

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. XVI.—No. 29.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1888.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM. THE revelations recently made concerning the prevalence of the sweating system in Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland, are such as must fill the mind of every honourable man with shame and alarm. Here is the colony, not nearly a century old, and yet evils prevail in it, that are the opprobrium of countries aged many centuries. But do we not blame the centuries often in the wrong, imputing to their mouldering decay the fungus growth that is the fruits of rottenness newly generated? We are too apt to console ourselves by blaming the past for evils that exist, but which, in truth, are the effect of present meanness, and selfishness, and hardness of heart. It is not necessary, for example, to look back to feudal times for the origin of that insatiable desire to have work cheaply done, which is one of the characteristics of the present day. We need look no farther for its fount and origin than to the baseness of the human nature that everyone of us bears in his own person, and which, unless it be curbed, and disciplined, and practised in the ways of honour and uprightness, must be prolific in all that is base and bad. On the contrary, if we look to the world's past, we shall find examples that might put the present sordid age to shame. To what was the development of the arts due in the middle ages, but to the generosity and bounty of the princes and great nobles who patronised and supported the artists? Had they looked for cheapness as the chief thing, and considered that their duty and highest virtue lay in sparing their purses, the world would have suffered severely, and its civilisation would have been retarded. But they considered the workman worthy of his hire, and honoured and rewarded him. We are told many tales of their cruelty; of the terrible doings that took place when the lord of the manor had the right and power of life and death over his vassals. But, comparing them with our modern society, whose wealthier classes have no such right, but without it, virtually, in many cases exercise such a power, perhaps the advantage lies with the lords of the feudal ages. That the sweating system, therefore, has obtained a footing, and even a firm hold, in this new country of ours, though it may be a subject for regret, is not one for astonishment. We do not, in fact, know of any place in the world where the soil is better prepared for such an ugly growth than in these colonies. We know of no place in which the worship of wealth is more barefaced or more abject. Some eminent visitor to these colonies—the late Mr. Trollope, if we remember aright—in writing of what he had seen, gave it as his opinion that what he called "hat-worship" was unknown here—his meaning being that the poor man did not take off his hat in the presence of the wealthy man. But if the poor man among us keeps his hat on his head in the presence of the wealthy man, his superior, it is because he lacks the good manners that distinguish his class elsewhere. The abjection of his mind in the presence of wealth is not less, but often much greater, than what it is elsewhere—and there is no part of the world where wealth, and wealth alone, without one single worthy or respectable quality to back it, obtains a greater degree of worship. But where the wealthy man is all-powerful and the poor man abject and dependent, systems like the sweating system must flourish and increase. As to the causes of the sweating system, apart from the desire that exists in the base and selfish mind to make as great a profit as possible of the neighbour—forgetful of the awful truth that one of the sins which cry to heaven for vengeance is that of defrauding the labourer of his hire—his just hire, the true worth of his work and not the pittance that a dire necessity may perhaps force him to accept, it would be no easy task to trace them closely and completely. Something is probably due to the effects produced by machinery; the theory being that labour is thus liberated from certain pursuits to find a ready occupation in others, but the fact being apparently that the labour thus liberated finds no ready occupation, but is obliged to accept starvation wages wherever they may offer. Machinery, for instance, often gives employment to children and sends men and women to look for it where it is not to be found. The problem of the machine against the man, in short, is one which still remains to be solved, and whose solution, moreover, cannot be much longer delayed. Something also,

perhaps, is due to the multiplied wants of modern households, which require an outlay that, in the majority of cases, it is not always easy to provide for. Many causes, no doubt, contribute to a result that is deplorable beyond description. But as we have said, the moral cause is the principal one. It exists in the meanness and selfishness—from which the working classes that themselves the sufferers are by no means free—that take nothing into consideration but their own gratification, and which too often, unfortunately, are looked upon as admirable qualities—prudence, thrift, and all the rest of it. The sweating system at our doors gives us good reason for humility, and, let us hope, a spur towards repentance and amendment.

A QUEER IMPROVEMENT.

A SIDE light has been thrown on the condition of things in Italy by recent events in America, which brings into strong relief the benefits of the improved régime. Among the details of cheap alien labour in New York brought out by the Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter, about the worst have been those relating to the situation of the Italian immigrants. Here is an example:—"Marie Fadrizi, an Italian wife, who, although but 17 years of age, has had three children, was placed on the stand to show the wretched condition of and low wages earned by people of her class. She came from Sessa, Italy, seven years ago, and was married in this city three years ago. Her husband works on a farm somewhere out of the city. Hers is one of four families that live together in four rooms in a tenement house, No. 116, Mulberry street. There are fifteen people living in four rooms. They all use the one kitchen, which is the only room in which there is a window opening to the outer air. From the sleeping rooms windows open to the hallway. Five people sleep in the small room that she occupies. She works as a finisher on men's clothes, and is paid ten cents a dozen garments. By working hard from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night she is enabled to earn 40 cents, and she is perfectly satisfied with this, and would rather live in Mulberry street as she does than return to Italy.—Catherine Fadrizi, the sister-in-law of the last witness, testified that she also lives in the house 116 Mulberry street. She is employed at sewing collars on men's coats. She does not have steady work, she said, but when she has work she toils from 3 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night to earn from 40 to 50 cents a day. On some days when her children are sick or troublesome she rises at 2 o'clock in the morning."—But, notwithstanding all this, the testimony of the women was that they preferred their present condition to that in which they had lived at home. They did not desire to go back to Italy, they said, the country having no attractions for them:—"If I can get three dozen coats to do a day I am satisfied and can support my two children," said Catherine Fadrizi. But what must be the state of things in Italy when that thus brought to light in so far preferable to it, Italians America is preferring to submit to these hardships in addition to exile from their native land? The immigration, meantime, goes on, and this year over 50,000 more unfortunates have been expelled from their country to crowd these dens of the New York sweaters. What, then, we ask once more, must be the state of Italy under the reign of union and freedom and the improved conditions of the period?

THE COMING CHAMPION.

OUR only hope, meantime, for the annihilation of the sweating system lies in the working-men themselves. Not the working men of the Australasian Colonies, however, who seem unfortunately very unfitted for any task of the kind, and who, so far as they show any disposition to act in union at all, are apparently disposed to yield themselves up as blind and indiscriminating followers to leaders as blind and indiscriminating as themselves, and often to become the tools and dupes of men with the proverbial bee in their bonnets. Our hope is in the working-men of America. The old story tells us that, if the horse knew his own strength, man could never make a servant of him, and the working-man is something like the horse. Were he aware of his true standing-place and capable of making proper use of his powers, no abuse could affect his position. It is the signs that, in the United States, he is rapidly attaining to all he needs, that we hail as a token of progress and a hopeful earnest for the immediate future. The celebration which took place, for example, in all the great cities of the States on September 3, Labour Day, as they call

it, was particularly significant. There the various trades and labour organisations were brought into contact with one another, and had the opportunity of personally judging of one another's qualifications and becoming impressed by mutual confidence and respect. There was among these men, moreover, no wild suggestion of anarchic notions, no visionary incentives to form a Utopia based on Socialistic theories, nor any of the fads and fancies that we hear occasionally propounded in our own colonies. Declarations of contentment with and adherence to their own excellent Constitution and of a desire to see all such abuses as might exist amended in accordance with its provisions were what was heard from them. All their conduct was that of moderate, sensible, men, on whom a nation might well depend with confidence for its future. It is to these men, therefore, we look to give a pattern to the world, and to discover and insist upon the remedy for every abuse that affects the working-man's position. The working-man of America who repudiates all sympathy with the anarchic masses of Continental Europe and who is emancipated from the dependent, timorous, spirit of the working-man of Great Britain is the hope of the modern world, and must prove the champion to overthrow the sweating system and every other evil of the kind.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

We should now know a good deal more about the Westminster Confession than we ever knew before. It has been discussed in a most open, not to say a loud and violent way, by the Presbyterian Synod of Otago and Southland, and, so many learned and

eminent divines having been engaged in discussing it within our hearing, it would be natural to conclude that extreme stupidity alone could prevent any man's arriving at right conclusions. Are we, therefore, in a position to pronounce a well-informed and settled opinion on the Westminster Confession, such as should fill the mind of a disciple who had sat attentively at the feet of a whole assembly of learned and sapient Gamaliels. We acknowledge that such is not the case, and that we are in a complete maze, and, so to speak, do not know whether we are standing on our head or our heels in the matter. Are we, for example, to receive as an authority the light and festive Mr. Will, who takes Topsy for his pattern, and has set out from the Confession, as from the State of Kentucky, with large margins to fill up, not with black flesh and bone of course, but with spiritual understanding, and expansion in righteousness. "I've specks I've growed," pleasantly observes Mr. Will, in affirming his right to depart, always in the straight direction, from the Confession of Faith, he signed thirty-five years ago. Don't bother me, replies Diomedes to old Nestor's boastful prating. We're ten times better men than ever our fathers were. Could the fathers of the Kirk return, they must recognise in the Rev. Mr. Will a man of many times their stature. Shall we then take the light-hearted, pleasant-tongued, highly-expanded Mr. Will for our teacher, or must we return into the past and take up our position behind, let us say, the conservative and archaic, if not completely fossil, Mr. A. C. Begg? Mr. Begg expand or depart from the measure of the elders. He would burst first, and the Kirk would be spattered all over with *disjecta membra* breathing indignantly the odour of outraged sanctity. Mr. A. C. Begg is ready to go back in spirit and sit in condemnation once more on that Hemphill, whose case, as Dr. Dunlop, Professor of Theology, informs us, was decisive over one hundred and fifty years ago as to the impossibility of salvation for the heathen, or on that of one Professor Simpson, who, some years before, was pronounced a heretic for holding that all infants dying in their infancy might be saved. Mr. Begg and the fathers are at one. No State of "Kintuck" for him, no spiritual expansion, no growth in anything, no salvation for the heathen, but perdition without stint or modification for unelect babies. Verily the fathers of the Kirk taught Christian doctrines with a vengeance and quite as vengefully do those who walk in the fathers' steps maintain them. On the whole, then, perhaps it is just as well to remain in some degree of confusion with regard to the Westminster Confession. Thoroughly to understand it and enter into its spirit would hardly have an improving influence on the Christian mind. Therefore, illogical as their position may be, let us congratulate those members of the Synod who have followed with Mr. Will and "growed" pleasantly and with jollity in broader mould—leaving to their less fortunate brethren a hide-bound condition that is grim and relentless. The lesson we have derived from the discussion of the Synod bears on the impossibility for falsehood to stand the test of time or to prove of lasting influence.—"For if this counsel or this work," says Gamaliel, "be of men, it will come to nought."

A COMICAL TRIBUNAL. THE opening of the Parnell Commission on Monday September 17, was not attended by any very brilliant promise of success on the part of the *Times*.

In fact, if in this case also the old rule holds good that coming events cast their shadows before, the defeat of the *Times* might have been confidently predicted. The Judges, or at least Sir James Hannen, the President of the Commission, showed a disposition to act with impartiality, and did not make any effort to favour the *Times* or to fall in with arrangements to suit its con-

venience. In the first place Sir James defined the limit of the Commission as extending only to those charges and allegations made in the action taken by Mr. O'Donnell, and to the persons so accused. He further decided that it devolved upon the *Times* to tender such evidence as it might have in support of the charges made. Where the *Times*, however, showed the particular weakness of its case, was in the quibbling replies of Mr. Graham its Counsel, to the questioning of the Judge regarding the substantiation of the charges. This occurred on the reading by Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Parnell's Counsel, of passages from "Parnellism and Crime," showing the indefinite nature of the charges made, and his demand that plain language instead of insinuations should be employed. This demand was met by Mr. Graham with an objection against making the *Times* parties to the suit. "You are here," said Sir James Hannen, "representing the defendants in the action. Do you propose to substantiate any charges?" "We propose to give you all the evidence we can," was the evasive reply. "Do you propose to substantiate any charges," again asked Sir James Hannen. "We will give you evidence, answered Mr. Graham, "which will tend to substantiate the charges." On further examination the Counsel could not tell what charges he referred to, nor the particular persons against whom charges were or could be made. All he was able to do in the matter was to accuse the organisation and to point out that certain persons were mentioned in "Parnellism and Crime." Sir James Hannen, however, would not consent to remain content with this, but gave it as his final opinion that particulars of charges should be given, adding that, if the *Times* did not give these particulars, it would be the duty of the Court to collect them for themselves. Never before, in fact, has such a case come before a tribunal, and never has a tribunal been so constituted or so required to conduct a trial. The plaintiff has no case, cannot define in what it is that he has been ill-used.—The judge, who is judge and jury, prosecutor and detective, all combined, is required to find out the offence that had been committed, if offence there has been:—to detect the criminal who has committed it if such a criminal has any existence, and then to arraign him and pronounce his guilt. The whole affair seems a mockery not only of justice but of common sense, of gravity, of all that is respectable, and, among the wonders of the age, hardly a greater one can be found than that connected with the sanction by Parliament of such a farce.

Colonial Notes.

AN event particularly interesting to invalids has occurred at Ashfield in New South Wales. It must be especially comforting to those persons who need the constant attendance of a doctor. It seems that for some years a gentleman, known as Dr. Edward Drummond, had been practising in the locality. Dr. Drummond had a large clientele to whom he had evidently given much satisfaction, for he had amassed a considerable fortune. It turns out, however, that Dr. Drummond was not himself at all but quite another sort of a person, who had stolen the diplomas of the genuine Dr. Drummond, and turned medical man in his place. The Doctor has now disappeared, taking with him, besides his own money amounting to several thousand pounds, a sum of £6000 belonging to his wife, whom he has left behind, and whom he had also taken in, she being a most estimable and respectable lady. It would be interesting, meantime, to receive the testimony of Dr. Drummond's late patients as to the effects of the medicines ordered by him, and which we may suppose at best to have been rather harmless than efficacious. Will the confidence of invalids at Ashfield continue firm towards bread-pills?

The humanity of the secular system has just had an illustration at Parramatta where certain pupils of one of the Government schools have inflicted serious and most probably fatal injuries on a little boy whom they accused of throwing a stone at them. Their treatment of the child was barbarous in the extreme, and amounted to positive torture. Only the most degraded and cruel minds could have suggested it. But the absence of moral training makes everything possible among the rising generation.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop is expected to return to Sydney by the R.M.S. *Cuzco*. His Eminence will bring out with him a large reinforcement of priests and Sisters of Mercy for the missions of the diocese.

By the death of Mr. Robert Butcher, Sydney has lost one of her most respected citizens, and the Catholic community a deservedly esteemed member. Mr. Butcher, who was a native of Lancashire, England, came to the colony some thirty or thirty-five years ago, and by his energy, perseverance, and uprightness, raised himself speedily to a prominent position, which he sustained with honour. His loss is greatly regretted. Much uncausness also prevails as to the possible results of a severe attack of illness from which the Right Hon. William Bede Dalley is suffering.

The Rev. Father Kavanagh O.P., in a lecture delivered by him the other evening on Father Tom Burke took occasion, in alluding to Father Tom's defence of his country in America, to claim for the priesthood their full right to take part as citizens in politics. In referring to the attitude of Australia towards the Irish cause, the rev. lecturer gave it as the results of his personal experience, that Mr. Parnell, whose vindication of his character he looked upon as certain,

had the sympathy of everyone whose sympathy was worth having. Those narrow-minded few, he added, who opposed him were not fit to live in such a land as Australia. Father Kavanagh went on to deprecate all hatred and revenge on the part of Irishmen towards England and to point out how much better were the methods of reason and argument by which the English masses were becoming convinced of the justice of the Irish cause.

It is not often that any man holding a high public office signalises himself by a public and unprovoked display of bitter sectarian bigotry. This distinction, however, has been reserved for his Honour the Chief Justice of Western Australia, who, under the pretence of delivering one of a series of popular lectures lately given there, and taking for his subject, "The England of the 16th century," entered upon a fierce denunciation of the Catholic Church. The circumstance, which happily seems without precedent in the history of the judicial bench of the Australian colonies, has given reasonable offence among the Catholic community, with whom, moreover, the better disposed among the non-Catholic population are in full sympathy.

The announcement made that the Launceston district is about to be divided from the diocese of Hobart and created a separate see, has not been received very favourably in Tasmania. It is argued that the small number of the Catholic population makes such an arrangement undesirable, and more particularly, since, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the colony, no very rapid increase can be looked for.

The rather doubtful experiment of liberating several thousands of convicts in India in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee, is reported after a year's experience not to have had any appreciable result upon the crime of the country. Whether this may be taken as a proof that the maintenance of prisoners in the country is a more or less useless expense, or that rejoicing loyalty has a salutary effect upon the criminal mind, we need not stay to examine. The effect upon the population generally, however, was not quite so wholesome, the number of malefactors, exclusive of the released convicts, being largely increased.

A case of voluntary suttee is reported from the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, where a widow, having waited until the mourners had left the smouldering pile on which her husband's body had been consumed, threw herself into the embers that still had sufficient strength to cause her death. The act of the unfortunate creature, however, is less attributed to despairing love or religious superstition, than to the fear of enduring the degradation that is the fate of the Indian widow. In this the benefits that Christianity has conferred upon the world are once more apparent. But whatever excuse for British rule is offered by the prevention of the suttee, as an established custom, it seems a good deal modified, by the conditions, still, obtaining, of the woman's life.

If we are to judge of the prospects of Christianity in India, meantime, by the success of Protestant missions there, it is much to be feared that heathenism will hold its own. A native missionary in Bombay has, for example, just read a paper on the Church, in which he states that, as a result of 75 years labours, the whole number of converts of all sects, except the Salvation Army, concerning which he has no certain information, is 454, it adults alone be taken, or, including children, 356. As to the Salvation Army in Bombay, they have not as yet made a regular establishment there, and if they have fifty native followers it is the most. So that, in round numbers, 1000 would represent the whole result of the seventy-five years. But if this be compared with the vast sum of heathenism, the prospects of Protestant Christianity are obvious.

As the habits of the Chinese should be of interest in colonies where some people intend that they shall have large settlements, and the sooner the better, a few details lately given to the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai will not be out of place in these notes. The subject treated of was infanticide which is suspected of existing very markedly in the country. It seems that, as the bodies of little children even among the better classes are hardly considered worthy of burial, among the lower classes they are deprived of it altogether and thrown into the fields or canals. To such an extent does this practice prevail that in some cities, notably Peking, cars provided by Government go round continually to gather up the little corpses and convey them to a place of burial. No inquiry, say the authorities in question, is made into the condition of the bodies, which proves that Government is indifferent as to whether or not infanticide is committed. The tenderness of the parents, however, is often testified to by the fact that the infants thrown out as dead are found to be alive, when, we are told, they are conveyed to a founding hospital, where the preservation of their lives depends upon their being speedily adopted. We see then what refining and civilising influences we might expect our Chinese settlers to bring at best amongst us. At best a barbarous and revolting habit, striking at the most sacred feelings of civilised people, and at worst, and the worst is probably the fact, a habit of murder in a most detestable form. Verily the advocates of our friend John show a deep understanding of morality in belauding his virtues, and a sweet solicitude for the future of the colonies in desiring to establish him as a leader among their settlers.

General Prajevalsky, the Russian explorer, has left St. Petersburg on his journey of discovery to Tibet. He will pick up on the way a selected band of hardy Cossacks to accompany him. It is fully in accordance with Russia's policy to send out enterprises in the guise of explorers: and at this moment, when war is as good as declared between Tibet and the British in India, and may break out at any moment, Prajevalsky's progress will be very closely watched.

American Notes.

THE inquiry appointed by Congress into the labour of immigrants and its effects upon that of the native population, has brought to light a very wretched state of affairs. In the Italian department especially outrageous hardships have been revealed, culminating in a complete system of slavery maintained by one particular contractor. This is a naturalised citizen of the States, named Vincenzo Palumbo who, owing to the treatment given by him to the men in his employment, is looked upon as a desperado in his infringement of the law. The men engaged by him were each obliged at the outset to pay five dollars for the engagement, and were then treated, to all intents and purposes, as prisoners. Women, however, have also testified to extreme pressure; some of the witnesses examined being in the habit of rising at three o'clock in the morning, and working until ten or eleven at night to earn a sum of forty or fifty cents. In the cigarmaking trade again, which has been almost completely taken out of the hands of the American workmen, it is stated that, on pretence of doing a work of charity, some years ago, several of the manufacturers combined and brought out Jewish refugees from Russia. The result has been to reduce wages to a level at which no American workman could possibly live, but at which the unfortunate foreigners are forced to labour if they would avoid absolute starvation. It is proved in fact, that a state of things exists which imperatively calls for amendment. It is vain for the advocates of protection to resist the lowering of the tariff, while in the heart of the country a system of freetrade virtually exists, against which it is impossible for the American workingman to contend, and which, besides, must have demoralising effects generally. As an instance of the moral standing of the manufacturers in whose benefit the system is maintained, it may be added that, in some cases, employees were discharged by them for telling the truth under examination on oath before the commission of inquiry.

The condition of things revealed by the commission of enquiry into foreign labour must seem anomalous indeed, as considered in relation to the demonstrations made on September 3rd—our Labour Day as it is called. The occasion in question was the second anniversary, and it was celebrated in all the principal towns of the States. A procession took place, in every city, of the various labour organisations and in every instance the importance of the workingman was made evident. No reflective looker-on could avoid the thought that these were the men in whose hands the destinies of the country lay. No one, moreover, of ordinary powers of observation could avoid seeing in the fine appearance of the men, and their independent bearing and manly demeanour that the country could not be in better hands. Whatever abuses, therefore, may creep in unawares, or even run an unhappy course, confidence must still be maintained, and the certainty that every evil will eventually and in its turn be remedied. This bringing of the working-men together and enabling them to see their own power, and how capable they are as a whole of using it for the public benefit, cannot fail to have salutary effects. Labour Day, therefore, bids fair not to be the least useful among American institutions.

The President's letter accepting the nomination, a second time to the Presidency contains a very patriotic programme of intentions. He speaks of his experience in the Presidency as having impressed him with the great responsibilities of the position, while it has quickened his love for American institutions. The necessities of the position, he adds, involve the protection and maintenance of American rights, both at home and abroad. These, he says, include the following: A sound financial system; the defence of the national safety and maintenance of the national honour; the protection and preservation of the national domain; a recognition of the value of American labour; the limitation and check of monopolistic tendencies; provision for surviving soldiers and sailors, as well as for the widows and orphans of those who have died;—protection against an injurious servile immigration; adherence to the principles of civil service reform; a guarantee of all their rights of citizenship to coloured citizens; a firm and humane Indian policy; the introduction of economical methods in every department of government. All these points, adds Mr. Cleveland, are contained in the Democratic platform, which he endorses. He then goes on to explain his views, as to the tariff, whose reduction, he explains, is absolutely called for to remove an unjust imposition of taxation on the people. The surplus revenue he says, not only gives conclusive proof of exorbitant taxation, but withdraws a vast sum from the circulation needed in the channels of trade and business.—As a matter of course, Mr. Cleveland's supporters declare that his explanation of how the matter is to be adjusted is all that it should be and has no bearing whatever on the introduction of free-trade. But, no less as a matter of course, Mr. Cleveland's opponents declare that his proposals mean death to protection, and must be opposed by every possible means.

Mr. Blaine's visit to Europe has given him great advantages as a prop of the Republican party. He has returned brimming over with statistics as to the condition of things in the European labour market, which is supposed to represent what it would be in the States also were freetrade to carry the day. Mr. Blaine professes himself sure of the country from the Pacific coast to the eastern borders of Ohio, and looks for the brunt of the fight to take place in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The victory, meantime, in Maine, where the State elections have resulted in a Republican victory, with a majority of over 20,000, has been the source of fresh prestige to Mr. Blaine, as to his personal influence and efforts the victory is in a great degree attributed. Protection was the issue of the contest.

The immigration from Ireland for the year ending June 30 reached a total of 73,238, the total for last year being 68,130. The number of

D. I. C.

The Company are now Showing a VERY LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK in the following Departments—

GENERAL DRAPERY	CLOTHING & MERCERY	HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS	IRONMONGERY of all Kinds.
CARPETS	CROCKERY	CHINA & GLASSWARE	LAMPS
COOKING STOVES	DAIRY UTENSILS	GARDEN TOOLS	LAWN MOWERS,

And EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED FOR DOMESTIC USE.

All Goods sold Strictly at Wholesale Warehouse Prices.

Terms—Prompt Net Cash.

Inspection Invited.

WAREHOUSE—HIGH AND RATRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.
B. HALLENSTEIN, Chairman of Directors. P. LAING, Manager.

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. B O R D E R,
Six years foreman for Scott Bros.,
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.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS NOTICE.

GREAT WINDING-UP SALE
OF
CHINA, GLASSWARE, LAMPS,
ORNAMENTS, VASES, ETC.,
AT

M A T H E S O N B R O S S.,
MINTON HOUSE, 18 PRINCES St.
(Near Paterson and McLeod's)

Owing to the Dissolution of Partnership between Mr. G. C. and Mr. T. C. Matheson, as advertised in the 'Gazette,' the business has to be wound up, and to effect a quick sale all Goods will be Sold at Prices that will ensure a Speedy Clearance. Hotelkeepers, Hawkers, and Storekeepers liberally dealt with. As the leading families of Dunedin have for the last twenty years been supplied from this establishment, it is hardly necessary to point out that the Stock consists principally of the Highest and Best Class of Goods, which can now be bought at the price of common goods.

In view of Mr. G. C. Matheson's early departure from New Zealand, the sale will only continue for One Month, after which the balance of the stock will be sold by tender.

It is requested that all accounts be paid during September.

Inspection of the Stock Invited.

There are over One Thousand beautiful Articles suitable for Birthday and Marriage Gifts.

THE "SIRIUS" and "ORION"

OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING
RANGES.

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with
high or low pressure boiler.

Firework Tomb Railings, and General
Castings.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET
DUNEDIN

J. C O U S T O N,

155 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
Plumber, Gasfitter, Tinsmith, Zinc-worker,
Bellhanger, etc.

Large Stock of Gasfittings on hand.

Prices Given for Fitting Pipes, &c.

G. A N D T. Y O U N G,

Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,
80 Princes street, Dunedin,
Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and
Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold
and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver
Jewellery; English, French and American
clocks; Silver and Electro-plated goods, etc.
selected by their Mr. George Young, from
the leading manufacturers in England and
the Continent.

G. and T. Young, from the fact of their
buying from the manufacturers direct, and
for cash, and having no commissions to pay
are in a position to supply the very best
quality of goods at prices considerably lower
than those who purchase in the markets here.

Note the address:—

80, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North
Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

"MR. GEO. THOS. CONGREVE ON CONSUMPTION

AND HIS SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT,
*Showing that a curable disease to be curable in
all its stages; with observations on*

ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, &c."
250,000 have been sold in England.

Colonial Edition, 6d. (7d. Post Free)

Published by Remy, 61, King William Street,
Adelaide; G. Robinson & Co., 34, Little Collins
Street, Melbourne; and of Sydney; B. Sirtis, Perth,
West Australia; Ferns & Co., Auckland, and
Stinson & Williams, Christchurch, New Zealand;
J. Walter & Son, Hobart, Tasmania

CATARRH, COUGHS, HOARSENESS.

The FINEST REMEDY for
COUGHS, COLDS, ETC.,
IS

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles 1s. 1/3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. & 11s.

Prepared by G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe
Lodge, Beckham, London, and

SOLD BY ALL THE BEST MEDICINE
HOUSES IN THE COLONIES.

BUSH HOTEL, GERALDINE.

M. SPILLANE begs to announce that he
has taken the above well-appointed Hotel, and
desires to intimate to his numerous Friends
and the Public generally that no expense will
be spared to ensure the Comfort of Visitors
thereto. A spacious room has been specially
fitted up for the convenience of Commercial
Travellers. Beer, Wines, and Spirits of the
Best and Favourite Brands only kept in
stock. Good Stabling Accommodation.

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH
and those with engagements in the
City requiring the convenience and comfort
of a home—near the business centre, and in
the immediate vicinity of the church and
Convent Schools,—should stay at Miss
KEENAN'S ENNISKILLEN BOARDING-
HOUSE, Barbadoes Street South.

First-class accommodation for Families.

