorts such as velvet and red straw, 3s 1d to 3s 3d, medium nominal, 2s 5d to 2s 9d; whole fowls wheat is in improved demand at, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior and broken,

2s to 2s 3d; (ex store sacks weighed in). Oats.—The market is quieter with less demand, and while odd lots are occasionally placed at equal to last weeks quotations, sales are not so easily effected. The tone of the Australasian markets continues firm but at the prices at present ruling, shippers are unable to operate. Quotations are for prime milling, 1s 11½d to 2s; short bright feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; medium and discoloured, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; Danish and long Tartars fit for seed, in small lots, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; black, slow sale, 1s 11d to 2s (ex store, sacks weighed in).—Barley: There is very little business passing in malting, prime, bright, samples only are saleable. Milling is inquired for, but holders of the class are indisposed to accept prices offered. Quotations are for prime malting, 4s to 4s 8d; extra choice a shade more; medium only saleable for milling, 3s to 3s 3d; feed, 1s 9d to 2s 3d (ex store).

**Byegrass Seed.**—A few sales are being made, but the business doing is still on a limited scale. We quote machine-dressed, 2s 6d to 3s; undressed, 1s 9d to 2s 3d (ex store, sacks extra).—Cocksfoot does not sell freely. Late quotations are unaltered—viz, 3½d to 4½d per lb.

**Potatoes.**—Owing to an increased supply, prices at the moment are easier. At auction during the week prices ranged from 75s to 82s 6d per ton.

**Dairy Produce.**—Butter: The market is over-supplied with inferior and second-rate quality, which is almost unsaleable, while prime is scarce and hardly any coming to hand; 9½d to 10d could be obtained still for such.—Cheese of prime quality is also scarce, but medium is more plentiful, selling at 3d to 4d per lb, according to quality.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 10d to 2s. Wheat: milling, 3s to 3s 3d; fowls' 1s 9d to 2s 6d; Barley: Malting, 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 3s. Chaff: Best, £2 15s; medium, £2 5s. Hay: Oat, £3; rye-grass, £3. Bran, £3. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Northern, 4s; Southern, £3 15s. Butter: Fresh, 10d to 1s 2d; salt, prime, 8½d. Cheese, 3d to 4d. Eggs, 11d. Flour, roller, £8 10s to £9; in 50lb stone, £7 15s to £8 5s. Oat meal, £10. Roll bacon, 7d; sides, 7½d; hams, 9d, both scarce.

## Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 8th.

AUCKLAND Chamber of Commerce passes resolution in support of San Francisco mail route.—Death announced of Native chief Wiremu Kingi.—Bridges in Geraldine County pronounced unsafe, including one at cost of £14,000.—Carnot unveils statue of Mirabeau at Montargis.—Serious riots of strikers at Amiens.—Sentence on John Dillon confirmed.—Ignatieff declares Russia advancing eastward despite Austrian opposition.

THURSDAY, 9th.

Settlers at Pukekoke, Auckland, urge Government to reduce public expenditure, taxation being unbearable.—Recent breakage of cables ascertained as due to volcanic action.—Destructive storm at Valparaiso.—Communist riots renewed in Paris.—American Senate adopts Chinese prohibition Bill.—Government officials summoned for illegal action at recent Kilmish evictions.—Russo-German Press urge Czar to proceed in Asia, Germany controlling Europe, England being deposed from position as leading power.

FRIDAY, 10th.

Sperm whales smash Maori boats off Pakotakiwo, one man drowned, three whales captured.—Iron barque Kate Tatham, collier, from Newcastle to Napier, wrecked at White Bluff.—Clear loss to Colony by emigration for six months ending June, 5,139 persons.—Indignation meetings reported as held in China to protest against treatment of Chinese by Australia.—Rich silver discovery at Mount Zeehan, Tasmania.—First pocket English hop-crop sold at £15 per cwt.

SATURDAY, 11th.

Arrival of s.s. Brunner celebrated at Greymouth.—Police and troops subdue rioters in Paris.—Cardinal Moran welcomed on arrival at Dublin by Archbishop Walsh.—O'Kelly, M.P., Roscommon North, sentenced four months, inciting witnesses to refuse evidence.—Cross, Tory, returned unopposed for Liverpool.—Tibetans massing at Gelapla to attack British; Lamas reject conference.

MONDAY, 13th.

Swanson village settlers, Auckland, petition for relief works.—Electric light works completed at Reefton; results satisfactory.—Dr. McGregor, Brisbane, receives order in council proclaiming British sovereignty over New Guinea.—200 people drowned by floods in Chile.—Imperial Parliament adjourns till Nov. 6th.—France denies Italy's right to annex Massowah as Egyptian territory; protests against taxation of Greeks, and seizure of Zulla, threatens reprisals. Hamburg company undertakes new Australian line of steamers for beginning of year.

TUESDAY, 14th.

Meeting at Port Albert, Auckland, pass resolutions in favour of retrenchment and condemning taxation.—Sydney syndicate who purchased Ngawakau coal leases arranging for extension of railway.

Messrs. B. Anderson and Co.'s Baven Blacking will be found the best in the market. It produces a splendid polish and is extremely economical.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co.'s advertisement will be found elsewhere. The testimony borne to the excellence of their "K" jams is unexceptionable.

A writer in *Science* points out the fact that if one holds his breath, wasps, bees and hornets can be handled with impunity, inasmuch as holding the breath closes the pores of the skin,

# A. & T. INGLIS

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

MESSEBS, 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.**

## MILLINERY, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

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

## DRESS DEPARTMENT.

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

## MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

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.

# M R S. D R E A V E R

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.

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.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE OF  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

## MESSRS. CHARLES BEGG & CO

do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their Hire System that it is VASTLY SUPERIOR to all others, both as regards Value and the easy Repayments, which are calculated on a Lower Interest Basis than any other house.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE.

We readily recognise the advantages offered by our rivals, because we were the first to introduce the Hire System into New Zealand on exactly similar lines, and, therefore, it is but common fairness and justice that we should reap the benefits of our labour and expenditure.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE.

When anything stands the test of time among a discriminating people, it is pretty sure evidence of real worth and merit, and with 12 years' experience and administration of the Hire System to guide us, we still justly claim to lead.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE.

That we perform all we claim is conclusively proved by the fact that those who regard us with the greatest favour are these who have dealt with us the longest. Our customers are our references.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE.

We shall be glad if buyers, when comparing our prices with those of other houses, will, at the same time, also carefully compare the goods, in which case they will find that we give more solid value for the prices we receive than can be obtained elsewhere. Pianos, such as we absolutely reject, can be, and are sold at much lower prices than our importations; but these are no test of value, and lead to ultimate vexation and annoyance long before the apparently easy payments have run out.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE.

The continued success and increasing popularity that has marked each alteration in our Hire System stamps it indelibly as the Safest and Cheapest Method of Purchasing (without the slightest publicity) Pianos, Harmoniums, and Organs, etc., etc. on that basis.

MESSRS CHARLES BEGG AND CO.

Abstain from entering into competition with importers of inferior Pianos, many of which flood the market at times, and which may be classed with cheap trash. Our motto is: "Nulli Secundus" ("Second to none"), and we import Pianos and other Musical Instruments of good quality at a comparatively low price. We shall limit ourselves to a variety of English and German Pianos of bona fide manufacture, and shall endeavour, through carefulness as to the retention of their high standard quality, to retain that confidence and esteem which our past career and established reputation has already earned for us at the hands of our patrons.

THE MUSICAL WAREHOUSE,

"Nulli Secundus" (Second to None).  
26 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN  
(21 years Established).

# Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

MR. MOLLOY, M.P., has brought back from New Zealand a piece of information which ought to attract the attention of the Secretary of the Irish National League or the director of the Irish Agency in London. The coercionists, Mr. Molloy declares, are industriously circulating their libels in the different colonies, and the *Times* reprints are to be met everywhere, but Home Rule pamphlets are not to be had, although there is a great demand for them. The first available steamer ought to bring out to New Zealand a good supply of the best Home Rule literature which Mr. J. J. Clancy can get together.

