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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND. THE appointment just announced of Mr. Henry Blake to the Governorship of Queensland is one against which all Irish colonists have a right to protest. All the claim that Mr. Blake has on the Government for promotion, on account of services rendered, is that which he may urge from the faithfulness with which, some few years ago, he discharged his duties towards Dublin Castle. Mr. Blake, as our readers may probably remember, was the functionary who shared with Mr. Clifford Lloyd the glories of the Castle's campaign against the Land League. Mr. Blake's career otherwise, as is also well known, has been rather a romantic one, although, as commonly happens in cases of the kind, some exaggeration has occasionally entered into the accounts given of the matter. It is not true, for example, that Mr. Blake ever endured the terrible disgrace of serving behind a counter of any kind, either in Dublin or any where else, as we have now and then seen it thrown in his face, even in quarters where we might hardly have expected to find a reproach uttered against any honest branch of labour. So far as that goes, Mr. Blake's record is unexceptionable, and he may boast with any evictor of them all that he is, as the old song says, a gentleman born who scorns a trade. Mr. Blake, by birth and education is a member of the landlord caste, and in dragooning the Irish people after the requirements of the Castle, he was but performing a congenial task. He is a member of a respectable family belonging to the West of Ireland, who, before the Encumbered Estates Court sold them out, were the Blakes of Corbally, in the County Galway. His father was either a Stipendiary Magistrate or a County Inspector of Police, we forget which, and he was brought up amid all the surroundings of Irish gentility. The legend which has led to his being associated with counter-skipping in Dublin has its basis in the fact that in his early youth, being left with his mother and sisters slenderly provided for, he held a situation in either a Bank or the General Post Office in that city, either position being acknowledged that of a gentleman, according to the old-fashioned views prevailing there in genteel circles, and not placing any obstacle in the way of its holder's social standing. Thence Mr. Blake entered the Constabulary as a sub-inspector, passing the competitive examination necessary for the office with *eclat*. It was, however, his brilliant social qualities that led to his chief luck in life. He was very musical, possessed of a beautiful voice, and a charming singer, and his talents as an actor on the amateur stage were of a high order, and it was while taking part in private theatricals that he was brought within reach of his fortune. This took the delightful shape of a young lady, the younger daughter of the late Mr. Bernal Osborne, and the only sister of the present Duchess of St. Albans, whom, after the usual sentimental occurrences had taken place, denunciations by an angry father, vows of undying fidelity from a fondly-attached young lady, and the protection and advocacy of the pride of the family, her Grace of St. Albans, he married. The young lady was considered to have made a *mesalliance*—but the grounds of this assertion are not so very clear, as according to even the most exacting notions, a member of the respectable Irish middle-classes could hardly be looked upon as of baser blood than the daughter of a man who by near descent was a German Jew, owing his Irish estates to marriage with an heiress only. We believe Mr. Blake to be personally a gentleman of many excellent qualities, agreeable and talented, and in many respects deserving of esteem—and, further, so far as he was personally concerned, we have seen that in serving the Castle he was but carrying out the traditions to which he had been born, in which he had been educated, and which were those of his caste. We have written thus fully on this matter because, in the first place, we have seen Mr. Blake frequently alluded to in quarters where better should be known as having been promoted from very low beginnings—as if any honest calling were low, or as if it was a disgrace to any man honourably to rise in life, and, in the second place, because we should be unwilling to enter a decided protest without making the case fully understood. Did Mr. Blake come to Queensland merely as the brother-in-law of the Duchess of St. Albans, and as the husband of a lady for whom it was thought fit to make pro-

vision in the highest ranks of society, we should have nothing to say against it. He is, we believe, qualified to fill the not very responsible position of a colonial governor with sufficient credit. But coming, as he does, so rewarded for a faithful career in the service of Dublin Castle, and recompensed for having aided in dragooning the Irish people, the appointment, we protest, is a most unfit one. It is an outrage on the Irish settlers of the colony of Queensland, who are taxed to pay the Governor's salary, and the Irish colonists generally it is a wanton offence.

"YOUR Majesty, my conscience is clear." Such A BRAVE REPLY, was the answer made on another day by Mgr. Strossmayer, Bishop of Plockova, when the Emperor of Austria reproved him, and the answer was certainly a noble one. His Majesty's anger had been aroused against the Bishop because he had addressed a message to the patriarchs of the Russian Church, engaged in celebrating the ninth century of their country's conversion to Christianity, praying that God might bless Russia and help her in the true belief so that she might accomplish the great mission entrusted to her. That the Bishop's prayer was a good one we may well believe, for that Russia has a mission who can doubt. A country whose population increases at the rate of a million a year, and which must necessarily over-run a great portion of the earth's surface—much of it already occupied to some extent by non-Christian peoples, is certainly destined to exercise an influence of no light kind for good or evil. And what a hopeful thing it would be for the world were it guided by the truth. Bishop Strossmayer, however, is known to be particularly sanguine as to the re-union of the Eastern Church, now lost in schism, with the Church of Rome. To forward this re-union he has devoted his life, and has obtained from the Pope concessions which he considers likely to promote such an end. Who can wonder, therefore if the Bishop judged it opportune to avail himself of what he might reasonably believe to be a favourable occasion for appealing to the Russian hierarchy, and making an impression that might pave the way for better things. We are not, perhaps, in a position to form a just judgment as to the circumstances on which the Bishop builds his hopes. He deals with things of which he must have an accurate knowledge, and which he views as an eye-witness. But, at the same time, we know how easy it is for men to deceive themselves even as to things with which they are intimately acquainted, and to be led away from the understanding of evident facts by their desires and aspirations. Long accustomed as we have been to hear from credible and undoubted authorities of the degradation of the Russo-Greek Church, and certain as we are, if it were only from what has been done over and over again among the Catholic populations of the Empire of its extreme spirit of anti-Catholic bigotry and hatred, it is impossible for us to look upon its union with Rome as within the range of practical movements—that is leaving miraculous intervention out of the question. Although the Russo-Greek Church, in fact, possesses true Orders, and is on many points much sounder in doctrine than the Church of England, there would seem to be greater difficulties in the way of her submission to Rome than those which oppose themselves to the submission of the English Church. But whatever may be the value of Mgr. Strossmayer's confidence in this matter, no one can doubt his noble and fearless sincerity. "You do not seem to be aware of what a culpable step you have taken against the Church and the State," said the Emperor Francis Joseph to him, referring to the message spoken of. "Your Majesty, my conscience is clear," was the Bishop's reply.

CURIOUS CONSIDERATIONS. THAT the murders at Whitechapel, London, by which five unfortunate women of the abandoned class have each in turn come to a terrible end, have anything to say to the manner in which the navigation of the period is conducted would be an assertion

for which a lunatic only might seem accountable. And yet we find certain statements made that in some degree bring the consideration of both these matters at the same time before us. In connection with the Whitechapel murders the *Morning Post*, a high Conservative organ, and the newspaper which of all others has always been that of the aristocratic world of England, summarises in a very telling way the condition, as it says, of thousands and tens of thousands of our low creatures. Referring to the house where one of the murders was committed it speaks thus, "There is a continual coming and

going. Precepts of decency are not observed, the standard of propriety is low, the whole moral atmosphere is pestiferous. Poverty in its direst form haunts some dwellings, ghastly profligacy defiles others, and this in street after street, alley after alley, cul de sac after cul de sac, garret after garret, and cellar after cellar. Amid such gross surroundings who can be good! With this atrocious miasma continually brooding over them and settling down among them, who can rise to anything better. Morally these people are not only lost—they are dead and buried." Even high life, then, we see has been startled from its composure and brought face to face with the horrors that exist in its neighbourhood. But what has all this to say to the question of navigation as it is now carried on? Only so much that these methods were taken the other day by the President of the British Association, in opening the annual meeting of the Association at Bath, to illustrate the effects of machinery on the civilisation of the world. "The introduction of prime movers," he said, "as a mere substitute for unintelligent manual labour is in itself a great aid to civilisation and to the raising of humanity, by rendering it very difficult, if not impossible, for human beings to obtain a livelihood by unintelligent work—the work of the horse in the mill, or of the turnspit." The President went on to take as an illustration the modern Atlantic liner, quickly propelled by means of engines of 19,500 horse-power, but which 117,000 men would be needed to propel slowly by oars,—with 117,000 others in reserve. It need not, however, be said that nothing of this kind would be possible. The serious question, meantime, is as to the degree in which, if at all, the prime movers or steam-engines, to which the President generally alluded as promoting civilisation and raising humanity by making it almost impossible for unintelligent work to obtain a living, contribute to the state of things described by the *Morning Post* as existing in London. That condition of things can only arise from abject poverty the prolific source of vice and the consequence of a want of employment sufficient to afford the decent means of living. It is not for us to contradict so eminent authority as the President of the British Association. He gives it as his opinion that machinery by preventing unintelligent work from earning a livelihood promotes civilisation and raises human nature. But we see thousands and tens of thousands of people, even in the very heart of the wealthiest, the healthiest, the most civilised city of the world, as the *Morning Post* says, whose condition is utterly out of joint with civilisation and whose human nature is debased far below the level of brutality. The question, therefore, forces itself upon us as to how they have come there. Are they all unintelligent, and, if they were not so, would they be able to find work that would provide them with the means of earning a decent livelihood? Or does the steam engine, while it promotes the intelligence, limit the number of those to whom it affords employment? It is in this way that we have mixed up the consideration of the Whitechapel murders with that of the navigation of the Atlantic Ocean.

THE whole condition of British naval affairs appear to be doubtful as things now are. Admiral Baur's experiences in the late manoeuvres seem to have proved convincingly that the days of the blockade have gone by. He was commissioned to blockade Bertraven, but his failure to do so was complete. The steamers of the enemy, had there been such vessels there, could have got out at night unperceived, and the strength of the men and officers of the torpedo boats, without which no blockade could be maintained, could not sustain the labour required of them for a sufficient length of time. The hope, therefore, that, in case of war, the enemy's cruisers might be shut up in port and rendered harmless against British commerce must be abandoned, and nothing remains but full preparation to watch them upon the open seas. It seems to be generally admitted, however, that the British navy in its present condition is not by any means sufficient for this. If we may trust Lord Charles Beresford as an authority, and he is possibly as good a one as can easily be found, it is not even certain as to the number of ships that would be required for the purpose. He would have the matter submitted to all the most competent experts who only after mature consideration and combined discussion would be able to pronounce upon it. Lord Charles, moreover, looks upon the matter as imperative, for, as he says, and as it must be palpable to all of us, it is one of life and death:—"What enemy," he asks, "would be mad enough to invade this country, unless he had command of the sea? And what enemy if he had command of the sea would be mad enough to risk the chances of a military descent when he could starve us all into absolute submission by simply stopping our supplies of food?" The question, meantime, is one that cannot be without its less agreeable aspects to the British tax-payer. That he should run the risk of either suffering [the horrors of famine or submitting to a foreign enemy cannot fail to be a most unpleasant contingency for him to contemplate. But a more immediate and more directly touching unpleasantness must be undergone by him if he would avoid such a risk. The increase of the fleet demanded, in fact, means a large additional taxation, for ships of war are costly to build, and an additional number of them means

besides, an additional and constantly improved armament, as well as a strong reinforcement of sailors. Lord Charles Beresford also proposes a training fleet of brigs, by means of which the heavy masts and spars encumbering the men-of-war might be dispensed with. It is evident, then, that John Bull must pay pretty dear for the privilege of importing his food supplies. England, in short, is perhaps destined to suffer as severely from the support of an effective navy, as Germany or France suffers from that of a gigantic army. But just at present, whatever her capabilities may still be, her claim to be actual mistress of the seas seems to be somewhat doubtful. All that appears certain is that the conditions of her navy are altered, as we said—and that decidedly for the worse.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT has caused a commotion by MR. DAVITT a rebuke that he has given to the Liberal party. MR. LOSSES PATIENCE. Davitt accuses the Liberals of not acting with sufficient vigour in aid of the Irish people while they prevent the Irish people from helping themselves. The people, he says, are forbidden to resort to violence for the defence of their homes, lest they should injure the Liberal party by doing so. Meantime 50,000 tenants are liable to eviction for arrears due—whereas their holdings will not yield the bare rents, without speaking of arrears. Mr. Davitt points to the effect produced in England by the action of the Liberals when the Bulgarian atrocities occurred. He, however, was not the first to make the charges referred to. Some of the English Liberals themselves had already begun to move in the matter. Their organ, the *Newcastle Leader*, for example, had spoken on the subject as follows:—"The public either do not realise the position or they do not care. The Unionists are either right in their boast that the country is with them, or, if they are not, the country has a precious queer way of showing its faith in the cause over which the next political battle will rage. If the English democracy only realised what is being done in the name of law and order we have sufficient faith in their sense of right and their humanity to say their protest would go up to heaven in thunder tones instead of feeble whispers as now. Is it really the case that our people are cowed by the despotic daring and the callous cynicism of the Castle's tool, Mr. Balfour? Are we who struck the lion down in Bulgaria to crouch before the wolf in Ireland? Once more, we ask, are there any numbers of us here who really care for Ireland and for the persecution of her sons, or is all this cry about Home Rule and our determination to see justice done a hideous sham?" It is, nevertheless, not fair to demand that Irish evictions should produce as great an effect on the English masses as was produced by the Bulgarian atrocities. The truth is bad enough without resorting to exaggeration, and it would be wild exaggeration to accuse even the most cruel landlords of excesses like those of the Bahi Bazouks. Besides, the English masses have long been familiar with the general notion of the Irish eviction, though not with its details, and we all know what the old proverb tells us as to the results of familiarity. Nor do we quite clearly see that what is wanted on the part of the English masses is an outburst of anger and indignation as passing perhaps as violent. A radical and thorough conversion that shall prove enduring for all time is what is required, and that we have every reason to believe is now being worked. Mr. Davitt's impatience, however, is easily understood, situated as he is within sight of the wrong-doing, and touched to the quick by the sufferings of the victims. A man in such a position may well be impatient.

OUR contemporary, the *Marlborough Express* writes GOOD ADVICE. as follows concerning the Parnell Commission:—"The newspapers are likely to be flooded for some time to come with records of the doings of the Commission, and, as the inquiry proceeds, it is probable that the public excitement will grow in intensity. For the charges are of an entirely novel and startling character, and they are made at a very critical juncture—in fact, just as the hopes of the Home Rulers appeared to be approaching fruition. And the rebuttal of the charges will involve a good deal of sensational evidence in all probability. If ever the fact of a case being *sub judice* made it incumbent on the public prints to maintain a profound silence, as the spectators in a court of justice are bound to do, it does in this instance. The situation is the most extraordinary in all history. A great newspaper, the mirror of public opinion, has undertaken to show that the leader of a great national movement has sanctioned and has assisted in a plan of campaign which includes outrage, and murder, and other crimes—and that leader a member of the British Legislature. On the other hand, the leader and his party undertake to show that the charges promulgated by the paper are based upon the evidence of informers, traitors, and suborned witnesses. The issue must be of a grave character. If the *Times* proves its case, the power of the Press will be seen to be the mightiest of all powers in human affairs, and the national cause of Ireland will have received almost a death-blow, at least for many years. If, on the other hand, the leader emerges unscathed from the fiery trial, not only will the *Times* receive a mortal blow, but the cause of Ireland will become the cause of humanity,

The result of the inquiry, whatever it may be, will certainly cause intense excitement. When such grave issues depend upon the inquiry, it is meet that silence should be kept in the Court, which is the whole Empire; and we trust party-organs on both sides will observe such silence, and not import agitation into a judicial process."

Scotch Notes.

THE Parnell defence fund has been taken up spiritedly in Scotland. The Liberal Associations of the country, beginning with that at Bridgton, are showing themselves particularly active in the matter. Nothing more than this proves the sincerity of the sympathy so generally expressed towards the Home Rule movement, and the conviction that prevails as to the falsehood of the accusations brought against the Irish National leaders.

The Franciscan Fathers have opened a fine new school in Glasgow, where they have for some years had a flourishing community and contributed much towards the advancement of religion in the city. Indeed the state of Catholic education in the diocese generally is in a very sound and satisfactory condition, reflecting great credit on the Archbishop and the clergy, by whom it is directed, and on the Catholic people by whom it is sustained. In 152 schools 28,030 children were lately examined with most encouraging results.

A minister of Stonehaven has come forward in a very striking manner to rebuke the back-sliding of the times. He classes together and denounces as the twofold evil of the Kirk, "whisky and moderation. His special object of horror is what he calls "the kirk-going child of the devil," and, what is worse, he seems to think the whole class of regular attendants at the kirk are represented by this ill-favoured individual. The spirit of the Free Church he declares, with an engaging alliteration, to be "sly, sleeky, and slimy," and nothing, he says, can be looked forward to but night, "dark, dense, starless, eternal." Is this the progress made in righteousness by a country nourished for over three hundred years on the pure milk of the Word? Either the Rev. John Robertson, for so is this minister named, speaks at random, or the milk has become sour in the course of time, having perhaps had some element of corruption in it from the beginning. The Rev. John's remarkable utterance, however, has given rise to a good deal of argument, and caused something of a sensation.