F R A N K W. P E T R E

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN
And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches
finished under special arrangements.

J A M E S J O N E S,

HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Wholesale Importer of MARBLE
and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

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

J O H N P R I C E,

SADDLER,

HARNES AND COLLAR MAKER,
MAIN SOUTH ROAD,
T I M A R U.

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

COLLAR FITTING A SPECIALTY.

J. J D E V I N E,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
BRANDON STREET,
WELLINGTON.

Several Sums of MONEY TO LEND on
approved security at Current Rates
of Interest.

T I M A R U.

THE OLD BANK HOTEL.

Proprietor P. O'MEEGHAN.

Centrally Situated.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and
Visitors. Suites of Rooms for Families.
TERMS MODERATE.

Special Terms for Parties and Families.
SPEIGHT'S Special BREW always on tap.

THE PRINCE OF SUMMER DRINKS.

THE WHITE CROSS BRAND

OF GINGER ALE

Now made by Thompson and Co., Dunedin,
carried off the "Gilbert Smith" Inter-
national Competition Medal
against seventy-nine
competitors in
London

Consumers are requested to compare with
other brands, and judge for themselves.
CAUTION.—Ask for White Cross brand. With-
out label not genuine.

THOMSON AND CO.,

Crawford and Bond streets, Dunedin.

immigrants from all countries, the Germans preponderating, was 739,818; the whole number for last year being 483,116. But it is evident that a country capable of receiving annually so great an increase of population from without must possess immense resources. This is a fact, moreover, on which the friends of protection may found strong arguments in support of their theories.

The party that goes by the name of the "American party," or would go by such a name if it were worth a name at all, held a convention the other day in Washington for the purpose of nominating a President of its own, and doing away altogether with the great parties hitherto existing in the Republic. One of the chief planks in the platform of the party, unworthy of a name, is the exclusion of foreigners from the country, and, as amongst its members are to be found the "British American Association," the class of foreigners proposed for special exclusion may be easily divined. The fact, moreover, that Mayor Hewitt of New York was identified with the party and looked upon as its favourite candidate, speaks volumes in itself. The result of the convention, however, was a row, the hall being packed with the members of another party instructed to vote for one Mr. J. L. Curtis, also of New York but unknown to fame, and who was actually placed above Mayor Hewitt by a majority of 30. The conclusion therefore has been to make Mayor Hewitt a little more contemptible, if possible, than before, and to prove completely the non-existence of a party deserving of the name of the "American Party."

The outbreak of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Florida, is causing a scare all through the South. The fever as yet is of a comparatively mild type, but, as the weather is unfavourable, an increase in its malignity is feared. Great complaints are made of the management of the camp of refuge formed outside the town, and, if one half of the reports of exposure to rain, bad food, and rough usage are true, the means taken to escape the illness must be nearly as painful and hardly less dangerous than the illness itself. The amusing details given of disinfecting the prisoners in the county gaol by obliging them to wash themselves with a certain solution, do not speak very creditably of prison discipline—the stories told relating to the condition of dirt in which the prisoners were and their unwillingness to change it for a more cleanly one. The nuns, meantime, are as usual to the fore.—The Sisters of St. Joseph have been brought in from St. Augustine and are in close attendance on the sick, from whose bed-sides they do not even withdraw to say their prayers. The November frosts are anxiously looked for as the only thing likely to check the pestilence.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The weather here has been bitterly cold during the past week. Slight showers have fallen almost every day. These, however, were welcome enough. They have made the trees, the dust-laden hedges, and lawns look fresh and bright. People are congratulating themselves that the cold south winds and spring showers came last week, and did not, as usual, wait for the holidays. This is crying safe before being out of the wood. The clerk of the weather may have a sufficient supply of moisture and chilliness in stock to be able to distribute his unpleasant wares over next week. It is to be hoped, however, that the weather will keep fine for the coming week. The faces of tradespeople, especially the drapers, grow very long indeed, if the days preceding show day and cup day happen to be wet. Carnival week is the one time in the year to which the drapers look forward to, to recoup themselves for the losses caused by other seasons of dullness. The farmers and their feminine belongings muster in great force in Christchurch during show week. Show day is their great festival. In order to put in an attractive appearance upon the grounds that day ladies, young and old, are prepared to spend some money. Cup day and the Riccarton lawn are the time and the place chosen by our aristocratic belles to make the great "hit" of the year in regard to showing off elaborate costumes, but to the hearts of our country cousins show day is infinitely dearer, as the *fête* at which to exhibit their new toilettes to their lady friends and make conquests of the other sex. I think it may be taken as an indication of the returning tide of prosperity, that it is generally anticipated that business will be pretty brisk during the coming week. The drapers shops are as busy as they can be, and the hotels are making great preparations to meet the requirements of the influx of holiday makers. I must say I like to see all the fuss and bustle, and eager anticipation which people exhibit in Christchurch in regard to the first week in November, and I hope that the weather will keep fine, so that everybody's aspirations of happiness, whether in reference to pecuniary gain or pleasure may be realised. Already numbers of country people are in town; Saturday's trains brought advance contingents from all parts of Canterbury.

In order to give *relat* to the gaieties of the week Sir William Jervois is to visit Christchurch. He has promised his patronage to goodness knows how many things, he is to go to the show and inspect the abnormally fat cattle and sheep and agricultural exhibits, he is of course, to witness the cup race and give tone to the assemblage upon the lawn. Then he has promised to be present at the performance of the "Mikado," and to go to Lancaster Park to see the Fire Brigade's pyrotechnic display on Thursday week. In fact, there is every indication that this week Sir William will be a very hard worked Governor indeed. In addition to all this, I believe he is to be banquetted. Probably at the end of the week he will come to the conclusion, that a Governor's life is by no means a happy one. Most people in Christchurch regret very much indeed that this is likely to be the last "great occasion," to quote Sir George Grey, upon which we shall have the genial Sir William amongst us. He is popular here, as elsewhere in the Colony, and everyone is sorry to lose him. He has always been most courteous and obliging in bestowing his patronage, and has also been most impartial. It did not matter whether the object for which his patronage was asked was Catholic

or Protestant; he was just as ready to attend one as the other. His successor may boast the possession of higher rank, but he will scarcely be able to claim to be a more genial gentleman than Sir William Jervois.

I have heard the much-renowned and well-puffed Miss Lydia Von Finkelstein, and I cannot say that I think a great deal of her. In the first place, I dislike to see a woman upon the platform; in the second place she is not nearly such a clever and brilliant woman as I had supposed her to be. Her lectures are somewhat shallow, and are disfigured by more slangy expressions and comic bye-play than one would expect to find in the address of a learned Arabic scholar such as Miss Von Finkelstein professes to be. She is a good actress, and has great dramatic power. When representing the manners of the people of Palestine and giving some scene from their daily life she is at her best. Her explanation of some of the customs of the people as bearing upon texts of Scripture were very interesting. She explained the parable of the eager search of the woman after the lost piece of silver and the rejoicing of her neighbours over its discovery, by pointing out that the lost piece of silver referred to in the Gospel was evidently one from a chain which the married women of Palestine wear to this day. This chain contains ten pieces of silver like coins. It is the marriage gift of the husband to the wife, and has something the same signification which the wedding-ring has in European lands. The loss of one of these coins from this precious chain, the preservation of which signifies fidelity to her marriage bond, is regarded by a woman of Palestine as the greatest misfortune and disgrace which could befall her. Hence the diligent search for the lost piece of silver. This view of the matter was challenged by a writer in one of the daily papers. He states that the reason why the piece of silver was of such importance to the Palestine housewife, was that it represented a sum of money, which, in those days, would have been of considerable importance to poor people in Palestine in the station of life of those from among whom our Lord took his illustrations. For myself, I think I prefer Miss Von Finkelstein's explanation. In her first lecture another incident which I liked was that among the samples which she was showing of the various articles of dress worn by the men and women of Palestine, there was a garment "without seam, woven from the top throughout," such as was the coat our Saviour wore, and for which the soldiers cast lots, not wishing to rend the costly vesture. A handsome border was woven all round the coat, and this border, Miss Von Finkelstein said was the hem upon our Saviour's robe, to which allusion is made in the Bible. This species of garment is worn by the rich men of Palestine to this day. It is made of the finest camel's hair and is very costly owing to its being woven "without seam." Her explanation of how our Saviour, during His poverty on earth, came to wear so costly a garment, was that the "women ministered to Him," and to show their love for Him wove for his use a costly coat of this kind. Some how, I thought that the exhibition of this article of Eastern raiment carried one's thoughts back to the earthly sojourn of our Lord and its tragic close, more than any other incident in Miss Von Finkelstein's lecture upon "The Haunts and Homes of Jesus."

The past has been a very busy week at the pro-Cathedral. On All Saints Day there were Masses at 6, 8, and 10 o'clock, the last being Pontifical High Mass. Father Halbwachs was deacon, Father Marnane sub-deacon, Father Cummings assistant priest, and Father Briand master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop preached a short sermon from the throne upon the festival of the day, concluding with an appeal to the charity of the faithful on behalf of the souls in purgatory. At the termination of the ten o'clock service, a large number of school children were received into the Holy League of the Apostleship of Prayer and Living Rosary by Father Cummings who invested them with the badges of the sodality. Previously to the investiture Father Cummings addressed a few words to the children upon the advantages to be derived from joining the League, and pointing out the slight obligation which membership entailed. In the evening there was solemn Benediction by his Lordship, followed by Vespers, after which the altar was adorned of its ornamentation and the clergy, vested in black copes and dalmatics, solemnly chanted the Vespers for the dead.

On Friday there was commemoration of All Souls. It being the first Friday in the month, a large number of the members of the Apostleship of Prayer approached Holy Communion at the early Masses. At ten o'clock there was solemn *requiem* Mass, *coram episcopo*. Father Cummings was celebrant and Fathers Halbwachs and Marnane, deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The choir rendered the Gregorian *Missa Defunctorum*. Brother Joseph was in the choir and his fine voice added considerably to the effect of the musical portion of the ceremonies. Father Briand also rendered assistance in a similar manner. His Lordship pronounced the absolution at the catafalque. In the evening the usual meeting of the Apostleship of Prayer took place. The Bishop occupied the throne and all the local clergy, including the new priest, Father Laverty, occupied seats in the sanctuary. The congregation was not large. The Rev. Father Cummings preached a short discourse, exhorting members to do all in their power to assist the holy souls in purgatory. He pointed out to his hearers the practical means by which this could be done.

In passing, I may say that it is always pleasant to listen to Father Cummings's sermons. He has a strong, clear voice, and always uses the very best English. He is never florid, but is a forcible speaker. He does not use a string of words for the sake of producing sound, or for the purpose of "padding" his sermon. In short, his discourses are characterised by three points which are very good in a preacher—he is concise, brief, and practical.

On Friday night Father Cummings paid a well-deserved tribute of respect to the memory of the late Father Reigner, who died lately at Napier, after a missionary career of nearly 47 years. Father Cummings related a little instance of Father Reigner's life. This incident, which was recorded by a Protestant journalist, goes to show how self-denying Father Reigner was. A few years ago he was on a visit to Waitoa. He had just returned to his lodgings after a weary day's toil in the discharge of the duties of his sacred calling. After

G R E A T R E D U C T I O N S .

WORLD-FAMED

DIRECT

ENGLISH

FROM THE

LEVER

FACTORY

WATCHES.

TO THE



Special Opportunity for a Few Weeks Only

£10,000 WORTH £10,000

Of the Best English Lever Watches procurable to be sold at

G R E A T R E D U C T I O N S
on Prices Hitherto Charged.

S T E W A R T D A W S O N A N D C O . ,

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

In order to Largely Reduce their Stock prior to the issue of their
New Pamphlet, and to give their numerous Patrons a
Real Benefit, will offer the whole of their Large
and Valuable Stock at the

NEW ZEALAND WATCH EMPORIUM,

34 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN,

At Prices Without Precedent.

Write at once for one of S. D. and Co.'s Illustrated Pamphlets, con-
taining all particulars concerning these Valuable Timekeepers ;
also list of Reduced Prices. Sent by Post for 3d stamp.

Among many others, Notice—

- £3 10s S. D. and Co.'s World-famed English Levers (Ladies
REDUCED to and Gent's), in three sizes. The Finest Watches ever
£2 15s made. The concentration of all that is good, and
which have the Largest Sale in the World. Order
early. Value unprecedented.
- £3 15s S. D. and Co.'s Marvellous Hunting Levers, same
REDUCED to quality as above. Three sizes. Reduced to £3. Order
£3 early. Worth Five Guineas.
- £4 15s S. D. and Co.'s Superb English Hunting Levers, with
REDUCED to three Pairs Extra Jewel- and Real Chronometer Ex-
£4 10s pansion Balance. Extraordinary Value. This watch
is cheap at Seven Guineas.
- £6 10s S. D. and Co.'s Keyless English Hunting Levers
REDUCED to superior to any watch sold retail at Eight Guineas.
£5 10s Reduced to £5 10s. Order early.
- £6 15s S. D. and Co.'s Magnificent English Centre Seconds
REDUCED to Chronograph Hunting Levers. The Handsomest
£5 10s Watch ever made. Reduced to £5 10s. Order early.
Worth Eight Guineas. Open-faced, £4 10s.
- £5 10s S. D. and Co.'s Acme of Perfection Excelstor $\frac{1}{4}$ -Plate
REDUCED to English Lever, the Highest Class and Most Improved
£4 10s English Lever ever produced. Supplied in three
sizes. The Perfect Paragon, Reduced to £4 10s.
Order early.
- £25 A few only of S. D. and Co.'s Superb English 18-
REDUCED to Carat Gent's Gold Half Chronometer Levers, reduced
£20 to £20. Under Cost. Order early.
- £12 10s A few only of S. D. and Co.'s Gent's Magnificent
REDUCED to English Gold Levers reduced to £10 10s. These have
£10 10s never been equalled in the World at the price.
- £8 10s S. D. and Co.'s Ladies 18-Carat English Gold Levers,
REDUCED to never equalled under £10 10s. Reduced to £7 10s.
£7 10s Order early. Will last a lifetime.
- £1 7s 6d S. D. and Co.'s Ladies' and Gent's Sterling Silver
REDUCED to Defiance Watches, in three sizes. Reduced to £1 5s.
£1 5s Perfect timekeeper. Marvellous value. Hunters
reduced to £1 12s 6d.

Double Chronographs, Keyless Levers, Gold Levers (Ladies' and
Gent's), every price. All reduced to less than Wholesale English
Prices. Call early and inspect.

STERLING SILVER ALBERTS,

The Largest Stock in New Zealand. All reduced to Less than
Wholesale Prices.

S T E W A R T D A W S O N A N D C O . ,

34 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Other Colonial Branches—Auckland, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Orders from the Country to be accompanied with 1s 3d extra,
for Postage and Registration Fees.

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

FOR good Oils, Paints, Paperhangings, try J. Nisbet,
Octagon.

TO those Building.—The Cheapest and Best place in
town for Glazing and

PAINTING of all kinds will be found at J. Nisbet's,
Octagon, Dunedin. Give him a trial.

PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in
town.

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.



S. S. B A N N I S T E R
DISPENSING CHEMIST,

(From Roberts and Co., Chemists to the British
Embassy, Paris),
THE "GRAND" PHARMACY,
HIGH STREET,
REMOVED from OCTAGON DRUG HALL, Octagon.

N.B.—A competent Assistant sleeps on the Premises.
Telephone, 297.

RABBITSKINS



RABBITSKINS

R O B E R T C L E L A N D & C O

Bond and Crawford Streets, DUNEDIN
Cash buyers all the year round of

RABBITSKINS, SHEEPSKINS, HORSEHAIR, &c.

J O H N B A R R O N

(Late Banks, Barron, and Co.),

SOLE AGENT for "EDINA" Blend WHISKY

And the

CELEBRATED PORT WINE (Yellow Seal) FOR INVALIDS.

Highly recommended by Medical Men.

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

JOHN BARRON,

Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant,

29 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

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

reciting his office he retired to rest, from which he was shortly aroused again to visit a dying Maori woman who lived eight miles off. Without a murmur the saintly old priest arose, and, passing out into the darkness, walked the whole way on foot in the pouring rain and over what the journalist termed a "beastly road." Owing to the darkness and the difficulty of walking in the rain over a rough road, it was midnight when the aged priest reached the bedside of the dying woman. He spent some hours in smoothing the path to eternity of the departing soul, and then, without having obtained a change of clothing, Father Reignier set out through the rain upon his return journey. He walked all the way back to Waitoa, fasting, in order to say Mass for the repose of the soul of the poor Maori. At this time Father Reignier was almost 73 years of age. Doubtless the life of this good priest was made up of countless similar instances of devotedness.

The Hibernian Society's hall, the erection of which I have watched with considerable interest and pride, is completed. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the secretary of the Society, received official intimation from the architect that the building was finished. Next week the Hibernians will take possession of their very handsome hall. After they have done so I shall say something more about it. It is the intention of the Society to celebrate the opening with a banquet. This will be baptising the hall in a laudable manner. The date of the banquet is not yet fixed. It will not, I believe, take place until Mr. Robert Lonergan returns from Melbourne.

It does one's heart good to read an address like the one sent by the Irish Catholics of the Lower Hutt to Archbishop Walsh. It is not the money which goes with it which will make such a message cheering to those who are spending their lives in Ireland's cause, but the evidence which words like those contained in the address give that some at least of the Irish people abroad are in unison with those at Home in wishing to see justice done to their country, and that though thousands of miles of ocean lie between them and their early home, they have not forgotten Ireland. Were the hearts of all Irishmen abroad true to their native land in demanding the restoration of her rights, what a power might those exiled children whom famine and persecution had driven from Ireland's shores, become in aiding her to attain her destiny, by winning back once more the independence of which she was so cruelly robbed long ago. But, unfortunately, all Irish hearts are not true to Ireland. Many of them, when they have left her, forget their sorrowing motherland in the Atlantic. Their hearts grow cold towards her; they think that it is better to cringe to her enemies than to remember her wrongs. Thus, in those in whom Ireland should find her strength, she too often finds her weakness.

"A Good Priest's Advice" in last week's TABLET should be read by every Irish Catholic in New Zealand and carefully stored away in their minds. The friend which Miss Von Finkelstein describes the good shepherd to be to the sheep in Palestine, that the TABLET has been to the Irish Catholics of New Zealand. This the majority of them recognise. They know the TABLET as their defender and their friend. In its voice, they recognise the true tone of their legitimate leader, which has raised them from a position in which they were despised and placed them upon an equality with the people of other nations in New Zealand. Remembering what the TABLET has done in the past, and is still doing, and what a beacon light it has been, and is, to the Irish Catholics in this Colony, I could as soon imagine any one of that country and that creed cutting off their supply of bread as sending in reference to the TABLET, such a mandate as "stop my paper."

I believe that it is likely that Father Melu will shortly visit the Maoris at Kaiapoi.

On Sunday morning at eleven o'clock Mass, Father Marnane called the attention of the people to the necessity of contributing to the collections for the schools. Even with the fees and the seat rents there was, he stated, a deficit, to make up which caused the parish priest much trouble.

Among the successful Christchurch candidates for the solicitors examination in September, was Mr. Foley, a young Catholic Irish colonial. It is always pleasant to see our people advance.

A TITLED DEMOCRAT.

"How glad I am not to be Irish! I should hate England too much." So wrote Lady Georgiana Fullerton, the eminent English novelist and fervent and humble convert to the faith, to Mr. Charles Greville in 1845, on reading his book on the past and present policy of England towards Ireland. We quote from the correspondence included in her life, lately adapted into English from the French of Mrs. Craven by the Rev. Henry James Coleridge, S.J., and published by Richard Bentley and Son, of London.

Lady Fullerton, were she living now, would undoubtedly stand, with Cardinal Manning, Bishop Bagshawe, Lord Ripon, Wilfrid Blunt, Edward Lucas and the best representatives of English Catholic brains and virtue, in advocacy of Irish Home Rule. At the time of O'Connell's agitation, she deplored Repeal of the Union, but regarded it as sure to come. And she could not understand why, in the event of its happening, England and Ireland should always detest each other. More enlightened than most of the statesmen of her day, she wrote: "I cannot understand why, even, while deprecating the Repeal of the Union, if it must be, there should not be an effort made to retain Ireland as part of the Empire."

The daughter of one of England's oldest and proudest families, her sympathies were all on the side of democracy. The crown and throne-worshipping spirit which characterises the mass of her country people was abhorrent to her.

"I do not feel the least more loyalty to Queen Victoria," she wrote in 1853, "than, as an American citizen, I might feel towards Mr. Fillmore."

She sympathised with the English Radicals; and believed that their views of religious liberty and equality would tend greatly to the advancement of the Catholic Faith; "which is the foremost thing I have at heart," she added.

The devotion of this noble woman to the poor was what made her an author. She wrote that she might have more money to dispense in charity. The Irish poor, of whom she met many in London, were in her eyes the very personification of her faith.

"She was much touched," says her biographer, "to find herself at work among them in their extreme misery; she could detect and admire the remarkable purity of manners which so many of them retain, even under such trying circumstances, in the miserable dens in which their lot was cast."

Lady Fullerton was a near relative of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Irish Chief Secretary who was murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1882. His death was a great grief to her, but it does not appear that it changed her Irish sympathies. "How glad I am not to be Irish! I should hate England too much." This was the thought of her strong and happy young womanhood. The word of her old age, one of the last things she ever wrote, was a tender, comprehending little poem in response to the impassioned verses of a young Irish poet, whose heart was wrung with the miseries of her people. We are sorry the compiler of the English life did not see fit to include this characteristic utterance.—*Pilot*.

VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF CHRISTCHURCH TO SHAND'S TRACK.

THIS neat little church, which is situated amongst a thriving and agricultural population, surrounded by several rows of large blue-gum trees, giving it a most pleasing aspect, was founded by their most zealous pastor, Rev. Father Chervier, a pioneer well known in the early days to many an old colonist when railroads and churches were not in existence. On Sunday, October 21, it seemed rather lively, being the occasion of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes' visit to administer Confirmation. He drove out that morning from Christchurch, being a pleasant drive, only about twelve miles distant, accompanied by a priest whose name I could not ascertain. The church was crowded, and I noticed a good many people of different persuasions present who came to hear his Lordship. Some of them, I believe, would feel rather disappointed, as his Lordship did not give a very long sermon. He must have felt very exhausted over exertions in duty, having had to give Confirmation at Temuka on the Sunday previous. But the sermon was very good and to the purpose, most touching on the children, and any aged person could learn a lesson from it. Father Chervier celebrated last Mass, and as soon as it was over his Lordship preached an eloquent sermon, taking his text from Matt. xxii, 15, 21. At that time the Pharisees went and consulted amongst themselves how to ensnare Jesus in his speech, asking was it lawful to give tribute to Cæsar or not. But Jesus, knowing their wickedness, said:—"Why do you tempt me, ye hypocrites? Show me the coin of the tribute," and they offered him a penny, and Jesus said to them:—"Whose image and superscription is this?" They said to Him, Cæsar's. Then He saith to them:—"Render, therefore, to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's." His Lordship exhorted the people very eloquently to imitate the example of Christ and to render to God the things that are God's. Then he alluded to the Sacrament he was about to administer by quoting an instance of our Blessed Lord when the people rebuked the children for crowding round Him, saying:—"Suffer these little ones to come unto Me, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven." He next dwelt on the efficacy of the Sacrament of Confirmation showing how necessary it was for our salvation, how weak and trembling the disciples were, how they shut themselves up in dread of the Jews, till our Lord sent the Paraclete to them; and when they were filled with the Spirit of the Holy Ghost, how they went forth teaching all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. And behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." (Matt. xxviii, 18, 20.)

He next examined the children presented for Confirmation very scrupulously, and I must say the very prompt answering and the decorum they presented reflected great credit on their venerable pastor, who took so much pains in their preparation. After Confirmation, he enrolled nearly all in the church in the Society of the Sacred Heart, which brought this most pleasing ceremony to a termination.

It turns out that Colonel King-Harman, who nearly wrecked Salisbury's Government trying to get a Bill passed to give him a salary as Balfour's lieutenant, left 200,000 dolrs. personalty, besides a large amount of real estate.

The town of Knock was visited, on the feast of the Assumption, by about 20,000 pilgrims, amongst whom were many from America, Australia, France, Spain, and England. The approaches to the church were blocked by dense crowds, and the building itself was inaccessible, except to a few who arrived on Wednesday night and secured places. Of these many came on foot from the North of Ireland. The devotional services throughout the day were very impressive. The central figure in the religious ceremonial was that of Archdeacon Cavanagh. He was followed everywhere by hundreds of the people, who sought his benediction. Two miracles are reported, one being the restoration to sight of a blind girl and another a cure of lameness. The day's devotions ended in a procession, in which all the pilgrims joined.

FROM THE HUB.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetiser, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in. "Boston Globe."

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1859.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £400,000.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders
Offices of Otago Branch:

RATTRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS,
DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES

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.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikonaifi	...	E. Davis
Palmerston	...	T. M. Smith
Tamaru	...	L. E. Wilson
Kakanui	...	Robert Morton
Otakia, Henley, and		

Greytown	...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	...	Wm. M'Connochin
Clinton	...	James Garden
Tapuanui	...	Bremner & Washer

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.

NOTICE.

I BEG TO NOTIFY the General Public that I have COMMENCED BUSINESS AT
161 GEORGE STREET,
J. F. BRUNDELL,
Plumber, Gasfitter, Bellhanger, &c.
All kinds of Jobbing Work executed on Shortest Notice.
Estimates Given.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

SAMUEL ORR & CO.,

Stafford Street, Dunedin,

WOOL, GRAIN, & PRODUCE BROKERS.

We beg to advise our numerous friends and clients that we are now making Liberal Cash Advances to farmers and others on the ensuing clip consigned to us for sale locally or in the London market, and that we charge no Commission for these advances.

The charges usually made to the grower will also be materially reduced, while the usual charge to the purchaser will be completely done away with, thus ensuring a large attendance of Home and local buyers, while the sale will be conducted by a most efficient Auctioneer. The Clipping shall have attention at the hands of an experienced person from Home. With these advantages, we trust to secure a very large catalogue for the end of November or beginning of December, and those favouring us with their Wool can rely on it having the most careful attention, and farmers' instructions attended to. To those who send us their Wool we will give Wool-packs at 2s 4d each. Wool may be simply addressed—"Samuel Orr & Co., Dunedin."

We are now booking orders for Deering's Celebrated All-steel Reaper and Binder, and as only a limited number are coming forward, early application is necessary.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

76, Princes Street,

MERCANTILE STATIONERS,

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

JAMES SAMSON AND CO
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,
HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

GORDON BROTHERS
NURSEBYMEN,

ANDERSON'S BAY, DUNEDIN,
Invite intending Planters and others to visit the Nurseries, and inspect their large and varied stock of

FOREST AND FRUIT TREES,
EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL AND
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS,
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, etc.

Catalogues free by Post or application.

NURSEBY :

ANDERSON'S BAY.

Address—

GORDON BROS.,

NURSEBYMEN, ANDERSON'S BAY
DUNEDIN.

CROWN HOTEL,
RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of Rooms for families.

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

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

D. MAHONEY,

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

Is prepared to offer
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION
To all those who may favour him with their patronage.

SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE
FAMILIES.

BATH ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOM.

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

D. MAHONEY,
Proprietor.

LAMBS. LAMBS. LAMBS.
E. F. LAWRENCE,
George street,

Is the only butcher you can depend upon.

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, 1 1/2d per lb; Roasts of Beef, 2d per lb.

E. F. LAWRENCE,
George street.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. GEBBIE - - - PROPRIETRESS

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.

TO SHEEPOWNERS AND OTHERS.

T. ROONEY,

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

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

W. G. & CO.

PURE BLENDED TEAS.

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—

"Crown," "Eagle," "Exhibition,"
2s. 2s. 4d. 2s. 8d.

"CLUB BRAND," 3s.

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,
Princes Street, and at Rattray Street,
DUNEDIN.

J. W. FAULKNER
CUMBERLAND STREET,

Op. Railway Station and next "Leviathan,"
DUNEDIN,

Makes and Fixes IRON GRAVE RAILS
any height, strength, or pattern;

Also, WIRE GRAVE RAILINGS, from

£1 upwards.