Coercion under Mr. Balfour has as many phases as the moon. Now it is newavendors, now it is boycotters, now it is Campaigners that are being sent to gaol wholesale. Each of these expedients fails in turn, but hope springs eternal in the human heart, and he tries the next. The Star-Chamber clause is his craze at present. There is a Star-Chamber Court perambulating each week in half-a-dozen counties, and men, women, and children are being hurried off to prison for refusing to give such evidence as will satisfy the corrupt and degraded Removables who conduct the inquiries, and will convict their relatives and friends of imaginary crimes. Away down in Castlereagh we have already got a sudden peep into the secret working of these abominable tribunals. It is no wonder the Crown are at such pains to shut them up in impenetrable darkness. A plot was hatched to accuse a number of respectable inhabitants of Castlereagh of criminal conspiracy. Forthwith a battalion of witnesses were gathered in from the highways and byways, including some of the most disreputable characters in the neighbourhood to justify the charge. The accused, before the cases were called, were furnished with what purported to be the evidence of these witnesses made before the Star-Chamber inquiry. A brief examination showed that these documents, such as they were, had been deliberately mutilated by cutting off the latter portion, including the name of the official torturer. Counsel for the accused indignantly denounced the trick, and next day, "in consequence," as was confessed in the accompanying letter, "of his observations" the mutilated fragments of the depositions, all loose like a pack of cards, were furnished to the accused. But the shorthand writer's notes of question and answer, the one implement by which fraud at those inquisition courts could be detected, and to which the accused were clearly entitled under the statute, were still persistently denied.

The reason of all this trickery was made manifest in the statement counsel for the prisoners made while protesting vehemently against the fraud sought to be put upon his clients. His instructions, he said, warranted him in declaring, and there was a witness ready to declare it upon his oath, that in the course of the inquiry, while he was in the midst of the examination, a number of sovereigns were furtively produced by the presiding Removable, Mr. Townsend, and displayed to the witness in such a way as could have no doubt on any impartial man's mind, and certainly left no doubt on the mind of the witness that they were intended as a bribe for him if his evidence was satisfactory to the court. Under these circumstances it is hardly to be wondered at that a desperate effort was made to conceal the name of this worthy Removable by mutilating the depositions. The Crown met this grave charge by forthwith applying for a week's adjournment, on the frivolous pretext that the Sessional Crown Solicitor was obliged to go elsewhere, and despite the earnest protest of the counsel for the accused, whose wishes or convenience are never considered in those matters, the request of the Crown was readily acceded to. It may be that the Removables were willing to give their brother Removable, whose zeal in the sacred cause of law and order carried him just a little too far, a chance of escape. But the case cannot be postponed for ever. All this time the Crown are holding on like grim death to the copy of the shorthand-writer's notes, which the statute expressly commands shall be forthwith furnished to the prisoners or their representative.

By a slow process of extraction the truth has been dragged from Mr. Balfour concerning the official attempt to make Mr. Dillon's visit to the Lord Lieutenant's tenantry at Newtownards a failure. When the details of this attempt were first introduced to the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, in his contemptuous and summary style, declared there was not a particle of foundation for them. But subsequent cross-examination forced him to admit that there was a good deal of truth in several of the details, but he continued to deny that the constabulary had induced the landlady of the Ulster Hotel in Newtownards to refuse that house to the meeting. But inquiry was pursued a little further on Tuesday night by Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Balfour's reply was that "the landlady, after some conversation with the officers, announced, of her own accord, that she would not allow the meeting." What sinister Mr. Balfour must suppose the public to be, and what a notorious prevaricator he has become himself!

Evicted tenants are an equitable nuisance. This is what the Master of Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor, by a double-barrelled application, are simultaneously called upon to decide. The evicted tenant is to be ranked with a pariah or a leper. There is a contagion in his presence. It is a crime to harbour him as it was a crime to harbour a runaway slave in the old days, as it is a crime to keep a dangerous wild beast loose upon one's premises. We have not one whit exaggerated the proposition which Chief Emergencyman Hamilton, calls upon the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor to lay down regarding the evicted tenants of Coolgreany. Captain Hamilton evicted those poor people; a charitable unevicted neighbour afforded them shelter. Huts were erected for their accommodation. So far, it is admitted the tenant was within her legal rights. But the interposition of equity—bless the mark!—is invoked on the sole ground that those evicted tenants and their homes are a nuisance to Captain Hamilton. There is a reproach in their presence there is an unfriendly look, he swears, in their eyes, as he walks

abroad amongst the fields from which he banished them. He calls them

"Untrought knaves, unmannerly,  
That bring their slovenly and unhandsome corpses  
Betwixt the wind and his nobility."

There was a more practical reason. Intending land-grabbers, he swore, objected to evicted tenants on the premises. Poor sensitive beings, their nerves could not stand it. So he called upon the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor to judicially pronounce them a nuisance—to order their huts to be pulled down, and they themselves to be carted like rubbish off the holding. An injunction to restrain Dora Kavargis and other tenants from continuing to shelter them was sought by Captain Hamilton, on behalf of his principal, Brooke; and the *fiat* was given by the Master of the Rolls.

A curious correspondent writes:—"I have been expecting you to remark on a very interesting historical parallel. Are you not aware that at another great crisis in our National history, another Bishop of Limerick, whose name was also O'Dwyer, Edmund O'Dwyer, behaved a renegade and traitor to his country's cause? It was at the period of the Kilkenny Confederation. The parallelism is very striking. That O'Dwyer, like the present one, was made a bishop without having been a parish priest. He was a native of Limerick, too. As a priest he had shown much promise, and was taken up by Archbishop O'Keely, of Tuam, who sent him to Rome as his proctor and got him entrusted with a memorial from the Confederation praying the Pope to bestow a cardinal's hat on Father Luke Wadding. On his way back he was made Coadjutor Bishop of Limerick; He was an ardent supporter of the Old Catholic party and of the Nuncio's policy in the Supreme Council of the Confederation in which he sat as a spiritual peer. You will find him described in Rinuccini's despatches in all his glory as a confederate celebrating with other prelates in his cathedral Owen Roe's victory at Benburb.

As Rinuccini's description gives a brilliant impression of the National situation at the time perhaps you will allow me to quote it in parenthesis—"At four o'clock," he writes, "the procession moved from the Church of St. Francis where the thirty-two stands of colours taken from the Scotch had been deposited. The garrison of Limerick led the van, and the captured colours were carried by the nobility of the city. Then followed the Nuncio, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Limerick, Clonfert and Ardara, and after them the Supreme Council, the mayor and magistrates in their official robes. The people crowded the streets and windows; and as soon as the procession reached the cathedral *Te Deum* was sung by the Nuncio's choir, and the latter pronounced the usual prayers, concluding the ceremony with solemn benedictions. Next morning Mass *pro gratiarum actione*, was sung by the Dean of Fermo in presence of the aforesaid bishops and magistrates."

But a darker hour came for the Confederate cause, and when the fair weather appeared to have departed finally, Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick (to adopt a style of language which Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick to-day affects) promptly "rattled." Father Meehan, in his "Irish Hierarchy in the 17th Century," remarks that "it might have been fortunate for O'Dwyer to have died in that hour of his country's transient triumph, but he was doomed to taste bitterness and sorrow at home and abroad, and to find his last resting-place far away from the old cathedral where his predecessors were entombed." Here is how Father Meehan records his conduct:—"Instead of adopting Rinuccini's bold and honest policy, which spurned mere toleration of the Catholic religion, he allowed himself to be duped by the artifices of the lay members of the Supreme Council, most of whom were identified either by blood or partisanship with the crafty enemy of their creed and race—James, Marquis of Ormond. In fact, the Bishop, with several others of his own order, allied himself to Ormond's faction, signed the fatal truce with Lord Inchiquin, and thus deserted the straightforward cause which Rinuccini and the old Irish strove to maintain."

But Rinuccini's description of his behaviour is particularly striking. "For the last eighteen months," he writes in 1648, "the Bishop of Limerick, to my utter amazement, and that of everyone else, has devoted himself to the party of Lord Ormond; and this, indeed, is a sorry return for the benefits bestowed on him by the Holy See; but he has had his reward, for he is now the object of universal odium, and has separated himself from the sound politics of the rest of the clergy."

After the capitulation of Limerick to Ireton, Bishop O'Dwyer made his escape by one of the city gates, having disguised himself as a peasant and smeared his face with gunpowder. His end was miserable. He lived in Brussels till 1654, "eating the salty bread of exile, and regretting with his latest sigh the fatal error that helped to bring ruin on his unfortunate country." He was buried at midnight, almost furtively, in a foreign grave, and no epitaph was placed upon his tomb.