The reports of the Scotch fisheries for the year show a decided improvement on last year. During the eight months just ended, the balance in favour of this year has been a sum of £72,035—the total value of the take on both East and West coasts amounting to £1,094,574. From the lakes and rivers the returns have been of a similar kind. The total catch of trout in Loch Leven, for example, was 23,516, or a weight of 21,074lb; as against 17,892, with a weight of 17,464lb, last year. The salmon fisheries, again, owned by the town of Aberdeen produced this year a sum of £7,554, as against £5,706 last year. The number of salmon taken in nets on the Tweed, meantime, was less than that taken last year, but the average weight was much higher.—The returns from the moors have also been encouraging to those interested in them. Sir Charles Mordaunt, for example, shot sixteen stags in two days at Glenfeshie Forest, Inverness-shire. The Comtesse de Paris, however, eclipses by the fame of her shot all the sportsmen who have appeared either on moor or in forest. The gillies who were in attendance on her do not cease to sound her praises and their own astonishment. It would be interesting to see how a successful course of grouse-shooting in Scotland would fit a Queen of France to encounter a revolution in Paris. Would she also slink away as plain Mrs. Smith?—Meantime, the strictness with which the game laws are maintained has had an exemplification in the case of two unfortunate wights sentenced the other day each to sixty days' imprisonment for killing a rabbit. This is hardly likely to recommend the sports of the moors and forests to those who have no part in them—but who have still a right to a voice in making the laws, and, perhaps, also some claim to aid in deciding as to the disposal of the soil.

The Scottish Liberal Association has inaugurated a series of addresses on the Irish question, to be delivered in every part of the country. The undertaking, which has already met with an abundant promise of success, is looked upon as certain to complete whatever is wanting in winning over the sympathy of Scotland. The speakers, including two members of the Irish Parliamentary party, have been well received wherever they made their appearance.

Mr. Balfour, although he is not exactly a Cincinnatus, still varies his invaluable services to his country, by taking part also in bucolic pursuits. In this connection, the right hon. gentleman has just obtained the highest price given for a ram at the Lothian annual sale. Meantime, a fellow countryman of his, speaking of the combined farmer, philosopher, and statesman at Edinburgh the other day, stigmatised him as the Curse of Ireland—an appropriate title, he said, for a relative, as Mr. Balfour is, of that Lauderdale family, one of whose members had been known of old as the Curse of Scotland. Mr. Balfour, meantime, gives evidence of occupying no very blessed position, as well in Scotland as in Ireland. In walking through Peebles, for example, the other day, he is described as guarded by two strong, stalwart, constables. Such are the bliss and bravery of this bucolic philosopher.

An indignation meeting has been held at Laing, Sutherlandshire, to denounce the impiety of some unfortunate sinners who dared to break the Sabbath by taking a sail on Loch Shin. It may be doubted, therefore, as to whether the Rev. John Robertson, of Stonehaven is quite correct in coupling whisky and moderation together as the com-

bined curse of the Kirk.—The whisky may be there, perhaps, but the where-abouts of the moderation seems doubtful. The superstition of the Scotch Sabbath, however, after the fashion of superstitions, is one that will probably survive all other vestiges of the religion of the country.

The crofters of Skye are rejoicing at the change in the ownership of two estates, which is attended with a promise of better things for the tenantry. The one is that of Kilmuir, which has been purchased by Mr. Baird, of Sticell; the other that of Strathaird, whose purchaser is Mr. McKinnon, of Ballinakill—both purchasers enjoy the reputation of being humane and liberal landlords, and the crofters look forward to an ameliorated condition, much needed, under their control. Indeed reductions have already been made in the case of the Kilmuir tenants.

The fashionable world has been all agog because of the wedding, at long last, of Miss Hamilton Nisbet, of Biel, an heiress of twenty-five years standing, and who is reported to have refused suitors almost of royal standing. She has now married a younger son, and a relative of her own—that is Henry, son of Sir John Ogilvy, who, however, is suitable in years to be her husband. The devotees of Jenny Geddes have been horrified at the celebration of the marriage, which was, so far as possible, an imitation Mass, conducted in accordance with the proceedings of extreme Ritualism. The Anglican Bishop of Edinburgh, who officiated, attended by acolytes, and vested in Episcopal robes that might have edified King Edward VI. himself, by the practices of whose reign such garments are understood to be authorised, made use in the ceremony of the prayer-book used by Archbishop Secker at the marriage of King George III. We are left to surmise, however, what that paternal and No-Popery monarch would have said could he have foreseen the accompaniments among which the book, after whose text he had repeated his vows to his sober little Lutheran Charlotte—not as yet, we may believe, to be viewed in a snuffy light—was made use of on this occasion. King George most probably would have put in his claim to be head of the Church in some practical manner. It need not be added that the dress of the bride was magnificent in the highest degree. It was all that could be expected, even for a lady who had waited for so many years for the great event of her life, and whose powers of tasteful adornment had been allowed fully to mature. The Secker prayer-book, it may be added, has been the medium of tying up several royal couples, beginning with King George III. and Queen Charlotte, and ending with H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. But let us hope that if royalty does not prove infectious, matrimonial happiness may at least do so. The royal couples, of course, are all continually delighted with one another, and so may Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy be also.

Those who are interested in the preservation of historical monuments are congratulating themselves on the restoration now completed at Doune Castle by Lord Moray. The restoration of ancient buildings is always a difficult matter, as in carrying it out there is danger of destroying ancient associations, and thus doing more harm than good. That alluded to, however, has been very carefully performed, and it is said to be in every respect successful. The castle is one of the most interesting monuments of by-gone ages remaining in Scotland—and is celebrated as well in romance as in history.

Parisian Notes.

THE author of *La France Juive* will doubtless find confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ of all he has advanced in the fact that the mansion in the *rue Laffitte* of the founders of the Rothschild family in France is about to be opened to the public in the shape of a museum as a perpetual monument of the family. The matter is made somewhat more remarkable because the house, apart from its connection with the Rothschilds, has a history that some people might consider to entitle it to become monumental in another point of view. It was built in the reign of King Louis XV. for a financier of renown at that time, and subsequently passed into the hands of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and it was there that the late Emperor Napoleon III. was born, in 1808. We always hold out for the third Napoleon and the third empire, because we count it mean, now that they have fallen, to round upon them and stigmatise them as second only, a thing that was never done while they were in existence. And, besides, if there was another empire to-morrow it would certainly be the fourth. And nobody knows what may yet occur in France. Nobody, perhaps, cares, if a Comte de Paris, or a Plon-Plon, *père* or *fils* be the alternative proposed. But *revenons à nos moutons*; not, however, that we would compare any millionaire of the house of Rothschild to a sheep. That house belongs to those who shear and not to those who are shorn, though let it be left to M. Drumont to hint at the sheep's most fabled enemy. Some appearance of arrogance, therefore, may be borne by this establishment of a Rothschild museum in the house of the *rue Laffitte*. Still what could be done? The mansion, notwithstanding its traditions, was no longer suitable to the family whose purse is said to be the true arbiter of European affairs, and the members of the family had taken up their quarters in more splendid abodes. The Rothschild museum, therefore, is about to be opened in order to dispose of the old house in an honourable way. Possibly it will be the first time that a monument has been openly erected to wealth alone and with hardly any pretence of being anything else.

Dr. Desprès continues to deal candidly with the laicisation of the hospitals. The doctor's politics, which are republican, do not obscure his sentiments as a doctor, which are humanitarian. He proclaims that nothing but mischief has followed on the expulsion of the nuns, and their being replaced by lay nurses—picked up anywhere, girls from the lowest public houses and the drudges of private

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kitchens, for example. These wretched substitutes, moreover, are employed at an immense increase of cost. But, as to the effects on the patients, they are proved by the fact that mortality has increased among adults from one to five per cent., but has become five times as great among children. The doctor's protest, nevertheless, is disregarded, and the expulsion of the remaining nuns is now announced to take place as soon as possible. The nuns are the Augustinian Sisters, who are in charge of the Hotel Dieu and the hospital of Saint-Louis. In their case, besides, the measure must prove especially harsh, as they possess no refuge into which they can withdraw, but will be completely destitute. A body, like the municipality of Paris, however, that outrages the rights of the people whom it professes to love and reverence, is not likely to bestow much thought on the rights of a religious Order whom it openly upbraids and detests. If there is no thought given to the patients the nuns can hardly expect their case to be taken into consideration.

Royal progresses with the royalty left out would seem to be rather heavy affairs. This is the conclusion derived from watching a tour just made by President Carnot in the provinces. The whole thing has been dull and dreary in the extreme—out of character altogether with the reputation of France as a land of *Pleasantness par excellence*. A little more of this kind of thing and the people of the provincial towns at least will be vociferously calling out *Vive le roi*.

M. Floquet may claim the honour of giving a word to the French, as Captain Boycott has given one to the English language. In either case the surname of the individual is taken to form a verb. The words have a different signification, however, as "Floquetier" means to make a great and fussy show of important action but to perform nothing of the kind. All the world knows what the meaning is of the verb "to Boycott." We may doubt if the new French word will ever obtain an equivalent circulation.

Ladies' dress must always be an interesting subject to those who are interested in the sex, and they, of course, include everyone of civilisation or refinement, in proportion as he is civilised or refined. It should be of thrilling interest, therefore, that an agitation is on foot for the introduction of a dress that will give women the free use of their limbs, and not encumber them as hitherto with petticoats—or, in other words, to array them in some sort of trousers with a suitable tunic. A committee of the House of Representatives has actually pronounced upon the matter, in response to the petition of a certain Madame Arlie de Valsayre, who has taken the matter up ardently. The committee declares that the law permits women to dress themselves in men's clothes if they please. Madame de Valsayre is, therefore, calling on the modistes to come to her aid and devise something likely to suit the occasion. Crazes like this, however, are of constant occurrence, and always end in failure.

Now that the details of the railway accident which took place on September 5 near Dijon are fully known, it is evident that nothing more appalling has occurred for many years. A train which had been thrown off the line was run into by an express going at full speed, with the result that in both trains several carriages were shattered to pieces, and their occupants either killed or severely injured,—those hair breath's escapes, nevertheless, in some instances happening, which seem to be a feature of every event of the kind. Twelve people were killed outright, and some forty or fifty were hurt, several of them very seriously. Among the killed was a young English lady named Marriott, and among those hurt, though fortunately slightly, was Lady Bowen, wife of Sir George Bowen, a late colonial Governor and formerly of New Zealand. An ugly incident of the case was the length of time that elapsed before any assistance was given, the sufferers being left to linger out nearly the whole night in darkness, which added to the terror and confusion. A circumstance that is hardly reassuring, besides, is the admission that the loosening of sleepers at the foot of an incline, which, in the first place, caused the accident to the train thrown off the line, is inevitable. It arises from the increase of speed in trains coming down a hill.

The disclosures made in the case of a swindler named Allmeyer have recently formed the astonishment of the world in general. He carried on his proceedings on an enormous scale, and with an almost regal magnificence in his particular line. His accomplices extended all the way to Tunis, whence they forwarded him formidable-looking documents written in Arabic, and by which he imposed upon his dupes in Paris to the amount of several thousand pounds. As a dexterous thief he seems to be quite unequalled, having even on one occasion stolen the seal of the magistrate before whom he was being tried, of which he afterwards made use to secure his release from prison. People generally seem impressed by the conviction that no prison is strong enough to hold him, and his immediate escape is a matter on which bets are freely offered.

Cardinal Lavignera is still busily pursuing his crusade against the African slave-trade. He seeks for aid in all civilised countries, but his chief reliance is on France. A society for the purpose of furthering his object is being formed in Paris, and he has received a promise of two hundred men to act as volunteers, and with one hundred others to be furnished by Belgium, to form the nucleus of an army. The Cardinal bears testimony to the noble generosity of the French people to his African missions, and expresses his reliance on their not failing him in his new undertaking.

The announcement that the Emperor William II. has commanded the cessation of the annual Sedan celebration in Germany has given some satisfaction, although it will be long before the memory of his Majesty's Frankfort speech is erased from the minds of the French people. By the way, it is reported that the Emperor is highly incensed at the Prince of Wales, who, in the course of a private conversation the other day, is said to have again alluded to

the possibility of an agreement between France and Germany as to Alsace-Lorraine. His Royal Highness also spoke of the restitution to Denmark of North Schleswig, and of an amicable settlement of the dispute with the Duke of Cumberland. All this, they say, being repeated by some busy-body to his Majesty, has roused his wrath to boiling pitch. The Emperor, however, shows some good feeling, as well as common sense, in this matter of Sedan.

An American company has been playing with great success to Parisian audiences. This is an advance made by the New World that is significant indeed. Hitherto we had been accustomed to look upon the tide of civilisation and culture as setting from the East Westward. But, lo, it bids fair to return upon its course, bearing with it fresh and invigorating elements. What would the men of Molière's time, for example, have said had they been told that French playgoers were one day to witness such a strange phenomenon. We have heard of the Orontes flowing into the Tiber, but that the Hudson or the Mississippi was one day to flow, and with acceptable eddies, into the Seine no one could have believed. But so it is. Day's American Company has been the rage. And, what is more, its manager is evidently an Irish-American.

WESTPORT.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

It is again my painful duty to record the loss of an old and respected resident by the death of Mrs. Easton sen., at her residence, on the morning of the 23rd inst. Her death was painfully sudden, as she was apparently in her usual state of health when bidding her grandchildren and their parents—Mr. and Mrs. Simon—good-night. Mr. and Mrs. Sprule, her next-door neighbours, were aroused about 4 o'clock by one of their children hearing a noise in Mrs. Easton's room, and upon entering they found her suffering severely and asking for the priest. Both priest and doctor were sent for, and her family—that is, those of them who lived in Westport—gathered around to hear her last words. She died in half an hour afterwards, full of confidence in God's divine mercy. Mr. and Mrs. Easton lived for many years, previous to coming to Westport in 1866, at Waunganui and Nelson, and were highly esteemed by all who knew them, which was evidenced by the numerous telegrams of sympathy received from those places, and the large number of mourners who followed the deceased lady's remains to the church and cemetery. Her family includes Mrs. Jules Simon, Westport; Mrs. Garth, Ahaura; and Mr. F. M. Easton, Cape Foulwind.

Our new church is now completed and Mass will be celebrated there next Sunday. Unfortunately Bishop Grimes cannot attend the opening, and as the Archbishop is still in Europe, we shall have to dispense with any demonstration.

Our school is progressing satisfactorily. There are now 135 on the roll. As it was reported to the committee that some of the parents were dissatisfied with the progress made by their children at school, it was decided to call a meeting by circular of all parents whose children were attending the school, and give them an opportunity of explaining their grievances. Thirty-three responded, when it was found that only three were dissatisfied with the instruction their children had received. The others were perfectly satisfied and spoke in terms of praise of both teachers—Mr. Kegan and Miss Heffernan—and particularly of Miss Heffernan, the assistant teacher, upon it becoming known that her resignation, which she had tendered some time ago, had been withdrawn. As long as we are compelled to charge school fees there are sure to be some parents who will try and find fault, and they are generally those who contribute least to wards the support of the school, and who, at the slightest imaginary provocation, threaten to, and very often do, send their children to the State school. An entertainment in aid of the school funds takes place on the 9th November, in which the school children take part.

H. A. C. B. SOCIETY.

At the eleven o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, October 21, the Very Rev. Father Hackett (administrator) announced "that a meeting would be held that afternoon for the purpose of reorganising the juvenile contingent of the Auckland branch of the Hibernian Society." This contingent was at one time in a flourishing condition, and a great many of its members came into the senior branch. The charge for entering the senior branch is in such cases paid from the funds of the contingent, and is of course one of the advantages derived through membership. For some years past, however, the contingent has been going to the bad, and would doubtless be a thing of the past before long but for the kindness and determination of Father Hackett not to let it die. During the course of an eloquent address on the Hibernian Society in general, in which he dealt with its manifold advantages, Father Hackett earnestly urged all that were eligible for membership to join one or other of the two branches in Auckland, and parents to send their boys to the meeting that day to have them enrolled as members of the juvenile contingent. The rev. gentleman stated that the "Church approved of the formation of societies of this kind, and pointed out the need of re-establishing the juvenile contingent, wherein the boys of the city could from an early age associate with their fellow-Catholics, and as they grew up in years be induced to keep away from societies condemned by the Church."

Father Hackett's address had the desired effect, for, notwithstanding the rain that continued to pour down during the afternoon, the meeting was well attended and over 50 boys joined the contingent. A mother who was unable to attend wrote as follows:—"Dear Father Hackett,—Will you kindly enroll my two boys in the Hibernian Society this afternoon. They are not able to be present at your meeting, but I would like their names to be put down—Francis Joseph,

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N O T I C E .