Both can be fixed, with or without Kerbing,
at Lowest Prices.

Also, Wire Bordering, Arches, Flower Stands,
Garden Seats, Wire Trellis-work for

Vineries, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price List, on
application, Post Free.

DR. STENHOUSE,

Consulting Physician and
SPECIALIST FOR DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE,
Lately from Moorfields Eye Hospital and
Golden Square Throat Hospital, London.

Hours of Consultation :

11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

Reduced Fees and Medicines Dispensed.

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN

ALEXANDER SLIGO.

Just published—"Poems, Songs and Sonnets,"
by Dr. W. M. Stenhouse, Dunedin.

PRICE, 6s, Posted, 6s 9d.

BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.

Account Bookmaking on the Premises.

42 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Wholesale and Retail.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE KING OF CLEANSERS,

HYDROLINE SOAP.

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

BEST CLEANSING SOAP EVER USED.

No Washing Machines, Boards, or Rubbing required.

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

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

Invented and Made Only by

WILLIAM M'LEOD,

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

Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"The Government has not yet decided what to do in the autumn about Lord Ashbourne's Act. The case stands precisely thus. The Commission had five millions of money to deal with. It is asked to advance no less a sum than £5,701,000. It has sanctioned an expenditure of £4,638,000. It has issued loans to the amount of something more than three millions. It has therefore in hand two millions, of which £1,600,000 is already appropriated, and has a margin of only some £360,000 to work with. The applications are coming in at the rate of nearly £200,000 a month. Loans are being sanctioned at the rate of something more than £200,000 a month, so that by the end of September all the available money will be appropriated, and there will be applications to deal with for more than a million in addition."

The £10 prize awarded for "English and one modern language" by the Intermediate Education Board has been hitherto won by the aid of French or German, but this year Master Michael Hoban, Christian Schools, Westport, substituting Irish for a foreign language, has taken first place in the £10 prize list, Junior Grade. This unprecedented achievement will be more fully appreciated when we consider that French and German have allotted to them each 700 marks, while Celtic has only 600. Master Hoban's success should be an encouragement to our youthful countrymen to study their own "grand old tongue," and an inducement to the Intermediate Board, in the spirit of fair play, to make the marks for Celtic at least equal to those for French and German. The same youthful competitor has been awarded the silver medal and composition prize for Celtic.

Farmer Somers, of Coolroe, who offered strenuous resistance had fortified his place with earthwork and trenches. Before operations were begun, he made an offer, which the Magistrate advised the landlord to accept. The landlord, however, refused. Two hundred policemen, with the aid of a battering ram, then began the attack. After three hours of useless conflict, an American gentleman offered to pay half of the rent, but his offer was refused. The police then resumed the attack, using their bayonets, but they were compelled to retire, many being injured. At 6 p.m., seeing that the gable was on fire, Mr. Redmond and Canon Doyle advised the inmates to surrender. The defenders came out and were immediately arrested.

There was a rumour last week that the forger of the Parnell letters had much to do with the Edinburgh suit. One of the Irish leaders says the letters and papers sent over here by Patrick Egan have thrown a startling light on the mystery. They have furnished information on a lot of points which were before hidden. Mr. Parnell has made up his mind as to the author of the letters and can lay his hands on him when he wishes. This is the reason for his confident action lately.

The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* gives the following mysterious paragraph first in his letter of Monday last—"I hardly know how to put the piece of news which reaches me to-day. If it be put too absolutely it will be untrue. If it be put too loosely it may be misleading. Perhaps it is best to say that at the present moment Lord Hartington may, if he pleases, become, at whatever time he may choose within the next few months, leader of the House of Commons. The suggestion of course is not his. It does not come from him. But it has been made, and Lord Hartington's own decision will be final as to the result."

The Lord Lieutenant has a pious opinion, which he communicated to a few people of Newtownbutler, in the County Cavan, on Tuesday, that the Government should give every possible assistance and encouragement to the Irish people in fostering the native industries. What kind of encouragement? So far as promises are concerned, there has been an abundance. Mr. Goschen, at a Primrose banquet, would be prepared to give any amount of lip encouragement to every industry in Ireland. But when it comes to performance, the action of Mr. Balfour last session in parading and then shelving absolutely the Drainage Bills is a complete illustration of the insincerity of talk such as Lord Londonderry—probably for the want of something else to say—indulged in yesterday in a furtive way to a small saluting deputation.

The Government has at last become very much disturbed at the manner in which evictions are conducted in Ireland, and begin to show signs of fear lest the condemnation under which these scenes have fallen in England shall prove fatal to their continuance in power. They are especially incensed at Lord Clanricarde's cold-blooded and wholesale evictions. They have tried to dissuade him from his determination to oust his tenants, but it is useless. He is determined to carry on the war to the knife, and will grant no mercy, even to the sick and helpless. Shylock-like he insists upon the whole pound of flesh, and will not accept payment of rent. He insists upon proceeding, and it is a striking commentary upon the position of the Government that they are obliged to render assistance to what even they condemn. The evictions will greatly injure the Government, for Liberal speakers all over the country are making use of the scenes at the evictions to exemplify the brutality of Mr. Balfour's policy. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's government, was present taking notice of all that went on with a view of arousing English electors to a sense of the cruelty and horror of England's policy towards Ireland. The ex-Minister personally aided several of the homeless families.

Cardinal Moran visited the Archdiocese of Tuam last week (ending September 1), and on entering the archiepiscopal town was presented with an address of welcome by the township Commissioners. His Eminence replied in a few touching words—words which show, as previous addresses delivered by the Cardinal since he came amongst us have shown, how deeply he has been impressed with the difference that exists between the social condition of his native country and that of the country of his adoption. Cardinal Moran speaks out boldly what he thinks. The colonies, he says, are pre-

perous because they enjoy the blessings of that good government which never fails to bring prosperity. Their system of government is good alike for the colonies and for the Empire at large. Their having separate Parliaments, observes his Eminence, does not weaken their loyalty; it rather adds to it. This the Cardinal speaks to from his own personal experience, apart altogether from the general knowledge which everyone has of colonial affairs. We can conceive nothing so strongly calculated to make Home Rule convert than a contrast between the conditions of Ireland and any of the colonies. The silent, steady, and deadly decay of the one, and the ever-growing prosperity of the other, tell their own tale.

The progress made by the National Indemnity Fund is watched with extraordinary vigilance by the *Daily Express* and the *Evening Mail*. Their articles on the subject taken an amount of industry in scanning the lists and reading the letters which we publish that is quite amazing as well as amusing. We deem it right to direct their special attention to a few facts in connection with it appearing in our columns to-day. One of them is that at a meeting of the Nationalists of Belfast between £200 and £300 were subscribed. Another is that a first instalment of £50 is on its way to us from Newry for the same object. A third is that £40 were subscribed in Naas on Monday, September 3. A fourth is that £40 more were contributed in Thurles on the same day. A fifth is that a fund was opened in Carlow simultaneously. And now we call their attention to the list of acknowledgments from ourselves. They will there see the list of donations headed by one of the oldest and one of the youngest bishops in Ireland. The Venerable Dr. Leahy sends £5, and the youthful Bishop of Kilmore sends £10. They will note that every quarter of Ireland is well and substantially represented. They will see Dublin and Galway, Kerry and Wicklow, Roscommon and Tipperary, Dunbarven and Dungannon, all uniting for the common object. We shall ask them, in conclusion, to note that both the Bishops named are very clear in their expression of opinion. "I say for myself and the priests of Kilmore," says Dr. McGennis, "that we have found the National League free from association or sympathy with crime." And Dr. Leahy gives it "the sanction of his approval and support."

Complaints that are only too reasonable have been made over and over again of the delay which faces the tenants applying to have judicial rents fixed. Half the value, such as it is, of the Land Acts, has been sacrificed by the bungling slowness of the machinery provided for giving effect to the remedial legislation. How far an improvement in this respect will follow from the recent multiplication of the sub-Commission remains to be seen. Meanwhile, "A Memorandum for the Guidance of Assistant Commissioners" has been issued from the offices of the Irish Land Commission. It is a characteristic document. In a series of paragraphs, elaborate in their minute particularity, the order in which the hearing of applications for the fixing of judicial rents is set forth. The Sub-Commissions are manned by one legal Commissioner, and by two, sometimes four, and sometimes six Assistant-Commissioners. The memorandum develops a scheme by which the assistants will branch off in their district into pairs, and by which the legal Commissioner will skip about from pair to pair, and from week to week, in a manner most economical as to time, and saving as to travelling expenses. The memorandum is of no interest to the public generally, save as showing how very precise and painstaking a body like the Irish Land Commission can be in affairs of red-tape, while looseness and delay are its distinctive features in the practical portion of its proceedings. If some of the time which is monopolised by flooding the Press with rubbishy documents, and preparations for doing business which ought to be done, we should have less complaints from the suitors in the Land Courts, and the public service would be the gainer.

Mr. J. Cairns, agent to the Committee of the Arran Relief Fund, has prepared his report consequent on the completion of the charitable work undertaken by the Committee. From the commencement of the movement on the 26th March till the 16th August, when the last distribution was made, there were 372 tons of potatoes, 22 tons of Indian and oatmeal, and 16 cwt of flour given out to the various districts on the three islands. The number of families relieved was 485, numbering 2,314. Mr. Cairns declares that the relief thus given has been the means of saving, not only the lives of many of its recipients, but also all the cattle on the islands. We take the following suggestive paragraph from the report—"The planting of the islands has been unaccountably neglected. Had it been undertaken even fifty years ago, that which is now a wild, cheerless waste of rock would be clothed with verdure, the natural salubrious climate made still more so, good pasturage afforded for cattle, and by the harbour for game afforded an additional attraction would be given to the islands, and an added source of industry and convenience to the inhabitants. Now one can travel from end to end, and in the matter of trees will have to pronounce 'all barren.' Except for the few trees around the vicarage at Kilvonnan, and Mr. Johnston's residence at Kilmurvey, there is not material for a whip-handle in the three islands. The remedying of this great defect might well be undertaken now with immediate benefit, by affording much-needed employment, and with important future results." All this, unfortunately, has an application far wider than the district referred to.

One of the most disingenuously sophistical and malignantly unfair articles ever penned has just appeared in the *Spectator* signed with the name of Mr. Dicey. Its subject is the Commission Act for investigating the charges made against Mr. Parnell and the other Irish representatives by the *Times*. Its object is to push the Commission into an inquiry *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, in order that the Commission may report even vaguely against them on some general issue. Its prompting motive is the evident belief or fear in Mr. Dicey's mind that there is no case against the members of Parliament. Mr. Dicey wants to provide against the effect of this conclusion; so he sets himself down to show that if the Commission report favourably to the Irish representatives, this should not cause a single coercionist to waver in his opposition to Home Rule or in his support of the sole alternative to Home Rule—viz. coercion. One would not be so struck by Mr. Dicey's partisanship did he freely admit and insist in the same dogmatic way that neither should an unfavourable report re-

SPRING, 1888.

MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO,

Have great pleasure in intimating that they have now opened out their First Shipment of **NEW SEASON'S GOODS** for the **SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE** which has been carefully selected from the best Home and Foreign Markets. We are determined to maintain our reputation for selling a good article **AT A REASONABLE PRICE.**

In all the LEADING SHADES	DRESS MATERIALS. New Dress Trimmings New Silks and Plushe New Flouncing Laces	Dress Goods from 4½d to 4s 3d
Specially Selected	New Prints New Gingham New Zephyrs New Linenets	New stock of PRINTS from 3½ to 10½d.
In Great Variety	New Mantles New Jackets New Millinery Trimmed & untrimmed	JACKETS from 8s 9d to 105s.
SPECIAL NOVELTIES	Flowers & Feathers Ribbons & Laces Gloves & Frillings Sunshades & Umbrellas	JOB. 4-button Kid Gloves, 2s 6d.
NEW GOODS	New Tinsel Trimmings New Buttons New Hosiery New Sets	Hose, from 6d to 4s 6d per pair.
EXCELLENT VALUE.	Flannelettes Flannels Calicoes and Sheetings Cretones and Quilts	Flannelettes from 4½d to 10½d.
ALL SEASONABLE GOODS.	Men's Clothing Boys' Clothing Suits & Hats Scarfs and Ties	Men's Suits from 25s to 63s.

We would draw special attention to our Making-up Departments. The Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle-making are under the care of Ladies of acknowledged ability and taste. The Gentleman having charge of our Tailoring Department is noted for correct fit and style.

MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO,

195 and 197 George Street, Dunedin.

(opposite Knox Church.)

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

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, slickest, 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 Superintendence 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

MRS. LOFT'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.

TRY KIRKPATRICK'S

SPECIAL QUALITY FRESH FRUIT

"K" JAMS.

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 unstinted 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. KIRKPATRICK AND CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, NELSON.

garding the Irish representatives, with Mr. Parnell at their head, against the *Times* and the Government make any difference in the attitude of the friends and aiders of Home Rule. But he is not at all so frank concerning this aspect of the case. On the contrary, he gets in a stabbing sentence insinuating a comparison between French Jacobinism and Irish National Leagueism, calling it "an ascertained fact that the Jacobins were a faction ruling France by a mixture of fraud and terror which stripped Jacobinism of the moral authority which would have been due to any party which justly represented the will of France." Everyone with a knowledge of the history of social revolutions knows that they are invariably attended with loss of life and transfer of position and property from individuals and classes. It is claimed for Mr. Parnell and his colleagues with incontrovertible truth that the social revolution of which they are the constitutional mouthpieces is the least bloodless and the most conservative revolution, so to speak, ever witnessed in any country. When Mr. Parnell's party was formed, Ireland was on the eve of drifting back into the old method of unconstitutional organisation, and Mr. Parnell is the man who in winning so much by means of Parliamentary tactics absolutely converted his countrymen abroad as well as at home from violent ways and desperate courses. It is when an issue like this is on its trial before the English people that Mr. Dicey attempts to poison their minds, and cramp their understanding down to a pettifogging question whether in the social revolution "the Parnellites have or have not overstepped the limits of legality." Finally, Mr. Dicey wants the Parnellites to be held accountable for all transgressions of the Coercion Act—that is, he wants them to be held guilty of "Crime," for instance—viz., crime because the offence is against the law of the land—in the case of the tenants resisting eviction at the hands of a Clanricarde. Could a thesis be reduced to a greater absurdity. But underlying all this venom of Mr. Dicey's there is observable that which ought to make us all glad. It is plain that men of Mr. Dicey's acumen see that the *Times* is, as the saying goes, "up a tree," and that Mr. Parnell is master of the situation. It is also plain that for the great bulk of Englishmen the issue of the fight between Mr. Parnell and the *Times* means in practice the victory of the battle for Home Rule. To use Mr. Dicey's own words, "the losers must pay up their own stakes."

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society took place on Tuesday evening last, the 23rd October. The Rev. Father Briand (the Society's chaplain) informed the members that it would be necessary before proceeding with the business of the evening to elect an acting chairman and treasurer to fill Mr. Lonargan's place during his temporary absence from Christchurch on a holiday trip to Melbourne. He stated that Mr. Lonargan had not been elected at the annual meeting of the Society in June last, because at that time he contemplated leaving Christchurch; but at the urgent request of the members had consented to fill the above offices until such time as he was actually leaving the city, and when Mr. Lonargan stated his intention of resigning in order to go to Melbourne for a holiday. Father Briand informed him that he had not a sufficient reason for resigning, and as Mr. Lonargan, like all other members of the Society, had too much regard for the rev. chaplain to oppose his wishes he accordingly withheld his resignation, therefore the Rev. Father asked the members to nominate someone to act as chairman and treasurer during Mr. Lonargan's temporary absence. Mr. Wm. O'Shaughnessy was nominated for the position, and there being no other nominations he was declared elected which announcement was received with loud applause. Mr. O'Shaughnessy briefly thanked the members for the honour they had conferred on him, and took his seat as chairman.

The programme for the evening was a debate as to whether females should occupy responsible positions in the journalistic and mercantile professions, a subject which, perhaps, would not have been presented had the rev. chaplain or Mr. Lonargan been consulted in time.

Mr. Cooper opened the debate by taking the affirmative side of the question. His speech showed a serious and judicious preparation, and he proved himself possessed of a great amount of talent, wit, discretion, and other qualities of a speaker, or rather a pleader; however, his pleading had light colour of sophism and paradox, as is easily supposed with the position of his thesis. But he was answered by his opponent, Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy did not follow his adversary on his own ground, but preferred arguing about the moral character and domestic mission of the wife, on whom chiefly depends the charm and the life of the family circle. It was the first time Mr. Murphy took an active part in the business of the Society, and his language was so correct and eloquent, and his reasons so well presented in a striking light, that no one could have the slightest doubt but that he was a great acquisition to the ranks of the Literary Society. Messrs. Courtenay and Wilson followed in the affirmative, and Mr. Haughey in the negative. They felt that after all that had been said by Messrs. Murphy and Cooper, the debate was not an easy matter for them. Mr. Bunney was the next speaker, and he found a new way of putting the question and of presenting his arguments, which were very ably given in support of Mr. Cooper. Mr. Bunney (who is a new member) proved by his eloquence that he is another acquisition to the Society. Messrs. Curran, McCormick, Kearney, and others followed and handled the subject in a masterly fashion. After Mr. Cooper had replied in a very able manner, the vote of the meeting was taken, and it was found that in spite of all the eloquence to the contrary, the "Noes had it." In conclusion, the Rev. Father Briand remarked that from the arguments brought forward by both sides it appeared that if some ladies succeeded very well in carrying out a leading part in commercial or journalistic pursuits, they are exceptions, and therefore, that such a business is not the proper business for the Christian woman. He warmly congratulated Messrs. Cooper, Murphy, and Bunney, on their very able speeches, after which the meeting closed in the usual manner.

DUNEDIN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

(Contributed by PLEBEIAN.)

To Melbourne is still the cry, and thither they rush, the young, the gay, the old, in one promiscuous crowd; the exhibition, the cup, the boom, each powerfully magnetic, but combined irresistible. In point of numbers, the Mararoa's cruise this time beat the record, and one naturally wonders when this thing is to cease; when reason is to return and exercise its sway over the destinies of this country. A friend of mine reckons that no less than a quarter of a million sterling has left the Colony for the last six months, to cater for the pleasure of New Zealanders at Melbourne and Sydney. Should this estimate be tolerably accurate, how hollow will sound the eternal wail of depression and hard times that is persistently kept up. But doubtless, for those not lucky enough to spare the time or the cash, or both, there is one consolation, that, after all that has been said and written, the country that can afford so much for pleasure, cannot be so terribly depressed.

Again, for those who cannot see the glare and glitter, the wealth and magnificence of Melbourne, they can, if they will, turn their attention to the natural beauties and attractions of their own lovely land. Here we possess a variety of scenery, ranging from the placid lake to the rapid, roaring cataract; from the broad and far-extending plains to the lofty, majestic mountains; from the glacial peak of Mount Cook to the volcanic crater of Tarawera.

Even for those who cannot do the Lakes and Sounds, and Terraces defunct, Nature in this land is so prolific, that the citizens of nearly every town in New Zealand have within their reach sufficient natural beauty to gratify and delight the senses. In this respect Dunedin is no exception. It may not perhaps enjoy as much sunshine as the northern cities, but this very drawback is recompensed by its greater natural and more varied beauties. To its very moisture we are indebted for the beautiful and universal growth of native bush, which almost envelopes the city, and clothes the rugged sides of the surrounding suburbs and neighbouring hills. This forms the charm of Dunedin, and makes it, undoubtedly, the most picturesque city of New Zealand. Those who know Dunedin only as a business centre down South in the cold and rain of Otago, can form no idea of its many beauties, more especially residents of the plains, accustomed to "contemplating the flatness of the earth," as evidenced by the surrounding country, can only realise in dreams visions of deep glen and gurgling stream. These abound around the city; any road or direction, almost, one takes yields pretty views, and in glorious variety, and makes the heart ache to witness the renowned sights inland. One of the prettiest pictures near Dunedin is the cascade or falls up the Woodhaugh Valley, formed by Nicholl's creek, a small tributary of the Leith river. It is only a short distance from the roadway, and its immediate approach is right up the bed of the stream, and one has to be careful in stepping from rock to boulder to preserve your equilibrium, or wet boots will be the consequence, but for the effort you feel rewarded or rather you forget the toil in admiration of the lovely growth of fern, arranged in some places as gracefully as gardener or the heart of landscape painter could desire; and further on, where the river has cut its way right through the rock or wide fissure of the rock, and where its steep, solid walls rise on either side, for all the light admitted from the top you could imagine yourself in a vast cavern. These walls are covered with the most beautiful moss, not a mere tuft here and there, but literally covered from end to end, and from top to bottom. Emerging from this ravine, you speedily come to the first fall, the first sight of which you obtain through the foliage of intervening trees, the effect is not that produced by the the mighty Niagara, whose noise and power, fill the mind with indescribable awe, but a soothing effect like that produced by the sweet harmony of a distant music. The fall is about sixty feet high, the water is of very small volume, but it is spread out naturally for effect, and resembles a bridal train.

A much more accessible and altogether different sight is the city reservoir, a lovely sheet of water embedded among the hills, and containing the city water supply. Here one can admire the undulating hills which gently slope towards this calm lake. Cosily nestled among the bush are some pretty cottages which stand out in relief from the back ground of shrub, and one wonders not that this is the favourite resort of picnic parties in the summer season. Secure from dust and mud, it enjoys the full benefit of the summer's sun, and pratties can enjoy a thorough day's amusement and recreation.

To obtain a view of the city one has but to get on the Mornington tram, and glide noiselessly up the hill; then just look down and stretching on either side is the long irregularly extended conglomeration of buildings in which the human animal toils and sweats, and schemes and frets. To the right, the Glen; St. Clair and the Flat; to the left, Roslyn and the Valley; before, the City; and behind, Mornington. At any time this is a beautiful sight, but I prefer it of a moonlight night, when the narrow bay appears a glittering silver streak or banneret and you can see the dark Pacific away over the beach, and hear clearly and distinctly the pulse of the sea, as it beats or breaks along the shore.

It is from such scenes, climate, and country that men are now hurrying away, (I do not mean excursionists) as if New Zealand were plague stricken, yet these are only a few of the many interesting and pleasing sights that one can at any time see in this city alone, in the course of an hour's walk, ride or drive, which seem scarcely appreciated by those who know, and cannot be conceived by those who have not had an opportunity of witnessing Dunedin's natural beauty.

The Tories think that they are helping the future peace of the British Empire by coercing Ireland. There are twenty million people of Irish blood in America, and in ten years more there will be nearly forty million. If there is any peace in that, we wish the Tories luck of it.

S. & C.

SCOULLAR & CHISHOLM.

S. & C.

CHEAPEST FURNITURE AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE IN DUNEDIN.

Austrian Chairs, 6s 6d; Five-frame Brussels Carpets, 4s; Full size Iron Bedstead with Spring Mattress, £2 5s

— ALL GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP. —

FURNITURE IN NATIVE TIMBER A SPECIALTY.

S. & C.

SCOULLAR & CHISHOLM.

S. & C.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN,

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MORAN

The Course of Instruction comprises:—An English Education in all its branches, Latin, French, German and Italian Languages and Literature, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum, paid half-yearly in advance
Day Pupils, £12 per annum, paid quarterly in advance.

EXTRAS.

Pianoforte
Harp
Harmonium
Singing
Drawing and Painting
German

Italian
Paper Flower Making
Wax Flower Modeling
Use of Library
Laundress

No extra charge for the ordinary Daily Lessons in Drawing and Singing. Boarders under Ten Years are not charged extra for Music.

SEEDS FOR FARM, GARDEN, STATION.

NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS!

24 Tanks to hand ex Westland.

10 Tanks and 15 Sacks ex Otaki.

And Shipments per Following Vessels.



FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

CLOVER SEEDS!

TURNIP SEEDS!

We are now Stocked with SEEDS of ALL VARIETIES direct from the Best Seed-growing Districts in England, and respectfully solicit your orders.

NIMMO & BLAIR,
SEED MERCHANTS AND SEED GROWERS,
DUNEDIN.

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.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO

have Opened up an unusually large and well-assorted STOCK of SUMMER MATERIALS, which will be found of more than average good value, Manufacturers conceding many advantages to the firm for Prompt Cash and Large Purchases.

In the following Departments the CHOICE is UNLIMITED in STYLE, QUALITY, and VARIETY:—

Mantles, Jackets, and Dust Cloaks
Costumes, Morning Wrappers, etc
DRESSES:

The Premier Stock. All New Shades and Materials.
Silks, Velvets, and Plushes (especially selected), Boxed Robes, in very Choice Materials.

Millinery Bonnets from Paris and London in the Latest Fashions.
A Wonderful Variety of

Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, in every possible shape and make.
Feathers, Ornaments, Flowers, etc.

Ladies' Underclothing, hand and machine-made.
Ladies' Corsets—the Largest Stock in the Colony to select from.

Infants' Cloaks, Pelisses, Bonnets, Hoods, etc.
Ribbons, Sunshades, Gloves, Laces, and Trimmings

In the MANCHESTER and FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS the Stock is Exceptionally Large, the goods of the Best Quality, and the Prices Moderate.

Carpets and Rugs, Linoleum, Mats.
Indian Squares, and Rugs.

Curtains, Madras Muslin, Tapestry, and Chenille.
Sheetings, in Linen and Cotton (all widths). Blankets, Quilts,
Towels, Napkins, etc

A few Choice Perambulators and Children's Cots.

The TAILORING BRANCH, under our present cutter, has grown to be an important adjunct to our business. The superior workmanship, and the extent of the variety of material to choose from, being fully admitted, from those who have not seen our STOCK of COATINGS, TROUSERINGS, and VESTINGS for this Season, we respectfully invite a visit of inspection.

FAMILY MOURNING A SPECIALTY.

For Value in French Cashmeres, French Merinos, Henriettes, Paramattas, Crepe, Imperial, etc., we stand unrivalled.

DRESSMAKING, from 17s 6d. The Style and Work Guaranteed.

HERBERT, HAYNES, & CO.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY SOLICITORS

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms, and Money to Lend to build thereon.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

JAS SPEIGHT AND CO., MALSTERS AND BREWERS.

A. J. WYNN, ECONOMICAL UNDERTAKER,

ST. ANDREW STREET,

3 Doors Below George Street

(SUCCESSOR TO A. AND T. INGLIS)

Funerals Conducted either in Town or Country at Lowest Charges.

THE MEN OF THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

A LECTURE on "The Men of the Irish Party," was given by the Rev. William Burke on Tuesday night, November 6, in the Choral Hall. The appearance of the Hall on entering was very pleasing. All about the platform was tastefully festooned with evergreens and flowers and hanging on the walls were pictures, maps, and banners, conspicuous amongst which was the green flag of Erin with harp in gold. Beneath this hung a large picture of Ireland's Apostle. But by far the most brilliant effect of all was produced by the appearance of sixty or eighty of the school children seated on a platform, dressed in holiday attire and wearing on the left breast a bright green rosette. These lads form the school choir and are known as "The Young Ceciliaans." Under the leadership of one of the Brothers, and with Herr Schwewers, presiding at the piano, they very appropriately opened the proceedings by singing with much taste and spirit that fine old song "The Wearing of the Green." In the absence of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Mr. J. B. Callan presided. The Ven. Archdeacon Coleman and many leading citizens of all denominations were present.