Some unknown correspondent, to whom our thanks are hereby proffered, sends us a copy of the *Barnsley Independent*. It contains an article, headed "A Farnellite Slander." On looking it down it is seen that a Mr. Wills, of Stainbro', recently sent to Mr. Balfour a paragraph which appeared in these columns commenting on the inhumanity of Removables Warburton and Caddell in sentencing poor old Samuel Kingston and his wife to gaol for having sheltered in the outhouse of the holding from which they had been evicted. Mr. Balfour's reply refers his correspondent to the answer given by him in the House of Commons when questioned on the subject. That reply is the justification of our comments; for it shows that the case was so awfully cruel that even the Chief Secretary, callous as he has shown himself, felt obliged to interfere for the old people's release. The only portion of the story which he ventured to deny was the statement that the old man was eighty years of age. Mr. Balfour said that he found Kingston to be "about 75 years." We make him a present of the difference. We repeat our statement that the landlord himself pleaded that the prisoners be let off, and that despite his appeal Removables Warburton and Caddell mercilessly sent them to gaol. Our comments were based on the ample reports published in

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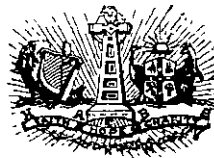
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the local papers, as the record of the proceedings in open (Coercion) Court. The fact that the old couple were released at the suggestion of the Castle in no wise palliates the heartlessness of the Removables; for that inhumanity is the whole gravamen of the charge which is the subject of the "Parnellite Slander." The clear-headed editor of the *Barnesley Independent* is entirely too guileless for Mr. Balfour; evidently, He is not yet accustomed to the peculiar mode of "denial" which that gentleman adopts; but we would recommend him to take a few lessons in elementary logic before he ventures again to talk about slanders.

Some time before Colonel King-Harman died, our London correspondent states, he mentioned to a representative of a Manchester paper that the work of the Irish Office would probably kill him. The lackadaisical and rather lazy Chief Secretary, of course, took care to shunt on to him all the work which he possibly could.

The manliest, the most significant protest against coercion yet delivered in England was that which was made week ending June 9 in the heart of London, in St. James's Hall. A great Liberal demonstration took place there with the express object of denouncing the infamy of Balfourism and the bad faith of the Government. The great building was packed to suffocation point. Mr. John Morley was the principal orator. He delivered a speech which, as an indictment of the cowardly Government, towers high above anything the speaker has yet uttered. Mr. Morley was ably followed by Professor Stuart, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Firth, and several other prominent Parliamentarians and public men. It cannot but be eminently serviceable to the Irish cause to have such a demonstration as this right in the heart of London. So merciless an exposure of Mr. Balfour's down-right lies and stealthy prevarications, and so many forcible illustrations of the chasmic difference between "law" as it is known in Ireland and in England as were afforded in Mr. Morley's well-arranged and deliberate attack, must be felt even by the most callous and pachydermated despotism. No attempt whatever has been made by Balfour or anyone for him to answer the damning arraignment—another fact which cannot but produce a powerful impression on the minds of the English people.

Scene, the hall-door step of a ragged school not a hundred miles outside or inside the municipal boundary of Dublin. Enter the manager, and to him the woman who supplies the daily newspaper. Manager—"Good morning, Mrs.—; here is your weekly sixpence. May I ask, Mrs.—, are you a Protestant?" Mrs.—, "No, sir, I'm a Catholic, thank God." Manager—"You don't say so! I always thought you were a Protestant. Really I never knew anyone of your name a Catholic before. But as it is so in your case, you needn't bring the paper any more." Exeunt severally. The foregoing is an incident of real life which occurred within the past week in Dublin. In connection with this subject we have received particulars of another flagrant case from a respected correspondent, Rev. Father Gaughran. He writes:—"A few months ago I established a new school at Annaliton for the accommodation of the Catholic children of the neighbourhood, who hitherto were obliged to attend a Protestant school taught by one Mr. M'Leod. The leader of the Emergency-men in this neighbourhood, one Henry Cummings, gave orders to his labourers that any man sending his children to the new Catholic school would be instantly dismissed, which threat he carried out in four cases—viz., of Francis Beagon, Francis M'Callan, Pat Callan, and John Mullen. In the cases of Neal Mohan and Pat Duffy, who continue sending their children to the Protestant school, they were kept in employment and all sorts of kindness lavished on them."

In the police-barrack at Calverstown, county Westmeath, a murder of a police-sergeant by one of his own subordinates, under peculiarly brutal circumstances, was followed appropriately by the suicide of the murderer, MacGowan was the sergeant's name; and that of his slayer Simpson. The latter appears to have been somewhat given to drink; hence he had been reported a couple of times by the sergeant, and this appears to have aroused a feeling of deadly resentment against his superior. Having partaken of liquor freely on Friday, during the sergeant's absence, he awaited his return and fired his rifle at him. He then emptied three chambers of a revolver into the unfortunate man's body, and to make still sure of his bloody work, he thrust two bayonets into his back as he lay face downwards and bleeding on the barrack floor. A third man, an invalid, was in the house while this awful scene was being enacted, and made an attempt to stop it, but was driven back by the levelled revolver of the assassin, and narrowly escaped with his life. On the appearance of a large force of police to effect his capture, Simpson blew out his own brains with his rifle by drawing the trigger with his foot.

A bill has been introduced in Congress for the development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States.

Mormons have bought four hundred thousand acres of land in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, for colonisation purposes.

Mrs. Rose Ludvig, a fashionable dressmaker of New York, passed 10,000 dol. worth of dresses from Paris through the custom house at New York by having a young lady return to America as an actress, with the costumes as her wardrobe. Most of the dresses were seized.

Sergeant McGowan, of the Royal Irish constabulary, has been murdered by Constable Simpson, at Walderston, County Westmeath. A sword and revolver were used by the murderer, who afterwards committed suicide.

The eruption of Mount *Ætna* is spreading. On the eastern side of the mountain it chiefly consists of lapilli, or small pebbles of pumice-stone. The zone of eruption now embraces Glarre and Zafferana. There is a massive-looking cloud of smoke overhanging the mountain, and the scene is magnificent when the reddish rays of the setting sun, penetrating beneath this shadowy cloud, strike on the snow that clothes the summit. Approaching the island from the south of Italy, especially by the railway to Reggio, it seems as if the whole island consisted of Mount *Ætna* and nothing else; and it is only as one nears the straits of Messina that the mountain dwells in importance and the rugged heights around Messina shut it off from view. In the gentleness of its slope it is perhaps the most beautiful mountain in Europe.

## AGAINST SLAVERY.

## THE LETTER OF THE POPE TO THE BISHOPS OF BRAZIL:

(Continued.)

THENCE peace and quiet times having been restored to the Church, the Holy Fathers made a wise and admirable exposition of the Apostolic precept concerning the fraternal unanimity which should exist between Christians, and with a like charity extended it to the advantage of slaves, striving to point out that the rights of masters extended lawfully, indeed, over the works of their slaves, but that their power did not extend to using horrible cruelties against their persons. Chrysostom stands pre-eminent among the Greeks, who often treats of this subject, and affirms, with exulting mind and tongue, that slavery, in the old meaning of the word, had at that time disappeared through the beneficence of the Christian faith, so that it both seemed and was a word without any meaning among the disciples of the Lord. For Christ indeed (so he sums up his argument), when in His great mercy to us he wiped away the sin contracted by our birth, at the same time healed the manifold corruptions of human society, so that as death itself by His means has laid aside its terrors and become a peaceful passing away to a happy life, so also has slavery been banished. Do not then call any Christian man a slave, unless, indeed, he is in bondage again to sin; they are altogether brethren who are born again and received in Christ Jesus; our advantages flow from that new birth and adoption into the household of God, not from the eminence of our race; our dignity arises from the praise of our truth, not of our blood; but in order that that kind of evangelical brotherhood may have fruit, it is necessary that in the actions of our ordinary life there should appear a willing interchange of kindnesses and good offices, so that slaves should be esteemed of nearly equal account with the rest of our household and friends, and that the master of the house should supply them, not only with what is necessary for their life and food, but also all necessary safeguards of religious training. Finally, from the marked address of Paul to Philemon, bidding grace and peace to the church which is in thy house, the precept should be held in respect equally by Christian masters and servants, that they who have an intercommunion of faith should also have an intercommunion of charity. Of the Latin authors we worthily and justly call to mind St. Ambrose, who so earnestly inquired into all that was necessary in this cause, and so clearly ascribes what is due to each kind of man according to the laws of Christianity, that no one has ever achieved it better, whose sentiments it is unnecessary to say, fully and perfectly coincide with those of St. Chrysostom. These things were, as is evident, most just and usefully laid down; but more, the chief point is that they have been observed wholly and religiously from the earliest time wherever the profession of the Christian faith has flourished. Unless this had been the case, that excellent defender of religion, Lactantius, could not have maintained it so confidently, as though a witness of it. Should any one say: Are there not among you some poor, some rich, some slaves, some who are masters; is there no difference between different persons? (I answer) There is none, nor is there any other cause why we call each other by the name of brother, than that we consider ourselves to be equals; for when we measure all human things, not by the body but by the spirit, although their corporal condition may be different from ours, yet in spirit they are not slaves to us, but we esteem and call them brethren, fellow workers in religion.