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

12 years old last birthday, and Cuthbert James, who will be nine years old on the 5th of next month, I hope you will not think he is too young as I would like the both of them to be in from the commencement."

TIMARU.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE cattle show and races have come and gone. The country visitors have done likewise, and Timaru is "as you were." During the carnival week crowds of visitors flocked in from the surrounding districts and the accommodation vendors were hard pressed for room. The weather on the first or judge's day of the cattle show seemed very threatening, but luckily the clerk of the weather had mercy on the holiday-makers, the second day of the show being all that could be desired. The exhibits were quite as numerous as heretofore, a special shed being set apart for local productions, such as jam, jellies, sauces, bacon, butter, cheese, etc. An improvement could be made in having more judges for the exhibits mentioned, as it is almost impossible for anyone to retain a keen sense of taste and smell after going through the ordeal of tasting such a variety of exhibits, it would be fairer to exhibitors, and judges would be less liable to a subsequent bilious attack.

The races made things remarkably lively and some lively visitors, in the shape of about a hundred spectators, who came to "do" the races, added in many instances to the general liveliness.

During the week visitors were afforded many means of getting rid of any spare cash saved from the totalisator. An amateur dramatic club produced "The Steeplechase" at the Theatre Royal in aid of the South Canterbury Hunt Club, though I cannot understand why a club possessing amongst its members some of the wealthiest people of the community should have to appeal to the plebeian public for support.

Another gentle species of entertainment was a prize fight. It is remarkable to observe how gullible the cute British public are in instances of this sort. Two men agree to pummel each other for a certain sum, the public being invited to attend. A small donation is, of course, charged at the door. The spectators back their man heavily, even when to all appearances he is beaten. His opponent (who is to lose), seeing no prospect of being beaten "fairly," embraces the individual who possesses the confidence of the spectators, and while in this position pummels away to his heart's content. The referee cries "foul," the blows are continued, and on the strength of this the fight is given to the beaten man, who, by some singular luck, is the man on whom the knowing ones had their money. This happens to-day, and is successfully repeated to-morrow, the losers in all cases being the cute British public, and the gainers the blacklegs and spectators who follow up these disgusting exhibitions.

An entertainment in aid of Saint Patrick's Brass Band was held on Thursday evening, November 8. A heavy rain fell during the day, but this did not seem to affect the attendance in any way, as when the curtain rose after the overture the performers were greeted by a well-filled house. The Hibernian Amateur Minstrel Troupe opened the business with a chorus, "Climbing up the Golden Stairs," and in this, as well as in the other items rendered by the minstrels, they had to respond to enthusiastic encors. The songs were in every instance capitally rendered, the by-play of the corner men, Messrs. Callon and Carey, considerably provoking the risible tendencies of the audience. The comedrams and jokes which included several local hits literally brought down the house. When the curtain dropped the audience proved their appreciation of the efforts of the minstrels, by insisting on having another look at their black faces. The second part of the entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental items, and was commenced with a negro eccentricity entitled "The Kitchen Band" by members of the troupe. The band was in charge of Mr. Head who made his men strike attitudes that would puzzle many a more experienced military commander. Miss Beattie Stevenson next rendered the song "We'll all go a-hunting to-day," in character. This little lady is a great favourite and justly earned the encore she received. Mr. Crosbie who was in capital voice followed with "Erin my Country." In the next item Miss Conway made her *début* to a Timaru audience by singing "A dream within a dream." This song, which was undoubtedly the gem of the evening, showed Miss Conway's pure and powerful soprano voice to great advantage, and evoked loud applause. As an encore she sweetly sang "Yea or Nay," with equal success. Mr. Ryan had to re-appear in the sailor's burlesque; as also had Miss McKenna, after tastefully rendering "We'd better bide a wee." Of the gentleman singers, Mr. Head certainly carried off the palm in his singing "The old log cabin" in character. He had to repeat the last verse to one of the most enthusiastic encors of the evening. Mr. J. McGinness sang "True till Death," and "I'll conquer or die," in his best style, and Mr. Callon rendered "Gathering up the shells from the sea shore," with banjo accompaniment, for which he was loudly encored. In reply he gave the audience such a medley of comicallities that there was not a serious face in the room. A song and dance by Messrs. Ryan and Carey, entitled "Sweet Camelia May," brought the second part to a happy termination. The entertainment concluded with the negro farce "Out of Place," in which parts were taken by Messrs. Head, Callon, Carey, Kenny, and McKenna. Each performer went through his part carefully and well, Messrs. Head and Carey being specially good. The absurdities of the farce kept the house in roars of laughter and sent everybody home to high spirits, and, I have no doubt, with the impression that they had more than value for their money. The performance was repeated on Friday evening and went swimmingly from start to finish. A word of praise is due to Messrs. Carey, Head, and McKenna for the manner in which they worked to make the concert a success, and in a special manner to Mr. Crews, who presided at the piano, and who had the normal task in "coaching" the minstrels, as in many cases it is to work upon the "raw material." The orchestra consisted of Messrs. McCarthy, 1st violin; Smith, 2nd violin; Haigh, cornet; and Crews, piano,

who very kindly gave their services gratuitously. On the whole the concert was a marked success and reflects great credit on the management.

A meeting of the parishioners is to take place on next Sunday after second Mass for the purpose of deciding the date on which the children's annual treat will be held. It is to be hoped that a public holiday will be decided upon, as it will afford many of the parents an opportunity of being present who could not possibly do so on a working-day.

A meeting of the Altar Society takes place on the same day at 4 p.m., at which all members were requested to attend.

The collection for the School Fund was held on Sunday, the 4th, and continued on the 11th inst. The School Committee meet on Tuesday evening, when the collectors will receive the names of those who have omitted to subscribe.

A much-needed day's rain fell on Thursday and has made the country look fresh and green again. The rain ceased during the night and the weather now seems to have settled down fine.

A WANTON CONVICTION.

(Dublin Freeman, Sept. 23.)

MR WILLIAM REDMOND, M. P., was sentenced on Friday to three months' imprisonment, and the Removables, generous in their generation, added that there should be no hard labour. We should like to know if there is a country outside Mr. Balfour's bailwick where the two words which Mr. Redmond used would be held to constitute a criminal offence, or where the circumstances under which they were uttered would not be felt to establish their justification. If ever there was an eviction carried out in wanton disregard of common justice and common humanity, it was the short and sharp campaign at Coolroe. The tenants were sued for a rackrent. They were driven into the Plan of Campaign in sheer desperation. They adopted every means to avoid eviction, and they made an offer to the landlord, which was not only sustained by the local clergy, but which, on the day of the evictions, Mr. Considine, the Removable, publicly declared to be a fair offer and one which the landlord ought to have accepted. It was not a case of the tenants refusing to pay any rent. It was a case in which the tenants made every effort in their power to come to an amicable settlement, and fairly and honestly offered the landlord every sixpence they could afford. If they resisted with desperate and reckless courage the enforcement of the sheriff's decree, it was not until they had tried every expedient to come to a friendly understanding with the landlord. It was for crying out to these men, when attacked by a gang of evicting janissaries, when their houses were being tumbled on their heads, "Bravo, Wexford," that Mr. Redmond has been sent to bed with the criminals of Wexford County Gaol until Christmas Eve. The prosecuting counsel acknowledged that Mr. Redmond was labouring under great excitement at the time, and Mr. Removable Considine admitted on oath that Mr. Redmond addressed himself to him as the person in authority with the view of having batons rather than bayonets used against the tenants, so that there should be no bloodshed. A man would require to be made of stone to witness unmoved the Coolroe struggle. What Mr. Redmond did most men who have a heart would have done. He is himself a Wexford man, and coming upon the scene at Coolroe when that unequal struggle was raging at its fiercest, when a handful of his countrymen, unarmed as they were, drove back again and again bailiffs and police with their batons and battering-rams, it would indeed have been surprising if he had withheld some word of praise. To hold Mr. Redmond responsible for the resistance with which the officers of the law were met is a travesty of justice. It was admitted in the prosecution that he did not reach the place until an hour and a-half after the proceedings had begun. He had no more influence over the defenders of the houses than he had over the machinery of the battering-ram. If by any stretch of imagination he could have been regarded as an active agent in the matter, as a person seriously obstructing the police in the execution of their duty, would he not have been promptly placed under arrest, or, at least, removed from the scene of disorder? To shout "Bravo, boys; I am proud of you; give it to them," was a technical offence; but as regards its effect upon those to whom it was addressed, Mr. Redmond might just as well have called out "Meaopotamia" or any other equally inspiring password. Mr. Redmond might have appealed to the decision of the Removables. He has elected, however, to go to jail. It is a resolve characteristic of his pluck. While an appeal might have resulted in diminishing his punishment—an unlikely contingency now—days we admit—he has chosen to abide by the Removables' decision. In this he has furnished another striking object-lesson in the progress of the Coercion Act in Ireland. Mr. Redmond, a prisoner for three months, for having shouted his joy at the successful resistance of two or three men pitted against an army of evictors, is an effective illustrative bit of Coercion Act in operation.

The Suez Canal Company has erected, at its own expense, a large hospital at Ismalia. The charge of the hospital will be entrusted to the sisters of Charity, and the plateau on which it stands will be named the Tabie and St. Vincent.

A Rome dispatch says the convention with Columbia secures to the Vatican the protection of Catholicity as the State religion, the exemption of the clergy from military duty. The clergy have entire control of the government schools and universities.

A well-informed clergyman has been writing in the *Congregationalist* about the great gains of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. German Protestantism is unable to hold its own against the old Church with its army of zealous and devoted priests and laymen. Even in that stronghold of Protestantism, Halle, Catholicism is gaining. This is only another instance showing the wonderful recuperative power possessed by the Roman Catholic Church, relatively it is always stronger in a Protestant country than in a country where it is supreme. —N. Y. Evangelist.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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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."

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"Quality True Test of Cheapness."
100 Lambs for 1s per quarter; Sugar-cured
Hams, 6d per lb; best Bacon, by the side, 4d
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Suites of Rooms for Private Families.

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

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

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

All of which we Guarantee net weight.

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

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

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HYDROLEINE SOAP.

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

BEST CLEANSING SOAP EVER USED.

No Washing Machines, Boards, or Rubbing required.

By its use, one-half the labour is saved
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For Cleaning Paint and Woodwork, or for any
other purpose for which soap is used,
it has no equal.

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WILLIAM McLEOD,

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Irish News.

Antrim.—Owing to the severe weather the potato crop in the Antrim district is in a very backward condition. Wheat looks well. Upland hay is behind its condition in former seasons, and meadow hay is somewhat better. There is a pretty large yield of flax. Turnips will not be a good crop unless we get some warm weather.

Armagh.—The crops have been seriously affected by the late heavy rains. Hay, which promised well in the early part of the season, is almost lost. At the Armagh grass seed market, which usually opens on the first Wednesday in August, there were only a few bags in one cart offered for sale. Flax, of which there was but a limited quantity sown, is short, and gives but poor promise, both as to quantity and quality. Potatoes are very plentiful in the Armagh district, but in quality they are very soft and watery, and if the rain continues great fears are entertained of their becoming an entire failure. Turnips are backward, but fruit and garden crops of all kinds have quite a healthy appearance. If the weather improves the damage done will scarcely be felt, but if the rain continues disastrous effects are anticipated.

Carlow.—The regular monthly meeting of the Bathvilly I.N.L. was held on August 19. Rev. P. Phelan presided, and the following resolution was passed:—That we strongly condemn the action of any person working for, or having any dealings with, land-grabbers or exterminators, as it is a practice getting rather too frequent in this district, and we call on all members to have no further dealings with those parties.

The late rain has left the crops in the whole of the County in a pitiable condition. The barley crop is, in many places, far from being ripe, and where it was slowly ripening the recent rains have broken down the straw, thereby injuring the grain. Turnips and potatoes look middling, but otherwise what promised to be a most bountiful harvest, will certainly if the weather does not immediately and permanently improve, become a most disastrous one.

Cavan.—The regular meeting of Sherlock I.N.L. was held on August 19, Rev. Charles Collins presiding. The following resolution was adopted:—That we admire the heroic conduct displayed by evicted tenants during the recent eviction campaign, and especially congratulate Thomas Somers on having defeated the battering-ram at New Ross. James Trainor is secretary of this branch.

There was a large meeting of the Killeshandra branch of the League on August 13. Philip Reilly presided, and the following resolution was adopted:—That we tender the Vandeleur evicted tenants our sympathy, and suggest that they should present Mr. Balfour with a battering-ram as a token of their gratitude for the deep interest he has taken in their welfare.

On August 19, the most important match ever played by Ulstermen came off at Drogheda. This match was between the MacFins of Cavan, and the Grattans of Monaghan for the championship of Ulster. The Grattans turned up at Drogheda with only fifteen players, the MacFins having 21. The MacFins protested against this, but sooner than return home, tackled their opponents with an equal number. The match was well contested all through, and resulted in a draw, the score being 2 points on each side. The weather was most unfavourable and the attendance large. P. J. Cox, Dublin, acted as referee, and J. J. Callan as field manager.

Clare.—Coroner Sexton held an inquest at Moyarta, Kilrush, on the body of Bride McGrath, aged 60, who was recently evicted on the Vandeleur estate. After listening to the depositions of several witnesses and the medical report of Dr. Hickey, Kilkee, the jury returned a verdict that Mrs. MacGrath died from excitement produced by the eviction. How many thousands of Irish deaths may be traced to the same cause?

The crops in the Ennis district are very promising. Hay has been cut and saved. Some of it, however, suffered from the recent rains in the low-lying districts. Potatoes are yet soft from the rainfall. Corn a good yield, and wheat and barley looking well and nearly ripened. Turnips are growing well. The grass on the limestone crags is very lengthy and promises well. On the whole the crops are superior to last year's yield, and a good spell of dry weather is all that is required to make the harvest a successful one.

Three Miltown-Malbay shopkeepers, William Hynes, Patrick Collins, and Thaddeus Flanagan, undergoing a Coercion Act sentence of six months' imprisonment in Limerick Gaol for refusing to supply goods to boycotted land-robbers, were offered their discharge on condition of abstaining from similar proceedings in future. The prisoners indignantly refused to sign any such agreement, electing to undergo the full term of their sentence rather than do so. This is the second or third unavailing attempt made by the Government to get Miltown men to put their signatures to such papers.

Cork.—The eviction of a poor man 85 years of age occurred at Watergrasshill recently. The landlord is Mary Dunworth, a near relative of the evicted man, Daniel Murphy, who has been living on 2s a week out-door relief. The Sheriff's bailiff, Harding, accompanied by a posse of police, attacked his cabin and burst open the door, the old man being in bed for some days. They dragged him from his bed, broke his little furniture, and cast him out into the street in a dying condition. He was so weak that Father Sexton thought it right to prepare him for death.

In connection with the report made to the House of Commons regarding the Mitchelstown massacre by Wellington Colomb, Assistant Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary and President of the late Departmental Inquiry, H. J. Wilson, M.P. for Wolsford Division of Yorkshire, visited this town recently and made an inspection of the police barrack and the scene of the massacre. The Inspector's report stated that Lonergan must have been killed by a ricochet shot, and that it was impossible to discharge a rifle from any of the police-barrack windows without ricocheting part of the

Market Square. Mr. Wilson placed a policeman on the marked spot where Lonergan fell and found it was quite within the line of fire from the barrack. From the window of the police barracks he was able to take a photograph of the policeman on the Square. Mr. Wilson then placed a man in the barrack window and retired to the Square, and again found that the man who fell was within the line of fire and could not have been killed by a ricochet shot. The District-Inspector at Mitchelstown, in his own report to the House of Commons, stated: "I examined the scene and find it is not possible to see a man on the spot where Lonergan fell from the barrack window without putting your head through the window." It will be remembered that Constable Doran swore that he and the other policemen leant their bodies out of the window; that he (Doran) fired at a man (Lonergan) on the Square, and saw him fall immediately. With reference to the statements in the report that it was most likely that Shinnick and Casey were killed by the ricochet shots, Mr. Wilson, on consulting the medical evidence given at the inquiry, found that these men were struck direct in the forehead with buckshot, which could not, therefore, be ricochet shots. Mr. Wilson intends to bring the matter before Parliament. In his inspection he was assisted by James G. Skinner.

Derry.—The Derry Orangemen celebrated the so-called "Relief of Derry" in their usual absurd style. The whole performance passed off quietly as the Catholic population wisely ignored the fanatics' provocations.

The people of the Derry district expected a favourable harvest, but the weather is proving disastrous. Hay has suffered severely, and the reports of the potato crop are not reassuring. Copious rains with accompanying chills are frequent and irreparable damage has been done.

J. McGlinchy, J.P., Gleneely, who recently visited Rev. James McFadden in Derry Gaol, reports him as being very pale and careworn. Besides his horrible prison experiences, of which he is forbidden to speak, Father McFadden loudly complains of the composition of the Gaol-visiting Committee, which is composed entirely of non-Catholics, and in whom he has no confidence.