The rev. lecturer commenced with a vivid description of Ireland during the famine period of 1848 to 1850; of the people dying in thousands and of the despair which filled the breasts of the people during the dark and dismal times which followed the famine, and of the betrayal of their trusts by Keogh and the Sadliers. He gave a loving and fine outline of the life of the "noble and self-sacrificing A. M. Sullivan"; his connection with the Nation, which was viewed by the Whigs and Fenians alike with distrust; how Sullivan, when he left for his office in the morning, was not certain that he would get home alive. He briefly described the formation of the Home Rule movement, its chief aim being the restoration of the old Irish Parliament, and the difficult task which the Home Rulers had set themselves. Before them was the British Assembly, strong in majorities; behind them was the Irish nation, the people hoping with their strong faith that something good would result from the movement; and behind this great body of the Irish people was that small minority of Irishmen who stood by the sword alone for obtaining their rights. The latter derided the Home Rulers, and prophesied that they would be voted down by the British House of Commons, and that the party would consequently fall to pieces without doing any good. That they were outwoted was a fact, and that even for their most simple demands. For Isaac Butt's bills there generally voted 40 Irish ayes and 400 British noes, and thus was the prophecy fulfilled. But throughout these defeats of Butt's bills there was sitting on the benches during 1875 and 1876 a pale-faced, quiet-looking man, noting the mockeries of the English members, and reading their insolent attacks on the Irish party. His name was then little known—he was even received with hesitation as a member of the Home Rule party; and after his first address it was predicted that he would be one of the many silent members. When elected for Meath in 1875 the people shook their heads, and contrasted him unfavourably with his predecessor, honest John Martin. But this man raised the most potent party of modern Ireland. It was now that this quiet, silent man, Charles Stewart Parnell (great applause) took his place, seized the cudgels, and the Commons were made to give way. Next to Gladstone he was the best Parliamentarian of his day. During the session of 1877 Messrs. Parnell and Biggar proposed a new plan of action—the difficult task of subduing the entire British Parliament. These two men, in order to carry out their aim, had to overcome storms of hate and hurricanes of abuse. They felt that their first duty was to their own country, and they determined that the opening address of the Queen to Parliament should not be an address devoted only to the Ashantees, Zulus, and such like, and they succeeded. They turned, as John Bright says, "that House of free speech into a gagging assembly," and they turned out Governments. Obstruction had been known in the House before, but obstruction like theirs never. The pale-faced man and the ugly-looking man from Belfast had a Herculean task; they had to understand all the by-laws of the House, and all its modes of procedure. They discussed clause by clause every bill that was brought forward, whether it was English, Scotch, or Irish. Irishmen in the House had never done this before. They talked and gave trouble, as they intended to do. Such audacity was before unheard of. Division after division went on fast and furious for hours during the sessions of '77 and '78. But the obstruction of '77 and '78 was as nothing compared to that of '80 and '81. A person entering the House of Commons at 9 in the morning of February 3, 1881, beheld a curious sight—the Speaker holding a paper in his hand vainly trying to read it, and before him some 300 or 400 English members with their mouths formed into concave circles hooting and yelling at some 25 Irish members, and these 25 Irishmen standing erect bold and defiant facing with clenched fists their bitter opponents vociferating with fury, aye, and even swearing as only angry Irishmen could swear in the face of their foe (tremendous applause). The new Parnell party was then understood in Ireland, and the cry went up that now they had the men who would carry out their policy. It was impossible, he said, to crowd into one evening's lecture even a hasty outline of the history of the Parnell party and of the stormy scenes which followed their struggles. The events of these past 10 years had had a revolutionary tendency. They had stirred the English people as they had never been stirred before, and away over the bonny hills and dales of Scotland the spirit of the movement had gone and had taken deep root amongst the poor crofters of the Hebrides. Then what an effect had it on the land question! Ten years ago the Irish peasantry were trodden down; they were mere serfs, worse off than the slaves of the American planters. The latter had an interest in the health of their slaves, but Irish landlords did not trouble themselves whether their tenants lived or died. Better that their lands were occupied as sheep-walks or by cattle. But when Gladstone delivered in 1881 his Irish Land Bill, it was felt that a glimpse of better days was looming. It had many defects, but many of these defects had since been remedied. The cry of the people now was "The land for the people."

"We want the land that bore us,
We'll make that want our chorus,
We'll have it yet—though hard to get—
By the heavens bending o'er us."

(Enthusiastic applause.) In June, 1876, little more than 10 years ago, Mr. Butt introduced one of his Home Rule Bills; the ayes were 43, the noes 291. In June, 1886, 10 years after, Mr. Gladstone introduced what was practically the same bill in a full House of some 600 members, and the majority against him was only 30 (great applause). And what had led to this? Mr. Parnell had ousted the strongest Liberal Ministry of the century. He saw his end was gained; he saw he could turn out Ministries as he wished. They saw that Home Rule must come. Mr. Gladstone saw this, and saw that the Irish party could stop the Government of the country. The alternatives were: Either Home Rule must be granted, or the Irish people must be disenfranchised. The latter could not be done, and so Home Rule must be given (hear, hear). It was not yet granted, but it must come—if not during this septennial period of Parliament, very shortly afterwards. Looking back to '48, and '52, and '68, and '78—dark and gloomy periods, and then at '88 they must conclude that Parnell had been the saviour of his country. He had done wonders, but he had to go through fire and water to do it. He had suffered terribly in the cause of his country. His reward would be great. Even now when his character was assailed, his loving countrymen cluster around him, and not only they, but Englishmen and Scotchmen of all shades of opinion, are subscribing liberally to the defence of his good name. A man, for the defence of whose character even his political enemies subscribe, need not fear to have his fair name tarnished by the Times. But Parnell has not done all the work. He has been aided by others. Ireland in all ages has had its poets, and the poet of the Parnell party was T. D. Sullivan, and its orator Sexton. The poet was a copy of his brother, A. M. Sullivan. His poems were on the lips of thousands of Irish people, and they were like a beautiful ribbon drawing together Irishmen all over the world. The rev. lecturer here gave a masterly description of the poems of T. D. Sullivan.

Father Burke now sat down for a few moments, when Mr. John Deaker advanced to the front of the platform and recited with much spirit, and with admirable effect, T. D. Sullivan's latest magnificent poem, "The Vision of Balfour's Ghost as Gaoler of Tullamore." The weird effect produced on the immense audience by the burden-line of the poem, "His reply was—Tullamore," delivered slowly, in sepulchral tones, was something remarkable. Mr. Deaker was heartily applauded on resuming his seat. The Young Ceciliaans then stood up and sang with great taste, and evidently with great heart, a new version, suited to New Zealand, of "The Song from the Canadian Backwoods," by T. D. Sullivan. The singing was highly appreciated.

The rev. lecturer, continuing, said Thomas Sexton, the present Lord Mayor of Dublin, was a pupil of the Christian Brothers' school, Mount Sion, Waterford. When about twelve and a half years of age, young Sexton and another boy from Mount Sion school were successful in a competitive examination for two vacant clerkships in the Waterford and Limerick railway. This examination was conducted by a Government Model School master, and it is worthy of note that the first ten places were taken by the Christian Brothers' pupils (applause). At the age of twenty-one, he went to Dublin, and became a leading writer on the Nation. In 1881 he was returned as member for Mayo, and members of the House soon recognised that a great orator had come into the House. He could do what he pleased with words, and next to Gladstone he was considered the greatest orator in the British Isles. Parnell, the Sullivans, Sexton, Healy, O'Connor, M'Carthy, and Davitt were instances of bands of men with great ability, who had from time to time sprung up in Ireland to serve their country. It is extraordinary that no matter how battered or how scattered Ireland was, she revived in these bands all the good qualities of the bands of men who had lived long ages ago. No historian need deplore that at any period of Ireland's history her spirit was dead. From New York to San Francisco they found her sons ruling the great cities and possessed of great power. Their eloquence of to-day was worthy of O'Connell, of Grattan, and of Sheridan. They possessed a courage which nothing could overcome, and theirs was a brilliancy which no obstacle could obscure; and for them there was a glorious future (immense applause).

Mr. J. B. Callan, in proposing a vote of thanks, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to move a hearty vote of thanks to the rev. lecturer. Apart from the object of the lecture, I think Father Burke is deserving of our thanks for bringing under our notice the subject upon which he has spoken to-night. As he says, the Home Rule movement is the foremost one of the time, and it is only natural that the men who are the leaders of this movement should be objects of interest to us. If we were to be guided in our opinions concerning these gentlemen by the general tone of the cablegrams transmitted from Home, we should come to the conclusion that they were rather a "bad lot." But most of us who have the opportunity of reading the TABLET, and other sources of correct information, know better than that. We know that the cablegrams do not represent the true state of the case. Still we have not the time or opportunity of going into detail in these matters; Father Burke has done this for us to-night, and I think we owe him a debt of gratitude for the very full, able, and dramatic narrative which he has given us. I may say there is one thing which has always struck me in connection with the Home Rule movement as unique in the history of any legislative assembly, and that is the wonderful unanimity and discipline displayed by the Parnellite Members of Parliament. You know it is often cast as a reproach upon Irishmen that they are easily divided, that they allow their feelings to gain the mastery and sway them instead of reason and judgment and the interest of the subject matter under discussion. If this be true, and there may be some truth in it, for Irishmen are more excitable than Englishmen or Scotchmen—but if it be true, then how marvellous must be the leadership of Mr. Parnell, and how splendid the discipline of his followers when we see what an unbroken front this large body of men (as large as some of our

STANDARD.
Registered.
The Greatest Blessing of the Age!

STANDARD.
Registered.
The Greatest Blessing of the Age!

The Public can now rely upon getting **BOOTS! FIRST-CLASS BOOTS!**
By Purchasing only those bearing branded on the Heel Only.

STANDARD.
Registered.
The Greatest Blessing of the Age!

Manufactured for the Trade by **SARGOOD, SON AND EWEN.**

Each Boot has a number in the centre of the Standard Brand, so that



If you want a thorough good Waterproof Balmora, to give 12 months' solid wear, ask your Boot dealer for the If you want a Watertight — a first-class, solid article — ask for, and see that you get! If you want a Genuine French Calf Cookham, sewn, take only those branded

ASK FOR THE STANDARD BRAND.
Do not take Rubbish when you can for certain get boots that will give every satisfaction. Sargood, Son and Ewen have selected only their Best Quality Boots for the Standard Brand so that when the Public see Standard branded on the heel they can fully rely upon them for wear. To be had of all boot and Shoe Dealers throughout the Colony.

Each Boot bears the word

Ask for Ladies' French 10
Calf High-top Lace 10
Ask for Ladies' French 14
Calf Elastic side 14
Ask for Ladies' Goat 29
Levant Lace Shoe 29
Ask for Yonths' Strong 6
Nailed Balmorals 6
Ask for Yonths' Genuine 22
French Calf Balmoral 22
Ask for Girls' French 33
Calf Balmoral 33
Ask for Girls' French 15
Calf Elastic side 15



WE ARE HAVING GOOD TIMES

AT THE CONTINENTAL BOOT DEPOT.
What is the reason?
It is easily explained. We have the Largest Stock of Boots and Shoes in New Zealand, and are giving the Public Good Value for their money. We have no rubbish. Try our **ZEALANDIA PRIZE BOOTS**, and you will use no others.

Note the Address:
THE CONTINENTAL BOOT DEPOT.
Opposite Chief Post Office.
N.B.—The Continental Boot Depot wish to Inform the unwary that they have only the one place in Dunedin trading under that style. Customers have called at certain places thinking they were calling at a branch, and have got bitten sorely with inferior rubbish.
CONTINENTAL.

MANURE! MANURE!
PRIZE MEDAL—"KIWI" BRAND.
CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

We rely on Results as the True Test of Value.
Encouraging Reports from all quarters.

Below we quote Prices for Present Season:

Superphosphate of Lime (this is a rapid producer for Turnips, giving splendid return)	£5 10s per ton.
Bone dust (fine)	5 10s "
Bone dust (coarse)	5 10s "
Quantities under one ton of above	6s per cwt.
Blood Manure (pure dry)	£6 10s per ton.

Bags will be charged in all instances—those containing 2cwt 6d each, and 1cwt 3d each; but will be allowed for if returned in good order to our Works, Burnside, less cost of carriage.

CAUTION.—Any Person or Persons found USING our Branded Bags for Manures not manufactured by ourselves will be Prosecuted.

The above quotations are for Delivery on Railway Trucks at our Works, Burnside.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S
N.Z. DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED.



BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

SIMON BROTHERS'

GREAT OPENING SHOW OF NEW SEASON'S BOOTS!
New Shapes!—New Styles!—New Designs!
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Prices decidedly the Lowest in the City.
LADIES'—Walking Shoes from 5s 3d; Balmorals from 6s 11d; Elastics from 6s 3d; Button Boots, 9s 9d.
MEN'S—Shoes from 8s 6d; Balmorals from 7s 9d; Elastics from 9s 6d.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOTS at Prices defying all competition.
BEEHIVE BOOTS—own make—give greater satisfaction than ever.
The Low Prices will Astonish You!
SIMON BROTHERS,
GEORGE STREET, Near Octagon

A PUBLIC APPEAL TO THE INHABITANTS OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES and Gentlemen.—Kindly allow us through this medium to ask you for your Practical Opinion and Personal Judgment.

We believe there are few cities in the Colony where sterling worth, in any person or thing, is more appreciated than in Dunedin, and Practical Tradesmen coming into the city, who are able to offer goods of Superior Styles and Qualities, and give Advantages in the Prices are sure to receive a good measure of public support.

Envy and jealousy, less or more, among men of similar businesses always exist, and when we "came into" Dunedin several years ago, our "going out" was very soon wished for, and we believe, if inclined to go to-day, we might retire with a pension from several Boot Dealers. Our envious friends will not be surprised to hear that we are "going," but it is a going into the Boot Business, Stronger than ever Harder than ever, Bigger than ever, and we mean to contest every inch of the Booting ground in the city more defiantly and more valiantly than ever.

We, the Great Public Benefit Boot Manufacturing Company, 46 Princes street, respectfully call upon you to see and judge for yourselves whether we are not far above all competition, and out of reach of various oppositions.

The Fight is for you; you must back us.
The contest is for you; you must support us.

The combat is for you; you must stand by us, and you'll be delighted that greater and better things will be done for you from to-day. Yours respectfully,
THE PUBLIC BENEFIT BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
46 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN
(3 doors from Braithwaite's).
DUNCAN BUCHANAN, Manager.

PIER HOTEL

CRAWFORD AND JETTY STS.,
DUNEDIN.
W. HEFFERNAN - PROPRIETOR
(LATE SHAMROCK HOTEL,
BENDIGO, VICTORIA.)
Successor to J. Baxter.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

- FOR OAMARU.**—BEAUTIFUL STAR s.s., on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 10 p.m. Cargo till 3 p.m.
- FOR LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI, AND MANUKAU.**—ROTORUA, s.s., on Tuesday, November 13. Passengers 3 p.m., from wharf.
- FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.**—MARAROA, s.s., on Wednesday, November 14.
- FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.**—ROFOMAHANA, s.s., on Thursday November 15.
- FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.**—TARAWERA, s.s., on Wednesday, November 21.
- FOR SYDNEY, VIA TIMARU, LYTELTON, and WELLINGTON.**—WAIHORA, s.s., about Thursday, November 15.
- FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.**—ARAWATA, s.s., on Monday, November 12.
- FOR TONGA, SAMOA, and TAHITI.**—RICHMOND, s.s., from Auckland about 17th November. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

Reduced Fares by these Steamers.
For **TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.**—MAHINAPUA, s.s., on Friday, November 16. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.
For **GKEYMOUTH** (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington—MAWHERA, s.s., early.
For **AUCKLAND**, via Oamaru, Timaru, Napier, Gisborne and Tauranga. — A Steamer, early.
Offices: Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
TAUPO QUAY, WANGANUI.

THOS. CODY, Proprietor.
Good accommodation for boarders and travellers.
Best brands of liquors kept in stock.

colonial legislative assemblies) present—and have presented for some years past—to the world. What a sinking of all personal feeling it evinces for the attainment of the great end. One word concerning the object of the lecture. As you are aware it is in aid of the gymnasium attached to the Christian Brothers' school. It must be very satisfactory to us all to see such a splendid attendance. It means a substantial financial result. Personally I am a great believer in the good results to be obtained from physical exercise. If not overdone, it means good health, and health, Carlyle tells us, is to be sought for before mental acquirements. If I am correct in saying that proficiency in physical exercise means health, then the pupils of the Christian Brothers' school ought to be very healthy; for I noticed that at a gymnastic competition held lately in this city, where four schools competed for seven prizes, the boys of the Christian Brothers' schools walked off with four of these prizes (loud applause). I thought that an exceedingly creditable performance. So in coming here to-night I am sure we can say that we have enjoyed a great intellectual treat in listening to Father Burke, and that as far as the boys are concerned our help will not be thrown away, because in helping them we are helping those who have proved that they deserve helping.

The Rev. Bro. Hughes said that he must, on behalf of the Brothers thank Mr. Callan for presiding, Mr. Schweers for kindly accompanying, to the rev. lecturer, and to the audience for attending. He took the opportunity of saying that in all his long experience in teaching he had never met with more teachable boys than those of New Zealand.

At the conclusion the lads sang (in four parts) "The Minstrel Boy," and "The Village Choristers." The ever-varying wave of sound produced by the manner in which these songs were given under the leadership of one of the Brothers, had an extremely pleasing effect.

THE BISHOP OF DUNEDIN'S VISIT TO OAMARU.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Moran examined the Catholic schools at Oamaru, as reported in our last issue, on Tuesday and Wednesday Oct. 18 and 19, expressing himself highly pleased at the results. On Thursday a concert and play was given by the school children in the presence of a large audience, including the Countess of Seafield, Lady Grant, the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, the Venerable Archdeacon Coleman, the Rev. Father Donnelly, the Hon. Mr. Shrimski, and several others of the principal inhabitants of the town and district. On Sunday at 8 a.m. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop assisted by the Rev. Father Donnelly, and at the conclusion of the 11 a.m. Mass, a *Missa Cantata* sung by the Rev. Father Donnelly—the Bishop preached on the sacrament of Confirmation which he was about to administer. In the evening after Vespers, the Bishop preached again, the Venerable Archdeacon Coleman just before the sermon making his profession of faith and being solemnly appointed irremovable rector of the parish of Oamaru. His Lordship took for his subject the Real Presence. A procession of the Blessed Sacrament afterwards took place around the church on the outside, and back to the altar by the centre of the building. The Bishop, attended by the Archdeacon Coleman, and Father Donnelly carried the Most Holy. There was a crowded congregation, including many members of other denominations. We understand that the play and concert will be repeated on the 8th inst., as many persons who would have been glad to attend were not able to obtain admission.

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

The D. I. C. High and Rattray streets, Dunedin, sell all their goods at wholesale warehouse prices, the advantage of which to the purchaser must be apparent to every one. The quality of the goods is well known.

The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia offers to insurers combined advantages which have been the result of mature consideration and experience, and which must place those availing themselves of them in a very secure and satisfactory position. The Association is noted as the first in the world to introduce the non-forfeiture principle.

Messrs Lonargan and Lonargan, Cashel street, Christchurch, are now carrying on their great clearing sale of Messrs George Howarth and Co's stock. This is an opportunity that seldom occurs, as the prices are nominal when compared with the quality of the goods. Those who do not avail themselves of the sale will have cause to regret their carelessness.

In Roughton's patent elastic boots and shoes comfort and durability have been prominently kept in view. The novelty of the invention lies in the elastic construction of the uppers of these boots and shoes in such manner that the free play of the muscles in walking and a good fit at the same time are ensured, while, in addition, they last much longer owing to the absence of the well-known stiffness of ordinary uppers. Notwithstanding these advantages the prices will be the same as for ordinary makes so as to be within the reach of all. Patents are secured for Australian colonies and the United Kingdom as well as New Zealand. Orders are now being booked.

An anonymous correspondent of the *Times*, endeavouring to show that property (in land) is no longer safe in these democratic days, says that Charles Crocker, of California, told him he had trained his sons to earn their living, adding that he would not give twenty years' purchase for any piece of property in the civilised world.

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 31st.

GERMAN spy arrested at Nice sentenced to five year's imprisonment.—Wm. O'Brien induces Kenmare's tenants to adopt Plan of Campaign. Train of Czar and Czarina thrown off rails; several attendants killed and wounded; Majesties slightly hurt.—Bishops opposing divorce deposed by Servian king.—Sheehan, M.P., arrested inciting Killarney tenants to Plan of Campaign.

THURSDAY, 1st.

Drought in Queensland preventing shipments of frozen mutton.—J. E. Redmond, M.P., released.

FRIDAY, 2nd.

Pope appoints commission to examine question of diplomatic relations with England.—Cardinal Newman suffering from debility is severely injured by fall.

SATURDAY, 3rd.

Lord Aberdeen declares no opening in Australia for educated women.—Bishop Nevill appeals for aid to Anglican dioceses; £10,000 needed for Dunedin.

MONDAY, 5th.

Cardinal Newman recovering.—Boulanger characterises German Emperor's visits as empty pageant.—Betting on Presidential election favours Cleveland.

TUESDAY, 6th.

Quicksilver mines, Ohaewai, Bay of Islands, to be worked in January.—Scottish Liberal Association declare in favour of Home Rule for Scotland.—Democrats laying 4 to 1 on Cleveland's reelection.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, 2s 2d to 2s 5d. Wheat: milling, 3s 11 to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 4d to 3s 8d. Barley: malting, 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Chaff: £3 to £3 10s. Hay: oaten, £3; r.g., best, £3. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Northern, £3 10s; Taieri, £3 5s; Southern, £3. Butter: fresh, 6d to 8d; salt, 7d. Cheese, market bare of factory, and up to 5d obtainable for best brands; medium, 4d. Eggs, plentiful, 7d. Flour, stone, £9 10s to £10; roller, £10 10s to £11 5s. Oatmeal, firm, £11.

Mr. Powderly gives it as his opinion that there are 1,000,000 idle men in the United States.

Admirers of General Harrison have stolen about all the pickets from his fence to make souvenir walking-sticks.

Reports from thirty-five representative points in North-western Nebraska show that wheat, oats and all small grains are almost a total failure.

"Mr. Crowley," said to be the most accomplished ape in the world, died at New York. He was valued at 10,000 dols.

The first Jew to rise to the rank of major-general on the general staff of the Belgian army is an officer named Fox, who had just been promoted to that rank on the motion of a Catholic Ministry.

It is reported that the production of wheat in the Old World this year is so small that eight million bushels will be needed from outside sources to supply the deficiency.

"Churchman," writing in the *Boston Transcript*, begs his readers never to forget that the Church of England did not "separate" from the Church of Rome, but that intercommunion ceased by virtue of the Papal bull of excommunication. Whereupon the *Watchman* (Bapist) says:—"If it be any credit to the Church of England that it did not go out of the Papal communion until it was turned out, let it not be grudged."

The new German Emperor has met with his first defeat. At his instance all the influence of the Government was arrayed against the election of a noted socialist, Herr Liebnicht, who has won by the astonishing majority of 10,000 votes over all other candidates. Herr Liebnicht was selected by the Socialists to succeed Herr Hasenclever, who had become insane and was obliged to relinquish his seat in the Reichstag. The wholesale arrests of Socialists, the suppression of meetings and the severest repressive measures the police could invent without violating constitutionality were vain against him.

Treasury agents have unearthed a gigantic scheme of smuggling opium to Chicago by way of New York. It is stated that the smuggling operations of the gang have made millions of dollars for the smugglers.

The Utah Mormons are looking to Mexico as a land of refuge. They have already purchased 4,000,000 acres in the domain of the Zuni Indians, and have secured a Government concession for the improvement and working of about 10,000,000 acres of timber and mining land. It is now understood in Utah that the church is operating on a definite plan to gradually remove all the faithful to Mexico.

Writing in the *Nineteenth Century* for August, on "The Geographical Distribution of the British Intellect," Dr. Conan Boyle states that the latter half of the Victorian era has furnished 1,150 names notable in art, literature, politics, science, etc. To this total England gives 807; Scotland, 157; Ireland, 121; foreign nations, 49; and Wales, 17. In other words, 1 in 30,000 Englishmen, 1 in 22,000 Scotchmen, 1 in 49,000 Irishmen, and 1 in 58,000 Welshmen, attain distinction. It must be borne in mind, however, that Dr. Doyle credits to England many men who are English-born, but of entire or partial Irish ancestry. A further cause for Ireland's comparatively poor showing will be found in the religious and educational disabilities which have not yet wholly ceased to embarrass the progress of her people. But setting against each other two cities, London and Dublin, for a basis of mental comparison between the English and Irish, on anything approaching to an equality of opportunities, we find that London has produced but one man of distinction to every 16,000 inhabitants, while Dublin counts 1 to every 8,000.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS

OF

THE WAKATIPU GOLD MINING AND SLUICING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under the provisions of "The Companies Act, 1882."

CAPITAL £17,500
IN 70,000 SHARES OF 5s EACH.

Of which the Vendors agree to take 20,000 fully paid up Shares in part payment of their several Freehold Properties, the remaining 50,000 Shares being offered for public subscription on the following terms, viz:—One Shilling per Share on Application and One Shilling on Allotment.

No Calls to be made at less intervals than one month, and no Call to exceed One Shilling per Share.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS—

HON. T. FERGUS, Minister of Justice and Defence for the Colony of New Zealand.

JAMES ALLAN, Esq., M.H.R.

H. S. VALENTINE, Esq., M.H.R.

MAURICE JOEL, Esq., of Dunedin, Merchant.

B. HALLENSTEIN, Esq., of Dunedin, J.P., Merchant.

JAMES HAZLET, Esq., of Dunedin, J.P., Merchant.

G. FENWICK, Esq., of Dunedin, J.P., Managing Director Otago

Daily Times and Witness Newspapers Company, Limited.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Esq., of Athol, J.P.

DONALD A. CAMERON, Esq., of Nokomai, J.P.

JOSEPH STOCK, Esq., of Invercargill, J.P., Merchant.

CHAS. C. BOYES, Esq., of Queenstown, J.P.

ROBERT ROSS, Esq., of Queenstown, Merchant.

E. A. CAMERON, Esq., of Queenstown, C.E. and Architect.

BEW HOY, Esq., of Dunedin, Merchant.

BANKERS—

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY (*pro tem.*)—

T. SCOTT-SMITH, of Queenstown, Otago, New Zealand.

BROKERS—

J. A. CHAPMAN, Princes Street, Dunedin.

A. G. FENWICK, Princes Street, Dunedin.

F. W. F. GEISOW, Queenstown, Otago.

R. F. CUTHBERTSON, Invercargill.

WM. TODD, Invercargill.

McKELLAR AND SCARVELL, Christchurch.

CHARLES ST. BARBE, Wellington.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—

BALLARAT STREET, Queenstown, Otago, New Zealand.

The above Company is being formed to acquire and work on a large seal about 250 acres of valuable auriferous *freehold* land and about 50 acres held under licensed holdings (comprising in all about 300 acres), which land is situated on the borders of Lake Wakatipu, and about five miles from Queenstown. There are about 620 acres of freehold land, all of which, if necessary, will be conveyed to the Company, but of this there are only about 250 acres auriferous.

The ground above mentioned has for a great many years been known to be auriferous; and lately several applications have been made to purchase or resume possession of portions of this freehold for the purpose of mining, and minute portions of these properties adjoining the creeks have at different periods during the last 20 years been worked by miners to great advantage. The terraces, as well as the lower ground, are auriferous, and exceptionally well situated for sluicing facilities.

The principal water rights which have been secured are permanent and large, and are considered the most valuable water rights in the Lake Wakatipu district, and comprise about 25 heads of water, which are capable of affording a pressure of 100ft., and which will command the whole of the auriferous terraces proposed to be acquired and worked by the Company.

The proprietors of the properties have agreed to accept £4000 as the price thereof in addition to the shares already mentioned. With this sum they had to buy the several claims and valuable water rights mentioned by Mr. Beal in his report.

The estimated cost of construction of water races, dams, reservoir, sluicing plant, etc., will be £3000.

The properties have been very carefully and exhaustively prospected and reported upon by L. O. Beal, jun., Esq., of Dunedin, Mining Engineer and Expert, whose Report is appended hereto, and which concludes as follows:—"I would say, after carefully examining and testing the ground, that the property is a very excellent one, offering special facilities as a sluicing claim, and should, if worked in a thorough and systematic manner, yield a good and safe return on capital, and should last for fifteen or twenty years at least with a large plant."

"To show the extremely rich character of the ground proposed to be worked, it need only be said that, even assuming the wash to average only 5 grains of gold to the ton of stuff sluiced, which is an extremely low average, the yield from 20,000 tons (which could easily be put through per month) would give the Company the very handsome return of £9,360 per annum."

The Company will pay all the preliminary expenses incidental to the floating of the Company, including brokerage, commission, printing, advertising, and all other costs in connection with the Company, but there are not expected to be heavy.