The care of the Church extended to the protection of slaves, and without interruption tended carefully to one object, that they should finally be restored to freedom, which would greatly conduce to their eternal welfare. That the event happily responded to these efforts, the annals of sacred antiquity afford abundant proof. Noble matrons, rendered illustrious by the praises of Jerome, themselves afforded great aid in carrying this matter into effect; so that as *Salvianus* relates, in Christian families, even though not very rich, it often happened that the slaves were freed by a generous manumission. But although St. Clement long before praised that excellent work of charity by which some Christians became slaves, by an exchange of persons, because they could in no other way liberate those who were in bondage. Wherefore, in addition to the fact that the act of manumission began to take place in churches as an act of piety, the Church ordered it to be proposed to the faithful when about to make their wills, as a work very pleasing to God and of great merit and value with Him; therefore those precepts of manumission to the heir were introduced with the words, *for the love of God, for the welfare or benefit of my soul*. Neither was anything grudged as the price of captives, gifts dedicated to God were sold, consecrated gold or silver melted down, the ornaments and gifts of the basilicas alienated, as indeed was done more than once by Ambrose, Augustine, Hilary, Eligius, Patrick, and other holy men. Moreover, the Roman Pontiffs, who have always acted, as history truly relates, as the protectors of the weak and helpers of the oppressed, have done their best for slaves. St. Gregory himself set at liberty as many as possible, and in the Roman Council of DXCVII. desired those to receive their freedom who were anxious to enter the monastic state. Hadrian I. maintained that slaves could freely enter into matrimony even without their masters' consent. It was clearly ordered by Alexander III. in the year MCLXVII. to the Moorish King of Valencia that he should not make a slave of any Christian, because no one was a slave by the law of nature, all men having been made free by God. Innocent III., in the year MCCC., at the prayer of its founders, John de Matha and Felix of Valois, approved of and established the Order of the most Holy Trinity for Redeeming Christians who had fallen into the power of the Turks. At a later date, Honorius III., and afterwards Gregory IX., duly approved of the Order of St. Mary of Help, founded for a similar purpose, which Peter Nolasco had established, and which included the severe rule that its religious should give themselves up as slaves in the place of Christians taken captive by tyrants, if it should be necessary in order to redeem them.

The same St. Gregory passed a decree which was a far greater support of liberty, that it was unlawful to sell slaves to the Church,

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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.

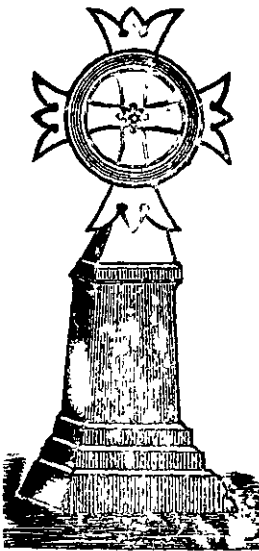
A. J. ADAMS, Proprietor.

## W. STOCK,

MONUMENTAL MASON,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

[Established 1872.]

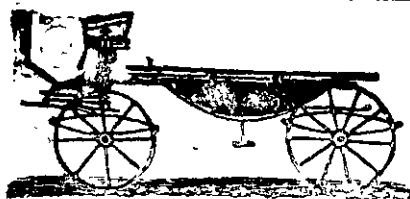
Monuments from £2 to £120, and a large stock of marble and other Materials to select from.



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

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
MADRAS STREET SOUTH.



### 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.

## SMITH AND SMITH,

OCTAGON.

### PAPERHANGINGS.

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

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

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

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

SMITH & SMITH.

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

SMITH AND SMITH,

Octagon, Dunedin.

## BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY,

DUNEDIN.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

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

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor

## TIMARU ENGINE & BOILER WORKS,

Adjoining T. Gorman's, Main North Road

## W. R. BORDER

Christchurch,

ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT, BOILER-

SMITH, &c.

All kinds of Engines, Boilers, and Milling Machinery Made and Repaired.

Estimates given for Verandahs and all classes of Iron Work,

Bicycles repaired at Reasonable Rates.



and he further added an exhortation to the faithful that as a punishment for their faults they should give their slaves to God and His saints as an act of expiation. There are also many other good deeds of the Church in the same behalf. For she indeed was accustomed by severe penalties to defend slaves from the savage anger and cruel injuries of their masters; to those upon whom the hand of violence had rested, she was accustomed to open her sacred temples as places of refuge, to receive the freedmen into her good faith, and to restrain those by censure who dared by evil inducements to lead a free man back into slavery. In the same way she was still more favourable to the freedom of the slaves whom by any means she held as her own according to times and places; when she laid down either that those should be released by the bishops from every bond of slavery who had shown themselves during a certain time of trial of praiseworthy honesty of life, or when she easily permitted the bishops of their own will to declare those belonging to them free. It must also be ascribed to the compassion and virtue of the Church, that somewhat of the pressure of civil law upon slaves was remitted, and as far as it was brought about, that the milder alleviations of Gregory the Great having been incorporated in the written law of nations became of force; that however was done principally by the agency of Charlemagne, who included them in his *Capitularia*, as Gratianus afterwards did in his Decree. Finally, monuments, laws, institutions, through a continuous series of ages, teach and splendidly demonstrate the great love of the Church towards slaves, whose miserable condition she never left destitute of protection, and always to the best of her power alleviated. Therefore, sufficient praise or thanks can never be returned, since she has merited it by the prosperity of nations, to the Catholic Church, by the very great beneficence of Christ our Redeemer, the banisher of slavery and causer of true liberty, fraternity and equality among men. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, at which time the base stain of slavery having been nearly blotted out from among Christian nations, states were anxious to stand firmly in evangelical liberty, and also to increase their empire, this Apostolic See took the greatest care that evil germs of such depravity should nowhere revive. She therefore directed her provident vigilance to the newly discovered regions of Africa, Asia and America; for a report had reached her that the leaders of those expeditions, Christians though they were, were wickedly making use of their arms and ingenuity for establishing and imposing slavery on these innocent nations. Indeed, since the crude nature of the soil, which they had to overcome, nor less the wealth of metals which had to be extracted by digging, required very hard work, unjust and inhuman plans were entered into. For a certain traffic was begun, slaves being transported for that purpose from Ethiopia, which, at that time under the name of *La tratta dei Negri*, too much occupied those colonies. An oppression of the indigenous inhabitants (who are universally called Indians) much the same as slavery, followed with a like maltreatment. When Pius II. had become assured of these matters, without delay, on October 7th, in the year MCCCXLII., he gave a letter to the Bishop of the place, in which he reproved and condemned such wickedness. Some time afterwards Leo X. lent, as far as he could, his good offices and authority to the Kings of both Portugal and Spain, who took care to radically extirpate that license opposed alike to religion, humanity and justice. Nevertheless, that evil having grown strong remained there, its impure cause, the unquenchable desire of gain, remaining. Then Paul III., anxious with a fatherly love as to the condition of the Indians and of the Moorish slaves, came to this last determination, that in open day, and, as it were, in the sight of all nations, he declared that they all had a just and natural right of a threefold character, namely, that each one of them was master of his own person, that they could live together under their own laws, that they could acquire and hold property for themselves. More than this, having sent letters to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, he pronounced an interdict of Sacred Rites against those who acted contrary to the aforesaid decree, reserving to the Roman Pontiff the faculty of absolving them.

With the same forethought and constancy, other Pontiffs at a later period, as Urban VIII., Benedict XIV., and Pious VII., showed themselves strong asserters of liberty for the Indians and Moors and those who were even as yet not instructed in the Christian faith. The last, moreover, at the council of the confederated Princes of Europe, held at Vienna, called their attention in common to this point, that that traffic in negroes of which we have spoken before, and which had now ceased in many places should be thoroughly rooted out. Gregory XVI. also severely censured those neglecting the duties of humanity and the laws, and restored the decrees and statutory penalties of the Apostolic See and left no means untried that foreign nations also, following the kindness of the Europeans, should cease from and abhor the disgrace and brutality of slavery. But it has turned out most fortunately for us that we have received congratulations of the chief princes and rulers of public affairs for having obtained, thanks to our constant pleadings, some satisfaction for the long-continued and most just complaints of nature and religion.

(Concluded next week.)

A bird's nest was found recently in South Africa in a skull probably that of some unfortunate Kaffir. One portion of the skull had already fallen away, exposing the hollow cavity of the head, when the Cape wagtails in search of a sheltered and cosy place selected it for their nest.

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulien gives figures showing the quantity of tobacco consumed in the different countries of Europe. The rate per 100 inhabitants is, according to him, as follows: Spain, 110 pounds; Italy, 128 pounds; Denmark, 224 pounds; Norway, 229 pounds; Great Britain, 138 pounds; Russia, 182 pounds; Austria, 273 pounds.

*The Pipe of Peace*, published at the Genoa Indian school in Nebraska, says that the Indians are becoming bald headed as a result of the change in headgear from feathers to hats and caps. Perhaps there is a sort of retributive justice in this. The Indians have deprived a good many white men of their hair. The white man doesn't retaliate by scalping, but he gets there as effectually by forcing the Indian to wear the deadly hat and cap.