Donegal.—J. G. Swift McNeill, M.P. for South Donegal, in a letter to the London *Daily News*, contrasts the treatment of John Mitchel on the convict ship, the Scourge, in 1848, with that of John Mandeville in Tullamore prison in 1888. Mitchel, he says, was entirely secluded from the criminals and ordered to be treated "as a man of education and a gentleman." What a difference between then and now!

The largest seizure of illicit materials made in Northern Donegal for the past twelve years was effected by the Barnesmore police the other day beside the lake at Clogher. Sergeant Gillespie and two policemen were not long at Clogher when they found a still, stillhead and worm, and, after a further search, discovered sixty gallons of "wash" and three gallons of spirits, which they carried to the barrack.

The wet July and August have left a disastrous mark on a large area of meadow lands in the Lifford district. Oats, which is much cultivated, is a good average crop in both straw and ear. It will be remunerative should there be favourable weather. Hay is an excellent crop, with an average quantity of seed, but the weather has been so wet during the cutting season that it had to be extended a month longer than usual. Potatoes look remarkably well. A large quantity has been grown and there is no appearance of disease. Pasture land is everything that could be desired, and on the whole things look fair for the farmer.

Down.—The Nationalists of Newry have lodged 300 claims for the approaching revision, and 100 objections to Unionists. The Nationalists confidently hope to have a majority of 800 at the close of the revision. The organising of the Nationalist forces has been principally due to Father McPolin and James Smyth, honorary secretary of the Newry National League.

In the vicinity of Newtownards spring-sown wheat promises well and with a spell of fine weather the yield will be considerably above the average. The recent rains have had a very injurious effect on the flax crop. Notwithstanding this there is the prospect of a good crop. There were slight signs of the potato disease in the neighbourhood of Newtownards and Comber in the early part of August owing to the long spell of unfavourable weather, but it is not spreading. Mangolds and turnips have not been in so good a condition for many years. Hay is a large crop, but it was considerably injured by the late rain.

Fermanagh.—The evictions on the Fermanagh estate of Hugh De F. Montgomery, at a place called Ross, four miles from Derrygonnelly, have been finished. None of the evicted tenants were reinstated save one family. A force of constabulary under the command of District Inspector P. G. Platt were present on duty, but their services were not required, though great excitement was engendered by the evictions.

Mrs. Hadden, the poor widow who was evicted over four years ago at Aughnashally, near Rosslea, has been reinstated in her holding. The land has been lying idle since. Before her eviction Mrs. Hadden was obliged to pay £24 10s for 14 acres of only medium land. Now, through the able struggle for justice of the Rosslea I.N.L., she has only to pay £14 10s per year. Union is indeed strength.

Galway.—Henry Mathews, ex-Home Ruler and present English Home Secretary, is spending the recess at Clidagh Lodge, on the shore of Lough Corrib. Doesn't Mathews contradict his own lying statements about the safety of life and property in Ireland by taking up his abode in the country even for a brief period?

The potato crop in the Clifden District is remarkably good, and the return will probably be as good as it was last year. Potatoes were selling at the market at 3d per stone. In the vicinity of Oughterard the potato crop is exceptionally good, and the return promises to be plentiful. The oat crop looks tolerably well so far, but the harvest in this humid district being so late it is hard to say how it will turn out. The yield of hay this season far exceeds that of the

SPRING, 1888.

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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 Plushes New Flouncing Laces	Dress Goods from 4½d to 4s 3d
Specially Selected	New Prints New Ginghams New Zephyrs New Linenets	New stock of PRINTS from 3½d 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 Shirts & 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.

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IMPERIAL HOTEL,

CORNER ST. ASAPH AND BARBADOS STREETS,
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T. GREEN PROPRIETOR.

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

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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 1 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

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.

previous couple of years. There are no other crops grown in this wild and barren district, except an occasional plot of mangolds and Swedish turnips, and a stray field of rye or barley, all of which contrast favourably with previous years.

It is reported at Gort that Constable Hickey, who was doing "duty" at a protection hut on an evicted farm at Kilen, committed suicide by shooting himself with his rifle. No cause is assigned for the terrible act. The deceased policeman was stationed for several months in the hut. He was a native of Quiz, County Clare, and about 25 years of age.

A sudden death occurred at the village of Tally, twelve miles from Clifden, on August 19. A party of police from the adjoining stations were present at Mass, and whilst Divine Service was going on Sergeant John Bourke, one of their number, dropped suddenly dead. It is strange so many cases of sudden death and suicide don't drive the majority of policemen out of that infamous force.

— Kerry.—The recent bad weather has injured, though not to a very serious extent, the potato crop in the neighbourhood of Tralee. Already the blight is noticeable in many quarters. A few weeks of really fine weather would, however, produce very beneficial results as regards this crop. The hay crop this year is very luxuriant—in fact the produce of one acre is equivalent to the produce of two acres last year. A continuance of bad weather would, however, do serious injury to the crop, as in several places it has not been cut down yet. The root and grain crops are doing very well, and should the weather prove in any way favourable will yield a rich return.

Kildare.—Patrick O'Brien, M.P., was visited in Kilkenny Gaol by Mayor Egan, Father Halloran, Father Humphrey, and Mr. Morris, J.P. He has been deprived of light in his cell after 8 p.m., and his health has greatly suffered from this cause. Balfour's Prison Board has refused to change this rule.

King's County.—The prospects of the harvest in the locality of Banagher are rather gloomy. Up to this the hopes of the farmers were of the most sanguine character, but the torrents of rain which fell lately have placed them now at zero. Barley and oats are flat on the ground. The blight has fallen on the potato crop, and as this crop is generally sown around these parts in the latter end of April and the beginning of May the tubers will suffer in coming to maturity and doubtless be rotten in the centre this year as they were last. Early potatoes are beginning to blacken already. The hay crop is abundant.

Leltrim.—The Glenfarne Hall I.N.L., met recently under the presidency of Rev. Patrick McGauran. This was one of the resolutions passed:—That we condemn in the strongest possible terms the barbarous sentence inflicted by Balfour through his pets, Turner and Henn, on Mayor McHugh of Sligo, and we are confident his persecution will have no other effect than to raise him in the estimation of every true Irishman.

James Kelly presided at the recent meeting of Carrick-on-Shannon I.N.L. The following resolution was passed by acclamation:—Resolved, That the members of this branch express their indignation at the savage sentence inflicted by the Castle Removables at Boyle on J. J. O'Kelly, M.P., and we congratulate the honorable Member on the addition of another laurel to the many he has already won in defence of popular liberty.

There was a terrible *melee* between George Hewson's emergency-men on an evicted farm at Dowra, near Drumkeeran. One of them named Bob Morris, who lately arrived from Dublin, fired several revolver shots at his companions, wounding one of their number, Tommy Trowers. He pursued the others to Drumahaire, where he was arrested and sent back to Dublin. The injured were returned to Dowra at double wages and with police protection.

Longford.—There was a large meeting of Drumlish I.N.L. on August 19. Francis Farrell presided. The following resolution was adopted:—That we hail with delight the gallant stand of the men of New Ross, and we commend the conduct of brave Tom Somers as an example to our evicted countrymen.

Louth.—The late meeting of Monasterboice I.N.L. was held at Tebure under the presidency of Rev. Henry McKee. John Mullen proposed and John Commons seconded the following resolution:—That we renew our indignant protest against the outrageous treatment of John Dillon by the Tory Government in punishing him as a malefactor for the use of language at Tullyallen which would be perfectly permissible if used in any part of Great Britain, and is not punishable even in Ireland under the ordinary law.

Mayo.—Several evictions are announced to take place shortly in this landlord-ridden County. The land-thieves who have served, the eviction notices are—Major Pike, 150 ejection notices in Achill; Lord Oranmore, 15; Lord Sligo, 67; Hans Btowne, 11; J. T. Tighe, 6.

In the vicinity of Balla the champion potatoes are free from blight except in close or low lands. Early potatoes are larger than usual, but are very wet, and a great deal of blight seems to have affected them. The oat crop in some localities also seems to be affected with blight. Wheat is not much cultivated in this district, but what has been sown is looking well and is rapidly ripening. The turnip crop is fair in new grounds. Mangolds and other kinds of root crops present a good appearance and give early promise of being good. The hay crop is abundant.

Meath.—The recent heavy rainfalls have done incalculable damage to all kinds of crops throughout this County. In the neighbourhood of Trim and Athboy, a large portion of old meadow hay is badly injured, whilst the oats and wheat are beaten to the ground. The potato crop is showing manifest signs of disease. In the neighbourhood of Kells and in the lower parts of Meath things are still worse. Nearly half the hay crop is irretrievably lost. The oat crop is levelled to the ground, and the harvest prospects all round are exceedingly gloomy. The farmers are very dispirited and the landlords have a poor chance of getting their rack-rents.

Monaghan.—Rev. L. W. Gaughan presided at the recent meeting of Donaghmoyno I.N.L. A resolution of sympathy

with Mrs. Nagle was passed on the death of her patriotic husband, the late J. W. Nagle, solicitor, Castleblayney. The case of Peter Kelly and Peter Callan was laid over until the Killarney Branch had acted on it. The branch resolved to establish a new limekiln in which they intend to employ Michael Traynor, who was lately dismissed without cause by the land-robbor, Lord Bath.

Queen's County.—Exterminator Lansdowne has made another vindictive move against Daniel Whalen of Luggacurran. A large number of Mr. Whalen's cattle were seized at Barrow House Athy, but Denis Kilbride, M.P., has succeeded in effecting a truce for the present.

Henry Odum, auctioneer, Mountmellick, proceeded to the farm of Arthur Burn, at Clonterry, and attempted to sell the cattle and crops. When the auctioneer arrived on the scene of action he found the farm deserted, as Mr. Byrne's hard fate had evoked general sympathy in the neighbourhood.

Roscommon.—James Lindsay presided at the recent meeting of the Boyle I.N.L. The suggestion of J. P. Cox, M.P., that a collection be taken up by all the branches in order to present a testimonial to James J. O'Kelly on his release was adopted. The branch has agreed to attend the coming convention at Elphin.

Sligo.—Patrick Devaney presided at the last meeting of the St. John's (Sligo) branch of the League. The following resolution was passed:—That we thoroughly approve of the action of Mr. Farnell against the London *Times*, the great enemy of justice to Ireland.

The potatoes have been already attacked by the blight both in North and South Sligo. The quality supplied to the markets are much inferior to the supplies of the last three or four years. The corn crop this year will be a fair one, but both wheat and oats have been injuriously affected by the late rain. Turnips have been on the whole favoured by the wet. The low lying districts of meadow land have been utterly ruined by the rain.

Tipperary.—His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, celebrated Mass in the Ursuline Convent, Thurles, on August 17. Later in the day, accompanied by Archbishop Croke, he drove to Cashel, where he was met by Dean Kinane. They visited the famous Rock, and the beautiful old pile was warmly admired by the Cardinal, who is an ardent archaeologist. His Eminence and party subsequently visited the ruins of Holycross Abbey.

Tyrone.—The prospects of the approaching harvest are not so gloomy in the Draperstown district as they were some days ago. All the crops are from four to five weeks later than last year. Hay has been an abundant crop, far above the average, and has been saved in this district fairly well. The acreage under flax in this district exceeds that of last year by about one-fourth, and the crop, which is much heavier, presents the appearance of a good yield, but it is late. The potato crop will fall below the average, and probably not equal half the yield of last year. At this time last year the latest roots were fit for digging. The dreaded blight has already set in, and the stalks are decaying fast. Except good weather sets in potatoes will be a failure. The turnip crop, though injured by the rain, will give an average yield. There is little wheat, but what there is looks well, though late. Mangolds are fair.

Sheriff McGonagle, from Derry, returned to the scene of the evictions on the Drapers' estate, near Draperstown, August 18. The evicting army marched through the village of Desertmartin to the residence of Andrew Mallon, of Cullion. A considerable number of persons had gathered around the house, but were soon removed to a respectable distance by the police, who then surrounded the house. In an interview with the tenant, Sir William Conyngham consented to accept half the amount of the decree, £10 9s 3d. This sum the tenant paid. Shortly after this Sir William told the Sheriff and police they might now go home. The party then marched back to Desertmartin and hastened on to Magherafelt, where they took the train for Derry. Thus ends the first series of evictions on Drapers' estate for the present, but only to be resumed on a large scale in less than two months.

Waterford.—A crowded meeting of Newtown I.N.L. was held on August 19. D Gleeson was chairman. L. Power said he would like to bring under the notice of the meeting an account of the gallant defence which was made against the crowbar brigade near New Ross. It was the first time, he believed, that the battering-ram proved itself worthless in front of the stern resistance which it met with; and never since the commencement of the agitation were the forces of the Crown so ignominiously routed as they were by the men of gallant Wexford at Coolroe. (Hear, hear.) H. Jackson proposed and Drohan seconded the following resolution:—That we tender to the gallant defenders of Somers's house, at Coolroe, our heartiest congratulation for the successful manner in which they withstood the combined attacks of the police and crowbar brigade for the sake of striking an effective blow against landlord oppression.

Wexford.—Rev. Henry Cleary of Monageer and Professor in St. Peter's College, Wexford, has gone to Australia for the benefit of his health.

Wicklow.—The Nationalists of Arklow and vicinity held an indignation meeting in the square opposite the parochial house to protest against the recent evictions on the Carysfort and O'Connor estates. Contingents from Castletown, Johnstown, and Coolgreany were present in large numbers and were addressed by Daniel Crilly, M.P., and Father Dunphy. The greatest enthusiasm attended the proceedings. The River Chapel Band was present and played National airs.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Louis has celebrated his eighty-third anniversary. His Grace is in excellent health, and expressed great pleasure at meeting so many of his priests on the happy occasion.

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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.

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SCOULLAR & CHISHOLM.

S. & C.

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 (specially 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 workman-
ship, and the extent of the variety of material to choose from, being
fully admitted, from those who have not seen our STOCK of COAT-
INGS, TROUSERINGS, and VESTINGS for this Season, we respect-
fully invite a visit of inspection.

FAMILY MOURNING A SPECIALTY.

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

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

HERBERT, HAYNES, & CO.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY
SOLICITORS

JELLY 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. W. Y. N. N.,
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.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIE

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, Paint-
ing, 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 & MONCKIEFF

(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, interest-
ing, and practical information, Post Free to all applicants.

HOWDEN & MONCKIEFF, Practical Seedsmen,

51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

T. D. SULLIVAN'S POEMS.

THE following are the poems of T. D. Sullivan sung and recited by the pupils of the Christian Brothers in the intervals of Father Burke's lectures in the Choral Hall, Dunedin, on the 6th inst.:-

SONG FROM THE CANADIAN BACKWOODS.
(SLIGHTLY ALTERED FOR NEW ZEALAND.)

Here on New Zealand soil we've met,
From one bright i land flown;
Great is the land we tread, but yet
Our hearts are with our own.
And ere we leave this festive hall,
We'll sing one grand hurrah—
For dear old Ireland,
Good old Ireland,
Ireland, boys, hurrah!
Chorus—Hurrah, my boys, hurrah!
Hurrah, my boys, hurrah!
For dear old Ireland,
Good old Ireland,
Ireland, boys, hurrah!

II.

We've heard her faulte a hundred times,
The new ones and the old,
In songs and sermons, rants, and rhymes,
Enlarged some fifty-fold,
But take them all, the great and small,
And still we'll sing hurrah—
For dear old Ireland,
Good old Ireland,
Ireland, boys, hurrah!
Chorus.

III.

We know that brave and good men tried
To snap her rusty chain,
That patriots suffered, martyrs died,
And all, 'tis said, in vain.
But no, boys, no! a glance will show
They've won their way—hurrah—
For dear old Ireland,
Brave old Ireland,
Ireland, boys, hurrah!
Chorus.

IV.

And happy and bright are the groups that pass
From their peaceful homes, for miles
O'er fields, and roads, and hills, to Ma's
When Sunday morning smiles!
And deep the zeal their true hearts feel
When low they kneel and pray—
Oh! dear old Ireland,
Blest old Ireland,
Ireland, boys, hurrah!
Chorus.

V.

But here, on New Zealand soil, we've met,
And we never may see again
The dear old isle where our hearts are set
And our first fond hopes remain.
But come, boys, come, a song strike up,
And sing Home Rule, hurrah!
For dear old Ireland,
Good old Ireland,
Home Rule, boys, hurrah!
Chorus—Home Rule, my boys, hurrah!
Home Rule, my boys, hurrah!
For dear old Ireland,
Good old Ireland,
Home Rule, boys, hurrah!

A VISION.

[RENDERED INTO POE-TRY.]

I.

Once within my little study, while the firelight gleaming ruddy
Threw fantastic lights and shadows on the wall and on the floor,
I was thinking of two nations that for many generations
Had known nought but deadly hatred and contentions sad and sore
Nought but deadly strife and hatred and contentions sad and sore
Going on for evermore.