It is anticipated that it will not be necessary to call up more than 4s per Share.

Applications accompanied by a deposit of 1s per Share may be forwarded to any of the Brokers of the Company, or to the Bank of New Zealand at any of its branches.

In cases where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and when a less number of Shares is allotted than shall have been applied for, the balance of the deposit shall be applied towards the further payment accruing on the Shares which may be allotted. So satisfied are the Vendors of the success of this undertaking that they are prepared to take up a large number of contributing Shares on their own account; the public, however, will have preference.

As a large number of Shares have already been subscribed for, immediate application is necessary. No application for less than 20 Shares will be received by any of the Brokers.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Bank of New Zealand, and offices of the Brokers of the Company.

The Share list will be closed on 30th November next and Shares will be allotted according to priority of application.

TO THE BURGESSES OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce that I shall Solicit your Suffrages at the forthcoming Election of Mayor of the City, and in due course shall lay my views on municipal matters before you.

H. GOUBLEY.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

or

GEORGE HOWARTH AND CO.'S STOCK

OF

DRAPERY,

CLOTHING, AND

MILLINERY,

WILL BE CONTINUED IN

OUR PREMISES, CASHEL STREET.

WE HAVE REMOVED the BALANCE of the STOCK from Lichfield street, and OPENED UP the Greater Part of their NEW GOODS, together with OUR OWN STOCK, and RE-MARKED the whole DOWN TO PRICES that MUST MAKE A CLEARANCE.

SALE NOW ON.

To Obtain New Goods Under the Wholesale Cost Price just as the Season Begins is a matter that is not likely to occur again.

L O N A R G A N AND L O N A R G A N,

203, 205 CASHEL STREET (opposite Press Office).

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned are appointed Agents for this Journal in their respective districts:—

- Mr. P. Barry, merchant, Napier.
- " W. Lyons, Waipawa.
- " A. Haughey, Hawera.
- " W. O'Grady, Patea.
- " W. Geerin, New Plymouth.
- " A. McDuff, Wanganui.
- " P. Joyce, Catholic teacher, Thames.
- " T. Green, merchant, Maniaia.
- " J. O'Connor, Palmerston North.
- " J. M. Grace, Auckland.
- " J. Fitzgerald, Masterton.
- " James Gill, Darfield.

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK

Printed and Published by the
NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY.

This compact little Book is Neatly Bound and contains 132 pages 12mo demy.

It has been specially compiled for the requirements of New Zealand and Australasian colonies, and is earnestly recommended by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin; His Grace Archbishop Redwood, of Wellington; Most Rev. Dr. Luck, Bishop of Auckland; Most Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch; Most Rev. Dr. Byrne, Bishop of Bathurst; Most Rev. Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale; Most Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn; Most Rev. Dr. Reville, Bishop of Ceram; Most Rev. Dr. Murray Bishop of Maitland

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
May be made with Schools and Catholic Stationers for the Sale of

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

PRICE, POST FREE, TO ALL PARTS OF THE COLONY, **rod.**
STAMPS MAY BE SENT.

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.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED CASH DRAPERY AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT IN DUNEDIN.

C. JOHNSON CO.

Be glad to announce that they have Received Large Shipments of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRAPERY AND CLOTHING,
Which they have marked at Exceedingly
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The Best Value for the Money in the City.

DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY IN THE NEWEST STYLES
And at the Lowest Rates.

ADDRESS—
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

A GRAND BAZAAR

In aid of the
DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND

Will be held in the
GARRISON HALL, DUNEDIN,
On the

28th, 29th, 30th NOVEMBER AND 1st DECEMBER.

An Attractive Programme is in course of Preparation.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PERSONS holding Shares in the N.Z. TABLET Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, and desirous of obtaining Script for same, can obtain it by making application at the Company's office. Full name and address must accompany each application.

NOTICE.

Winning Numbers in the Riverton Art-Union will be published in next week's TABLET.

DEATH.

BOROUGH.—On the 6th June, at Kiltrush, County Clare, Ireland, Margaret, relict of the late Captain Borough, R.N.; aged 70 years.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 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.

WHAT A COMMENTARY!



ASSUMING that the cablegram which states that the London Times contests the jurisdiction of the Scottish Courts to try the case of PARNELL v the Times is true, we wonder the proprietors of the newspaper are not ashamed to adopt such a course. For fully 18 months the Times has sedulously libelled Mr. PARNELL, and has again and again challenged him to appeal to a jury in England, Scotland, or Ireland. And yet the moment he accepts the challenge, the jurisdiction it had itself invoked is denied by it. This is a striking commentary on its sincerity, and its belief in its own assertions. The charges made by the Times against Mr. PARNELL are so grave that an honest man would not make them without certain information and a strong sense of duty; and such a man would not fear to appear before any jury. The conduct of the Times, then, in contesting the jurisdiction to which it had itself appealed is, in the minds of dispassionate men, equivalent to a confession of recklessness at least. The Times is clearly not certain as to the grounds on which it so grievously slandered Mr. PARNELL, is afraid to appear before an Edinburgh jury, and is determined to employ every means in its power to prevent the case being tried by a jury at least in Scotland. Yet this appears the fittest place for this trial. In London the Times might very probably be fortunate enough to secure a jury of friends, even of partisans. The same might be said of Dublin in reference to Mr. PARNELL, though not with the same confidence, owing to the practice of packing juries on the part of the Government of the day in cases in which their political opponents are concerned. But Scotland, it might be supposed, is free from prejudice in the case, and consequently most likely to afford the means of providing an unbiased jury. Were the Times, then, anxious for a fair trial, it not only would not have objected to a trial in Scotland, but would have hailed Mr. Parnell's action with the greatest satisfaction. It has not done so, however; but it has done the contrary, and consequently people throughout the world are ipso facto disposed to regard the Times as having acted throughout in bad, or at the very least, in doubtful faith, and therefore most criminally. Nor will they be reassured by the attitude of the Times before the Commission at its first sitting. In answer to Mr. Justice HANNEN the counsel for the Times declared he was unable to formulate a charge against any one of the Irish Members or others, and secondly that he was unable to prove any charge against any of the Irish Members or others. He took up the position of a non-litigant, and of being there only to help the judges in fishing for charges against Irishmen, that is, against the National League. Of course, this is apart from the forged letters. So far as they are concerned, the charge against Mr. PARNELL personally is clear enough. But setting these aside, the Times, when brought to book, was compelled to confess its inability to formulate or sustain a charge against any person. Under these circumstances, it may be asked, what then is the meaning of the Commission of three judges? Clearly the meaning is, the Commission has been appointed

solely for the purpose of endeavouring to find out, by careful fishing, proofs, if such can by any possibility be obtained, to sustain the wild and wicked charges of the *Times*, and to procure some information that may enable the Unionist party to decry the Irish party, and weaken their influence in the English and Scotch constituencies. The whole thing is manifestly a political dodge, discreditable and far from honest. Mr. PARNELL and his party face their enemies with confidence, and feel assured that the result will bring defeat and confusion to the *Times* and its backers, and raise him and the other Irish Members higher than ever in the estimation of every man who is not a Tory or an Irish landlord. But the fight will be long and fierce. The *Times* and the Unionists have power and money in abundance, and they are fighting for dear self, and the prolongation of an ascendancy that has blighted the hopes and prospects of our country, and weighs heavily even on Great Britain itself. Defeat for the *Times* and this party now means utter destruction, hence the fierceness and the unscrupulous means employed to blacken the fair fame of honest men, and bring discredit on an agitation which is likely to rescue Ireland at last from the fangs of a party and a policy which have laboured for many long, weary years to brutalise, starve, and expatriate the Irish race. That this race has survived, and preserved its nationality, its religion, and its noble qualities in its old home, is truly wonderful, nothing, indeed, short of miraculous. This Commission is the last effort to stamp disgrace upon it, but like all other efforts to destroy it, this, too, will fail, we may rest assured.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moran left Dunedin on Tuesday for Invercargill and Queenstown, in which places his Lordship will hold visitations during the next week or ten days.

THE festival of All Saints and the commemoration of the holy souls were respectively observed as usual in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Wednesday and Thursday the 1st and 2nd inst. At the 11 a.m. Mass on Wednesday the Rev. Father Lynch preached on the feast of the day, and on Thursday morning a Pontifical High Mass of *Requiem* and solemn office for the dead were celebrated. The Bishop acted as celebrant with the Rev. Fathers Vereker and Lynch as deacon and sub-deacon. On both the occasions referred to the music of the Mass was effectively performed by the Dominican Nuns' choir."

AT a meeting of ladies held in St. Joseph's schoolroom, Dunedin, on Tuesday, the following arrangements were concluded in connection with the approaching bazaar of the Dominican nuns:—First stall—Mrs. Connor and Mrs. Woods; assisted by Misses Connor, Woods, Faulkner and Perrin. Second stall—Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Lennon; assisted by Mesdames Palmer, Barnes and Clarke, and Misses Ford, Morrison and K. Cantwell. Third (Japanese) stall—Misses Carroll, Martin and Reany; assisted by Misses J. Reany, Cohen, Colehan, Skey, Fraser, Marsh and Coneys. Fourth (artistic) stall—Mrs. Petre; assisted by Misses Cargill and Petre. Fifth (refreshment) stall—Miss Mackay; assisted by Mesdames Fergusson, Bunbury, Asbury and Hooper, and Misses Horan, Mills, Smith, A. Drumm, Stumbles, and Goodger. Sixth (flower) stall—Mrs. R. A. Dunne; assisted by Misses Donnelly, Columb, Lees, Popplewell and Annie Woods. Seventh (N.Z. fancy) stall—Mrs. Fraser; assisted by Mrs. C. Fraser, Mrs. W. Hall, Misses O'Callaghan, Ancell, Monkman, M. Smith, Behberg, K. Fagan, Heley, L. Fagan, Hegarty, Cantwell, and Paveltich.—Art-union blocks and remittances have been received as follows:—Mrs. Hill, Kaikorai; (Mr. J. J. Ardagh, Ngapara; Mr. Pledger, Dunedin; Mrs. Hussey, Dunedin.

THE Christian Brothers request us to return their sincere thanks to Rev. Father Burke for the very able and eloquent lecture he delivered on Tuesday evening last; to J. B. Callan, Esq., for presiding and speaking thereat; to Mr. R. A. Dunne, and those who so kindly assisted him in arranging the hall; to Herr Schweers for acting so efficiently as accompanist; to Messrs. Brookes, Carolin, Coughlan, Deaker, Macedo, and Day for assisting in the chorus; and, finally, to all who so generously contributed to make the entertainment so great a success.—Net results will be close on £40.

ONE of the most significant things that have occurred in connection with the Irish agitation is the opinion given by the judge on the appeal of Mr. O'Kelly. In expressing sympathy with the prisoner, he admitted the objectionable nature of the law, and virtually condemned the Coercion Act, which, he said, if brought into operation in England would be regarded there with suspicion. He added his belief, besides, that language such as that for which Mr. O'Kelly was punished would pass unnoticed if used in England. This is a rebuke that must touch Mr. Balfour very much on the raw, and we may per-

ceive by the quarter whence it comes how the tide is turning. The release of Mr. J. E. Redmond, too, seems to give further evidence that the course of Balfourism is not running over smoothly, and, finally, the ovation given to Mr. Gladstone at Birmingham, and all along the line of his journey thither, as well as the thin attendance present at the meeting of the Conservative Association in London are pregnant signs of the times.

A LIBERAL Home Rule demonstration is being held at Birmingham where Mr. Gladstone has had a great reception. Mr. Gladstone had come to the city for the purpose of taking part in the demonstration, at which he delivered a comprehensive speech. The only trophy of the Unionists, he said, was the Coercion Act administered by Mr. Balfour in the character of an absentee, their Local Government Act being nullified by the omission of the licensing clauses. He predicted the downfall of the Dissident Liberals at the next general election. The speaker further declared himself in favour of manhood suffrage—one man one vote. Alluding to American affairs, he condemned the Fisheries Treaty [as an egregious failure, and spoke of President Cleveland's treatment of Sir Sackville West as a serious slight to England.—We see, then, that the interests of Home Rule are kept well to the fore, and are not likely to suffer much from the labours of the unfortunate Parnell commissioner, poking for evidence of crime that does not exist among two tons weight of documents.

"THE outrages (says the *Nation* of September 22) which brought strong John Mandeville to his grave are, we understand, being inflicted on Mr. William Redmond. For refusing to fulfil the menial duties that are demanded only of common criminals, he has been put on punishment diet of bread and water, and subjected to the usual tortures. One would have thought that the horror excited by the light shed on the deeds accomplished in the Tullamore dungeons would have prevented Mr. Balfour from persevering in his murderous policy towards imprisoned politicians. But Mr. Balfour is as consistent as a heartless politician alone can be, and the Mandeville villanies are being re-enacted."—This will be distressing intelligence to many of our readers. But they know the stuff of which Mr. Redmond is made—and the cable has not brought us news of his giving in.

HERE is another proof of the indissoluble Union that binds the United States to Great Britain. Sir Sackville West, the British Minister at Washington, makes some utterance, or writes some letter that is interpreted as supporting the Presidential candidature of Mr. Cleveland, and immediately Mr. Cleveland hands him his passports and tells him to get out. It is all very well to explain the matter as arising from the fear of the Irish vote—but when so glaring an insult is offered without hesitation to the British Government through any cause whatever, the state of things between the nations concerned cannot be described as indissolubly friendly. And if fear of the Irish vote has been at the bottom of the insult, does not the British Government receive a due punishment for the past as well as a warning for the future. The past cannot be amended. The Irish peasant has been irretrievably turned out, but with a vengeance, as his enduring enemy the *Times* once truly said, and to become the power to pacify which the expelling Government may be fearlessly humiliated. Is it wise to strengthen the hand of the Irish-American and to increase his animosity by further expulsions—such as must take place in proportion to the delay of Home Rule? This is a question that no prudent Statesman can refuse to consider. The contempt, meantime, poured out upon Ireland in her weakness is now returned by America in her strength. And as to the marks of indissoluble union they are notably wanting.

WE perceive that our contemporary the Dunedin *Evening Star* is a homeopathist in a historical point of view. He tells us, in a paragraph referring to the double festival of the Gunpowder Plot and William the Third's landing at Torbay, that the arrival of the Prince in England was the foundation of civil and religious liberty throughout the British Empire and the United States. Passing over the consideration of the British Empire where the enactment of fierce penal laws was a queer foundation for liberty of any kind, we may remark that the victories of a Prince with whom the cause of religious persecution triumphed could only have been a homeopathic cure for the condition of things in communities which, like the Protestant colonies in America, were stern persecutors and oppressors. If like did not cure like in this case, there was no cure made. But our contemporary says there was, and therefore we prove our point that he is historically speaking a homeopathist. Let us hope moreover that he will be consistent, and administer his doses in small quantities, for nonsense is mighty hard to swallow. But we have now, a double dose of the glories of King William to digest if we can. And some ingredients of the mess we do not find on the whole so unhealthy. We are not concerned, for example, to enter upon any very devoted defence of the Stuarts whom the Prince dethroned and who possess but "title of our sympathy. Nor do we believe that, even had they

succeeded in retaining the kingdom, the Catholic Church must necessarily have been restored there. King William, however, remains the traitor who broke the treaty of Limerick, or permitted it to be broken, and with whom the penal laws originated. He also must bear the everlasting stigma of the massacre of Glencoe—as he does that of the murder of the De Witts, committed barbarously, and with his connivance, before the landing now celebrated took place. However the memory of King William, therefore, may be rolled up as a bolus and gilded for our swallowing, it must still contain much that is suggestive of cramps and cholera, and narrowly connected with what is poisonous and deadly. But it may appropriately serve to nourish the Orange element among us. Like we know, as the *Star* reminds us, cures like. ▲ poison therefore for the poisoned, and to the unreasoning bigot unreasoning bigotry.

THE Tories themselves do not seem by any means confident that the Parnell Commission is to result in putting an end to the Home Rule demands. Their spokesman, Mr. Goschen, now shows the weakness of their cause by requesting Mr. Gladstone to state whether he is prepared to place Ireland in the same position as that occupied by the colonies towards the Empire. Are the Tories, therefore, resolved even to sacrifice the colonies, England's greatest source of future strength, to their determination to resist the claims of Ireland? For the drift of Mr. Goschen's argument can only be to discredit the union of the colonies with the mother country, and to show in like manner how little reliance might be placed on such a union as applied to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, however, answers with a manifesto, in which he declares himself ready to make provision for the retention of Irish Members in the House of Commons. But the wisdom of King Solomon's judgment still seems to hold good. The false statesman will consent to impair the strength of the empire, in order to carry the object of his party; the true one is prepared to sacrifice something of his project that he may secure his country's good.

A LETTER from Mr. Patrick Barrett of Christchurch, now studying medicine in Dublin, gives us, through the kindness of a friend, some interesting details relating to the late imprisonment of Mr. Matthew Barrett, a cousin of the writer's, who, for refusing to give evidence before the Star Chamber, was sent to gaol for three weeks. "I was through the gaol at Carrick," writes Mr. Barrett, "and saw the cell in which he spent the time. It is a very small one. When I was standing in the middle of it, I could almost touch the four walls." But, whatever the cell may be, what nobler monument could any man have to point back to through all future years. Well may the relations of Mr. Matthew Barrett visit with pride the scene of his heroism, and describe it to their distant friends.

MR. A. C. BEGG, we perceive, has been seeking, and no doubt receiving the refreshment to his soul made desirable by his sufferings during the recent synod. There Mr. A. C. Begg was outraged by being obliged to listen to such horrid suggestions, for example, as that all babies dying as babies might not be damned eternally, and that there was the possibility of salvation for any heathen man or woman in existence. Who would not pity Mr. A. C. Begg under the circumstances, and rejoice that he has found something to give him consolation as a man of piety and an expounder of the "unaided Word," his consolation being the repeated assurance that, if not the unselect babies and the heathen, the Catholic world are certainly, to a man, rushing headlong down to hell. Mr. Begg's appropriate refreshment took the shape of a lecture delivered in the Lyceum Hall, Dunedin, on Monday evening by some man called Dr. Hammond. As to the substance of the lecture it is not necessary that we should trouble our readers with any lengthened allusion to it. It was of the usual Evangelical penny-dreadful type to which we are accustomed, and which is got up to order for the delectation of audiences which may be distinguished generally as having men of the Begg type as their chairmen. But to come to details, we should like to ask, for instance, what really became of those skulls that this lecturer told his hearers had been disposed of separately from the heaps of human bones he had lately seen in a certain room in Rome—not reported of, nevertheless, even in the revolutionary Press. Had the human heads, then, of which the skulls were the miserable remains, been used somewhat after the fashion of those sheep's heads which the bounteous Mr. Begg recommended the other day as wholesome food for the poor of Dunedin. Cannibal usages, we should say, would not be more out of place among the society alluded to by this Dr. Hammond than skin-flint and beggarly usages among ourselves. There is one other definite statement reported as made, under Mr. Begg's appreciative nose, by this Hammond. It is to the effect that a darkness occurred at the reading of the definition of the Pope's infallibility in the Vatican Council, so that the gas had to be lit and the document to be handed by the Pope to a Cardinal to read. There is no truth whatever in the statement, and we have no hesitation in characterising it as a *lie*, pure and simple. Mr. Begg, then, has been appropriately refreshed. But great are the privileges of the Lord's elect. Let the unselect baby go to perdition. Let the heathen man and woman, unexcused by their ignorance, perish etc.

nally. But for him who cries "Lord! Lord!" there is a crown of glory—even though he may offer to feed the poor on offal, and may take part with the liar and slanderer in his infamous calling.

THE gallant Captain O'Shea has quite distinguished himself before the Parnell Commission. The cable tells us he has proved, which, however, means that he has testified with more or less brazenness and doubtful truth, to several very damaging matters against Mr. Parnell. He identified Mr. Parnell's signature to the forged letters; stated that he had been in communication with Sheridan, and that he himself, on hearing of his (Mr. Parnell's) knowledge of Sheridan's doings, had turned him out of his rooms in Dublin. But, as to the forged letters everyone knows that the signature affixed to them was copied, as it might easily be, with much exactness. Everybody knows, besides, that Mr. Parnell had been in communication with Sheridan, whom he had no reason at the time to suspect of any sinister associations. And everyone is quite prepared to believe that Captain O'Shea draws on his imagination when he says he kicked Mr. Parnell out. The toe, we may confidently believe, has not yet been put in the brogue, nor the leather cut for it, perhaps not even the bullock skinned or calved, with which he could do so. But already Captain O'Shea has been flatly contradicted. Sir William Harcourt has written to the London newspapers giving him the lie in a very unceremonious manner as to certain statements made by him relating to parleying between Mr. Gladstone's Government and the Irish members in Kilmainham. Sir William asserts that some parts of the Captain's evidence are pure fabrication, and we may charitably conclude that the rest of it is no worse than the fruits of a vivid imagination. Meantime, we may wish the Commission joy of the search for the evidence of complicity with crime through the account-books and documents of the League. These have been forwarded to the Court, and weigh the goodly sum of over two tons. The search for a needle in a rick of hay would be a joke to the job that here awaits the Commissioners. Even Mr. "Torquemada" Day, giving him credit for all the evil designs attributed to him, would seem to be about to be sufficiently punished by the perplexing and humiliating task required of him.

THE Rev. Rutherford Waddell, the other evening, in the last of a series of lectures on social problems delivered by him, and which were, one and all, characterised as much by able handling of the subject treated of, as by lucidity and elegance of style, referred in rather a summary manner to the Catholic Church, which he described as having gone down before the invention of printing. Now, it is an undoubted fact that the invention of printing, the outcome of Catholic intellect, like the revival of letters of similar origin, was abused by being turned against the Church. To say that the Church went down before anything of the kind, however, is an inaccurate expression, and one not justified by fact. Countries and communities it is true, fell away from the Church, but the Church remained firmly standing. Macaulay, for example, who is an unsuspected authority, when he testifies in her favour, records that her gains in the East almost compensated for her losses in the West. In the invention of printing itself, or the dissemination of learning promoted by it, there was nothing that could injure the Church in any way. For that the highest condition of learning or civilization was compatible with faithfulness to her, we may call on Macaulay again to witness. He tells us, for example, it is doubtful as to whether any European country of the present day is so highly advanced in wealth and civilization as Italy was four hundred years ago, or during her most Catholic period. But if the art of printing was used in the times alluded to to lead men out of the Church's fold, it is to day a great means of bringing them back there again. The Church depends on the learning that is dispensed by means of the printing press for the preservation of her children, and the enlightenment of those who are without her pale. She leaves it to the Protestant sects, who nevertheless boast of their free use of reason, to gain or confirm their adherents by particular calls and spontaneous experiences. Her reliance, as taught us by her head, the Pope, is on learning, for whose advancement, therefore, every possible method is adopted by her pastors. The conversion to the Catholic Church which takes place to-day without learning, may be said to be a true miracle, so many and plausible are the arguments it is necessary to overcome. And a miracle of another sort it may be, but no less a miracle, only can keep the learned man who thoroughly examines into the Church's claims from becoming a convert. If the printing press, therefore, was turned against the Church, it was abused, as everything good and useful upon earth has been. But its abuse did not overthrow the Church, which to-day stands as firm and as young as she was ages before the learning she fostered had made way for the invention of the printing press, and, as the whole history of her past, if there were nothing else, might assure us she is destined to continue to the end.

OWING to pressure on our space, we are obliged to hold over the Riverton art-union list, and other matter.

A. & T. INGLIS

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

The immense success of our Millinery Department has more than realised our most sanguine expectations,

FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT.

In this department we shall show a choice selection of Novelties in fancy strip, checks, &c.

Beige, Foulie, and other new fabrics, in all the very latest colors, at strictly wholesale prices. In Prints, Gingham, and other washing materials, a very choice selection.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

CALICOES, CALICOES, CALICOES.—We shall show a grand lot of all the leading and reliable makes, consisting of over 800 pieces in fine, medium, and heavy makes. These have all been marked at prices that will defy competition. White and Coloured Quilts, Toilet Covers, Towels, Glass-cloths, Tea-cloths, also a large quantity of Table Linen, white and unbleached, at bargain prices. A splendid lot of Shirtings, Sheetings, Pinafores, Muslins, and Galateas; about 150 pieces of Oatmeal Cloth, in cream, pink, and sky. These goods were bought as job, and are well worth 7½d to 8½d per yard. We have marked this lot to clear 4½d and 5½d.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

In this department we shall show a choice selection of all the leading novelties in Dolmans, Jackets, &c., both black and coloured. A grand lot of Liberty Silk Garibaldi Jackets, in all the leading colours, at bargain prices.

Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Skirts, Dust Cloaks, Tennis Jackets, Jerseys, &c., all the very latest styles, for Saturday and following days.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—We are showing a very large stock in all the newest shapes from the best English and French makers.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.—See our pretty handles at 1s 6d each. Children's Umbrellas at 10½d each. Silver Ring Handles, 2s 3d each. Our Special—Satin De Chine, fancy handles, 7s 6d.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES, SWISS EMBROIDERIES.—We are noted for pretty patterns and good value. Our New Season's Goods are now open for inspection. White, from 1d per yard; Coloured, from 2d per yard; Flouncing Embroideries, from 3s 3d per yard.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS.—All the Newest Shades from 1½d per yard. Satinette Picot, Satin and Faille Picot, Ottoman Picot, Faille Picot, Moire Picot, Moire Satin Edge, Faille Satin Edge.

LACES, LACES.—White, Cream, Beige, pretty patterns, from 1d per yard; Flouncing Laces, 36in wide, at 1s 3d per yard. Tinsel Laces for Antimacassars. Lincn Torchon Laces for Pinafores. Special.—All-Silk Spanish Scarf Lace, Cream and Black, 6in wide, at 4½d per yard.

Dress Ornaments, Beaded Ornaments, in all the new shades. Drops, Beaded Cuffs and Collars and Beaded Fronts. Coloured Striped Silks (all Silk), 1s 6d per yard. Coloured Plushes, 2s 3d per yard. Black and Coloured Striped Plush, 4s 11d per yard. Black Satin Merveilleux, grand value, 5s 3d per yard. Black Satin, 24in wide, 2s 3d per yard.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's Tweed Suits, from 19s 6d.
Men's Tweed Coats, from 9s 6d.
Men's Tweed Trousers, from 4s 6d.
Youths' Trouser Suits, from 12s 6d.
Youths' Trousers, from 6s 6d.
Youths' Coats, from 7s 6d.
Boys' Trouser Suits, from 9s 6d.
Boys' Trousers, from 4s 6d.
Boys' Coats, from 6s 9d.
Boys' Knicker Suits, from 4s 6d.
Men's New Zealand Suits, from 37s 6d.
Men's New Zealand Trousers and Vests, from 19s 6d.
Men's New Zealand Coats, from 17s 6d.
Men's New Zealand Trousers, from 9s 9d.
Youths' New Zealand Suits, from 25s.
Youths' New Zealand Trousers, from 9s 6d.
Boys' New Zealand Trouser Suits, from 19s 6d.
Boys' New Zealand Knicker Suits, from 12s 6d.

MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

White and Regatta Shirts in all sizes and prices—value unequalled.

100 Dozen Heavy Cotton and Union Shirts at astonishing prices, being job and bankrupt stock lines.

50 Dozen Boys' and Youths' Shirts, grand value.
Underclothing in Wool, Merino, and Cotton, several large purchases, rare value.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

500 Pieces Tapestry Carpet, from 1s 11d to 3s 6d.
350 Pieces Brussels Carpet, from 3s 6d.

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

50 Trunks Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, just landed. Our own make of Boots are the cheapest and best in the city.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

We respectfully invite attention to our Extensive Stock of Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, and General Household Ironmongery.

THE DRESDEN PIANOFORTE MANU-

FACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,

31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have on hand the LARGEST STOCK of

PIANOS! PIANOS
ORGANS! AND HARMONIUMS

In New Zealand to select from at

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,

Or on the

TWO YEARS' HIRE SYSTEM.