## THE PICKET GUARD.

All quiet along the Potomac, they say,  
Except now and then a stray picket  
Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro,  
By a rifleman hid in the thicket.

'Tis nothing—a private or two, now and then,  
Will not count in the news of the battle;  
Not an officer lost—only one of the men  
Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle.

All quiet along the Potomac to-night,  
Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming:  
Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon,  
Or the light of the watch fire gleaming.

A tremulous sigh as the gentle night wind  
Through the forest leaves softly is creeping:  
While stars up above, with their glittering eyes,  
Keep guard—for the army is sleeping.

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,  
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,  
And he thinks of the two, in the low trundle bed,  
Far away in the cot on the mountain.

His musket falls slack—his face, dark and grim,  
Grows gentle with memories tender,  
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep—  
For their mother—may heaven defend her!

The moon seems to shine just as brightly as then  
That night when the love yet unspoken  
Leaped up to her lips, when low murmured vows  
Were pledged to be ever unbroken:

Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,  
He dashes off tears that are welling  
And gathers his gun closer up to his face,  
As if to keep down the heart swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree;  
The footstep is lagging and weary;  
Yet onward he goes, through the broad belt of light,  
Toward the shade of the forest so dreary.

Hark! was it the night wind that rustled the leaves?  
Was it moonlight so wondrously flashing?  
It looked like a rifle—"Ah! Mary, good-by!"  
And the life blood is ebbing and plashing.

All quiet along the Potomac to-night!  
No sound save the rush of the river;  
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead—  
The picket's off duty for ever!

## THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

MR. A. M. BROWN, who has just been engaged by the New York Police Department to introduce the Boston system into New York, has made a deep study of the development of the human physique, and has had before him more men for examination than perhaps any other expert in his line. He has had a complete record of all the men that he has examined, and these records form valuable data for the demonstrations of his theory.

"There is very general ignorance as to what constitutes a perfect physique," said the examiner. "Most people imagine that big, overgrown, abnormally developed men are the ideals of masculine strength and symmetry: This is a very grave error. While these men at times possess, apparently, herculean strength, they are at times weak past comprehension, and are rarely as good as men of more normal development. The mere possession of muscle, without stamina, constitution, and staying qualities, is of very little consequence in any avocation that calls for unexpected and prolonged drains upon the system. I have had men come before me that the uninitiated would declare could floor a bull or give Sullivan something to do, who, when put to the test, have been found weak as children in some points. They were mere shams. The state of the heart and vital organs generally, of the wind and pulse after sudden exertion, and the symmetrical development of the muscular system count in the general average. The best condition for a man to present is not that of the trained athlete. On the contrary, I believe that heavy gymnastic exercises are hurtful and calculated to hasten dissolution; that is, a man who develops into an all-around athlete is apt to exhaust his vitality and overstimulate his organs, and the result is premature ageing and death. Athletes are a short-lived race, rarely reaching an advanced age. The man of sedentary habits, whose body is well nourished, whose habits are correct, and who takes just enough light exercise to keep in good condition is, barring constitutional tendencies to disease, the man who will be the best preserved and enjoy the best health. The trained athlete is much more susceptible to derangements of the system than the man who has not abnormally developed his muscles. They are a nervous, ill-tempered class of men. They are worried at small things. The most fratful and miserable fellows imaginable are the crew of a college boat club who are trained for a great event. They are as nervous as old women.

"There is a very general mistake made by men who think that they need exercise, and that it is the over-development of the muscles. That is just what you do not want to achieve. The developed muscle is not so good as the normal muscle. Let the muscles remain soft,

## 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) ... 27,135,243  
**TOTAL FUNDS** (the whole invested in New Zealand) ... 21,936,493  
 In addition to the above funds, the office has an **ANNUAL INCOME** of over ... 2,268,000

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 1890, 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.  
**D. M. LUCKIE,**  
 Commissioner

## FRANCIS MEENA N

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—**  
 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN,  
 Opposite Triangle, near Railway Station.  
 ———  
**FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.**  
 ———  
 Lowest Rates of Premium.  
**W. C. KIRKCALDY,**  
 General Manager.

Suites of OFFICES in New Building TO LET. Apply  
 THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

## READ BROTHERS BULL-DOG BEER.

The Finest Bottled Ale and Stout imported  
 Further 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 Turton, 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 t.

"(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 Speciality 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 a 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 Speciality.

**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.

## QUESTIONS ANSWERED!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician  
 Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?  
 And they will tell you unhesitatingly  
 "Some form of Hops!!!!"  
 CHAPTER I.

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

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

Ask the same physicians  
 "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you  
 "Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

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

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

CHAPTER I.

"Patients  
 "Almost dead or nearly dying"  
 For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!  
 From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

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

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

"Nature is heir to"  
 Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighbourhood in the known world.

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  
 WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at  
 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,  
 And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

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

Exercise not to abnormally increase the muscle, but merely to keep up the health. When you have succeeded, through training and hanging weights, in making the muscle hard, corded, and knotted, you have injured yourself. You have, in a measure, destroyed the elasticity of the muscles. What a man requires is a symmetrical development; and that may be secured, not through gymnastic exercise, but through diet, gentle exercise, and developing the chest. The athlete is not a symmetrically developed man; he is an example of abnormal development. Look at the statue of Apollo Belvedere. Do you see any corded muscles, any stiffened muscle, bound limbs? No; you see a model of human symmetry, with muscles only discernible through their rounded contour. You do not see great cords in the legs or over the shoulders. The figure has not the athlete's stoop. If you observe an athlete you will perceive that the layers of muscle upon the shoulders cause a stoop that is quite recognisable. Abnormal development shrinks the muscles, distorting the outlines, and the apparent increase in size is often produced through the absorption of the adipose covering.

"I am more and more convinced every year of my life that all a man needs in the way of exercise to keep him healthy is the use of calisthenics, two-pound dumb-bells and a good, stiff walk. Never exercise within an hour before and after meals, and not sooner than three hours after a heavy dinner. Exercise outside if possible. After exercise take a cold shower if the system will stand it, otherwise a tepid sponge bath. In general, the system is benefited after a cold shower, if a reaction sets in within five or ten minutes after drying with a coarse towel. If, however, the shower is painful, and is followed by a chill and a feeling of lassitude, do not take it, and it is injurious to you. One should on no account exercise in his street garments. The reasons are obvious. Let your muscles alone and don't worry. You won't be able to carry a barrel of flour or turn a 'flipflap,' but you will be all the better for the inability, for you will probably be alive years after the other fellow has gone to his reward. Men are like candles. You can't burn them at both ends and expect to preserve them as long as with rational handling. No one would accuse the lion, tiger, or others of the feline tribe, with poor muscular development, and yet these beasts exercise no more than the pursuit of food necessitates. Nature gives the longest life to the sedentary animal. The man who vegetates, only doing a moderate amount of exercise, preserving a calm and even temperament, enjoys the longest span.

"Sometimes, when I look at the splendidly developed muscles of an all-round athlete, I can't help pitying him, for I know that his race is apt to be a short one. He has overdone it, and Nature always resents crowding. To return to the candidates for the police and fire force. I have most frequently to reject men whose method of life has put an undue strain upon some part of the body. It is not the most promising-looking candidate that gets the highest rating. I examine for symmetry. A man is the greatest work of God when he is symmetrical, not when he is merely muscular. A man who possesses a good form may cultivate symmetry with the simple apparatus that I have indicated, when he would disastrously fail if placed in possession of a complete gymnasium, if he abused the use of the appliances."