II.

And I thought, all this is blameful, 'tis not only sad but shameful,
All this pundering and oppressing and this spilling lakes of gore,
'Tis the nation that is stronger that has been the other's wronger,
Let her play this part no longer, but this cruelty give o'er—
Turn to ways of love and kindness and this cruelty give o'er,
And have peace for evermore.

III.

While unto myself thus speaking, on the stairs I heard a creaking
As of someone softly sneaking up to listen at the door;
Then said I, "You need not fear me, you can just come in and hear me."
Take a seat or stand a-ear me, let us talk this matter o'er—
'Tis a grave and serious subject, let us talk it calmly o'er,
Then I opened wide the door

IV.

Then a being thin and shanky, white of visage, tall and lanky
Looking ill at ease and cranky, came and stood upon the floor;
In his hands some keys he dangled, keys that harshly clinked and
jangled

And over his right optic a large pane of glass he wore—
When it fell, he slowly raised it, and replaced it as before—
This he did, and nothing more.

V.

"Now," said I, the shape addressing, "don't you think 'twould be a
blessing
If this Anglo-Irish conflict, coming down from days of yore—
If this age-long woe and sadness could be changed to peace and glad-
ness
And the holy ties of friendship could be knit from shore to shore
And no words but words of kindness pass across from shore to
shore?" —
Quoth the lank one, "Tullamore."

VI.

At this word I marvelled truly, for it seemed to come unduly
As a misplaced exhibition of his geographic lore;
So my thread of thought resuming, I said, "There are dangers
Over England's wide dominion that 'tis useless to ignore,
What shall strengthen and sustain her when the battle-thunders
roar?"

Answer made he, "Tullamore."

VII.

Then said I, "Across the waters Erin's faithful sons and daughters
Now have fierce and bitter memories burning in each bosom's core,
Think what peace and joy would fill them and what happiness would
thrill them
If but England yielded freedom to the land that they adore—
If she spoke the word of freedom to the land their souls adore"—
But his word was "Tullamore."

VIII.

"Think," said I, "of England's masses; every day that o'er them
passes
Hears their murmurings and complainings swelling louder than
before,
They object—and 'tis no wonder—to the rule of force and plunder
That so long has kept them under, squeezing blood from every
pore—
Have you any word of comfort that their patience may restore?"
His reply was "Tullamore."

IX.

From my vision quick he glided; in my heart I then decide I
That if this was England's message by this popinjay brought o'er,
She had missed a chance of glory that would brighten all her story—
But, I said, that lanky Tory was a humbug and a bore:
These words from both the peoples soon will ring from shore to
shore—

"We are friends for evermore"

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 7th.

SESSION of Imperial Parliament resumed yesterday.—Lord Kinneer
pronounces that Parnell's Scotch action may proceed.—Darling, Con-
servative, elected unopposed for Edinburgh University.—Conspiracy
for Polish rising discovered.

THURSDAY, 8th.

Mrs. Gladstone presented at Birmingham with address by 20,000
women.—Blake, coercion Governor of Queensland, knighted.—England,
Germany, and France establish gun-boats at Mozambique and Suakim
for suppression of slavery.—700 people drowned by sinking of Indian
ferry boat.

FRIDAY, 9th.

Ollivier announces himself as candidate for Lincoln *vice*
O'Callaghan retired.—University Mission, Central Africa, protests
against anti-slavery crusade as endangering its prospects and lives of
natives.

SATURDAY, 10th.

Bruce's oatmeal mill, Timaru, bought at sale by mortgagees
less than two-thirds of claim.—160 persons killed by coal mines col-
lision at Piteburgh, U.S.—Gladstone receives ovation in Black Sea
—Chinese Government incensed at action of Australia; will insist
same privileges as other nations.

MONDAY, 12th.

Floods reported from northern districts.—School Inspector Hill
discovers moa feathers in pleiocene deposits, Gisborne.—Shearers at
Korot station, Victoria, assault proprietor and overseer, and drive off
non-unionists.

TUESDAY, 13th.

Strike of coal miners at Westport Ngakawau mines.—Republican
demonstration in Madrid.

As the season for prizes is now at hand, it must be pleasing to
those who are interested in providing them to learn that Messrs.
Whitaker Brothers, Wellington, have an admirable stock laid in.
Nothing is required, therefore, but to visit the firm's establishment or
read their catalogue and make a suitable choice. All needs are amply
provided for, all tastes suited. Christmas and New Year demands
have also been foreseen by the firm, who are ready to supply them.

The Zealandia prize boats, to be had at the Continental Boot
Depot, Princes street, Dunedin, are highly spoken of. The goods of
the firm, indeed, generally have an excellent character, and give the
utmost satisfaction to those who patronise them.

STANDARD.
Registered.
The Greatest Blessing of the Age!
STANDARD.
Registered.
The Greatest Blessing of the Age!
By Purchasing only those bearing the word "STANDARD" on the Heel Only.

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 Balmoral, 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
with letter and number in the centre.



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.

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.

Prices will be charged in all instances—those carrying 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.

KEITH THORNE, GLOSSER, 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 B of Business. Stronger than ever Harder than ever. Bigger than ever and we mean to contest every inch of the Boting ground in the city more defiantly and more valiantly than ever.

We, the Great Public Benefit Boot Manufacturing Company, 46 Prince's 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 to-morrow. Yours respectfully,
THE PUBLIC BENEFIT BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
15 PRINCE'S STREET, DUNEDIN
(Edouard Brathwaite)
DUNNAN 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 LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI, AND MANUKAU.—**TAKAPUNA**, s.s., on Monday, November 19. Passengers 3 p.m., from wharf.
FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—**TARAWERA**, s.s., on Wednesday, November 21.
FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.—**TE ANAU**, s.s., on Thursday November 22.
FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—**TARAWERA**, s.s., on Wednesday, November 21.
FOR SYDNEY, via TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—**WAKATIPU**, s.s., about Friday, November 23.
FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—**ARAWATA**, s.s., about Saturday, December 3.
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, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—**GRAFTON**, s.s., on Friday, November 23. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.
FOR GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington—**KORANUI**, 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.
Fest brands of liquors kept in stock.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending November 14, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—172 head were penned, and prices realised were no improvement on last week's. Best bullocks brought £9 to £10 17s 6d, a few extra heavy a shade more; medium, £6 to £8 10s; light and inferior, £3 10s to £5 10s.

Fat Sheep.—1817 were penned, of which about 160 were merino, the balance crossbreds. We quote—best crossbred wethers in the wool, 15s 6d to 17s; shorn, 7s 9d to 10s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—355 were penned, medium to good. Competition was fairly active, the lot being disposed of at from 6s 6s to 12s 6d.

Pigs.—138 were penned, and brought, for suckers, 11s to 14s 6d; light stores, 16s to 20s; others, 21s to 25s 6d; porkers, 29s to 32s; baconers, 35s to 48s.

Store Cattle.—The backwardness of feed has hindered business, which is generally very active at this season of the year. We sold by auction at Mosgiel yesterday 145 head of cattle, mostly prime forward steers, on account of Messrs. Ross Brothers. Competition was hardly so brisk as at the previous week's sale, but a fair range of prices was secured.

Wool.—Shearing is now fairly commencing and will soon be general. Should the weather prove favourable there will be good catalogues to offer at the local sales which will be held early in the coming month. There is a very hopeful feeling for the future of the trade. We offered a small catalogue at our weekly sale on Monday, and sold 19 bales HEKTIOT over CT at 8d to 1s 5½d, the latter price being paid for 2 bales scoured quarter-bred of choice quality.

Sheepskins.—A strong demand exists for all lots offering, and prices are well maintained. We held our usual weekly sales on Monday, when all buyers in the trade were present, and competed spiritedly for each lot on the catalogue. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 11d to 3s 9d; do do merino, 2s 2d to 3s 9d; medium to full-wooled crossbreds from 4s to 6s, according to quality and condition of pelt; do do merino, 4s 1d to 5s 3d, up to 6s being paid for special lines; station skins in bales, both crossbred and merinos, 5½d per lb; butchers' green crossbreds sold at fully equal to last week's quotations, quality considered, 5s 2d to 5s 7d for medium to good; 4s 2d to 4s 7d for fair to medium quality; merinos (green) were in short supply, and sold up to 4s 6d; shorn crossbred pelts sold at 10d to 1s; lambskins at 1s 2d to 1s 3d.

Rabbitskins.—The offerings at local sales are now small. We sold on Monday 3 bales medium to good winters, 20, at 15½d. Other nominal quotations are unchanged.

Hides.—This market remains without quotable change.

Tallow and Fat.—The demand previously referred to still continues, prices in a measure being regulated by those advised from London. In quoting for prime mutton and for beef our London office advised us, under date 9th inst., that the demand was largely a speculative one. Locally quotations are, good mutton, 22s to 22s 6d; medium, 19s to 21s; best caul fat, 16s to 16s 6d; butchers' rough fat, 13s to 15s.

Grain.—Wheat: Market remains very firm. With very few exceptions millers are not operating, having yet considerable stocks, but shippers are operating to some extent for prime parcels. Medium milling is not much sought after. Fowls' wheat is in strong demand, and apparently stocks are now in comparatively small compass. We quote prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s (f.o.b.); medium milling, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; fowls', 3s to 3s 5d for good whole wheat; 2s to 2s 9d for inferior.—Oats: Early forecasts of this market are now being realised, and prices are advancing, as it is now certain that supplies to come in from the country will be very largely below last year's figures. Milling sorts are especially short. We have sold several lines (large for the present season) at 2s 7d for medium milling, very little prime is offering. Good, heavy feed has been sold for 2s 7d; and medium is worth 2s 5d to 2s 6d; inferior and musty are worth 2s 2d to 2s 4d. Those quotations are ex store, sacks weighed in.—Barley:—Malsters are for the most part fully supplied, and the business passing is unimportant.

Grass Seed.—There is only a limited business passing, and previous nominal quotations are unchanged.

Butter.—Prime salted is worth up to 8d, but factory makes could be sold for considerably more.

Cheese.—A good enquiry exists for prime factory make. We have sold 80 tons during the week at highly satisfactory prices.

Property.—There is a steadily growing enquiry for good country properties, this, together with the rise in value of produce, being the most hopeful feature of the times. We have sold during the week 200 acres, portion of the Merino Downs Estate, and have enquiries for nearly all the unsold sections—in all some 1,600 acres. Investors are evidently realising that land can hardly again be cheaper.

GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSRS SAMUEL ORR and Co., Stafford street, report for the week ending November 14 as follows:—

Wheat.—All classes have been saleable this week, which had not been the case for some considerable time. Locally the millers are operating more freely, more especially for prime Tuscan, which up North still commands the premier position, and for which as high as 4s 2d, sacks extra, nett, has been asked; and for which in the meantime out of the way, but still we have no doubt that it will be obtained, and before the end of the year, too. We quote prime Tuscan up to 4s 2d; velvet and red straw, 4s; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 11d; inferior and fowls' feed, 2s 6d to 3s 4d.

Oats.—During the week we sold for Messrs. S. and J. McNee, Kelso, 140 sacks seed oats, 2s 6½d, (ex store). J. L., Kelso, 400 sacks medium feed, 2s 6d, off truck. J. Tait, Waivera, 3 trucks, 2s 6d, off truck, and J. and M. Hitchon, Hillend, black oats, 2s 6d; while for a

large parcel of Taieri grown we have an offer of about an equivalent to 2s 7½d here. For a parcel of milling 2s 9d is wanted, and we have no hesitation in saying we will get it before the end of the month, as the Melbourne market is gradually going up. It is unnecessary for us to give quotations as we usually do, the above speaking for itself.

Barley.—A demand for export has sprung up unexpectedly, and during the week we sold a large parcel for Mr. F. McBride, Queenstown, at 4s, sacks 7d, net cash; milling is also in better request, as we sold it too at better prices than were ruling lately.

Chaff.—The arrivals for the past week were of a moderate character, and prices were in consequence a little better, as we obtained £3 15 for several trucks oaten sheaf, and quote accordingly for prime, ordinary, £3s 10s to £3 12s 6d

MESSRS. ARTHUR McDONALD AND Co., auctioneers, report for the week ending November 14 as follows:—

Wool.—On Monday we submitted a small catalogue. For well-sorted lines of scoured merino, 17½d to 18½d per lb is obtainable; but to make these prices the wool must be well prepared. We sold medium to good crossbred, in the grease, at 9d to 10½d; merino, 8d to 10d, according to quality; pieces in the grease, 5½d to 8d.

Sheepskins.—We submitted a very large catalogue at our sale on Monday. Butchers' crossbreds sold at for good to prime, 5s 11d to 6s 5d, a few up to 7s; medium butchers' crossbreds, 5s to 5s 6d; do small, 4s 4d to 4s 9d; butchers' merinos, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; pelts, 1s to 1s 4d; lambs, 1s to 1s 6d. Country skins, full woolled, ranged from 4s 6d to 7s 6d.

Tallow and Rough Fat.—Inferior butchers' fat, 1s 3d to 13s; good, 14s; picked and dry is worth 16s; small lots of country tallow, 14s to 20s.

Hides.—We have no alteration to report. For extra prime heavies in faultless condition, 3½d to 3¾d; prime heavies in sound condition and free from offal, 3¼d to 3¾d; medium 2d to 2½; inferior, about 2d.—Calfskins: For carefully flayed lots up to 4½d per lb is obtainable.

Wheat continues to have fair inquiry, We quote: Prime milling at 4s to 4s 1d; medium, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; fowls' feed, in strong enquiry at 2s 9d to 3s 4d, according to quality.

MR. F. MBENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, 2s 6d to 2s 8d. Wheat: milling, 4s 4s to 4s 4d; fowls', 3s to 3s 6d. Barley: malting, 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Chaff: £3 5s to £3 10s. Hay: oaten, £3 5s; r.g., best, £3. Bran, £4 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Northern, 50s to 70s; Taieri, £4 10s; Southern, £3. Butter: fresh, 5d to 8d; salt, 6d. 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, £11 10s to £12 5s. Oatmeal, firm, £13.

IRELAND AT THE ANTIPODES.

AN Englishman resident in Boston borrowed, the other day, from a journalist of his acquaintance a sheaf of Australian newspapers. He returned them presently, complaining, "I wanted Australian papers; these are all Irish."

He found the *Freeman* of Sydney appealing to a constituency identical apparently with that of its Dublin namesake; the Melbourne *Advocate* and the N.Z. TABLET differing little in tone and temper from *United Ireland* and the *Nation*. There was spirited editorial discussion of the murder of Mandeville, the *Times* forgeries against Parnell, the English intrigues at the Vatican. Regular Irish correspondence appeared from Michael Davitt, the Redmonds, and other prominent Nationalists. Local comment and record were largely and necessarily of men of Irish birth or blood; as more than one-third of the European population of the Southern Continent are of Irish origin, and prominent in political life, in professional and business circles. The various accents of the 32 counties of Ireland are heard every day in the great seaport of Sydney. N.S.W.

Elsewhere, our astonished English friend read accounts of enthusiastic meetings and large subscriptions for the Evicted Irish Tenants' Fund all the way from Sydney and Timaru, N.Z. And on other crowded pages still, the old story of Catholic Ireland's church-builders and school-builders winning the new land for the old faith; priests from the Irish missionary colleges constantly landing in the Australian ports, teaching communities, not simply of large Irish membership but of unmixed Irish origin—as the Irish Christian Brothers, Presentation Nuns, and Sisters of Mercy—training the young Australians not only to love their faith and their birthland, but to love and work for Ireland. He noted the prophecy of Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne, that Ireland would have Home Rule within a year or two, and the enthusiasm of the auditors of Dr. O'Reilly, the newly-installed Bishop of Port Augusta, Southern Australia (one of the five Irish bishops appointed to the five newly-created Australian sees) when, following almost on his profession of faith, he made public adhesion to the Irish Home Rule platform.

The Englishman was right. The Australian newspapers are very largely Irish. They must be, would they mirror faithfully the life of the Australian people.—*Pilot*.

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.]

At Bologna, near the Castle San Pietro, have been found two stones with identical inscriptions, saying that the bridge over the Silaro was built by the Emperor Nerva.

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. GOURLLEY.

RIVERTON ART-UNION.

(Concluded.)