PLEASE NOTE.—No matter where you live, you can obtain any of our CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS by paying a Small Deposit, and the balance extending over TWO YEARS.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock of

SHEET MUSIC IN THE COLONY

And Special Terms are made to Teachers and the Profession;

Note the Address:

31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. A. X. REIDLE,

Manager



TRADE MARK.

R. ANDERSON & CO.'S

Raven Blacking

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
BELFAST and DUNEDIN.

IMPORTANT SALE,

through

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

existing between

J. H. COTTRELL AND SON
GEORGE ST. DUNEDIN.

J. C., junr., leaving Otago, we have at once to realise, at almost any sacrifice, to clear partnership accounts, or business for sale as a going concern.

The Stock at

THE LITTLE DUST PAN]

is too Well Known to require puffing, and there are specialties too many to enumerate. Compelled to sell quickly. Early inspection invited, when, if you don't see what you want, ask for it. Impossible to show the thousand and one useful articles we keep.

During sale we are offering special value in Fancy Goods, Plated Ware, Fenders, Cutlery, Brush ware, etc., etc., Large Galvanised Baths, 26 inches, 5s 6d; Ash Pans, 3s 6d; Fancy Wire Bird-cages, from 4s; own make Roller Skates, 12s 6d; good useful kitchen brilliant burning Lamp from 2s 6d.

COME, SEE AND BELIEVE!

Immense Reductions in the price of everything at Sale through
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

LITTLE DUST PAN,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

E. O'CONNOR,

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

BARBADOES STREET, ALSO CORNER CASHEL AND
HIGH STREETS (next Dr. Meyers and Co.,
Surgeon Dentists), CHRISTCHURCH.

For the greater convenience of my Patrons, Friends, and the General Public, I have opened a Branch of my Business in one of the most Central positions in the City.

Direct Importer of the Newest and Best Works of General Literature of Christian Bros. and Marist Bros. School Books, School Stationery, General and Fancy Stationery, of every description.

Rosaries, Rosary Tickets, Pictures, Scapulars, Crucifixes, Medals and Fancy Goods.

The Best Pure Wax Candles. Catalogues forwarded on application

Schools and Church Committees liberally dealt with.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

Irish News.

Armagh.—Jane Lavery, of Kilmore, was shot, probably by accident, during the Catholic procession at Lurgan on the Feast of the Assumption. She was attended by Dr. Magennis, and is not expected to live.

The Lord Lieutenant has commuted the sentence of death passed on William Thompson for the murder of his brother-in-law, Thomas Thompson, in Knocknamuckley church, near Portadown, in March last, to penal servitude for life. If Thompson was a Nationalist, Londonderry would have let him hang without shedding a single tear.

Carlow.—Thomas Bolger was chairman at the recent meeting of the Carlow branch. The secretary said the labourers for whom sites for cottages were located over two years ago in the Tullow and Tankardstown electoral divisions, were getting very clamorous about the cottages, as they could not understand why no steps are being taken by the Carlow Board of Guardians with a view to their erection. He knew some labourers for whom sites were marked out, who were depending on the good nature of other poor men for the shelter of a room for themselves and families. The men to whom he referred were industrious, well-disposed labourers, who would appreciate a decent home if they could get it. He knew, of course, the difficulty elected Guardians had to contend with in trying to force an indifferent and hostile Local Government Board to facilitate the building of these cottages, but he thought Messrs. Murphy and Reid should keep hammering away at the officials about them, and, therefore, he would move "That this branch request Messrs. Murphy and Reid, Guardians for Tullow and Tankardstown divisions, to use every exertion in their power to have the cottages built before next spring, in order that the garden plots attached may be planted next year." Thomas O'Brien, Panville, on whose land two sites were voluntarily given, seconded the motion, which was then put and carried.

Cavan.—The Ballinagh branch of the League met on August 5, under the presidency of Rev. Bartholomew McCabe. The following resolution was adopted:—That we are unanimous in condemning the barbarous system of prison torture employed by the coercionists against their political opponents, which lately resulted in the death of John Mandeville and the suicide of Dr. Ridley

Owing to the recent heavy falls of rain the crops in the Belturbet district have suffered very much. The hay crop which is an abundant one, has been greatly injured in the low-lying lands along the edge of the rivers, and great quantities of hay will in consequence become unfit for use. The potato crop offers fairly, but, owing to the recent storms, the blight has set in, and it is feared that the crop will suffer much. The oat crop promises to be a very plentiful one, if only reasonable weather comes to ripen it.

Clare.—A large number of eviction notices have just been served on the relieving officers of the Kilrush Union, at the suit of Vandeleur against his tenants in the outlying parishes. Numerous eviction notices have also been served on the workhouse officials by the Marquis of Conynham, Major-General Stewart, Marcus Keane, Mr. Westby, and other landlords, against the tenants in West Clare. Great progress has been made in the building of huts for the Vandeleur evicted tenants. About 28 huts are to be erected. Some of these are built on outside estates adjoining the holdings of some of the evicted tenants. Permission has been obtained from the owners of the purchased land for the Kilrush and Kilkee Railway to erect dwellings on their line, as it would not be used for eighteen months. This will accommodate all the evicted tenants of Carmacalla and Leedmore, west of Kilrush, for whom cottages will be immediately erected. Those in Carrandota are now finished.

Cork.—Three men named Sealy, one of them a Protestant clergyman, were brought up on summonses at Ballinaspittle Petty Sessions charged with attacking the house of one of their tenants named Driscoll and forcibly breaking in the door with a hatchet and crowbar, and also with assaulting Mrs. Driscoll and her children. According to the evidence, Dr. Sealy and Mr. Lewis, a solicitor, broke in the door without warning the inmates, and when inside, the doctor and his brother, Rev. Mr. Sealy, assaulted the woman and children by beating them with a cane and shoving them. The defendants were returned for trial.

The recent heavy rain has done considerable damage to the crops in the vicinity of Fermoy. Still, taken all round, the harvest will be far above the average, if we have good weather for the next six weeks. Hay was extremely difficult to save and a large portion of it was lost, but so plentiful was the crop that prime hay was sold in market at 25s to 30s per ton. A considerable quantity of the oat crop is lodged and the grain will thus sustain serious injury, but the crop is fairly good. Potatoes are doing splendidly, there being a very heavy yield, but it is feared that if the present moist weather continues the quality will not be up to the mark. Turnips and mangolds are looking healthy and evidently doing well, the weather being altogether in their favour. Wheat and barley are doing well, but there is very little cultivated in this district.

Derry.—The war of rates between the Messrs. Burns and Lairds' lines and the Irish Traders' Co-operative Company has set in with unexpected vigour. The new company announced a passenger excursion to Glasgow, the fares being 12s 6d cabin and 5s steerage. To counteract this the Messrs. Burns and the Messrs. Laird issued a joint announcement of an excursion at 7s 6d cabin and 3s steerage. The Irish Traders' Co-operative Company's directors are confident of securing the united support of the cattle-dealers throughout the North-west and they contend that with the traffic thus obtained alone they will be able to maintain two well-equipped steamers, irrespective of whether they bring any general merchandise from England and Scotland at all. They calculate, however, on considerable support from Derry merchants, who have long since become dissatisfied with

the rates to Glasgow. The old lines, on the other hand, have through their agents expressed a fixed determination to break down the newly-formed company by lowering their rates. An element of seriousness is imported into the controversy by the fact that the London and North-Western Railway Company are working in harmony with the new company. Their representative at Enniskillen had repeated consultations with the new management in Derry and through rates to English stations have been obtained for the Irish Traders' Company.

Donegal.—There was a large meeting of Glenties I.N.L. on August 5, under the presidency of Rev. James Murray. The following resolution was adopted:—That the heartless scenes enacted at the Vandeleur evictions merit our strongest condemnation, and we think the Government that lends its forces to carry out such inhuman work deserves the censure of all civilised nations.

The crops in the vicinity of Letterkenny are fully five weeks later than usual. Cereals on dry land will be more than an average. Any forecast of the yield of grain while so much depends on immediate good weather for ripening would at best be only conjectural. Potatoes are, as regards tops, a fair crop, but the esculents are small, soft and unwholesome. The blight set in but is not spreading to any extent. Flax is an average crop but late, and much of it has been laid and injured by the heavy rains. Turnips are generally a failure. There is a dread of a dearth of peat fuel, the prospect of saving it becoming daily worse. Unless good weather soon sets in to mature and save the crops we are likely to have a recurrence of the disastrous harvest of 1879.

The people of Crossroads, Killygordon, were disturbed by a terrible flood the other day. The small stream which flows through Crossroads towards the River Finn through the heavy rainfall became swollen to an angry torrent. Before reaching the village the flood had torn up trees by the roots and swept away whatever came within reach of it. The police barrack at Crossroads was flooded, the water reaching to the height of about two feet on the floor. A little below the barrack the crops of a man named Smart were almost completely destroyed, the fences on his farm being left level with the soil. A man named McAvooy was driving home his cows, but the water came upon him so suddenly that he abandoned the cows, which, after a struggle, reached a place of safety. McAvooy took refuge in a tree, from which he shouted for help. A crowd of people soon gathered, who saw the danger McAvooy was in, when a man named Bryson volunteered to swim in and save him. Ropes were procured, one of which was tied round Bryson's body, who swam in and, after great difficulty, rescued McAvooy from his perilous position. A small stone bridge between Garrison and Crossroads was swept away.

Down.—Some months ago Samuel B. Greer and Co., Newtownards, leased the large stores on the Mall, Newry, owned by J. P. McNally, and converted them into an establishment for the production of Irish-knit hosiery. The industry was first commenced in Newtownards early in the spring by Messrs. Greer, but owing to a strike among the operatives and the scarcity of labour it was resolved to transfer the business to Newry. New machinery has been erected, and the works have been started. When in full working order some one hundred and fifty hands will be required, and already about one hundred employees have been engaged. All sorts of hosiery are being made—in fact, there is no article that is at present knitted by the hand that cannot be produced in the new concern. The company have also started a branch establishment at Warrenpoint, and are giving much-needed employment to young girls in that favourite watering-place. The goods turned out are giving entire satisfaction everywhere, and it is hoped that the speculation will prove successful.

Dublin.—The Parliamentary return procured by William Murphy, M.P., shows the peculiar fact that the Metropolitan Police cost more annually than the police of any city in Great Britain and Ireland except London. The cost of the police in Liverpool, with a population of 552,500, is £134,076, while the cost of the force in Dublin, with a population of 373,648, is £150,531. This waste of public money in Ireland is caused by the pernicious Castle system.

Fermanagh.—The rather quiet town of Enniskillen was thrown into a state of confusion on August 12 by the insulting behaviour of some members of the King's Royal Rifles towards a party of civilians. The disturbance was luckily checked after a short time by the appearance of Colonel Kinlock on the scene. A pretty large number of spool mill-workers were at the back of the main barracks when a dispute arose between one of the soldiers and a civilian. In about five minutes two opposing parties were in fierce conflict. The soldiers drove the crowd from behind the barracks to the foot of Strand street, and appearances assumed a very dangerous aspect, when Colonel Kinlock with a picket of 30 men arrived. The soldiers, some of whom were injured, were then taken to the barracks.

Rev. J. Lambe presided at the recent meeting of Rosslea I.N.L. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—That we consider Mrs. Madden and her sister, Miss Nowlan, have been subjected to very harsh and unfair treatment in having their only field opened up for a quarry by road contractor Nixen, while it is a well-known fact that Bailiff Graydon, who owns several farms, has a field which is more convenient and suitable; and we call upon the members of this branch to discountenance the proceeding by every legitimate means.—It was announced at the meeting that Mrs. Madden had died on that morning, and the secretary stated that there was not the smallest doubt but that her sudden and premature death was brought about by the unjust manner in which her only means of support had been grabbed from her. After the transaction of the ordinary routine business the meeting adjourned. James Leonard is secretary of this branch.

The extraordinary inclement summer of 1888 will long be remembered by the agriculturists of this County as a time of unexampled anxiety for the safety of the crops. Flax, the principal crop in this district, grew well, but the constant rain beat it to the ground and softened the fibre, and there will consequently be much loss in the scutching. Potatoes are at a critical stage. There has been a splendid

CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL CRYSTAL!

CRYSTAL KEROSENE is guaranteed water white, and 80 per cent. above Government standard.

This high-test Oil is the best in the market, and each tin is fitted with latest and most improved Screw Nozzle. Waste in pouring out the Oil is thereby avoided. The tins and cases are extra strong.

CRYSTAL KEROSENE has taken first place wherever it has been offered, and is recommended to every householder for Safety, Brilliancy, and Economy.

Sold everywhere, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to customers.

In asking the country people to visit and inspect his stock of Catholic, Irish National, and Miscellaneous Books,

JAMES DUNN

141 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

desires to intimate that he does not publish a catalogue of the various works kept by him, believing, as he does, that individuals can be far better suited by calling at his establishment than they could be were he to issue the most bulky catalogue possible. Catalogues, to a certain extent, are useful; but, on the other hand, many persons are led, because of the bald description of the works offered for sale, into purchasing books which are of little use to them. To avoid anything of this kind, Mr. Dunn would kindly ask visitors to the city to call on him, assuring them that he will do his best to provide them with both good and suitable Catholic and general literature

DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND.

A R T H U R N O N
(By permission of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.)
To be Drawn at DUNEDIN on ST. PATRICK'S DAY

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

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

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

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 those 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.

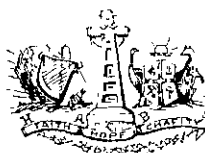
The continued success and increasing popularity that has marked each alteration in our Hire System stamps it indeliably as the Safest and Cheapest Method of Purchasing (without the slightest publicity) Pianos, Harmoniums, and Organs, etc., etc. on that basis.

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).

H. A. C. B. SOCIETY,
Established 1871.



Registered under the Friendly Societies Act

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

JAMES O'BRIEN,
District Secretary, Auckland

<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 SUITE</p> <p>COLONIAL DRESS</p> <p>TWEED</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 10³/₄d.</p> <p>TAILORS</p> <p>OUTFITTERS</p> <p>MILLINERS</p> <p>DRESSMAKERS</p> <p>GENERAL DRAPERS</p> <p>DUTHIE BROS.,</p> <p>Under the Verandab, 174—GEORGE ST.—176</p> <p>IMPORTERS.</p> <p>COLONIAL BLANKETS 19s 9d.</p> <p>Buy Ladies' & Children's Roslyn and Mosgiel RIBBED HOSIERY "Wear-resisting," All Qualities and Colours in Stock.</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>
---	--	--	---

growth, but the continued moisture has done much harm, blight making its appearance in low and boggy land. Even a little more rain would be ruinous, but with a few weeks' heat the danger will probably disappear. Turnips are late, but so far give indications of a fair crop, except where there has been flooding. Corn is a good crop, although much of it is lying. Wheat will require great heat to fill the heads, but the straw is excellent. Lastly, hay, notwithstanding the bad weather, is a good crop, but in many instances it has been badly saved, and the seed—which is an important auxiliary in this district—lost.

Galway.—It is reported on good authority that while the police stationed at Cummer, near Tuam, were attending the proclaimed meeting at Ballinasloe, some unknown persons entered the barrack and carried off a number of carbines.

Kerry.—The following is surely the most intolerable case of police impertinence that has ever been heard of in Tarbet district:—Mrs. Lavery, dressmaker, sleeps alone in her house, the Square, Tarbet, her husband, being away at Glin for some time. In this house the meetings of the National League are usually held. On the night of August 16 she retired to rest about 10.30 p.m., and was awakened about 1 a.m. by a knocking at the front door. Having lit a candle, she inquired who was there, whereupon a hoarse voice replied, "Let me in." She, thinking it was some person she knew, opened the door, when two men walked in. One of them kept his face towards the door, which he kept closed, while the other struck a match and lit a candle which he carried. Their faces were blackened, and they wore loose jackets tied around the waist. The man with the light said:—"We have come for the books and papers belonging to the National 'party,' and show us where they are." Mrs. Lavery replied that she knew nothing about them, but that they could search. One man remained at the door while the other went upstairs into the League room. Mrs. Lavery, becoming very frightened, implored the man at the door for God's sake to let her out. He replied:—"Don't be alarmed, we won't molest you." She then went back to her bedroom, which is on the ground floor, while the man upstairs continued his search. He came down and told her to leave the room. She did so, and he proceeded to make a further search there, opening her trunk, looking through her private letters, and tumbling the beds. They then left and walked down the flags in the direction of the police barrack. Mrs. Lavery further states that the man that went upstairs had no whiskers, save a moustache, had a smart military walk, and appeared quite cool. The man at the door seemed quite at home at sentry duty. The greatest excitement prevails over the affair, and it has been remarked that the police have not up to the present time called on Mrs. Lavery with reference to the matter. No papers or books were found.

Kildare.—Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, dedicated the new Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Monasterivan, on August 11. He was assisted by the pastor, Very Rev. M. Comerford. Daniel Kavanagh, of Timolin, Moone, has been evicted by Land-thief Deane-Drake on account of the active interest he has taken in the welfare of his poorer neighbours on the estate. One hundred policemen and a gang of Emergency men from Dublin carried out the "Devil's work" in a barbarous manner on August 15. Mr. Kavanagh's rent was double the valuation.

King's County.—Although 200 people attended the recent auction of meadowing on an evicted farm at Bellisle there was no bidding. It is alleged that all the people present were Nationalists, and that the auctioneer was an Orangeman from Golden Grove, Roscrea.

The agricultural aspect has become gloomy in the extreme in the Tullamore district. Of the hay crop a very large proportion of the season's produce has already gone to loss. In many places blight has made its appearance in the potato crop. In some instances 40 per cent. of the tubers are affected, and are utterly unfit for human use. There is no hope of even a fair average yield of corn. On the whole the outlook is of a decidedly disheartening character.

Leitrim.—At the meeting of the Kinlough I.N.L. on August 5, Patrick Feigus occupied the chair. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—That we condemn the action of Lord Massey in harshly evicting the widow Carroll and her three helpless children from their holding, and we call upon the members of this branch to render her all the assistance in their power in her struggle for justice.

Limerick.—T. D. Clifford occupied the chair at the recent meeting of Fedamore I.N.L. A circular from the Dennehy Testimonial Committee was laid over till next meeting. The following resolution was passed:—That we regret to learn that Bloody Balfour is still inflicting through his Removables extraordinary sentences on our public men, particularly the sentencing of James O'Kelly, M.P., to four months' imprisonment.

A large open-air Nationalist gathering under the auspices of the Limerick (St. Field) branch of the League was held at Ballyneety August 12. There were fully 4,000 people present. Michael Donnelly presided and John Finucane, M.P., delivered an able address on the National cause. Mayor O'Keeffe referred to the life and times of Patrick Sarsfield as an example to some worthy generation to come. His remarks were heartily cheered.

Notwithstanding the recent heavy rainfall the outlook for farmers in this County seems not to forebode as badly as was at first anticipated. With corn and wheat in some few quarters the rain has played havoc, but on the whole the grain crop as far as it has been grown bids fair to give a productive yield. The hay crop is a superbly abundant one, though on some farms its productiveness was destroyed by copious rains. The potato yield promises to overtop last year, and flounders are all good sized but soft. Champions, as a general rule, have not yet shown to any advantage under stalk. Everywhere the cry is for more sunshine, without which harvesting will be lacking in its primary detail of success—ripening.

Longford.—There was a crowded meeting of Killoe I.N.L. held at Bnybegs, August 12. Edward Cooney presided. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—That we condemn

the present inhuman policy of the Tory Government in Ireland; and we congratulate J. J. O'Kelly, M.P., on being added to the list of Bloody Balfour's victims.

Mayo.—The people of Castlebar were very much surprised to hear of the marriage of Sir Walter O'Malley, formerly a resident of this town, which took place at Christchurch Cathedral, Dublin. He is now 72 years old and he married his servant, Caroline Marie Favey, who is scarcely out of her teens. Sir Walter was High Sheriff of this County in 1838.

There was a game between the Claresmorris G. H. Moores and the Newport Wolfe Tones played near Westport recently. The proceedings were enlivened by the presence of the Newport Brass Band, which discoursed sweet music on the way to the trying place—about a mile from Westport on the Glenisland Road. The grounds being measured, the posts adjusted, the umpires told off, and Hubert McLoughlin appointed referee, play was begun. The contending Gaels fought with the energy and enthusiasm of veterans. In skill, tact, and adroitness, they may not be equal to more practised teams, but their manly exertions could not be excelled. Victory declared itself for Claresmorris by four points to one. The Newport men entered on the green with the air of men who were bound to win. Certainly their vigorous kicking, fleetness of foot, and fierce endeavours deserved a larger measure of success; but their opponents excelled in almost all the above physical excellences, and if the Claresmorris men owed their success to any other extraneous quality it was that they adhered more strictly to the rules of the game.

Monaghan.—James Mullan and Anne Mullan, his wife, were arrested on a charge of taking forcible possession of a house, the property of Henry Cuming, from which they had been evicted, and which he had held as a labourer. Mr. Mullan's statement is that the arrest is in reality in consequence of his having sent his children to the Catholic school lately established in the neighbourhood instead of to the Protestant school, which they had previously attended. On being brought before Captain Mansfield, R.M., both prisoners were remanded on bail.

Queen's County.—The crops in this County are not at all as good as expected. The continuous wet weather had a good deal to do with this. Barley and oats, the principal cereal crops, will not be so abundant as last year. In Portlirlington and Mountmellick, where the rain caused the Barrow to overflow, a great portion of the crops has been ruined. The absence of sunshine has retarded the ripening process and the harvest will not be as early as it was anticipated. Turnips are a very fair crop, benefiting largely from the recent rains. The blight is making its appearance among the potatoes and the crop will, it is feared, be a failure. Hay is plenty, but it was fearfully damaged, so that it is questionable whether there will be a half crop. Pastures are looking luxuriant and store cattle have in consequence experienced a slight increase in price at local fairs.

Roscommon.—Bernard Conroy occupied the chair at the recent meeting of Kiltrustan I.N.L. After initiating some new members, the following resolution was passed:—That we tender our best support to our fearless member, James J. O'Kelly, in his coming trial at Boyle, the offence being for addressing his constituents, and we pledge ourselves to carry out his counsel determinedly until we triumph over Balfour and his hirelings.

At a late meeting of the Boyle Guardians, one of the relieving officers applied for out-door relief for an ex-member of the Board named Patrick Sharkey, who, he said, was evicted from his holding. He said that the man had a wife and thirteen children, the eldest of whom was only fifteen years of age, and the youngest an infant. The Guardian of the division said that Mr. Sharkey should get £2 a week. This man's eviction has caused a sensation in the district, as he was a leading Nationalist and was at one time put forward for the Chairmanship of the Boyle Board of Guardians.

Tipperary.—When introducing the new parish priest of Solohead, near the Limerick Junction, to his parishioners, the Archbishop of Cashel said:—"You may count in the future as you did in the past upon my willing co-operation in all your legitimate aims, and thus united no power on earth, no pain or penalty whatever—neither the gaol nor the gibbet—can ever deter us from the pursuit of that measure of independence to which we are entitled and irrevocably pledged."

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Central Council of the Gaelic Athletic Association was held at the Limerick Junction, August 13. Maurice Davin occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Rev. C. Buckley, Butevant; Rev. J. Concannon, Tullamore; Messrs. R. J. Frewen, T. O'Riordan, John Cullinan, Banaha, and W. Prendergast, Honorary Secretary, Clonmel. The principal business before the meeting was the "Gaelic invasion of America." Letters encouraging the trip with subscriptions were received and submitted to the members. It was stated that it was intended to make a start for America early in September, and arrangements are almost completed with one of the trans-Atlantic companies to carry the 50 Gaels. Most of the men who are to compose the teams were carefully selected, conspicuous amongst them being athletes who had distinguished themselves at the championship sports at Limerick and Dublin recently. Several members of the Central Council, including Father Buckley, Father Concannon, Messrs. Davin and Frewen were requested to accompany the team, and it is likely that most of those named will go. Mr. Cullinan is to start in advance, in order to make arrangements at the other side in the principal cities where the Gaels are to give exhibitions. With a view to aiding the funds, exhibitions will be given at Dublin, Dunleary, Kilkenny, Wexford, Dundalk, Tullamore, Thurles, and probably some other Gaelic localities in the South. The athletes before starting are to obtain the special blessing and approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, and they will assemble in Thurles for that purpose, where their illustrious patron will, no doubt, address them. Letters have also been received from prominent Irishmen in the United States, guaranteeing a warm welcome to the invading Gaels. Their sojourn in America will last about a month. They will also proceed to Canada, and may be expected

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

N.Z. OFFICES: AUCKLAND, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON.

TO NTINE INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The Improved "Modified" Tontine System peculiar to the Colonial Mutual offers extraordinary advantages, combining Life Assurance with a sound and profitable investment.

ABSOLUTELY UNCONDITIONAL AND INCONTESTABLE POLICIES. ALL PROFITS BELONG TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

All Funds Locally Invested. Incorporated by British Law.

New Assurances 1887, £1,469,786. Funds exceed £775,000. Annual Income £300,000.

"The Colonial Mutual is a stalwart and progressive office, and the management is evidently determined that the Society will confer upon its members the fullest advantages compatible with security. It would be difficult to conceive of any system or plan whereby greater advantages could possibly be conferred upon the policy-holders."—*The Insurance Gazette of Ireland.*

NEW ZEALAND DIRECTORS: Edwin John Spence (Daigety and Co.), Chairman; George Beetham, M.H.R., Wellington; Seymour Thorne George, Auckland; J. B. Harcourt, Wellington; The Hon. W. J. M. Larnach, O.V.G., M.H.R., Dunedin; The Hon. George McLean, M.L.C., Dunedin; Frederick J. Moss, M.H.R., Auckland; The Hon. Edmund William Parker, Christchurch; The Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Dunedin; Leonard Harper, Christchurch.

FRANCIS J. FOX, General Secretary for N.Z.

'THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING, TRA—LA—LA.'

READ THIS.

ALL Flower and Vegetable Seeds delivered at your door at Catalogue Prices. Cash must accompany the order. Wm. Hurst, Strategem, American Wonder, Bliss's Abundance, and other new and early Peas. Myatt's Ashleaf (true) and other Early Kidney Potatoes. Be sure and send for my beautifully illustrated Seed Catalogue; pronounced a work of art. Agent for Trigg's collection of Carnations and Picotees. WALTER BULL, 193 George street and Princes street (under the Grand Hotel), Dunedin.

KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED)

KAITANGATA COAL.

The Company beg to intimate to their Patrons, as a safeguard against the imposition of other Coals, that the KAITANGATA has a Bright Shining Appearance, Lights Quickly, and Lasts; Free from Smell of any kind, and is singularly Superior in every way for Household Consumption.

Universal Satisfaction is Guaranteed to Householders by the use of this Company's Coal.

Procurable from all Coal Merchants.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

THAMES ST., OAMARU.

(Lately occupied by Mrs. Grant.)

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

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

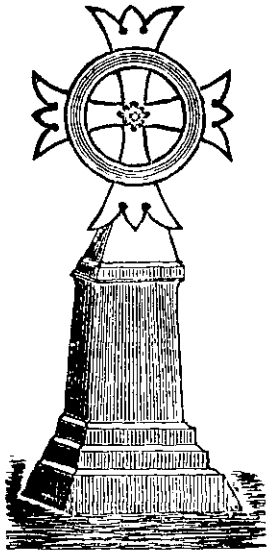
A. J. ADAMS, Proprietor.

W. STOCKS,

MONUMENTAL MASON, CHRISTCHURCH.

[Established 1872.]

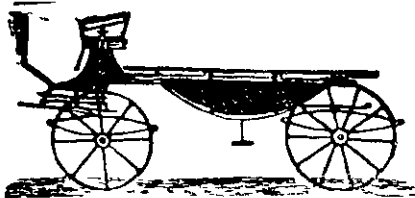
Monuments from £2 to £120, and a large stock of marble and other materials to select from.



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

Plans 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.

FACTORY:

190

GEORGE ST.

Op. Morris's.



HIGH STREET

Opposite

D.I.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have much pleasure in announcing to my patrons and friends, who have so liberally supported me for the past seven years, that I have taken those commodious and centrally-situated premises, 190 George street, where I will now have the most complete facilities for carrying out all the branches of my Parasol and Umbrella business.