### "AS IF THEY WERE DOGS."

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

THE powerful speech made by Mr. John Morley last week in St. James's Hall from the chair of the London Liberal and Radical Union, is destined to produce a deep effect from the capital of England to its remotest shire. The simple and affecting narrative in which he, as it were, limned for his audience a great picture of what is going on in Ireland will, wherever it reaches, concentrate the attention of lovers of fair play and freedom on the tyranny of Mr. Balfour's coercion, and the snare put upon the Englishmen in whose name it is maintained. It is one of the noblest and best efforts of Mr. John Morley's chaste and dignified eloquence. Every word of it resounds with the true ring of earnestness, and the great and representative assemblage, mustering on the platform forty Members of Parliament, was affected and impressed so strongly that they will be centres of so many circles of sympathy with Ireland and of determination to terminate her present cycle of suffering and begin a term of healing and conciliation. It is not our intention to go over the cases which Mr. Morley adduced, and which no doubt, were uppermost in his mind since his recent brief sojourn here. We will only repeat his solemn statement, so terribly true, that the three violent deaths on the public square of Mitchellstown—the deaths of three poor men shot by the police—so far as public inquiry goes—now stand exactly upon the same footing as though the three poor creatures who met their end had been three dogs. If the Government acted in London as they have acted at Mitchellstown, London, said John Morley, would be in a blaze. And why, he asked, is Ireland not in a blaze? And he answered, "Because Ireland for generations has been so accustomed to this arbitrary, high-handed, lawless method of administering her affairs that she is barely astonished at it." This is perfectly true. We publish at intervals the record of the doings of Mr. Balfour's Coercion Courts. They are the merest skeleton details. But what heart-burnings and home-breakings are involved in every line. For one week we find John Conroy, of Mullaghroe, sent to gaol for seven days for refusing to give evidence at a Coercion Inquiry. We find Mary Lupin, of Monaghan, sentenced a month in gaol, with hard labour, for taking "illegal possession." We find four young ladies—Miss Griffiths, Miss O'Donnell, Miss Hennes, and Miss Quinn—at Dunfanaghy, sent to gaol for refusing to answer at a Star Chamber Inquiry. We find at Dungloe four young people sentenced to a week's imprisonment for refusing to answer at a Star Chamber Inquiry. We find four men at Castlemartyr sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from a fortnight to a month for refusing to supply Emergency men and police with goods. And so on. Now, taking cases of the character of the last named, what does

Mr. Morley, ex-Cabinet Minister and ex-Chief Secretary, say? He says there is no law either in England or in Ireland which makes it a crime to refuse to deal with a customer. But there is a law making a man criminally liable for conspiracy to induce or compel others not to ply their trade. But what happens? Police, who do not want the articles they seek at all, are sent to persons obnoxious to the village strap or to the sergeant, and they demand goods which they know will be denied them, the shopkeeper being well acquainted with their errand and their object, which is to bully and to terrify, and then, when the spirit of the set men is up the *dénouement* is prepared, the refusal is spouted forth, the summonses are issued, the village traders are sent to gaol, and the dragonnade of Mr. Balfour's village tyrants is in the ascendant. It is a painful and a humiliating state of affairs where the Government, that ought to be the shield, and the police, who ought to be the willing, as they are the paid servants of the people, are linked in a conspiracy against the people. We will not refer to Mr. Morley's pathetic and heart-felt references to John Dillon and William O'Brien and the other Members of Parliament whose death is sought—for that is the meaning of Mr. Balfour's vindictiveness—by the Government. The honourable warfare of politics has indeed been degraded, when a Minister seeks to escape from his political opponents by calculating their delicacy and compassing their imprisonment with that delicacy in view. How long will manly England stand these cowardly methods? Running away from a man in the face of the House of Commons, and hunting him down with police out of the House of Commons, are exhibitions of meanness which frank, and honest, and brave England cannot long stomach.

### A CANDID ADMISSION.

THE Anglican Church "in Relation to Dissidents from the Roman Communion," has been the subject of some controversy in the *Guardian*. Dean Lake of Durham, writing from Perugia, Ascension Day, certainly rises above the ordinary level of Anglicanism when he says:—

No one who considers the diminished numbers of the "Old Catholics"—the present attitude towards them of Dr. Rensch and Dr. Döllinger—the last by far the principal person among them who attracted English Churchmen—will hold any formal union with them to be possible. Of the rest, Père Hyacinthe was undoubtedly a man of ability, but no one who knows anything of Paris can doubt that his movement has been a total failure. Of "Count Campello's Missions" I will say a word presently. Of what is called by the rather grand name of the "Reformed Spanish Church," and which seems to have been going on for years, the Dean of Windsor tells us that (in common with most of us) he knows hardly anything. It is this for which the Archbishop of Dublin is said to intend to ask for a Bishop—a request which may, I hope, be left to the statement of one of the Dean of Windsor's supporters, Bishop Mitchinson, that "the appointment of a Bishop for the dissidents in Spain is a virtual impossibility." Lastly, the Dean does not mention, what seems to be the most disastrous failure of all, the attempt of an American Bishop to establish a bishopric in Mexico; "that business," says Canon Rawlinson, "is asserted by the Bishop of Albany to have been a most wretched one, and to have broken Bishop Lee's heart."

Such is the case of all or most of the "dissidents" from the Roman communion, who have for many years come before our notice, and sure a mere enumeration of them is enough. But I must refer with pain to the mission called that of "Count Campello"; for when the Dean of Windsor expresses his astonishment at the idea of any bishop being sent to these small bodies of dissidents, he must have forgotten that the eminent Irish prelate referred to has just stated that they are "under the episcopal supervision" of an English bishop already. I wish, as far as possible, to avoid names; but there can be no delicacy in mentioning the strong expression of the Bishop of Gibraltar, quoted in this debate, that "if this is allowed my position will be destroyed"; in fact it must be plainly asked, What possible right has one bishop thus directly to interfere in the jurisdiction of another? Of course, I accept the rather curious "explanation" given by the Dean of Windsor, that "episcopal supervision" here only means giving such council as may prevent Count Campello from "compromising others besides himself"; though it seems rather ungenerous to throw all the blame on the unfortunate secretary, "a Mr. Norton, who has issued notices, not always wisely nor on authority," and who has been asking, in a letter to the *Times*, for "a golden offering to the remarkable man on whom the religious aspirations of Italy centre"! This work, however, the Dean tells us, "such as it is," goes on; and I am informed that the above gentleman is soon to deliver a lecture here on the subject, which I have of course told my informants, and I hope other clergymen will do the same, is given with no sanction whatever from the English Church. As to Count Campello, Dr. Nevin, the well-known chaplain at Rome, has said all he could of him with much kindness; but, while saying plainly that he expects "very little results from his act," he adds that on the very day of his leaving the Church of Rome, he assured his superiors, in a deliberate falsehood, that he had no intention of doing so. On the painful question of his conduct as a priest I need say nothing; but Mr. Trollope's statements—and no one knows Rome better—of the universal feeling at Rome have never received a satisfactory answer. Are these the "remarkable" men with whom we are to attack the Roman Catholics?

A dirty old portrait of Robert Burns was recently bought at a broker's shop in Toronto for £2. It has been carefully cleaned, and turns out to be an oil painting by Raeburn, dated 1787. The purchaser now values it at £2,000, and he intends to send it to Scotland for exhibition, with a view to its sale. This picture was bought many years ago at the sale of the household effects of a deceased Scotch farmer in Canada.

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## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Society held its usual weekly meeting on August 7, Mr R. P. Lonargan in the chair. Besides several visitors, an unusually large number of members were present. The programme for the evening was the reading of original papers on "Home Rule." Some time ago the President of the Society had offered prizes for the three best papers on this subject, and it is to be regretted that more members were not induced to enter for the competition. As it was, five papers were sent in under *nom-de-plumes* to the Marist Brothers who had kindly consented to act as judges. After the report of the Rev. Examiners, the papers were read, and certainly the lack of number was made up by their excellence. That by Mr. Kennedy (the winner of the first prize) was especially good, dealing very ably with the subject and giving a most exhaustive account of Ireland's struggle for self-government. Messrs. Chase and McManaway gained second and third honours. A very animated discussion on the merits of the papers followed the reading, and after a vote of thanks to the Judges, proposed in a most eloquent speech by Vice-President Crook and seconded by Mr. E. O'Connor, a meeting that had been most pleasant and instructive was brought to a close.

In order to add to the literary stock of the Society, the council have arranged for a concert to be held at an early date. Admission will be gained to this entertainment by presenting a book to the library. This is not entirely a novel idea, it having been worked with considerable success by another society in Christchurch.

Owing to bad times here the C.C.L.S. has lost two most valuable members, Messrs. Geoghagan and McKay, who left last week for Melbourne. These gentlemen have done no little by their energy and ability to advance the interests of their fellow-members. Though absent, they will not be forgotten, and every good wish of the Society will follow them.

## L A W R E N C E.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

13th August 1888.