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

	£	s.	d.
Mrs E. Griffith, Orepuki	2	0	0
Mr J. Fitzgerald	2	0	0
" Jss. Fitzgerald	4	0	0
" T. Fitzgerald	1	0	0
Miss S. Hennessy	2	0	0
Mr P. Mullins	1	0	0
Miss E. Wilson	0	2	0
Mrs F. Grant, Oamaru	2	0	0
Mr J. Quinn, Limestone Plains	2	0	0
Mrs A. White, Riverton	1	0	0
Mr T. Fitzsimmons, Wairoa	0	10	0
" M. Gammon, St. Bathans	2	0	0
" P. McDonald, Ophir	1	0	0
" P. Twomey, St. Bathans	2	0	0
Mrs Drumm, Dunedin	2	0	0
" Lennon	0	10	0
Miss M. O'Connor, Maori Point	2	0	0
Mr W. Hailes, Wairoa	2	4	0
" J. Flynn, Wrey's Bush	0	2	0
" Oswald Reichel, Orepuki	2	4	0
" J. Bridge, Riverton	1	6	0
Mrs J. Fraser	0	4	0
" J. Horne	2	2	0
Mr P. Graham, Fairfax	3	8	0
" J. Walsh, St. Kilda	2	0	0
" P. Clifford, Otautau	0	6	0
Mrs J. Duggan, Wrey's Bush	1	10	0
Mr J. Ryan, Wairoa	1	8	0
" R. Walsh, Pukerau	0	16	0
" P. Glynn, Otautau	2	0	0
Mrs P. Flanagan, Gore	1	12	0
" J. Orangle, Otautau	2	0	0
Miss M. Neill, Otautau	1	4	0
Mr J. Ford, Wairoa	0	14	0
Mrs M. McKay, South Dunedin	1	2	0
Mr J. Flanagan, Dunedin	0	14	0
" J. Burke, Port Chalmers	0	10	0
Miss A. Hincbey, Fernhill	2	0	0
Mr J. McKay, Riverton	2	0	0
Miss M. Geary	0	8	0
Mr F. Ford, Gropers Bush	0	4	0
Miss M. Lawton, Riverton	1	4	0
" M. Laffey, Kirwee	2	0	0
Mrs Edward O'Connell, Hyde	1	0	0
Mr J. Cormack, Roxburgh	0	16	0
Miss M. Tobin, Dunedin	0	14	0
Mr D. Heffernan, Roslyn	0	8	0
Mrs C. Bunbury, Dunedin	2	0	0
Mr Thomas Pendergast, Nightcaps	2	0	0
Miss A. Valli	2	0	0
" M. O'Grady, Otautau	1	10	0
Mr T. Flynn, Wairoa	1	10	0
Mrs E. McKewen, Dunedin	2	0	0
Mr M. Reid, Orepuki	2	2	0
Miss M. Reid	0	8	0
" L. Carroll, Dunedin	1	0	0
" E. Molloy, Riverton	1	0	0
Mr Thomas Power, Wrey's Bush	0	10	0
" D. Corkery, Oraki	0	12	0
" C. Cuff, Riverton	1	4	0
" Myles Lyon	1	0	0
" C. Karas, Oamaru	1	2	0
Miss K. Horan, Dunedin	1	0	0
Mr B. Carroll, Mataura	2	18	0
" W. Comerford, Balclutha	0	8	0
" P. Gantley, Aitau's Point	1	14	0
" Thomas D. vonsbire, Orepuki	1	0	0
Mrs Dr. Fergusson, Dunedin	1	0	0
Mr J. Steele, Riverton	1	10	0
" P. Sheridan, Gropers Bush	1	18	0
Mrs Hurley, Riverton	2	0	0
Miss A. Power, Palmerston	1	0	0
Miss E. Morton, Invercargill	0	18	0
Mr M. Spillane, Avondale	1	0	0
" J. Roughan, Lawrence	0	14	0
Mrs D. Toohy, Oamaru	1	18	0
Mr F. Murchison, Waikai	1	8	0
Mrs J. B. Keleher, Nightcaps	1	4	0
Mr J. Gardner, Otautau	1	8	0
" J. M. Hall, Riverton	3	6	0
" B. Dickenson	1	8	0

J. M. HALL, Hon. Sec.

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.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
OF
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.

LONARGAN AND LONARGAN,
203. 205 CASHEL STREET (opposite Press Office).

THE GRAND
SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL
In aid of the Fund for the
LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBT
Upon the
MONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART,
BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,
Will be held in
DONNOLLY'S MAGNIFICENT PALACE SKATING RINK,
Armagh Street, during the
LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1889.

Holders of Art-Union Tickets are notified that the Drawing of the Art-Union will take place during the Festival.

Those who have Books for sale will please Return their Blocks not later than the 20th of January.

ROBERT P. LONARGAN,
Manager.

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, Mania.
- " J. O'Connor, Palmerston North.
- " J. M. Grace, Auckland.
- " J. Fitzgerald, Masterton.
- " James Gill, Darfield.

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In Every Conceivable Style and Variety, from 1d to 15s each.

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RIVERTON ART UNION.

The following are the winning numbers.—

No. of Ticket	No. of Prize	No. of Ticket	No. of Prize	No. of Ticket	No. of Prize
5435	63	1922	22	6278	16
5103	12	506	92	11270	36
11433	76	1478	113	6280	79
4545	11	9150	81	3233	104
6447	90	6281	3	8155	15
662	85	7031	114	6506	23
9569	25	5124	52	3131	32
2464	112	519	109	1121	73
6185	27	11435	66	4001	102
2185	21	6617	37	1824	47
11329	53	9040	49	8003	11
4750	14	1303	107	3539	38
8647	56	1304	115	11322	94
294	50	7724	74	11372	9
5011	34	7027	68	11316	99
5575	4	1512	18	9424	96
10985	40	6294	64	4582	19
2013	6	3727	89	448	91
4401	77	9494	2	276	59
10235	5	4172	106	5709	105
7722	93	11250	111	6105	71
2227	24	9806	42	9080	67
4123	57	3416	51	5747	75
10120	83	1108	28	10418	86
5516	84	3748	33	3948	100
5924	65	8656	61	1927	62
5417	46	9763	1	11001	60
6606	108	10020	72	5671	13
9772	98	11292	70	6033	110
11336	78	3189	39	14	55
7109	41	8231	26	4008	97
1526	31	4837	29	152	95
1161	82	3851	48	11351	54
9999	80	4310	45	9021	17
5175	103	3929	10	3729	101
1364	58	6454	87	9441	69
5968	8	7282	43	2676	30
3886	35	10857	88	10321	20
10982	7				

I hereby certify that the Drawing of the Art Union, which took place in the Oddfellows' Hall, Riverton, on Saturday, 3rd November, and at which I had the honour of presiding, was carried out in a thorough, just, straightforward, and honourable manner.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, J.P.
Mayor of Riverton.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

ARTHUR'S POINT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mr M. Fitzpatrick	0 10 0	A Friend	0 5 0
Miss R. Traynor	0 5 0	Mr James Tobin	0 10 0
Mr W. Crozier	0 10 0	„ P. Kelly	0 10 0

DEATHS.

EASTON.—Of your charity, pray for the soul of Mrs. M. A. Easton, who died of affection of the heart at her residence, Westport.—Let us follow her example in life, so that if death comes upon us like a thief in the night, we shall be prepared to meet him.—R.I.P.

KAVANAGH.—On September 27, at the Catholic Presbytery, New Plymouth, Thomas, youngest son of John Kavanagh, Okato; aged 15 years and 6 months. Fortified by the rites of Holy Church.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 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.

SIR WILLIAM JERVOIS.



BANQUET was given in Christchurch on Saturday evening to Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS who is on the eve of his departure from this Colony. Sir WILLIAM takes with him the good wishes and the good word of all our settlers, and leaves behind him a memory that it may form the desire of future Governors to equal. He has given ample proofs that he had deserved the high position he occupied by his own merits, and that no extraneous influence had been necessary to obtain it for him. But Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS, by no fault of his, has seen the Colony only under unfavourable circumstances. During his tenure of office the depression has more or less prevailed and we are convinced that no one more than his Excellency will join in the hope that his successor may be destined to preside over a better state of things.

Sir WILLIAM, meantime, in his speech at the Christchurch banquet, referred to the true basis on which the welfare of the Colony must rest, and without whose sound and lasting settlement there can be no prosperity before us. We allude to the land laws by which the Governor said the people of the Colony were endeavouring to promote the interests of the country. That the future of the country depends entirely on the nature of these laws no one will venture to deny. In the disposal of the land its very life is centred and there is nothing more important to engage the attention of every class, as, indeed, also of people elsewhere who have an intention of emigrating. But, unfortunately, there is no very good reason for us to believe that the land laws are in a satisfactory condition. Acts and amended Acts we have, it is true, in abundance, but it may well be questioned as to whether the whole sum of legislation that exists on the subject might not be swept away with profit, and one short but clear and comprehensive measure passed in its place. With all the Acts and amended Acts that exist it still is a difficult matter for those who desire it to obtain good land on reasonable terms, and, what is worse, it is difficult also for men who have obtained suitable land with a good deal of difficulty and made improvements and formed settlements on it, to retain what has cost them so much labour. We shall consider it anything but a sign of prosperity and a promise of future welfare, for example, if one of the first effects of the better condition of things for which we are all so anxiously looking forward, now with some renewal of hope, proves to be the buying up, even by immigrants possessed of capital,

of the homesteads which many of our colonists have laboured hard to make, but, owing to the badness of the times and the defects in the land laws, may not be found able to keep. This is a matter, for example, that will require serious consideration during the next session of Parliament, and which should be urged upon the attention of Government.

The speech of the Premier at the banquet to which we refer, meantime, was not one to inspire much confidence among his hearers. It was rather negative in its tone, and dealt more with explanations and apologies relating to the past than with any ameliorated prospects in view. We may, nevertheless, hope that the retrenchments, for which Sir HARRY ATKINSON takes so much credit to himself and his colleagues, and which, he says, it was such "terrible work" to perform, will turn out as satisfactory as expected. But we cannot help thinking that if the civil servants discharged were, in fact, the capable men and good servants that Sir HARRY says they were, their loss must inevitably be felt, and the public service must suffer. The only valid excuse for discharging these servants is that they were men superfluously employed. But this the future alone, sooner or later, can determine, and we shall hope for the best. As to the reductions made in the salaries—from the Governor down—that also has its other side. Anything, in short, that tends to cut down earnings generally—to encourage the sweating system, for example, is to be deprecated, and it is to be feared that these reductions may have such an effect. They will certainly give an impetus to the nefarious desire for cheapness—and a large class of the population, the civil servants, will necessarily be driven to practise such economies. Their wants will remain the same, but their means will be much diminished. Will Lady ONSLOW, for example, be excused by the ladies of the *élite* if she appears in a bonnet of less splendour than those worn by Lady JERVOIS, whose income was a third greater? And if the appointments at Government House are diminished in taste or richness, is there not danger that visitors there will come away in something of the frame of mind shown by Aunt DILAH on witnessing the thrift of Miss OPHELIA—"These here Northern ladies ain't ladies no how?" The reductions, then, as well as the dismissals, have their reverse side. As to Sir HARRY's explanation of the exodus from the colony it was not at all to the point. The exodus does not consist, as he said, only of young men going out to see the world. It is largely made up of men and women long since weary of seeing the world, but forced to go out, not to see, but to seek for food and clothing. And it is not a hopeful circumstance that the Premier makes light of a serious situation—whether he understands it or not.

In conclusion, we regret the termination of the period of office which removes Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS from our shores, and heartily wish his Excellency happiness in whatever sphere it may be his lot or his choice to fill.

THE Dominican Convent bazaar will be held in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on the closing days of the month, when the nuns hope that their friends will come generously to their assistance. The object of the bazaar, as already stated by us, is to form the nucleus of a fund for building the class-rooms and dormitories provided for in the plan of the convent, of which not quite one half has been completed in the present building. The services of the nuns to the community generally need not be recalled. They are well before the citizens of Dunedin in the numbers of highly accomplished young ladies who move in society, and who owe, in many cases, the whole, and in several at least the completion, of their education to the Dominican community. We may, indeed, claim, without fear of contradiction, that the community have done their part well in the work of culture and refinement. It is, therefore, not only due to them but to society generally, that when they seek to increase the sphere of their usefulness by providing additional accommodation, the aid they need should be given them. Arrangements are being made to produce the grand march to take place on the occasion with magnificence, and generally to provide for the entertainment of visitors. The music, we need hardly say, will be very fine, several leading amateurs, as well as the pupils of the convent, having promised to give their services. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to further the arrangements personally, or by every means in their power:—Messrs. J. B. Callan, F. W. Petre, M. Fagan, F. Meenan, J. Carroll, W. J. Hall, J. Liston, H. Robinson, P. McAlister, R. A. Dunne, Davy, C. Columb, Brookes, W. Cantwell, Ward, J. F. Perrin, J. Murray, T. Deehan, J. J. Connor, D. W. Woods.

OUR contemporary the Brooklyn *Catholic Review* has lately quoted from the London *Evening News*, for the amusement of its readers, as it says, a tale told by the "Rev. Oswald Keatinge" as to his initiation as a Jesuit. The "Rev. Oswald Keatinge" is undoubtedly a smart person, though we may doubt as to whether the results of his

smartness are always found very amusing by those who experience them—to wit, that Evangelical congregation to whom the rev. gentleman lately ministered in Dublin. We do not think, moreover, that Catholic readers, if they will duly consider the matter, can find much to amuse them in the light and lying inventions published by a notorious gaol-bird as to Catholic matters, and into which a venerable religious Order, and even the saints of God themselves are introduced. There are many men on the Evangelical stump who do not fail in smartness. There is, for example, Nobbs, *alias* Widows, eclipsed, however, for a time, as at present he is undergoing a sentence of ten years, incurred by him lately when acting as pastor of a conventicle called the Martin Luther Church, and in a way not to be spoken of but habitual to him, as his gaol record shows. There is also one Dr. Hammond who has recently re-appeared after an interval of some ten or twelve years, consequent on certain circumstances that occurred in connection with a certain relic of the True Cross, and in which the late Father William Browne, of Stamford, took a leading part. The inventions of these people are not, as a rule, wanting in smartness, but that is no reason why they should be quoted without comment and for the mere amusement of Catholic readers. If they need a reply, as in general they do not, being but the claptrap suited to those dregs of Evangelicalism that find their level in the kennel, let them be gravely replied to. Otherwise contempt will have its best expression in silence. We cannot think that any decent Catholic, on reflection, will consider himself acting consistently in seeking amusement from the ribald inventions of a ticket-of-leave man like Keatinge, or a man whom it is impossible to describe in any respectable company like Nobbs or Widows, or any other scandalous fellow of their kind. Let the No-Popery platform that is so occupied by the source of amusement to people who find themselves at home in such company, but let Catholics avoid it. We are, therefore, unable to congratulate our contemporary, the *Catholic Review*, on the quotation alluded to. It seems to us quite out of keeping with our contemporary's truly Catholic and elevated tone.

By the death of the Earl of Lucan, just announced, Ireland loses one of the cruelest and most unrelenting evictors ever known by her oppressed people. The old man may have gone to the grave covered with military glory,—for they say he was a brave soldier—but he has left behind the records of a life stained by tyranny, accompanied by the cries of the widow and orphan, and the pangs of the victims of famine and pestilence. This, we know, is not in accordance with the old pagan motto, adopted among ourselves by a false and un-Christian charity, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. But it is the incontrovertible truth, as a desert in Mayo can witness—and many graves beneath the ocean and in foreign lands.

A PETITION, we see, is being signed in Auckland on behalf of Sir Charles Burdett, severely sentenced for having gathered a few flowers in a public place. The sentence, even if allowed by law, was outrageous in the extreme. In fact it would be much better not to ornament parks and public places by planting flowers in them, if a consequent necessity be that of punishing people severely. The offence of gathering flowers is one that no one of any common sense can look upon as extreme in itself. In fact there are people, and respectable people, too, who cannot be brought to look upon it as an offence at all. To bring people, therefore, into the danger of incurring a heavy sentence and losing their characters by such a trifling and almost ludicrous matter is unfair and unjust. If the flowers cannot be otherwise preserved, public places can very well do without them. Sir Charles Burdett should be released at once, and with an apology for the treatment given him.

WE are happy to see that a determined resistance is being offered by Queensland to the appointment of Sir Henry Blake, knighted for the occasion, as Governor of that colony. That favourite of Hymen may be made recognise, even for his own benefit, that to act as a traitor to his country under the auspices of Dublin Castle, is not the way for a man to deserve the veneration of mankind in general. It is to be hoped Sir Thomas McIlwraith, the Queensland Premier, and his supporters will prove successful, as they probably will, in this matter, which concerns the colonies generally.

ANOTHER back-down on the part of the triple B.B. is evident in the release of Mr. W. Redmond—refractory though he had proved himself—whose sentence does not terminate till Christmas eve. Bomba the Brave and Bloody has clearly felt the force of public opinion, and having been balked by it in his fell designs, as revealed by Mr. Blunt, is now discouraged in proceeding even half-way. Kill or cure having failed him, he seems inclined to throw up the sponge.