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. Competition defied. Factory: 190 George street. A. MARTINELLI.

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, can-vent, faucet, and can-filler; saves labor; no soiling of hands.

NOONDAY FOR WASHING CLOTHES. A few table-spoonfuls of Noonday Oil saves half the labour.

Full directions can be obtained from your Grocer.

WANTED KNOWN—

THOMAS GORMAN,

HOBSESHOER, 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.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

TO THE HOTELKEEPERS, STORE-KEEPERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC OF NEW ZEALAND.

J. D. FERAUD

AERATED WATERS, WINES, AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURER, MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

Inspection of my manufacturing process is invited, and a single bottle of my produce can be purchased from me for the purpose of being analysed.

J. D. F. received the following Awards for his Exhibits at the Sydney, Melbourne, and Dunedin International Exhibitions:—

Constantia Wine,	1st degree of merit
Peppermint	1st "
Lemon Syrup	1st "
Lime Juice	2nd "
Ginger Wine	2nd "
Raspberry Vinegar	3rd "
Cherry Brandy	2nd "
Burgundy Wine	3rd "
Ginger Brandy	4th "
Aniseed Liqueur	4th "

FERAUD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Prepared only by J. D. FERAUD, MacLaggan Street, Dunedin.

University Laboratory,

Dunedin, 4th March, 1884.

I have analysed J. D. Feraud's COMPOUND EXTRACT OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA and find it to be a well-prepared mixture of extracts of sarsaparilla and mezereon, with a number of other organic compounds, sweetened and coloured with sugar and caramel. It is free from mercury and all other mineral poisonous substances. Its composition is similar to Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, differing mainly in the proportions in which the ingredients are present.

(Signed) J. G. BLACK, M.A., L.S., Professor of Chemistry.

home about the end of October. In Cork previous to the departure of the athletes it is expected there will be a demonstration in their honour.

Tyrone.—The crops in the Dungannon district did not present a more backward aspect since the year 1879. All kinds grew well, but cannot now be saved. The most of the hay crop has rotted or is so far gone that cattle will not eat it. Flax has grown very rank. The potatoes are very inferior in quality and the quantity is also considerably below the bulk of last year. Corn has grown very heavy, but the harvest will be late. The other crops are fair, but the farmers will suffer very much from their inability to secure turf. From all parts of Tyrone reports come of the very bad condition of all kinds of crops.

The efforts of the Drapers' Company's tenants, who are under notice of eviction near Draperstown, to effect a settlement with the agent, Sir Wm. Cunningham, have failed. A force of eighty police under County-Inspectors Garrett, Derry, and Garrett Nagle, R. M., Money, with the Sheriff, proceeded to the house of Michael Morgan, on the Douglass, a tributary of the Moyola. Rev. John McIlDowney and several local Nationalists were present. The house was barricaded but the Emergency men battered in the door with a sledge and crowbars. The Sheriff's officers were allowed to remove the effects quietly. When all was removed except the family, which consists of Morgan, his wife, mother-in-law, and seven children, the eldest of whom is about fifteen years, and the youngest a babe of some five months, the scene was far from cheering. The children clung to the door cases, and were only removed by the police by force, amidst violent screaming. The doors were then nailed up, and the evicting party proceeded to the house of James Quigley. After the eviction of this family a settlement was effected and they were reinstated. Mrs. Mary Ann Dougan, Dunmurry, was then ejected, and the police and crowbar brigade returned to Draperstown, after rendering so many of their fellow-beings homeless.

Westmeath.—Major D. Stevenson, who is a small landlord near Mullingar, in conjunction with Father O'Reilly, President of the National League, has started a new shirt factory in the town. One hundred pounds were collected for the support of this object at the last meeting of the League, and there are over fifty girls permanently employed in the establishment.

As might be reasonably anticipated the crops in the vicinity of Mullingar are backward on account of the heavy rains which have fallen lately. The potato crop is an abundant one, and the tubers, though not up to the usual standard, may be put down as good. The potatoes are wet, but nevertheless with a few dry weeks this should be remedied. The cereal crops all round are promising.

Wexford.—There were placed on view at the Irish Exhibition, London, the other day, some historical relics of the Irish rebellion of '98, consisting of the swords and pistols and sash worn by the famous Father Murphy at the battles of Gorey, Arklow, New Ross, Vinegar Hill, and other hardly-contested engagements between the Royal troops and the United Irishmen, in that disastrous year. Father Murphy, in the first instance, opposed the rebellion, but eventually had to defend his church from an attack by the Royal troops. Subsequently, at a council of war, he was requested by the insurgent chiefs to take command of a division of the Wexford army, under Bagenal Harvey, who was at the time Commander-in-chief. Father Murphy was one of the few Catholic leaders of the rebellion. He displayed extraordinary bravery and daring in many of the engagements which took place in this County and Wicklow.

THE WOLVES.

(EDEN) PHILLIPS, in *Longman's Magazine*.)

WHERE the fir trees began to grow less closely; where, between their tall trunks and in their black foliage, gleamed a few crimson splashes of fire as the sun sank below the horizon; where the snow lay deep and unspotted, save by the multitudinous prints of their own restless feet—there, on the outskirts of the forest, at the wane of day, the wolves were gathering themselves together. Hungry they were, and eager for work to begin. There was no play among them, no leaping over one another's backs, or wrestling, or growling pretences at fighting. They were on business—the first business of life, to keep life, and to keep life, if you happen to be a wolf, means hard work and plenty of it, with but little time to spare on the amenities of existence.

And now their old gray leaders—warriors who have survived many a scene of death and disaster to man and wolf—leap out together from the woods upon the darkening plain. They raise their noses, sniff the wind, and shake themselves. One yawns and stretches his paws, while a puff of hot breath rises from his tongue, and, as he shuts his narrow jaws with a snap, sharp canine teeth, white as the snow itself, glitter in the dusk.

Then began that long, slouching, tireless trot, that infernal gallop which beats horse and man and all things living for combined speed and endurance. The pack covers nearly five-and-twenty square yards of snow, settles into its stride, each beast moving and turning in unison with the rest, as a flight of birds mysteriously wheels in air. They are Norway wolves these, and experience has long since taught them what work will be necessary before supper and a return to their forest fastnesses.

Note what happens almost at the start. One of the brute suddenly slips and strains his leg. Fearfully he glances at his companions on the right and left, but as yet they know not of the accident. All too soon, however, the pace tells upon the injured animal. Nature asserts herself in the great gray wolf, his eyes glow like red-hot embers, his sinewy leg gives under him, he howls his farewell to dear life, and his place in the ranks knows him no more. But the maimed creature's sufferings are over almost instantly, for the fittest alone survive in a pack of wolves. A ravenous fighting mass of fur and legs and teeth close in upon him, and he is gone, leaving no monument more enduring than drops of his own hot blood, which have fallen and melted for themselves deep holes in the trampled snow.

Then forward they sweep, the cannibals, on the best possible terms with one another, and feeling as you would feel after anchovy or an olive or some such preliminary to more important gastronomic efforts.

But now, ahead, there stands a solitary tree, naked save where, on its topmost branches, the dark pine needles mingle in the shapeless clump, or where, lower down, leaf cones still cling to the parent bough. In the rough bark at its foot are flecks of wool; but the sheep which rub themselves there in the summer are a way just now. Something of greater interest meets the wolves here. Along the snow at the base of this tree, and running at right angles to the course they have, till now, been taking, extend two parallel lines, cut by the irons of a sledge. One vehicle alone has passed since the snow last fell, but it appears to have gone by quite recently, for the scent is strong and the pack take it up without a moment's halt. Now supper becomes a probability, for where there is a sledge, there is a horse, perhaps two; where there is a sledge, there is also a man, possibly more than one.

Have you ever heard the howling of wolves?

I have, seated in a comfortable place of entertainment, with my mind at ease and certain knowledge that many iron bars separated me from the invisible howlers. Even under those circumstances, the sound was one that made me turn cold and wonder how nature had produced anything so hideous. It is like nothing but itself; you cannot compare or contrast it with any other cry of living things; a gale of wind in the rigging of a big ship at sea is the nearest approach to it I know. Thin, hollow wails of sound grow and swell and burst into one demoniac howl that embodies in its volume every conceivable note of despair and eternal torture. Then the crescendo dies, sometimes as though suddenly strangled, more often in long-drawn shrieks that fade upon the ear. There is music in their cadence at times; those that I heard were fairly in tune—but such a tune, such a droning, fiendish, whirling blast of melody it was. If the nether world has its own music, that music should be the howl of hungry wolves—the frantic chorus whose culmination is death to lying singers or fleeing audience, or both.

So much for the wolves I know; so much for wolves whose hearts are broken and whose sides have ached often under the heavy whip of their master. So much for tame wolves who do clumsy tricks and have learned the beauty of obedience, forgetting, at the same time, the watchword of all wolves—that union is strength. Return we to my pack, which is moving like one big machine, and the component parts of which are together giving tongue.

The snow, for them, is in perfect order; but somebody ahead may perchance find his horses crushing through the thin frozen surface at every stride. The darkness suits the hunters well, but somebody ahead may be praying for that moonlight which, at present, only shows silver fringes on a black cloud. To them their wolf music is the dinner gong; but somebody ahead may hear nothing more beautiful than his own passing bell in the distant ululations rising and falling and coming over the snow.

Fortunately thought and pen travel quicker even than gray wolves; therefore—though not knowing with certainty whether it can catch us again before the end of the story—we will leave the racing pack and draw level with the sledge.

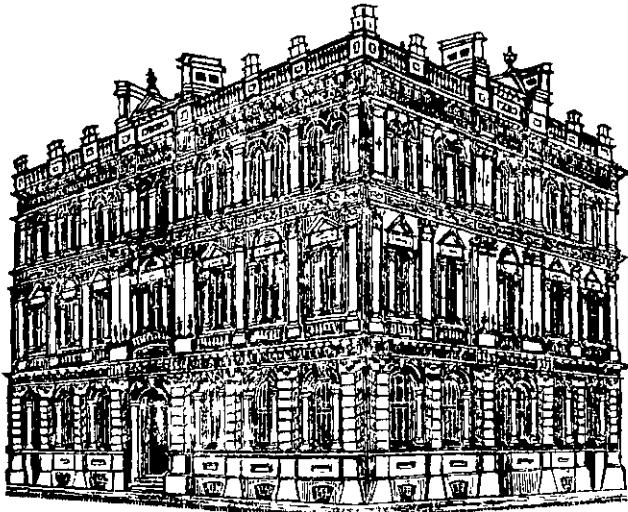
Here it is, sure enough, plunging through the snow and spinning out those two parallel lines as it goes. The stout brown horses are galloping steadily and the solitary man sitting behind them does not use whip or word at present. He must be some miles nearer home ere the last struggle begins, and he not only knows the road well, but can also guess with tolerable accuracy at the distance which still lends enchantment to the wolf music in the darkness behind him. Physically Rollo Svantsen is a typical Norwegian—strong and in the prime of life. He has been in passing peril from the wolves before to-day; the rug now wrapped about him, one corner of which flaps and rustles in the snow, is made of wolf skins. To-night he appears anxious, however; his horses are powerful but not fleet, and in his judgment, when the journey is ended, there will be a very short quarter of a mile between his sledge and its pursuers. As though to encourage him the moon at last rises free of the far-stretching cloud that till the present has hidden it. A clear, white light floods the darkness and the snowy plain begins to widen out upon every side as the driver, rising in his seat, casts one searching glance ahead, looks to the fastening of a big leather bag which is tied to the floor of the sledge, and then gazes long and carefully behind him. Yes, there they are, just a little dark shadow on the waste, a shadow which one less experienced might have overlooked altogether, but a shadow that is moving hardly less quickly than those cast by the rack of broken clouds drifting across the moon.

What Svantsen had seen in front of him was a black line on the horizon and a tall finger post, still far ahead, where two roads met. What he had not seen was a figure on foot, travelling towards the same black line upon the horizon.

The pedestrian is moving but slowly, and has very little more running left in him. The snow retards every step and clogs in lumps upon the heels of his boots. There is no track to go by, but he keeps as straight as he can for the tall finger post. To reach the black line before those flying feet in the rear have closed with him, is, he knows impossible; and yet he staggers forward. He cannot help himself. The instinct of self preservation would make him struggle on even though safety were a hundred miles distant, instead of scarce five. And he will drag his tired body till he drops or till the wolves pull him down.

Then comes—think of it—the sound of sledge bells in his ears, the only earthly melody he knows that in his present sore strait can mean succour and salvation. He hears it not at first. The Norwegians are a superstitious folk, and our poor wretch thinks that the night demons are abroad, dancing in the drifting snow wreaths, laughing at his agony, and tuning the distant howlings into the sound of bells.

Sledge bells do not always make music. There is nothing to suggest pleasure, and plumes, and nodding of proud equine heads, in the harsh jangle that now rushes down upon the traveller. Svantsen's horses have long since caught the distant chorus, and their ears are



OUR WELLINGTON OFFICE

THE NATIONAL

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

The oldest Victorian Mutual Office, and one of the Leading Offices of the World. Established 1869.

MODERATE PREMIUMS. LARGE BONUSSES.
PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

Accumulated Funds—Three-quarters of a Million. Annual Income exceeds £200,000. The First Office in the World to introduce the NON-FORFEITURE PRINCIPLE. Assurance effected on First-Class Lives up to £5000. Policy-Holders number over 20,000. Funds increasing at the rate of over £100,000 annually. The Melbourne *Argus* styles the National Mutual "A YOUNG FINANCIAL GIANT."

In framing the Articles of Association, the Experience of the best Life Offices in Great Britain and the United States of America was well considered, and wherever a sound and liberal feature was found it was adopted. The result is that THE NATIONAL MUTUAL has been enabled to combine in one office all the advantages to Assurers which have been proved to be consistent with Security, and at the same time to hedge in the institution with all the safeguards which have been found necessary to stability and success.—Further particulars concerning the National Mutual can be obtained from Mr. E. T. SMITH, District Agent, or from National Mutual Office: THOS. BRACKEN, Local Sec. Bank of Australasia Buildings, Bond Street, Dunedin. Head Office: Wellington. S. G. MARTIN, Resident Sec.

CARD.

N. MOLONEY,
COMMISSION AGENT AND VALUATOR.

ROBERT BURNS HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MEENAN
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN

(Opposite Hospital).

Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

HEAD OFFICE—

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. ApplyTHE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION 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 to beat.

"(Signed) JAMES W BERRIE,

"President of the Bull-Dog Club."

Orders for the above Beer promptly executed by

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,

Agents for Dunedin.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE
DEPARTMENT.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.

From time to time a limited portion of the funds is lent on first mortgage of freehold security, with option of repayment by fixed instalments, spread over 12, 15, or 20 years.

Period of Loan—	Half-yearly Payment for each £100.
Twelve years ...	£ 8. 4
Fifteen years 6. 4
Twenty years 5. 8
	... 4. 13

Loans repayable by instalments whereby principal and interest are both liquidated within a given time, and on terms of a most favourable character, present marked advantages to settlers and others.

The borrower may, before the expiry of the full period, redeem the loan, with or without notice, on terms which can be ascertained at this office, or at any of the offices of this Department, where also forms of application can be obtained.

For full particulars as to loans, apply to the Head and Branch Offices and Post Offices.
F. W. FRANKLAND,
Actuary and Principal Officer.

D. M. LUCKIE,
Commissioner**DAVID SCOTT,**

ORNAMENTAL
LEAD LIGHT AND CHURCH
WINDOW MANUFACTURER
GLASS EMBOSSE
AND
SIGN WRITER,
COTAGAN,
DUNEDIN.

BARRETT'S HOTEL
LANEYON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.C. O'DRISCOLL ... Proprietor.
(Late of the Supreme Court Hotel, Dunedin.)

Begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Hotel. It is centrally situated, has been recently built, and is well furnished: Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Good Accommodation for visitors and Boarders. Charges moderate. Spacious Handball Court attached

Outedin XXXX Ale always on Tap.

C. O'DRISCOLL Proprietor

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,
ADDINGTON.

THIS FAMILY HOTEL, replete with every convenience for Travellers and Boarders, is situated on the important Addington Junction, in close proximity to the Canterbury Sale Yards, Canterbury Agricultural Society's new Show Grounds, and Government Workshops.

Good Stabling, including loose boxes and yards.

Trams pass every half-hour.

P. BURKE.

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLIND

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,
STUART ST.
(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

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.

beginning to lay back and their necks to stretch out. Jangle, jangle, jangle, thud thud, thud, go hoofs and bells. A hot steam streams away from the animals, and the bright red ray of a little lamp in front of the sledge casts a glow upon their sweating flanks. The driver is standing up now and unwinds the lash of his long whip. His hat is off and he looks with a frown behind him. To us horse and man and vehicle seem but the incarnation of flying terror; to him on foot a chariot sent straight from God.

And thus they meet, these men, than whom all Norway could not show two enemies more bitter. They are dwellers in the little village of Joksdal, in Finmark, the most northern division of Tromsø, or Northern Norway. There had their fathers lived before them, and there had Svantsen, rich, proud, and the autocrat of his birth-place, cruelly wronged Eric Skien, a young herdsman, and a poor one.

An old, stale story it was, of two men loving the same woman. Young Eric had been everything to her until the other came creeping into her heart, ousting the old love and replacing it with one ten times as powerful. She dared not tell her betrothed, and upon the very eve of their marriage Svantsen had stolen the girl away with her own consent, married her in a distant hamlet, and then, returning, braved the black storm of rage that swept over him. All believed this step to be one of the most lawless abductions upon the man's part, and he, only thinking for his wife and her reputation, was content that in such a belief Joksdal should remain. Eric Skien, however, was wiser. He had long noted the change in his sweetheart, and the blow did not fall so heavily upon him, therefore, as his friends supposed. He was a good-hearted, easy-going, loutish fellow, not over-quick of comprehension, but a popular man among his comrades, and one with a kind soul in him. That he would nurse his revenge until it grew into something strong and terrible and could walk alone was the general opinion in Joksdal. But Skien breathed no word of his future intentions to anybody, and went on living and working tamely enough, though with most of the laughter and rough frolic blotted out of his life. It is improbable that he would ever have seriously set about retaliation or gone far out of his way to get it. Dwellers in northern lands, all things being equal, are not so fruitful of violence and the knife as hot-blooded men of the south. Nor have they quite such keenness and capability for either suffering or joy. Their sensibilities are somewhat more blunt and there is more prose and less poetry in their lives, less sunshine and more hard work. I speak, of course, of the lowest social classes; Skien was a shepherd; Svantsen the keeper of a small inn.

And now—a year after the catastrophe—they meet, the one flushed and hot, and nearly spent with his hard running, the other cold and white, and with all his wits about him. Skien, thinking to see a friend, looks up at the man in the sledge. As he does so anxiety changes to incredulous and savage joy; the howl of wolves falls unheeded upon his ear; he clutches hard at something hidden in his belt and shows his teeth. The other, with an iron hand upon the reins, checks for an instant the flying sledge and keeps pace with his old enemy. One of the struggling horses, arrested in his flight for life, neighs and plunges to be free. The bells clash and jangle; for a moment the hungry throats behind are silent; over all the moon shines bright and cold, bringing out every detail of the same as clearly as daylight could.

Hollo Svantsen speaks first:

"Ab, friend Skien," thou wilt have to go at greater pace than thy present jog if Joksdal is to see thee again. Graabeen travels a world faster, and is no nearer to thee than thou art to home. Wilt deign to accept a seat? If so, it is at thy service."

"At last we meet, then," gasped the other. "I had rather see thee than the truest friend and strongest horse in Norway. At last thou art in my hand, Hollo Svantsen. Nay, stay thine horses, or I will do it for thee."

"Fool! Thou do it? Couldst thou stop me a year ago? Then think not to hold back those mad brutes here by any act of thine."

For answer Skien levelled a pistol at the head of the horse nearest him. The barrel flashed in the moonlight like a knife, and Svantsen choking in his throat the cry of horror that rose into it, pulled at the reins, and nearly overturned the vehicle he drove.

"This is no time for j stung, man," he cried. "Leap by me, and do it quickly, or we shall both be lost."

"And why not? Thou has left me nothing to live for. Everything that was good to me in the world has been taken by thee; now it is my turn, and I could slay thee, but that I had rather leave it to those b-brud."

While the horses were nearly dislocating his shoulder joints, Svantsen made answer:

"Think not I fear death any more than thee. If thou wiltest that but one of us shall reach his home I care not. I plead not for my safety, least of all at thy hands, but others plead for it. The past is past, the wrongs I have done to thee are past, and past atoning. Slay me if thou wilt, it is but justice, but be generous in thine hour of triumph. Save thyslf, Skien, I implore it, and see that what is now in the sledge be given to those I leave behind. Declare, when questioned, that I fell from my place and thou couldst not save th horses to save me."

So he spoke, and a great wave of feeling passed through the other's mind. Never had his heavy brains been so stirred, never before had the possibility of noble and heroic actions entered them. Like a dream picture, as his enemy's words fell upon his ear, he saw the girl at home nursing her baby, saw the sledge dash through the village street, saw the husband reel into the strong out-tretched arms of his friends, and heard the wife's cry of thankfulness to God. That was all; no vision of his own figure in the story obtruded itself. A flash of light ing could not be quicker than the thought, as it filled his brain, and transformed every ambition, passion, desire.

"True," he said. "I have no quarrel with those in thine home. Thou art a husband and a father—I had forgotten. Get you gone, Svanteen; my eyes are opened now and I see far ahead. Fly, man, while there is yet time: take these pistols with thee, too, and remember in the days to come there was no evil between us at the end. Go, I say, the horses are killing themselves."

He held up his weapons, and finding that the driver was too occupied to take them from him placed both pistols at his feet in the sledge, as Svantsen answered:

"Sayest thou this?" he cried. "By Heavens, Skien, such an enemy as thou makest is worth a thousand friends. Leave thee man? Never! Mount; I command it; else I will shoot these frantic beasts myself. God willing, we shall yet sleep in our homes to-night; if not, then together here." Eric hesitated for a brief moment. The thought of a great sacrifice was strong within him, but his old enemy would not be denied. His will was as powerful as the other's, and most assuredly both men must have perished had not Skien relented. At last, therefore, yielding to Svantsen's entreaty, he crawled exhausted upon the hinder seat of the sledge, and not a moment too soon, the men were whirled away together.

(Read without haste, the above dialogue, if timed, would be found to take two and a half minutes. In fact, however, it barely occupied two.)

Five short minutes later the wolves arrived upon the spot where the snow is trampled and Skien's footmarks cease. Now they are racing, for the quarry shows up black and clear against the snow, little more than a mile ahead.

Let us once more hunt with the hunters and watch with them as—their feet falling like the pattering rustle of rain—they came on, one hustling against another. Their mouths are open, the hair upon their backs is beginning to stiffen and stand on end, their phosphorescent eyes are fixed upon the flying sledge. A long stern chase it has been, and seems like to meet with a grand reward, if all goes well. So yard by yard they get upon better terms with the vehicle. True, the black horizon gradually changes into irregular outlines of a pine forest; true, also, beneath the trees, gleam sparks of red and yellow fire that suggest human habitations; but Joksdal is distant a mile yet, whereas three hundred yards alone separate wolves and men. Now, a long pull, a strong pull, a pull together, and then—supper!

Like the bellows of a forge sob the horses and need not the heavy whip, though that now and again hisses in the air over their heads. Great jets of steam burst from their gaping nostrils, and they show the bloodshot whites of their eyes. Since Skien got upon the sledge not another word has been spoken. Svantsen drives with magnificent nerve and judgment, keeping the horses steady, but getting every inch out of them he can. If either comes down it must mean certain death for all. Skien sits crouched up at the back of the sledge with his face to the oncoming multitude and a pistol in each hand. Nearer get the wolves and nearer. They are now going about twenty yards in a hundred quicker than their prey. The big sledge rug manufactured from skins of their defunct kindred is thrown to them; but what are dead wolves' coats as an article of food compared with the shaggy sides of those galloping animals, now only fifty yards in front? It hardly stays them for a moment.

Joksdal is still nearly a quarter of a mile off, Svantsen jodels, and the clear notes go echoing forward to the village and back to the wolves. They give tongue again in answer and strive each to be alongside the horses before the other. That last long-drawn howl may save the sledge, for it has told those at home everything. Svantsen sees lights flashing in the distance and knows that doors are being opened, dogs let loose, and guns hastily snatched from their places. Twenty-five yards only now between the sledge and the foremost wolf. Skien cocks his pistols and keeps cool as a statue. Graabeen No. 1 is a grand, determined fellow, believe me. They look at one another, the man and brute, and there is more expression now in the wolf's face than in the man's. One, reckoning without his host, his snark's eyes glittering like stars, is divided between an attack upon Eric or the horses. The human being feels a pistol trigger under each forefinger and waits, for it will not go to miss. Twenty yards, eighteen, fifteen—then Svantsen shouts to his comrad:

"The dogs are coming!"

Skien does so not answer and keeps his eyes upon the foremost wolf. Ten yards off he is now. The deep baying of big dogs and the shouts of men mingle with the cry of the wolves, the snort of the horses, and the bells ringing on over everything. Then Skien feels the sledge slacken speed and raises his arm not a moment too soon. Graabeen No. 1 sees a stream of fire cart toward him, feels a terrible blow in the chest and falls, writhing, bleeding, and gnashing his teeth in the cold snow. Some among his companions stop to do the last honours to their old leader, but more than half keep on. Skien shoots another, and harling his pistols with tremendous force among them, breaks the leg of a third. Svantsen gives the horses their heads and strikes at the long grey brutes now steaming upon either side. Here come the dogs at last, fresh and full of fighting. Twenty there are, if not more, all eager for a tussle with the universal enemy. They rush into the wolves, and at the same moment one of the horses comes down with a crash, struggles upon his knees, falls again, strikes, tries in vain to rise, and rolls over beaten upon his side. The other, breaking his traces and lashing out, comes near braining his driver, but instead catches a wolf which has jumped at Svantsen fair in the chest, and hurls him back five yards. Skien has wound his coat round his left arm and uses a knife with his right. The freed horse with a dozen wolves leaping at its head, runs straight into the rescuing party. Then torches gleam and men yell and fight hand-to-hand battles with gaunt, dragged brutes that snap at their throats, fill the air with the strong vulpine smell of their kind, and when a blow gets home howl and kick out their lives in the reddening snow.

It was a notable and terrific battle while it lasted, and forms topic for conversation to this day in Joksdal. Half the dogs were killed, and more than one brave man who rushed to the rescue will carry deep tokens of the fight to the grave. Svantsen came worst off. His left arm was badly torn, and one bite in his throat must have been fatal had the brute who made it jumped a little stronger. Skien fought like a demon, and escaped marvellously, with scarce more than an ugly scratch or two. One horse died where it fell, the other escaped with its life, but was ruined for all practical purposes. Svantsen's wife, however, looked to it that the excellent beast should live the remainder of his days in honoured idleness.

And the wolves, though decisively beaten, cannot be disgraced. Upon the field they left four-and-twenty slain and some eight or nine

[CIRCULAR.]

IN continuing the responsibility of a Dental Practice, I have adopted the modern system of doing business, adding the latest appliances, and carefully making myself and assistants perfect in our several branches.

Many friends have supported me most liberally—some for years. I take this opportunity of thanking them, and to express a hope that they will find it advantageous to still further increase my obligations to them.

To those to whom I have not had the pleasure of attending in the past or latterly, I can only add that I shall be very pleased to see them, and will do my best to prove my worthiness of their support and confidence.

I venture to think that, in the interests of patients generally, I am not out of place in calling attention to the fact that for the last 26 years I have bestowed my attention to the climatic, artistic, and general requirements of a Dental Practice in this Colony.

In conclusion, I can only repeat my earnest desire to carry out consistently and honestly the sentiment of good faith, which has been my rule in past years.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, Dentist.

Please Note Undermentioned

SCALE OF FEES:

Full Set of Artificial Teeth	£8 0 0
Nitrous Oxide Gas	0 7 6
Stoppings, from	0 5 0
Painless Extraction	0 5 0
Ordinary Extraction	0 2 6

Regulating, Gold Stoppings, etc., according to cases.