THE financial condition of the County has been monopolising public attention throughout this district for the past few weeks. The local paper here in some of its recent issues made an exhaustive study of the subject, and certainly elicited facts not at all creditable to the administrative capacity of the members of the County Council. The Council's over-draft at the present moment amounts to the reproachful sum of £5,900 or thereabouts. The annual expenditure of the County on interest exceeds £400, the official expenses swamping the balance of the rates wrung from the settlers of the County, with the exception of a small sum of three or four hundred pounds devoted to the formation and repair of the County roads. This is a dark and a menacing picture for the hard hit settlers of Tuapeka to meditate on. Even the Auditor-General, from his official perch in Wellington, has sent a word or two of warning, and counselled reformation; otherwise, he significantly remarks, he may be impelled to "release himself from the very disagreeable duty imposed on him by the 214th section of the Act." It seems the County overdraft exceeds the statutable limit by £1,800; and hence the salutary hint from the lynx-eyed official above named. As is usual in such cases, when the members of the Council have been reluctantly compelled to acknowledge the gravity of the situation, they endeavour to exonerate themselves by directing the public gaze exclusively towards the officials and the official expenses of the establishment. The internal economy of the Council is decidedly loose, and demands instant and unsparring reform. But in what terms of condemnation is it possible to speak of those members of the Council who have, year after year, silently watched the growth of this extravagance, while the revenue continued to diminish, the people became poorer, and, no doubt, the overdraft continued gracefully to expand, without exciting a ripple of discontent, or a single word of remonstrance. But this is not all. Can anything more senseless be conceived than the attendance of Councillors at those monthly meetings, charging their expenses to the County, to scramble for the few miserable pounds that escape the official maw. Why should the expenditure of a few hundred pounds a year necessitate the meeting of such an assemblage of Councillors, even every alternate month. Why cannot some amicable arrangement be made, by which, for a time at least, the affairs of the County may be administered by three instead of nine members as at present. Mr. Livingstone's readiness, expressed at last meeting, to forego his claim to expenses, while exhibiting a degree of public spirit that might be very well more generally imitated, though probably instigated by a well-filled private exchequer, is scarcely commendable in principle. Councillors have an equal right with officials to be remunerated for their services, and, moreover, the times and the seasons hardly permit of much generosity just now, even on the part of County Councillors. At a meeting of the Council held on Saturday, Mr. Bennett proposed that the offices of clerk, treasurer, and engineer be combined. Mr. Bennett's motion received the unanimous approval of the Council, and a sub-committee was appointed to bring up a report at next meeting. From the tenor of the motion it is evident that the services of one or other of the two officials now employed by the Council will be dispensed with. The prospect for those gentlemen is not a pleasant one, and I am confident there is not a member of the Council but regrets keenly being driven to to so disagreeable and unpleasant an expedient. However, in this, as in a hundred other similar cases of daily occurrence throughout the country, there is no alternative but to gamely face the inevitable.—The secretary of the defunct Waipori Deep Lead Prospecting Association asked that the funds of that association, now held by the Council, be handed over to the Waipori School of Mines. Professor Black also wrote urging the same request, as the money, he stated, would help to pay an instructor during the summer. Councillor Cotton

very properly objected to the money being frittered away on such an object, and suggested instead, that it be expended in repairing the road to the bush, so that timber for mining purposes might be more readily obtained.—Mr. Barr's report on the navigation of the Clutha, from Tuapeka Mouth to the Beaumont, was favourably considered by the Council. The cost of making the river navigable for small steamers to the latter place would amount to little over a thousand pounds, and would result in throwing open for settlement a very large area of some of the best land in Otago. At present there is no outlet for produce, and consequently the land remains unoccupied.

Whatever adverse, but literally true, comment I may at times feel justified in making on the affairs of the Blue Spur and Gabriel's Gully Consolidated Gold Company, it must be conceded that the operations of the Company are carried on with a vigour and despatch that leave nothing to be desired in that direction. The working of the property has been entrusted to Mr. H. Clayton, and a man more eminently fitted for the position is certainly not to be had in the district. Mr. Clayton's acquaintance with the Blue Spur goes well back into the '60's, and has continued for many years with varying success. If ever the shareholders' ambitious dream of wealth should be realised, they will, indeed, be largely indebted to the present manager. There are now some 20 men, or more, in the claim, working in three shifts of eight hours each, with three jets of water.

Nothing has as yet transpired in connection with the working of Wetherstone's Flat, though, I understand, an effort will be made in due time to form a company and thoroughly work the ground. The number of idle men here just now is unprecedentedly large. On the Blue Spur alone there are over thirty miners—many of them heads of families—out of employment. Twelve months ago there were big expectations on the Spur of a coming "boom," now the prospect is indeed anything but bright, and at present there is little to hope for.

Amid the general stagnation and decay the money-lending establishments, ghoul-like, continue to grow rich and powerful. This is not to be wondered at when we see the Tuapeka County Council paying £9 a week interest on borrowed money. The borrowing policy of the General Government in Wellington seems to have been very faithfully imitated by our little legislators nearer home.

## THE WORK OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

At a recent examination for a West Point cadetship held in Manchester, N.H., Catholic pupils from the Christian Brothers' schools in the city obtained first, second, and third places. Among the competitors were pupils of the public High School and students from Bowdoin and Dartmouth colleges. Of the three judges one was a Catholic—the Hon. John M. Mitchell, of Concord; the others were Protestants—Prof. E. C. Goodwin, principal of the High School, and Hon. J. G. Dearborn, postmaster. And yet even in that city, as elsewhere, Catholic parents are found who insist on sending their children to the public schools to obtain a "higher education!"

The foregoing event is not related as something of unusual occurrence. Similar instances might be published as happening week after week under like circumstances. It is well, however, that such occurrences should be referred to from time to time, in order, if possible, to impress upon the minds of parents the fimsy nature of the pretext under which they seek to justify their action in removing the children with whom God has blessed them from all the religious influence at a time when it is particularly needed. They can no longer urge the excuse that they wish to secure for their children a proper amount of secular knowledge to fit them for competition with their fellowmen in the struggle of life. Facts such as the above—and countless others might be cited—show that not only should the training of the mind and of the heart go together in the work of education, but the happiest results, even from a material point of view, are obtained when the youthful soul is thus trained and developed.—*Ave Maria.*

A return has been presented to Parliament showing the number of evictions in Ireland "which have come to the knowledge of the constabulary" during the quarter ended 31st March last. It proves with terrible force how true was the instinct which impelled the Irish party to label section 7 of Mr. Balfour's Land Act of last year the "Eviction-made-easy" section. During the first three months of this present year, by the simple process of sending an ejectment notice to a tenant through the penny post, 2,454 tenants have been reduced in law to the condition of care-takers. Their rights to their share of the property represented by the value of the land have been confiscated, and at the expiration of a few months—a few weeks in many cases—they will be mere trespassers. That is to say—taking the average tenant's family as five persons, or thereabouts—15,000 persons have been rendered outcasts in law, creatures to be hunted into goals or poor-houses by the operation through three months of specially benevolent Tory legislation. There has been no but burning, no bayonetting or shooting, and there have been no sieges or resistance so far as this provision of the Land Law Act of 1887 is concerned. All has been done quietly by the dropping of an ejectment notice into a post box, and its delivery in due course by the rural post-man. Besides, 233 other tenants and sub-tenants have been reduced to the level of care-takers, by other processes of law, at the suit of the landlord. Perhaps Mr. Balfour, if questioned about it, would say that in all not more than 92 families were actually rendered homeless within the quarter, according to the information supplied by the constabulary. Quite so. The landlord does not find it profitable to evict. He is forced to be content with confiscating the tenant's property in the holding. Boycotting may be very bad, but the would-be evictor shrewdly takes counsel with himself as to whether he had not better defer the last scene of the tragedy of eviction until boycotting shall have been suppressed by coercion or otherwise. This is the secret of the comparatively small number of actual evictions, and of the enormous number of evictions in law.

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Best English and Colonial Ale and Beer kept  
in Stock.

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**HOUSEHOLD BRUNNER COAL,**

at reduced rates. We are also Importers of  
Best Newcastle Coal, and Customers can be  
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**TO COUNTRY BLACKSMITHS AND MER-  
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We are large manufacturers of Coke for  
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We manufacture at our Mine all kinds of  
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much cheaper. Fire-bricks, Fire-clay, and  
all kinds of Fire Tiles for Bake Ovens,  
Ranges, and Grates, etc., kept in stock.

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Monuments and Tombstones Erected of  
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Tomb Railings in great variety.

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Town and Country Orders promptly  
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BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND  
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**JOHN GILLIES**

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

The Business in future will be carried on by  
John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity  
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 an  
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House Furnishing on the Time-payment  
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TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL  
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**PASSING THROUGH  
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Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Reefton  
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Return Fares ... .. £7 0 0  
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Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Suggies  
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**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**

## WINCHESTER.

MR. THOMAS CORCORAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE people of this highly-favoured agricultural District are lamenting the removal of their esteemed station-master, Mr. Thomas Corcoran, who by the fact of that bogey, Retrenchment, has suddenly been transferred to Doyleston, an unimportant rural station on the Southbridge line. For seven years Mr. Corcoran has discharged his onerous duties with consummate ability and tact, to the satisfaction alike of his department and the public. As the station is the centre of the grain-growing districts of Winchester, Geraldine Flat, Geraldine, Pleasant Valley, Kakaha, Waitohi and Hilton, and in the midst of the Springfield and the Barker estates, the grain trade alone has naturally attached to it a position of responsibility. In addition to this, the private aiding of Inwood and Co., the local millers, whose grain shed has storage capacity for an enormous quantity of wheat, gives it a prominence sufficient to class it as a first-class rural station. The entire business has been carried on hitherto by Mr. Corcoran, with the assistance only of a telegraphist who also acted as clerk. Considering the multifarious duties devolving upon them, the wonder is that they had been found equal to the pressure of business during the grain season, besides attending to the receipt of letters, telegrams, money order office, savings bank, Government insurance, transit of goods, parcels, etc. Now it appears that under the retrenchment scheme the station is to be worked by one officer, whose *sine qua non* qualification is a knowledge of telegraphy.