THE tug of war is to come off with a vengeance on Boxing day in the Caledonian grounds Kensington. There will not exactly be a meeting of Greek with Greek, but there will be something quite as good. Indeed, as the modern Greek is reported degenerate in some degree we may look for something better. It is to take the shape of a hurling match between the local members of the H.A.C.B.S., and the Dunedin Irish Rifles. We do not meantime know which side must

command our special sympathies. The honour of old Ireland seems particularly involved in the success of a society bearing her name, even though it be only in Latin. But then if the *Risles* do not show themselves invincible men how are we to look forward with any confidence to an invasion of the colony? Both sides, however, are bound to do their best, as so much depends upon their prowess, and a spanking contest must be the result.

THE Presidential election has resulted in the victory of General Harrison. Mr. Cleveland evidently owes his defeat to the strong tendency shown by his Government to favour British interests, even at the expense of those of the United States. His tariff proposals, for instance, were reasonably so interpreted, and the Fisheries Treaty supported by him inclined clearly in such a direction. When he found the feeling of the country going against him on the point referred to, he sought to recover his position by an unceremonious dismissal of the British Minister at Washington, on some pretence variously reported to us. But even had this step been well judged, it was too late, and, according to appearances, it was in every respect a mistake. General Harrison bears a high reputation, particularly in Indiana, where he had been brought up. He is looked upon as a man of true independence of spirit, and broad and manly views. It is of deep interest to us, moreover, to know that a man occupying the exalted place of President, has declared himself unreservedly and notably in sympathy with the Irish cause. "I would rather," he said, in welcoming the Irish delegates, Esmonde and O'Connor, to Indianapolis, last December, "I would rather be William O'Brien in Tuillamore Gaol, a martyr to free speech, than the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin Castle." The speaker now occupies a much more exalted position than any Lord Lieutenant ever held, and we may be confident that his sympathies are still with free speech and freedom generally. We, therefore, hail in General Harrison's election, a most auspicious event.

The Parnell commission still proceeds with the promise of dragging a weary length, as intended. Mr. Parnell gives it as his opinion that the inquiry will extend over 12 months, during which time we must expect to see the evidence brought forward to implicate the National party in crime reported of as certain proofs. Probably, we shall have to wait from week to week for the mails to bring us just details of the trial, as we can hardly place much reliance on the cable. Sir James Hannen has ruled in favour of the *Times*, and contrary to the argument of Sir Charles Russell, that the *Times* is not bound to show that the Parnellites were connected with the outrages concerning which evidence is tendered by it, and this ruling is considered likely to prolong the inquiry. Fortunately Lord Kinnear has decided that Mr. Parnell's Scotch action may proceed, and that will afford some relief and bring the truth more rapidly before the public.

OUR readers will be gratified to learn that Mr. Thomas Bracken has once more taken up his residence in Dunedin. He has received the appointment of local Secretary of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia. This Society is the oldest Victorian Mutual Office, and the Melbourne *Argus* places it in the same category with the Australian Mutual Provident of Sydney. Speaking of the success of the National Mutual the *Scottish Banking and Insurance Magazine* a leading authority on financial matters says:—"No other Company in the mother country or the colonies has approached these figures in the twelfth year of its existence, and the Directors and principal officers may well be proud of the position attained by their Association. Everything has been done to liberalise the conditions of the Policy consistent with safety. The result of this foresight, combined of course with financial skill and intense hard work, is a showing which makes managers in the United Kingdom stare with astonishment." Eight years have elapsed since the foregoing remarks were written, and the results of the business of the National Mutual have been during the latter term even more satisfactory than those recorded by the journal in question. Although we have little in common with that American "Evangelical" spread-eagle of the pulpit, Dr. Talmage, the following observations of his on the subject of Life Insurance are, in our opinion worthy of consideration:—"In this day God has mercifully allowed those of us who have a limited income to make provision for our families through the great life insurance companies all over the land. By some self-denial on our part we can make this provision for those we shall leave behind us. Is there anything so helpless as a woman whose husband has just died, when, with her children at her back, she goes out to fight for her bread? Shall she become a menial servant in someone else's household? Shall she sew for a living? God knows they get but six and eight cents for making garments. Ah, no! you had better have your coffin made large enough to take all with you into that land where they never freeze or starve. How a man with no surplus of estate, but still enough money to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, can refuse to do it, and then look his children in the face, and say his prayers at night on going to bed, expecting them to be ~~his~~ ^{his} word, is a mystery to me that I have never been able to fathom." We have no doubt the National Mutual under Mr. Bracken's management will receive a large share of support.

WE have received from Mr. Thomas McKeogh, Cape Foulwind, the sum of £8, for transmission to the secretary of the National League at Dublin. The sum is made up as follows: Balance of proceeds of ball on March 17, £4 7s; contributed at a meeting for the establishment of a branch of the League, £3 13s.

AN immense gathering of priests and people from all parts of the country assembled at Armagh on Sunday (says the *Nation* of November 13), to witness the investment of the Most Rev. Dr. Logue the Primate, with the Pallium. This solemn and interesting ceremony was performed by his Eminence Cardinal Moran. When the Pallium had been imposed, the Cardinal, taking for his text "Feed my lambs feed my sheep," preached an eloquent sermon, in which he dilated on the past glories of Catholic Ireland, of the fidelity of her children, and their wonderful work as missionaries in other lands. At the conclusion he was presented with an address in the name of the faithful of Armagh. His Eminence in reply stated that he took part in the ceremonies of the day because they exhibited the link between the Church of Australia and the Church in Ireland. It is the ambition of the younger Church to imitate, if not rival the older. We are glad to record his Eminence's recognition of a relationship that had been occasionally ignored in the past.

THE drawing of the grand Art-Union at Napier is definitely fixed to come off on 3rd January. As the prizes are to be drawn for on that day it is to be hoped that those who have books in hand will do what they can to dispose of them, and return the blocks in good time, so that there will be no disappointment.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the success achieved by our Catholic Colleges and Convents at the Junior Public Examination recently held at the Sydney University. To Dunedinites it will be gratifying to learn that the Christian Brothers' College at Brisbane, which occupies almost first position, is under the direction of Rev. Brother Bodkin, who for many years held the position of Director of the Christian Brothers' school of this city: Junior Public Examination, Sydney University: Marist Brothers' College, 20 pupils passed; Marist Brothers' High school, 8 pupils passed; Marist Brothers' St. Patrick's school, 1 pupil passed; Christian Brothers', Brisbane (Rev. Brother Bodkin), 19 pupils passed; Christian Brothers', Balmain, 2 pupils passed; Patrician Brothers', Albury, 2 pupils passed; Patrician Brothers', Bathurst, 1 pupil passed; Patrician Brothers', Redfern, 1 pupil passed; St. Patrick's College, Goulburn, 18 pupils passed; St. Vincent's College, Goulburn, 17 pupils passed; St. Aloysius' Jesuit College, 1 pupil passed; Riverview Jesuit College, 5 pupils passed; St. Stanislaus College, Bathurst, 6 pupils passed; Good Samaritan Convent, Sydney, 2 pupils passed; Good Samaritan Convent, Rosebank, 3 pupils passed; Good Samaritan Convent, Newtown, 2 pupils passed; Good Samaritan Convent, Balmain, 1 pupil passed; Presentation Nuns, Lismore, 3 pupils passed; Presentation Convent, Wagga-Wagga, 1 pupil passed; All Hallows' Convent, Brisbane, 4 pupils passed; Convent of Mercy, Albury, 1 pupil passed; Convent of Mercy, Goulburn, 3 pupils passed; Sacred Heart College, Maitland, 2 pupils passed.

WE see a statement to the effect that the Rev. W. E. Addis, an Oxford convert to the Catholic Church, and a member of the congregation of the Oratory, has reconsidered his position and withdrawn from the Church. This announcement, however, does not come upon us with any surprise. We are ready to receive it as most probable, and the consequence to be expected from certain of Father Addis's contributions to the "Catholic Dictionary," of which he was editor. The late Mr. MacMaster, of the *New York Freeman's Journal*, who had done more perhaps than any man of his time to unmask what was irregular and unorthodox, and to bring about the amendment of abuses in Catholic affairs, was the first to sound the note of alarm and the subject was afterwards taken up in the *Month*, where a full exposure and correction were made. The conversion and subsequent lapse of men like Father Addis, of which several cases have occurred, is no doubt due to some imperfection in the work of conversion. The converts are probably more dissatisfied with Protestantism than imbued with the true Catholic spirit, and, therefore, the Church has no hold on them. It is this fact that should make those who are engaged in the work of conversion duly cautious, and not ready without full trial to receive, and perhaps imprudently encourage, every neophyte who presents himself to them. We may add, in connection with the outcry recently made as to the danger of alarming intending converts by the sympathy shown by the Irish priesthood with the National cause, that instead of their deploring it, the matter might rather be regarded with favour as a method of putting the sincerity of the religious intentions of the catechumen to the test. We regret Father Addis's fall, therefore, if it be true, but we are not surprised by it. The rev. gentleman, we are told again, in withdrawing from his Catholic mission expresses himself as filled with sorrow for being obliged to relinquish associations that have formed the happiest days of his life. But, although a man may be unfortunate enough to lose his religious faith, we do not consider that he must necessarily become bereft of all gentlemanly sentiments. And, as a matter of fact, we do not find that many of those so lapsed become the slanderers of the Church they have deserted. That degraded calling is left to low fellows or lower women, who find in the mud-blem of the Protestant or Freethinking sects their true home, and work out there by their abominable vomiting the further degradation of themselves, if possible, but certainly that of their hearers.

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Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

His Eminence Cardinal Moran was, on September 11, the guest of the Very Rev. Dean Byrne, P.P., V.G., Dungannon, where, accompanied by the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, he was presented with an address from the Catholic inhabitants of the town, in which reference was made to the fact that his Eminence, in his home beneath the Southern Cross, while inculcating steadfast fidelity to the faith of St. Patrick, always impressed the Irish exiles with the allegiance due to their native land. The Cardinal, in reply, expressed his warm gratitude for the cordial reception accorded him in Dungannon. His Eminence added that he had spent the last few days enjoying scenery unequalled in Ireland. The names of Benburb, Charlemont, and Dungannon, were, he said, imperishably inscribed on the pages of Irish history, and are noble records of past glories. In reply to an address presented him at Magherafelt by the St. Mary's Catholic Temperance Association of that town, his Eminence dwelt on the flourishing state of the Catholic colonists in Australia, ascribing their success to their temperance habits. Irish industry, genius, and enterprise, observed the Cardinal, when accompanied by temperance, always commanded success in life. On Tuesday night his Eminence returned to the archiepiscopal palace of Armagh.

The winter campaign was opened at Waterford on Sunday, September 9, when 30,000 men from Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Queen's County assembled on the famous hill of Ballybricken to pledge themselves once more to a defiance of Balfourism. Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. T. D. Sullivan were accorded a magnificent reception; and the enthusiasm and earnestness of the meeting shows the spirit that is alive everywhere through the south-east of Ireland. As Mr. Sullivan noted, the day was the anniversary of the Mitchelstown massacre; and the thousands who assembled were just as ready to face the worst that Mr. Balfour can inflict, as any of the heroes who, by the sacrifice of their lives, have made the name of Mitchelstown historic in Ireland and in Great Britain too. It was a consoling measure of Mr. Balfour's success. His conquest of Ireland has not proceeded very far; and, if we are not mistaken, its advance will hardly subdue these thirty thousand stout hearts, full of determination that the abettor of Olanricarde shall not work his will on the people of Ireland unchecked, and that their liberties shall not be left at the mercy of every corrupt good-for-nothing whom the Castle bureaucracy selects to work its vindictive will upon the people of Ireland.

Mr. O'Brien's advice to the people regarding the coming winter was bold, unflinching, and timely. He cautioned the people, on the one hand, against criminal excesses that could not be defended, and, on the other hand, against cowardly submission to every outrage that Mr. Balfour and his minions care to inflict in the name of "the law." He asked the people never to do anything that they could not defend to their own consciences; but declared that he himself would have no hesitation in defending before any audience in Great Britain the bravery of the men of Coolroe; the boycotting of land-grabbers; the honesty, necessity, and invincibility of the Plan of Campaign, and every act of resistance, contempt and defiance against every proclamation issued by Mr. Balfour suppressing liberty of speech and combination. The sacrifices which the carrying out of that policy involved had been great. He knew them all and felt them all, but ten thousand times worse had to be faced by our unhappy race in the past when friendless before the world. There never was a generation of Irishmen since the Norman Conquest that had more reason to be grateful than the present one.

At the banquet in the evening, Mr. O'Brien vindicated the Plan of Campaign. He stated, what is an undoubted fact, that there are at present ten thousand eviction-made-easy notices served and matured and liable to be executed. Those ten thousand notices mean, if they are carried out, the turning out on the roadside of fifty thousand people. Against that flood of eviction the Plan of Campaign is the only defence. If it were defeated to-morrow, the evictions would be carried out remorselessly, and more to boot. But Mr. Balfour and the landlords are restrained by the wholesome dread that if they entered upon such a policy it would bring down the punishment of the Plan on every evictor. Under the circumstances, Mr. O'Brien declared that the tenants who are threatened and evicted because of their refusal to submit like slaves to the extortions of the rackrenters are deserving of the gratitude and support of the whole body of the Irish tenantry. There cannot be a doubt that war is being waged against the Campaigners simply because they are most formidable foes of the rackrenters, and that they are not fighting for themselves alone. Wherever the tenants have brought a would-be plunderer to reason they have to thank the tenants who showed that the worst evicting landlordism could inflict would not better its own position. To complete the lesson for the evictors, and to encourage the brave men in their battle, the landlords must be shown, too, that it is beyond their power to injure those tenants. It is necessary for the safety of the whole peasantry that that should be done; and it is the duty of the whole Irish people to see that it is done.

Lord Lurgan is anxious to sell his estate, but he can get nobody to buy. Some time ago he made his tenants an offer, which they unanimously rejected. He is now coming forward again—his terms on this occasion being much less favourable to himself than those which he formerly proposed. For the lands situated in the electoral division of Lurgan, originally offered at twenty years' purchase, he would be willing to accept eighteen and a half years' purchase. For the lands situate in Mountnaghs, originally offered at eighteen years' purchase, he would accept sixteen and a half years' purchase, while for the rest of the estate he would accept eighteen and a half years' purchase. The tenants, however, still consider his charges excessive. These sturdy, sensible Northerners are not birds that are likely to be caught by his Lordship's chaff. The common sense peasantry of Ulster instinctively feel that landlordism is doomed, and they know

that they can afford to wait for the day when they will not have to purchase their own improvements. Ulster, we are glad to see, is displaying a keen and subtle appreciation of coming eventualities.

The "law" never met with such hearty defiance as braved it in the courthouses of Arthurs town and Wexford during the proceedings in connection with the Coolroe prosecutions. The contempt was climaxed by the closing scenes of Mr. Redmond's trial. The speech for the defence echoed and re-echoed the "Bravo! bravo! my Wexford lads!" the speaking of which was Mr. Redmond's crime. The coercion Removables and all Wexford learned from the mouth of Mr. Leamy that there was to be no shrinking, and the sentence of three months' imprisonment was accepted cheerily by the incorrigible culprit, and when he wound up his speech from the dock by saying, "I undoubtedly cheered these men when they were defending their homes against unjust eviction, and I shall cheer every man who defends his home against unjust eviction," the court rang with applause. There is not a Wexfordman who is not proud of the attitude taken by William Redmond, and there is not one worth his salt that is not prepared, not only to cheer those who stand up against eviction, but to give them practical help to defeat the desolators. For himself, he is inured to coercion dungeons. If we mistake not, he attained his majority while inhabiting a cell allotted to him by Mr. Forster; and Mr. Balfour will find him as indomitable and unconquerable as his predecessor did. As a matter of course, all Wexford will now bow down in homage before Mr. Balfour's justice, and be bound in the bonds of affection to the authority he represents!

The great demonstration in the Phoenix Park on Sunday, September 16, proved the extent to which the mind of the citizens of Dublin has been moved by the spectacle of the scandalous partisanship and vindictiveness of Judge Boyd, and by the patient endurance of his victim. It was the largest gathering of citizens that has been seen in the Park for years. The organisation and arrangements were most thorough, and the success complete. There was ample reason for the demonstration, for never was protest against judicial indecency and wanton invasion of public right more necessary. Judge Boyd has degraded his office and has prostituted the powers of a Court established to deal solely with commercial business to political purposes. In the shameless exercise of his authority, he has imprisoned a perfectly honest and upright citizen without trial of any kind, altogether beyond precedent. His action is a menace to the liberty of every citizen, and is based on a presumption that is perfectly intolerable.