The following facts may be noted:—

The £8 SET OF TEETH, is as good in every respect as used to be charged double the money for. The reason is owing to a remarkably advantageous arrangement for getting materials, etc., of a superior quality at a cheap price.

The PAINLESS EXTRACTION is a new idea, entirely free from bad after effects. Although most difficult cases have been undertaken, not more than 1 per cent. have felt the slightest pain, while numbers testify to its efficacy.

Arrangements can always be made for payment by degrees. Scrupulous care is taken in each and every case, ensuring best and uniform results.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE: FROM 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

NOTE ADDRESS—

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, DENTIST,

112 Princes Street, Dunedin (exactly opposite Cargill's Monument).

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

Have already marked off 374 cases of Novelties for

1888 SPRING AND SUMMER, 1888.

The very "Cream" of the world's productions in Dress Materials, Embroidered Robes, Washing Fabrics, Mantles, Masher Jackets, Beaded Visites, Smocked Blouses, Alpstock Sunshades, Artistic Millinery, Lovely Aprons, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Silks Liberty and Art Silks, Satins, Flushes.

NEW TRIMMINGS to blend with Woollen Materials personally selected by Mr. Ewing from the Manufacturers.

Everything Shown by us this Season is of Newest and Most Fashionable Style and at the

LOWEST MODIFIED PRICES.

DRESSMAKING MANTLES & MILLINERY

Under Experienced Management. Estimates given for all Dresses, so that Ladies know exactly when ordering a Costume the cost when finished. This System is more satisfactory than the old way.

We consider Specialties with us. Orders carefully and promptly attended to. The variety of Materials to select from is unlimited. New Millinery for Present Season is worth inspection. Novelties by every direct Steamer.

SPECIAL.—Carpets and Furnishings at Home Prices. Tapestry Carpets, latest designs, 1s 9d, 2s 6d, and 3s per yard; Brussels, four frame, 3s 9d; five frame, 4s 6d and 5s 6d. New Patterns and Colourings. All widths of Linoleums. Lace Tapestry, Liberty Art, and other Curtains, 2s 6d to 40s per pair; 1,300 pairs to select from.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, AND SILK MERCERS,

PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS, DUNEDIN

JOHN P. HAYES

Has commenced the Practice of his Profession as a SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER.

Bank of Australasia Buildings.

Corner of BOND and BATTRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.

WHITAKER BROTHERS

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

JUST RECEIVED, a large collection of New Music, comprising—
MODERN CHURCH MUSIC FOR CATHOLIC CHOIRS.

- 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
1. Second Short Mass (2 trebles in unison), A. E. Tozer, 1s 6d Tenor and bass parts (*ad lib*) to above, 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. Birtchnell, 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. Tota Pulchra es Maria, 6d
 16. Inviolata, 6d
 17. O Domina Mea, 6d
 18. Mass in D (4 voices), 2s
 19. Magnificat, VI. 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

Modern Church Music for Catholic Choirs:—

ASSORTED MASSES, &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 Cœli) 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; Parochial 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. Bastern, 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 tones, 3s 6d. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CHOIRS.

WOOL!



WOOL!

OTAGO WOOL SALES, 1888-89.

DONALD REID & CO.,

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.

Have much pleasure in announcing that the OTAGO WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE, being very spacious, BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED, and built specially for the most effective display of the Wool, offers unequalled advantages to growers. Ample space being available, there is room for

THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES, and in the case of Farmers' Clips, we show the entire consignment

The most careful attention is given to the valuation of all Lots, whether Large or Small, and every endeavour is made to secure the highest possible market value for the consignments, an additional guarantee to vendors being that we act strictly as SELLING BROKERS ONLY, on commission. Our FIRST SALES will be held about the MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER. Sales will be held every Alternate Week during the Season, and proceeds paid over within Six Days of Sale.

In the case of Wool offered for Sale and not Sold, the charges are ONE SHILLING PER BALE ONLY.

Wool Packs, Sewing Twine, Sheepscars, Boiled Oil, and Station Stores supplied of best quality at Current Rates.

wounded to the death. Deeply dejected, torn, maimed and exhausted, the survivors got them back to their desolate forest homes; and, maybe, the God that sees fit to let them live provided an adequate meal before the moon had set.

For, mark you, those wolves, without exactly appreciating the fact, had achieved a great and splendid work. They had brought to the surface much that is noble in human hearts; they had in two short minutes done that which years of time might not have done; they had destroyed a bitter feud and built upon its ruins a friendship which will stand while the friends have life.

THE LAND QUESTION.

We have been requested to publish the following as bearing on an interesting question of the day:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TIMES."

Sir,—With your permission I would like to place before your readers a few ideas suggested by reading several of your leaders on or in relation to the land question, published during the last few weeks. I have less diffidence in addressing you on this subject, as I am satisfied that you thoroughly appreciate its importance in regard to the influence which a wise adjustment of the difficulties which at present exist between owners and occupiers of land is certain to have on our future prosperity, and that the adjustment in the public interests of these difficulties must soon be one of the most important matters for Parliament to deal with; and it is with the hope that others possessed of more leisure, knowledge, and ability may devote these useful qualities to the service of the public by thoroughly discussing this subject, so that a just and efficient means may be found to remove the present and prevent future deadlocks arising between owners and occupiers of land that I address you. In your leader of the 8th dealing with this question, you conclude that because one of our largest money lending institutions has decided to cut its losses all our difficulties will work right by the force of circumstances. In this I cannot agree with you. Your idea presupposes that outside capitalists, induced by low prices, will come in and purchase the properties of bankrupt occupiers in the hands of money lenders. You overlook the fact that the same causes which have produced the collapse here have had the same effects elsewhere, and that bargains, or what would have been considered such in times past, are now to be had all over the world, in such localities as have been depending on the British markets to consume their surplus produce. Outside of the difficulty of obtaining the parties with the necessary means to purchase these properties, you are apparently unconcerned. The fact that present occupiers have in many cases invested the labours of a lifetime in making a home for themselves and families, and which they will lose, should your idea of new men be carried out, is perhaps too sentimental in its nature to be worthy of consideration; but it is well worth the public's while to consider whether they will not more speedily put an end to the difficulty by granting present occupiers a secure tenure at reasonable rents, than by taking their chance of capturing stray capitalists who may wander to our shores.

Judging from one portion of your leader in your issue of October 8, where you say, referring to mortgages, "It is patent they have the right to do what they please with their own," you are evidently of the opinion that there would be an injustice in compelling them to accept such arrangements with the occupiers of their properties as Parliament might direct. I do not think that the question of justice or injustice to landlords in compelling them to take a fair rent is worth while discussing, with the fact staring us in the face that the British Parliament has passed laws giving to tenants, both in Ireland and Scotland, power to compel landlords to reduce their rents to fair sums, ignoring any previous contract. Our Parliament, in passing a Tenants' and Mortgagee's Relief Bill, would have an unquestionable precedent to justify them, and as matters now stand, the only questions to be debated are—would such an act be a benefit to the general public; and, if so, what form should it take. That the excessive sums paid in many cases by the occupiers of land, either in the shape of rent or interest, are acting as a restriction on trade is undeniable; and that a reduction on such payments would act as a stimulant to the agricultural interests, I think you will admit. Why, then, should we not have a measure to grant such relief as is required? Those, you will say, who have lent us money would not like it. Very likely not; but can we afford to sacrifice the public interest, considering the heavy public obligations we have incurred, and which must be fulfilled at all costs, in the interests of a few private firms or individuals? Nor can I see why they should object. The Bank of New Zealand has set an example of straightforwardness to be commended, in appointing commissioners to ascertain the true value of their securities, which action many institutions in our midst would do well to imitate. A public Land Court would do that for others, which the bank will doubtless find to its advantage to have done for itself. That the public welfare is at present being sacrificed in the interest of split milk there is not a doubt. Your strongest argument against the Fair Rent and Price of Land Bill passed by the House of Representatives last session was that it would be too expensive, in support of which object on you quote Mr. Courtney—an authority well worthy of respect; but there is one feature which the practical working of this act in Ireland has shown, even under the very unfavourable circumstances which exist there. This is the large number of cases in which landlords and tenants have come to an arrangement without the assistance of the court. That this would be the case here in most cases is certain were occupiers of lands put in a position to meet their landlords on equal terms.

During the late discussion on the question of Free-trade v. Protection you strongly opposed Protection on the grounds that it would raise the cost of productions to farmers of their produce, thereby handicapping them in competing in the British markets. In this matter, no doubt, you were correct, but to judge by your action in reference to the Fair Rent and Price of Land Bill, one would be inclined to conclude that you did not think rent a factor of any consequence in affecting the cost of production.

A high price for land has always been looked upon by the New Zealand press as cause to rejoice. Why this should be so, from a public point of view, I cannot understand. That in the past our land has been over-valued is undeniable, and that there is anything at present to justify the hope that in the near future high prices will be justified I cannot see, and I think it is the duty of everyone who has the welfare of the Colony at heart to deprecate anything in the shape of a boom in land, however anxious money lenders may be to bring such about.—I am, etc.,

October 30.

NATIVE.

BOOK NOTICES.

Dunmore; or, The Days of the Land League, by Louisiana Murphy
Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son.

THIS is the libretto of an opera written on the subject named in the title. The idea of the work is a happy one and it has been well carried out. The plot which centres in the return of an absentee landlord to his estate and his perplexity and disgust at finding the altered condition of things there is interesting and diverting, and the dialogue is bright and humorous in the extreme. The verses, especially, of which the greater part of the opera necessarily consists, are clever in a marked degree and many witty points are made in them. The writer, however, has had a higher object in view than that of giving an hour's amusement to a reader or an audience, and has undertaken her task with the intention of adding her mite to the contributions due by every Irish man and Irish woman in aid of the National cause. This she has succeeded in doing in a manner as racy as it is original and which only requires to be made sufficiently prominent to meet with the admiration it deserves.

"Ireland's Wrongs Righted or the Present against the Past" is a pamphlet which contains a lecture delivered at Invercargill by Mr. Thomas Denniston in reply to a lecture delivered there previously by the Rev. F. W. Isitt. If this lecture be an answer to Mr. Isitt, however, Mr. Isitt must be easily answered. It is simply a feebly attempted rehash of arguments that have been exposed and refuted a hundred times over when put forward in their full force by people capable of dealing with them. In Mr. Denniston as a lecturer on Irish affairs we have evidently a man who does not understand his own feelings talking about matters of which he is incapable of being anything but ignorant—which, in fact, he has not faculties to comprehend much less to explain, and the result is what might be expected. Mr. Denniston may attempt to answer Mr. Isitt, but to answer Mr. Denniston we could hardly call on any one out of long clothes who might not be offended at the summons.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is stated that the Empress of Brazil has gone on a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Lourdes to offer thanks for the restoration of Dom Pedro's health.

We see it stated in several journals that the Sisters of Charity are better treated than any other of the Mahdi's European prisoners at present in Khartoum. Pious and noble women, their labours everywhere command respect and admiration.

Dr. Foley, the grandson of an Irish rebel who fought at Vinegar Hill, and the son of a later day patriot, has been appointed by his Holiness to the see of Detroit, and Rev. J. J. Hennessey, a sterling Irishman, has been selected as Bishop of Wichita.

Lady Florence Dixie's husband, Sir Beaumont Dixie, has been received into the Catholic Church.

General Sherman's son, who is a member of the Society of Jesus, will next year be ordained priest.

Reports of the plague-stricken metropolis of Florida state that the Priests and Sisters remain nobly at their posts, ever ready to care for the sick and comfort the dying. Such reports do not awaken surprise.

It may not be generally known that Miss Mary Stauley, sister of the famous Dean Stanley of Westminster, became a Catholic, and devoted herself to work among the London poor.

It is stated in the *Times* of Philadelphia, that the Catholic Church has, in that City, by its last directory sixty-eight schools, and in these education is given to 25,000 boys and girls, or almost one quarter the number received in the public schools.

The Patriarch of the Catholic Armenians, Moneigneur Azarian, has had astonishing success in inducing the schismatics of his country to return to the one fold. During the last six months thirty thousand have become converts to the Church, including entire villages.

The Pope has instructed the Papal Nuncio at Brussels to aid Cardinal Lavigerie to convolve an international conference on the suppression of slave trading. His Holiness promises to send delegates to the conference.

The Catholic Bishops of Germany assembled at Fulda have signed an address to the Pope, in which they severely attack the clauses in the new Italian penal code regarding abuses by the clergy. The Archbishops of Cologne and Posen are among the signers.

Luke Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of Madrid has publicly condemned the attitude of the Italian Government towards the Pope and the articles of the new Penal Law referring to the clergy.

A committee of illustrious Catholics in Brussels receive every day numerous subscriptions in aid of Cardinal Lavigerie's crusade against slavery. His Eminence has repaired to Maestricht to give his blessing to fifteen young ladies on their entrance into the Convent of Missions for Equatorial Africa.

The "Vraie France" says that his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, in receiving a number of Catholic students from the French faculties, said that in England, the Catholic religion enjoyed a liberty that France must envy, but that English Catholics were far from being able to carry out such magnificent undertakings.

E. J. WALSH,
230 COLOMBO STREET NORTH,
CHRISTCHURCH.

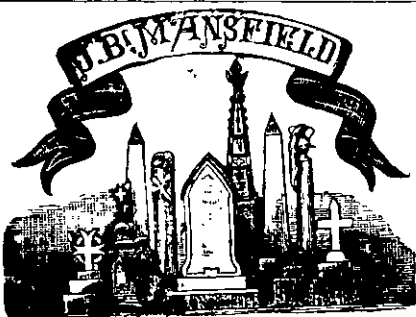
Cheapest House in the City for
GOOD, USEFUL, AND SERVICEABLE
DRAPERY,
MENS' & BOYS' CLOTHING, &c.

TAILORING done on the Premises. A
First-Class Cutter. Style and Fit Guaranteed
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Country Orders specially attended to.

Please send for Samples and Prices.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY
Done on the Premises.



CHRISTCHURCH MONUMENTAL
WORKS;

MANCHESTER AND BARBADOES STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

J. B. MANSFIELD,
MONUMENTAL MASON.

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

D. MERRIDIE
TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANT

BEACH ST.

QUEENSTOWN.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Established 1865.

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

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

Tomb Railings in great variety.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly
attended to

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 pre-
pared to receive orders for Gentlemen's Tailor-
ing in all its branches.

Charges Moderate. Terms Cash.

**TO BLACKSMITHS, STATION-
HOLDERS, MINE MANAGERS,
STORE-KEEPERS, and OTHERS.**

The Undersigned have now on hand a Large
Stock of the famous A. A. Company's Double-
screened Smithy; also Brunner, Greymouth,
and Westport for the same purpose. HOUSE-
HOLD COALS from the same Mines at the
Lowest Prices.

MARTIN, WATSON, & CO. (LTD.),
Octagon and Stuart Street,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

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

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

BRUNNER COAL COMPANY'S
COAL BUSINESS.

We beg to thank the public for the liberal
patronage accorded to us in the past, and to
intimate that the said business will be con-
ducted on the same premises by our successors
—The Grey Valley Coal Company (Limited)
—under the general management of our Mr.
M. Kennedy, and we beg to solicit for the
said Company a continuance of the said
liberal patronage.

ACCOUNTS.—We request that all claims
against the business of the Brunner Coal Co.,
or against the Steamers, may be sent in not
later than the 17th inst. for payment.
KENNEDY BROS.

THE GREY VALLEY COAL
COMPANY (LIMITED),

RATRAY STREET WHARF, DUNEDIN,

Includes

Wallsend, Coalpit Heath & Brunner Collieries.

Having taken over the Brunner Coal Com-
pany's business on shore and afloat, it will be
our constant aim not only to maintain, but
to largely extend the said business. The pos-
session of these three celebrated Collieries
enables us to do so most advantageously for
our customers.

There will also be a large supply of the
best Coalbrookdale and Newcastle and all
local Coals on hand. Sales from the com-
bined mines last year were 160,000 tons.

TO COUNTRY BLACKSMITHS AND
MERCHANTS.

We have constantly arriving cargoes of best
Double-screened Brunner Nuts, so favourably
known for smithy purposes. Orders by post
or otherwise punctually attended to. Del-
ivered in any quantity at Railway Station
in bags or waggons.

TO MALSTERS AND IRONFOUNDERS.

We are large manufacturers of Coke for
malting and smelting purposes—cannot be
equalled.

TO BRICKLAYERS AND CONTRACTORS.

We manufacture at our Mines all Kinds of
Fire Clay Goods, equal to best imported,
and much cheaper. Fire Bricks. Fire Clay,
and all kinds of Fire Tiles for Bake Ovens
Ranges and Grates, &c. &c., kept in stock.
GREY VALLEY COAL CO. (LIMITED),
P. M'ARDLE,
Local Manager.

CASH ONLY.

CITY CASH GROCERY.

BONA FIDE

CHEAP CASH GROCERS

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS

No 21 Royal Arcade, Dunedin.

Boxes of Groceries carefully packed and
sent to all suburban stations.
Provisions, Specialty.

Cleanliness, Punctuality, Accuracy and Des-
patch are leading features at the
CITY CASH GROCERY.

J. T. HALL Manager

£10,000 Given away to Buyers
of a bottle of Bredalbane
Whiskey. Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and
Co., Glasgow. Particulars from all Wine
Merchants, Store-keepers, Hotel-keepers, and
Spirit Dealers. Wholesale Agents—Wm.
Scouler and Co., Dunedin, N.Z.

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

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

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

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

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

of every description.

House Furnishing on the Time-payment
System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

COBB & CO'S
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL
COACHES.

PASSING THROUGH
THE GRANDEST SCENERY
IN THE WORLD.

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

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

OLD CLUB LIVERY & BAIT
STABLES,

MACLAGGAN STREET
(Opposite the Arcade),
DUNEDIN.

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

BARRETT'S HOTEL
HIGH & MANCHESTER STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

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

The Rooms being lofty, well-ventilated, and
superbly 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

as those which the Catholics of France, and of the North in particular accomplish.

Pope Leo XIII. is at present occupied with an historical work, which has taken him some years of study and research to compile, with the help of the Abate Pessuto, to whom he has confided the editing. It is a "Codex Diplomaticus Ecclesiasticus et Civilis Urbis," which will deal with the history of the city of Rome in the Middle Ages.

It is told of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco, Cal., that travelling in Spain in 1862, before the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs, he wore his Dominican habit wherever he went. This was a violation of the law in that so-called Catholic kingdom, which has so sorely felt the wounds inflicted by Liberalism, Freemasonry, and English anti-Popery ever since the Peninsular War. The officials of the country peremptorily ordered him to remove his ecclesiastical dress. "Never, gentlemen!" he replied. "I dress as I please in free America. I shall, as an American, wear whatever clothes I choose in Spain, Russia or China; look at my passport; there is my certificate of citizenship." He suffered no further molestation.

A movement is just now being set on foot for the erection of a gigantic statue of the Maid of Orleans in a prominent place in or near Paris. The peasant girl of Domrémy, who led Charles VII. in triumph to his coronation at Rheims, is already commemorated in a bronze statue familiar to many; mounted on a fiery charger, and holding her famous banner in her gauntleted hand, she looks out from the centre of a small square just off the Rue de Rivoli in the Garden of the Tuileries. The Duchesse d'Uzès has just completed a veritable work of art in which Jeanne is represented standing, with her sword raised and her gaze fixed heavenward.

Cardinal Lavigerie, before leaving London, recently, had an interview with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and with the Marquis of Salisbury. The only person to see him off was Mr. Charles H. Allen, of the Anti-Slavery Society, which has unanimously elected his Eminence a corresponding member. The call of the new Crusade will be sounded by him in all the other European capitals in the course of the next few months.

St. Walburga's Convent, Elizabeth, New Jersey, has for its guest an amiable and zealous South American priest, Rev. Henry Kruse, who has come to the United States for nuns to teach in the schools that Bishop Schumaker is establishing in Ecuador. Last year eight nuns of the Benedictine Order left for that place, and the remarkable success they have met has encouraged the Bishop to bring more of the same Order into his diocese. "Young ladies who have a vocation for the religious life," says Father Kruse, "will find a pleasant field in Ecuador. The climate is not changeable and is healthy. Our Sisters are Irish-American, Mother Teresa O'Brien being Superior, and the number of scholars under their care is increasing. They would not leave Ecuador now, as they have not been a day sick, and the children have become so dear to them. The Irish have encouraged us wonderfully, and the expenses of bringing the Sisters to our diocese will be met, in a measure, by contributions from that race in this country. The people in Ecuador admire the United States, and Sisters and priests from that country are especially welcome to them, as they know well that from them they can learn much in the way of progress in every line."

"Cardinal Manning," says the *Boston Courier*, "declares that out of the four million inhabitants of London, one half never set their feet inside of any place of worship, and are to all intents and purposes thoroughly heathen. He declares that 'London is a wilderness. It is like Rome of old—a pool into which all the nations of the world streamed together, and all the sins of all the nations of the world were continually flowing. Such is London at this day.' This is about as severe an arraignment as could have been brought against Rome in its worst days, and seems to imply a pretty severe reflection upon modern Christian civilisation. And the worst of it is that the accusation is probably just."

A congress of German Catholics will meet at Gribourg, in Breisgau, in September. The two leading questions to be discussed are religious Orders and the regime of the schools. Dr. Windthorst is still in feeble health, but he promises to animate the proceedings of the Congress by his presence. His utterances, in view of the Landtag elections, will be tantamount to a declaration of the platform of his party, and will disclose what tactics they are likely to follow. Seeing the isolation of the Clericals under the renewal of the National Liberal-Conservative alliance, the leaders of the party are now more in touch with the Vatican. The Pope's letter will be read to the Congress. In it he congratulates the Centrists for maintaining the rights of the Church, and shows that the Vatican is glad the Centrists did not accept Prince Bismarck's promise on the eve of the Septennate struggle implicitly, as the Pope then desired.

His Eminence Cardinal Howard, who is at present lying in a dangerous state of health at his house in St. John's Wood, was in his young days a Lifeguardman, and on the occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral was chosen for his good looks and fine physique to lead the procession. In those days he looked every inch a soldier; standing over six feet in his stockings and being built in proportion. His Eminence now occupies the dual position of Archbishop of St. Peter's and Bishop of Frascati. These posts have never been held conjointly by one person since the last of the House of Stuart, Cardinal York, discharged the duties of the two offices.

The new Criminal code in Italy, just promulgated, abolishes the death penalty for murder or any serious crime. It substitutes therefor imprisonment for life.

WOMAN'S WISDOM.

"She insists that it is more importance that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it that each member of her family is supplied with enough of Dr. Soutle's American Hop Bitters at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill-health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way." *New Haven Palladium.*

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

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

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

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

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

"Rational people have long wondered why the Orangemen get up the twelfth of July celebrations in honour of a King who was not distinguished for religious fervour. A correspondent of the *Scottish Leader* alleges that their only motive is the desire for a row, and he adduces proof. A Scotchman happened on "the glorious twelfth" to be in an Irish village inn. The Orangemen, who had been holding a demonstration in the neighbourhood, crowded the hostelry and drank copious draughts of whiskey. The Scotchman asked one of the Orangemen for what they had met. "Och," said the Orangeman, "'tis the twelfth of July." "But what is there about the twelfth of July?" asked the Scotchman. "Och, just the twelfth of July and King William." The Scotchman was persistent in his inquiries, but he could elicit no more satisfactory response than that of a big fellow, who shouted, "I don't care a dash for King William, but I'll fight the best man in the house."

"Medicus" writes to a contemporary from Middlesex Hospital:—"Having found, in the course of my private practice and that of the hospital, a marked increase in cases of malignant throat diseases, I, together with some of my colleagues, have made some very careful researches into the causes of this, and finding that males were almost exclusively affected led us on the track that smoking was, in a great many instances, the primary cause. I am not by any means one of those who consider the pipe, a cigar, or the ordinary cigarette injurious, but am persuaded that the cigarette imported from Egypt or Turkey is mixed, presumably to give it a peculiar taste or flavour, with some insidious poison. I am led to this conclusion by a careful analysis of both the home manufacture and that of the foreign; in the latter a large proportion of opium and an unclassified alkaloid was manifest, which was totally absent in the former, and it will be obvious that an irritant poison constantly brought into contact with the region of, perhaps, the most sensitive part of the human organisation is calculated to bring about trouble. I venture to address you in order to caution the public against a serious danger that lurks in their midst."

USE

PEACOCK'S CELEBRATED JAMS!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

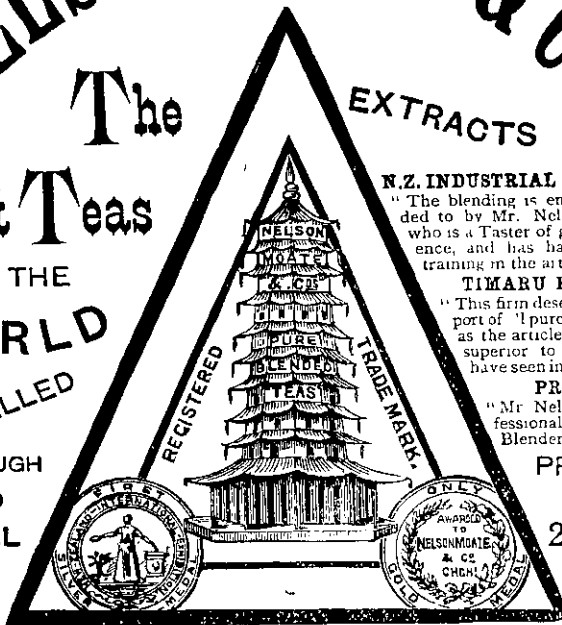
FROM CHOICEST FRUITS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

NELSON MOATE & Co's
The **EXTRACTS**

Best Teas
IN THE
WORLD

UNRIVALLED
THOUGH
COPIED
BY ALL



N.Z. INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE.

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

TIMARU HERALD.

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

PRESS.

"Mr Nelson is a professional Taster and Blender"

PRICES:

2/- 2/4

2/8 3/-

3/4 & 4/-

per lb.

PURE BLENDED TEAS.

AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN.

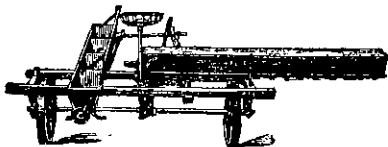
AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

REID & GRAY'S

IMPROVED

BROADCAST

FORCE-FEED



GRAIN

GRASS, and

TURNIP SOWER

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

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.

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 and Manure Drills, Grubbers, Acme Harrows, Corn Bruisers, &c.

REID AND GRAY'S TURNIP SOWERS, with or without Guano Sowers; all sizes, 1 to 16 Coulters, and 7 to 14 inches apart; made to sow turnips and manure down the same tube, or in two, one following the other. This drill is very specially commended by all those who have used them. **TESTIMONIAL** just received:—"Timaru, 1st May.—Messrs. Reid and Gray.—Dear Sirs—In reference to the Turnip and Manure Drill which I purchased from you in November last year, for George Gray Russell, Esq., Otipua, Timaru, I have pleasure in stating that it is the best Drill I have seen for distributing artificial manure, either in a dry or damp state; it never clogs, and is easily regulated as to quantity, and distributes the manure with perfect regularity, and gave good satisfaction.—Yours truly, ALEX. WYLLIE."

Catalogues on Application.

Agents for
CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S MILLS AND ENGINES

OTAGO IRON, COPPER, BRASS,
AND LEAD WORKS.

Established 1862.

A. & T. BURT,

ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS
PLUMBERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, COPPER
SMITHS, GASFITTERS,
BELLHANGERS, AND
GENERAL ELECTRO-PLATERS ETC
Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates
Given on application.

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

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

DEFYING COMPETITION.

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

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

A. & T. BURT.

J. M I L L E R

(Late Angus Wilson),

BOOTMAKER,

23, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Next Carroll's Hotel).

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

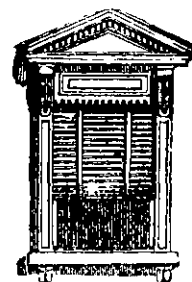
VENETIAN

BLINDS

Made and Repaired.

Also

REVOLVING
SHUTTERS.



SCOTT & WILSON

St. Andrew St cet,

DUNEDIN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin this 9th day of November, 1888.