As soon as the unwelcome news had spread that Mr. Corcoran was to prepare for orders to be transferred, a meeting of some 20 leading residents was got together within 24 hours of the first intimation being given, and a committee was formed to take steps to present Mr. Corcoran with a substantial testimonial in recognition of his unvarying kindness and civility while located at Winchester. That good work is now in train, and gives promise of meeting with a hearty response from all classes, irrespective of creed, country, or colour. But while all agreed that Mr. Corcoran may be vouchsafed permission to come back soon to receive the testimonial, it was decided not to allow him to leave even at so short a notice without inviting to a social re-union, in the shape of a smoke concert, on the evening prior to his departure. The whole district was fully represented, there being some 30 gentlemen present. In speaking to the various toasts, the burden of every speaker seemed involuntarily to gravitate towards according a meed of praise to Mr. Corcoran. To say that some were eloquent, or were specimens of modern oratory, would be only giving faint praise to several of the speeches made. All seemed unanimous in emphatically declaring that Mr. Corcoran's great popularity was the result of his invariably civil and obliging disposition to all whom he had occasion to do business with, both in his official and private capacity. He thought nothing of getting up even in the middle of the night to oblige a customer or to confer any favour. His purse was always open to the poor and distressed in the district. His benevolence was a by-word. By his own countrymen his advice was listened to with attention and respect, but if anything should have merited his stern condemnation, his artful weapon had a double edge, and he would lash out with withering denunciation against the actions of an evil-doer with such trenchant force of utterance as to show how inviolable was his sense of purity, how hereditary his strength of mind, and how magnanimous his sentiments in matters of purely human concern in private life as distinguished from his public position. To succeed in such a comparatively humble capacity is no wonder in Mr. Corcoran's case, especially so to those having any acquaintance with his career as a colonist. Arriving in Victoria in 1852, when not quite 15 years of age, he soon made his mark. He appeared on the Ballarat gold fields prior to the Eureka riots, and soon made a handsome fortune. His graphic description of the riots, of the causes which led to them and of their disastrous results should be heard from his own tongue to properly digest the wild enthusiasm which the inordinate thirst for gold implants in the human mind. His love of romantic change in those days found him the possessor of a caravanary of bullock-teams, conveying goods from Melbourne to the gold fields. How he penetrated the wild forests, bridged rivers, and on many large rivers built temporary pontoons to enable him to land heavy machinery in the Ovens District, need only be mentioned to give an idea of the genius and intrepidity of the young pioneer. While engaged in this work he knew how to select his drivers, not by the dexterity with which they plied the stock whips, but with the fidelity and courage with which they would brave the hardships of bush life, or if needs be face the terrors of camp life, viz., the bush-ranging desperadoes who may turn up anywhere. Being a man of keen observation, he utilised his powers by establishing a large saw mill in Bullarook Forest, where with his brothers he carried on operations for many years. Engaging then in political life he became a member of the Victorian Legislature, within whose halls he soon became a forcible speaker. One of the greatest contests on record is perhaps the contest between Jones, Dyte, and Corcoran when the last named was returned at the head of the poll. During many years Mr. Corcoran was president of the Shire of Bungaru, the wealthiest and most extensive Shire in the colony. His popularity was unquestionable; his influence was indeed royal. In 1856, when Charles Gavan Duffy landed, Mr. Corcoran was not only one of the chosen delegates but one to whom was assigned one of the principal speeches made on that memorable occasion.

Adverse fortunes brought the subject of this sketch to New Zealand, prior to which, however, he had made a tour of the colony where he had sunk and speculated so much wealth, to report to the Government on Forest Conservation, and as to the adaptability or otherwise of the various kinds of timber indigenous to the colony for being employed in public works, such as bridges, railways, etc. To this he was appointed as an expert, with a roving commission, at a large allowance per diem. But his character for integrity and unsullied honour could not then be even tarnished by political op-

ponents, as his exhaustive report was in the hands of Government when it was thought he had only started on his mission.

The writer being a Victorian himself, who had opportunities through his connection with the Press of knowing that Mr. Corcoran was not, and is not, a man of ordinary calibre, ventures to place on record the above short sketch of a man who has played a prominent part in the drama of public life in the greatest of our colonies, where he is yet remembered with an intensity of inflexible attachment as the "hero of a hundred fights."

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER, ETC.,

UNLIKE many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, etc.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Oftentimes disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking: A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills, being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most Pills is obviated.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,  
AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

PROPRIETORS:  
A. J. WHITE, LIMITED, LONDON, ENG.

A citizen of Douglas county, Kan., has hit upon a new idea of destroying wolves. He puts a chunk of beef where the wolves will find it, and in the fight resulting for its possession one or more are sure to be left dead on the field.

An address is about to be presented from the University of Dublin to the University of Bologna on the occasion of the latter completing the 800th year of its existence. The address is written in Latin, and the illuminations have been done in Dublin. The illuminations are intended to convey an idea of the treasures of the island of Ireland, the plants which grow in her woods, and the relics of the past, stored in Trinity College and the Royal Irish Academy.

Mrs. Jackson has consented to the removal of the body of her late husband, General "Stonewall" Jackson, from its present resting place in our cemetery to the "Jackson Circle," which is about 100 feet from the present grave. This will be done that the proposed bronze figure may mark the grave on that beautiful circle set apart for Jackson's monument. The body of General Jackson is in a cast iron casket, and the removal can be accomplished without much trouble.—*Lexington (Va.) Gazette.*

Lord Londonderry offers an instructive example to the world that interests itself in the Government of Ireland, of a Viceroy, who at a critical period in Irish affairs, finds time to attend to them in the intervals of racing engagements. It is true that, in the Lord Lieutenant's absence from Ireland, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is invariably appointed one of his deputies; nevertheless, such is the unreasonable nature of the Irish that they are still dissatisfied with Dublin Castle rule!

The slums of London and Paris are bad enough, but it appears that the slums of Berlin are, if possible worse. *Das Echo* has just published some interesting details on the subject. There are about 40,000 houses in the Prussian capital. A small number are inhabited by one or two families, but the great majority are divided into several distinct lodgings. Two thousand five hundred contain from 16 to 20 lodgings, 20,000 from 20 to 30 lodgings, and 10,000 over 30 lodgings each. Seventy-five thousand of these lodgings are composed of one room only, and inhabited by no fewer than 270,000 persons, which is an average of nearly four persons per room; 75,000 other lodgings are composed of two rooms, and occupied by 350,000 inhabitants; while the remaining 30,000 lodgings are formed of three rooms, inhabited by 140,000 people.

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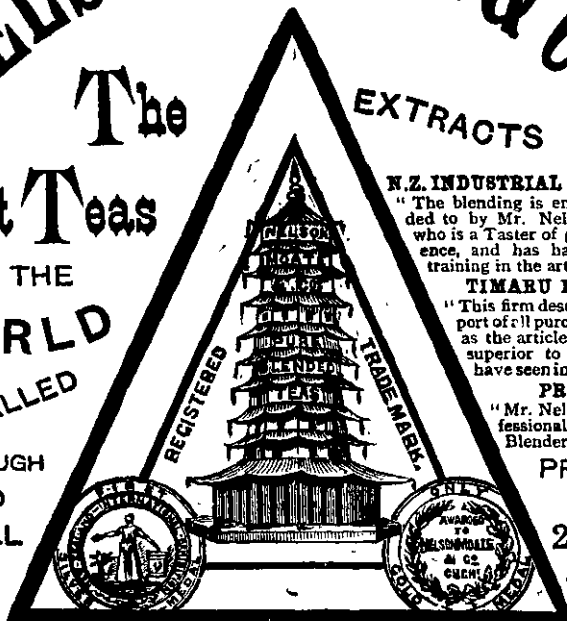
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"This firm deserves the support of all purchasers of Tea as the article they offer is superior to anything we have seen in this Colony."

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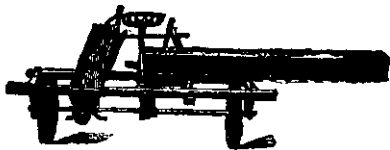
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GRAIN

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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 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.

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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.

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BOOT MAKER,

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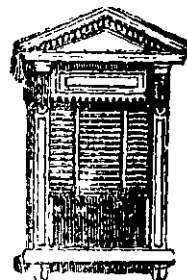
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Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

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