The *Times* has at last abandoned its swaggering attitude and displays all the meekness of a cooing dove now that it has been forced to come to the point and is compelled to show its hand. The conduct of its advocates on Monday, September 17, was piteous and humiliating in the extreme. The very fact of its not having employed the big guns of the law in its defence was the first sign of weakness that it displayed on this occasion. Its interests were represented by a junior counsel, who when asked by Sir J. Hannen if he proposed to substantiate any charges and allegations blandly replied that he did not know. "We will lay before your lordship," quoth the *Times'* lawyer, "such evidence as we can!" "We don't charge particular persons; we make charges against organisations," continued this gentleman unblushingly, after his clients had exhausted all the vocabulary of libel and abuse on Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. And when Sir James Hannen asked who made those charges and allegations, Mr. Graham, on behalf of the *Times*, made reply and said it was the Attorney-General in the recent O'Donnell trial! The President thereupon directed counsel for the *Times* to draw up a list of the charges made. The *Times*, moreover, showed a decided unwillingness to make a full discovery of the documents or alleged documents defaming Mr. Parnell in its possession. The court made an order for the discovery, reserving for a future decision an application for their inspection by Mr. Parnell's counsel. It is satisfactory to note that the issues are to be restricted to the limits of the late action of O'Donnell v. the *Times* so far as persons, charges, and allegations are concerned. On the whole the opening skirmish in this trial has been decidedly unfavourable to the libellers of Printinghouse-square.

Mr. William O'Brien and his friends have stolen a march on the Royal Irish Constabulary in Clare. On Wednesday, September 19, a splendid demonstration was held in Tullycrine without the usual accessories of policemen's helmets and the notebooks of Government reporters. People from all the parishes in West Clare, and even from places as distant from the scene as Loop Head, were present on this occasion, and testified their continued loyalty to the national cause. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Cox, and Father Gilligan, the latter of whom, by-the-by, is one of those priests whom Balfour has honoured with imprisonment, were in early morning pursued by a sergeant and a few subs, but eventually escaped the vigilance of these rather drowsy guardians of law and order. Among those present at the demonstration were Mr. and Mrs. Byles, of Bradford, and several sympathetic English visitors, including Mr. J. E. Sumner, of the *Manchester Guardian*. A large number of clergymen were also in attendance.

The object of the meeting was to protest against the evictions on the Vandeleur estate and condemn the letter on that subject recently addressed to the *Daily News* by Mr. Removable Turner. Mr. William O'Brien, who was the chief speaker on the occasion, and whose presence on the platform was hailed with enthusiastic applause, said that Clare has been scourged as no other county in Ireland has been scourged. Having alluded to the calumnies indulged in by Mr. T. W. Russell, the "Emergency M.P.," at the expense of the evicted tenants of the Vandeleur estate, Mr. O'Brien had a word or two to say of Colonel Turner, who, although paid an enormous salary to act as magistrate, brags that he is the adviser and instigator of the robbers who have seized the property and the houses of the Vandeleur tenants. "I would," continued the hon. gentleman, "be inclined at this moment to submit the case of the Vandeleur tenants to the arbitration of Mr. Reeves, a Sub-Commissioner and County Clare landlord; and more than that, I would be inclined to undertake here publicly, should Mr. Reeves decide that the tenants were making a dishonest demand, that I myself would pay £1,000 to the funds of the Land Corporation; but that if the Commissioners decided in our favour, and decided that they had made an honest and fair claim, that

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MILL PRICE.

Colonel Turner should pay £500 for the benefit of the evicted tenants on the Vandeleur estate." Referring to the officials who are at present governing Ireland Mr. O'Brien branded them as bad, unprincipled and unscrupulous. "I am not speaking idly," said Mr. O'Brien; "I have this moment in my possession evidence condemning an official even more powerful than Col. Turner, and if I were to publish that evidence the wretch would be hunted from the society of decent men and women like a beast of prey." The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Byles, Rev. Mr. Harley, Oxford; and the Rev. Father M'Kenn.

Mr. Balfour, with his mean spirit of revenge, is still determined not to be done with Denis MacNamara, the brave news-vendor who laughed to scorn all his thunderbolts some short time ago. Mr. MacNamara, being a publican as well as a news-vendor, has been served with a notice of objection to the renewal of his license. The ground is alleged in this veracious official document are that Mr. MacNamara is not, forsooth, a person of good character and has not conducted his premises in a proper and orderly manner! Mr. MacNamara owes his bad character to the fact that despite, the pains and penalties of the Coercion Act, he dared to sell national newspapers containing reports of the "suppressed" branches of the League. This is the head and front of his offending. To the Irish people at large it is a certificate of his sterling honesty and patriotism. This objection to a renewal of his license throws a very lurid light indeed on the dark ways of Mr. Balfour's administration in this country.

The Unionist papers which recently so enthusiastically belauded the Pope and called upon all good citizens and faithful Christians to obey his mandate will now have an opportunity for proving the sincerity of their respect for, and obedience to, the Holy See. There is reliable authority for stating that the Pope, disgusted at the present treatment of political prisoners in Ireland, has addressed to the Government a strong remonstrance on that and other subjects connected with the administration of the Coercion Act. Thanks to the many sterling friends of Ireland at Rome, the Vatican is kept informed of the true condition of affairs. The utter lack of humanity displayed by the landlords and their chief bailiffs at the Castle, the refusal of even the slightest conciliatory measures to the people, in short the harsh tyranny of Balfourism, has not been unnoticed there. 'His Holiness dwells chiefly on the fact that the last session has been barren of results so far as remedial legislation for this country is concerned. The news, the truth of which cannot be doubted, should cause Irishmen intense satisfaction. Whether the Government pay attention to the letter or do not the national cause will be benefitted. If they ignore the letter their real attitude will stand revealed to the world. If they hearken to it the disgrace will be theirs that only pressure from without could move them to justice. In either case the fatality of ruling Ireland by a foreign Parliament is clearly demonstrated.

With regard to Ireland, the case is very plain. She is in the position of a patient who is dying, not because doctors differ, but because help delays. There is no difference of opinion among Liberals. The nature of the wound has been ascertained, the character of the remedy agreed upon. It is known that an amputation will be necessary, that the severed and lacerated arteries will have to be scientifically taken up and tied. All this is settled. But in the meantime the patient is bleeding to death for want of a rough-and-ready tourniquet improvised with a walking-stick and a pocket-handkerchief. It is all nonsense to talk of "Home Rule" and the "good time coming" when there are fifty thousand tenants in Ireland whom Home Rule will find homeless, and for whom the "good time" will come too late—fifty thousand men—nay, fifty thousand families between whom and roofless ruin there now stands nothing but the difficulty of getting enough Emergency men to do the dirty work of putting them out of their homes. Surely, without any disparagement to the high and mighty medical authorities, here, if ever there was, is a case for the rough-and-ready tourniquet. It is the plain and obvious duty (and, indeed, interest) of all English Liberals to see about stopping this shocking hemorrhage without delay.

Mr. Balfour has been at last compelled to open the prison doors to John Dillon. His captive's health was becoming so precarious that our very wise and calculating Chief Secretary determined to avert a possible and probable catastrophe which might cost him and his colleagues their seats on the Treasury benches. If John Dillon had died in Dundalk Gaol his death would have sounded the knell of the Salisbury regime in Ireland. This Mr. Balfour well knew, and such a contingency he took very good care to avoid. The unconditional release of Mr. Dillon is another proof of the growing weakness and infirmities of the Tory Cabinet. Surely, though slowly, is Mr. Balfour being compelled to come down from his high horse and give up his notion of governing the country with an iron hand. Even in his own camp murmurs are beginning to be heard condemning his Irish policy. Mr. Dillon's liberation will open the eyes of many English Tories to the utter fatality of continuing to carry out the provisions of the Coercion Act. A coach and four has already been driven times without number through its provisions. It has not attained any of the objects which were so ardently desired by its authors. It has crushed nothing that it was meant to crush, and has induced nobody to abandon the national cause.

On Tuesday morning, September 18, to the general surprise of the public, Mr. John Dillon was unconditionally released from Dundalk Gaol. Shortly afterwards the hon. gentleman arrived in Dublin and received a warm welcome at the Amiens street station from several of his colleagues and friends. It was noticed that Mr. Balfour's ex-captive looked extremely pale and careworn, and the general opinion was that he was released not a day too soon. Mr. Dillon drove immediately with his friend, Dr. Kenny, M.P., to his own residence in North Great George street, having been cheered very enthusiastically en route. During the evening a large number of city bands paraded the streets, playing national airs, and serenaded the hon. gentleman, who, after repeated calls, made his appearance and addressed the assemblage, thanking them for the kindness with which they had welcomed him out of prison. Mr. Dillon said that he had no intention of altering the policy he had adopted before he was committed to

gaol. He would carry on the struggle with the same determination as formerly. Short as the time had been since he was released, it had been long enough to convince him that, though many men had been sent to prison, the Government had not broken down the spirit of the people. The cause, he continued, is gathering force and strength day by day and hour by hour, and its ultimate triumph was now near at hand. Mr. Dillon's remarks were greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Dillon purposes recruiting his strength in some healthy resort until the Parnell Commission resumes its inquiry in October.

GREYMOUTH.

RAIN, hail and stormy weather! Such has been our lot during the last fortnight; it surpasses anything like it during the winter months. We could well afford half our moisture to the parched and sandy wastes of the neighbouring colonies and then have plenty for our wants; but Providence decrees it otherwise, and therefore, we must be contented to bear with the natural laws of our humid climate. This weather indeed is exceptional, just on the eve of summer; cold sleety rain, showers of hail, accompanied by furious gusts of wind, scarcely gives an adequate description of it. For the first week, though there was a considerable fresh in the river, it did not interfere with the movements of shipping to and from the port, but this week the nor'-wester has put a stop to all shipping movements, there being a considerable sea on the bar and a strong current in the river. Three large colliers are laying here bar-bound; some more are in the roadstead, waiting to come in, but so far there is no sign of the stormy weather moderating.

Up to the present week the coal export trade has maintained its proportion of over 5000 tons per week, and preparations are being made at the mines for increasing the output, so that with milder weather we may see the coal trade, which is destined to be one of the principal staple industries of the West Coast, gradually increased.

The harbour works are being pushed ahead rather slower than with the old Harbour Board, but now that the Government have consented to raise the balance of the authorised loans, £50,000 for this and £100,000 for the Westport Harbour, better progress will doubtless be made after the floating of the required capital. Price and O'Connor's contract for the south break-water is all but finished, and it is to be hoped the present Board will lose no time in inviting fresh tenders, unless they agree with the present contractors to carry on the work, so that no time may be lost. They are doing the work at a very low price, and are notably qualified to carry out all their engagements to the satisfaction of government. Messrs Hungerford and McKay are pushing on the north break-water as fast as circumstances will permit them, and indeed circumstances have been pretty well against them all the time; what between floods, fire, and the damage done by the s.s. Gerda, it may be said that they are continually contending with adversities. Pile-driving has been resumed by them to replace those destroyed by the Gerda, and when this is completed they have an enormous body of stone ready to be sent down; the last big shot in their quarry having dislodged about 3000 tons of stone. This quarry is eminently superior to that in use for the south break-water, both in quality and quantity of stone, which can be procured at a far smaller cost per ton; in the other quarry it is hard to get sufficient stone of 20 ton blocks which are necessary to withstand the action of the waves at the tip-head. The two break-waters, only some 400 feet apart at the entrance, are a source of great danger to shipping with anything of a sea or heavy swell on the bar, owing to aprons forming on the south breakwater, thus considerably narrowing this already narrow channel. Over three years ago the first apron formed, when smaller stones were used, and on this stood the wrecks the steam tug Lioness, and the s.s. Star of the South. A considerable sum of money was expended by the late Harbour Board in lifting this apron and only partially succeeded; now it seems as they progress seaward, another apron is being formed, and that, too, of stones which, when laid down, were calculated to withstand the heaviest seas. Some are of the opinion that these large stones are thrown back with the action of the waves, such as happened to the smaller stones constituting the first apron, but a little consideration would show them that this shifting about of large stones must be also due to the scour of the river in heavy floods. When the river is capable of scouring a shingly bar from a depth of from 10ft to that of 23 ft, it undoubtedly must scour from underneath the breakwaters, and consequently between the scour of the river and heavy seas, broader bases are formed. This leads one to expect that this contingency should have been taken into consideration when determining the width of the channel. The sooner these defects are remedied by those in charge, the better for the port; it suffers enough already in its being unworkable either in heavy floods or heavy seas, not to have a narrow and dangerous rock bound entrance to contend with.

The great event of this month at the port has been the sailing of the passenger ship, s.s. Rotorua, from the wharf direct for Melbourne. The steam collier, Pukaki, of larger tonnage, sailed before direct for Melbourne, but this is not half so acceptable as a passenger service. Greymouth people are always looking forward to the time when they will have a direct passenger and mail service to Melbourne, and this trip of the Rotorua showed the ease with which it can be accomplished. Considerable interest was manifested in the departure of this steamer, as a great number of the citizens were to take a holiday tour to see the great International Exhibition; others to recuperate their failing health, and a good many to try their fortunes in the sunny lands of Australia. The Rotorua arrived here on the morning of the 17th October, took in some 400 tons of coal, with a large quantity of coke, and sailed hence on the following day with 112 passengers, being only about 24 hours in port. Over 500 spectators lined the wharf on the morning of her departure. A second trip was to be made on the 30th October, but owing to the agents not getting sufficient passenger inducement it was abandoned.

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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	"
Anise d 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 carmel. It is free from mercury and all other mineral poisonous substances. In composition it is similar to Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, differing mainly in the proportions in which the ingredients are present.

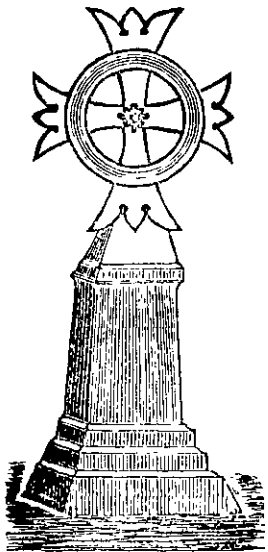
(Signed) J. G. BLACK, M.A., L.S., Professor of Chemistry.

W. STOCKS,

MONUMENTAL MASON, CHRISTCHURCH.

[Established 1872.]

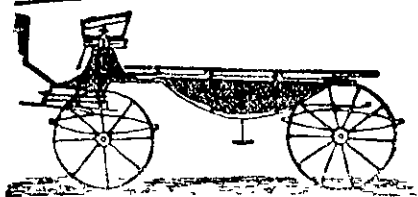
Monuments from £2 to £120, and a large stock of marble and other Materials to select from.



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

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

HORDERN, BRAYSHAW, AND WHITE, DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Princes Street South,

DUNEDIN.

about it a month or two back. A few parties on the upper end of the terrace have given it best. Those on gold are doing fairly well, and as for many more, even if they should get anything like payable gold it will take them a considerable time to pull up back arrears. Two claims are reported to be on payable gold in a terrace in Nelson Creek district, and a good few parties are driving in the same locality. It is to be hoped their labours will be rewarded. The holders of extended beach claims are very quiet lately. The result of operations by the dredges erected down south is not reassuring, but with more powerful dredges and better appliances competent authorities assert that the beaches will pay handsomely. Two or three of our local companies intend to get dredges on their claims very soon, and from the result of the trial of those used south of Hokitika, they should form a good idea as to which class of dredges are suitable for their use. In the quartz districts shares are slowly but steadily advancing in many of these mines, which is a better and surer sign to bona fide investors than if there had been bogus rises and sudden collapses such as has often taken place in the past. A new quartz lease has been applied for in the Black-ball district, being the first in this locality. Good indications of payable quartz are often met with in the district, and, if thoroughly prospected, experienced miners are of the opinion that a payable quartz field will be found there.

The Grey District Education Board and the Greymouth School Committee are, for a long time past, on anything but friendly terms; indeed, were we to look back, the embroglio has continued for many years. The last *Carus belli* arose out of a desire on the part of the School Committee to remodel the teaching staff and raise the standard of the school. This they put into effect by giving the teachers three months notice, so that they may re-classify them and appoint others instead of those whom they thought incompetent. The head-master they particularly intended to get rid of, but having too many friends on the Board the Committee's recommendation was ignored, and this gentleman was again appointed. Since then it is a test question at each Annual School Committee election, as to whether this gentleman should not be removed. The two contending parties bring up their forces to try and obtain a majority on the School Committee. This year those unfavourable to the teacher won again, and consequently wanted to carry out their intention, but the chairman of the Committee, who happened to be on the other side, would not receive resolutions adverse to the master and questioned the legality of the Committee's election. The Committee applied to the Board as to whether they were legally elected, and that body declining to give them any information, the Committee resigned. Another meeting of householders was called to elect a fresh Committee, but this fell through, after some plain talk, as only three gentlemen were willing to be nominated. There is not such a rush to be on local School Committee's now as the funds are very much curtailed by the Board and the most of them are in debt. It is strange that the parents of State school children should refuse to contribute a few shillings yearly for firing and a few school repairs; whereas Catholics pay a heavy tax for the maintenance of their schools. It is indeed true that the more the State does for the people, the less they will do for themselves.

The Rev. Father Carew has paid over to the Church contractors the amount awarded them in the Arbitration Court with costs, which altogether amounted to over £1,000. Many of the Church Committee were against paying it, and had decided to apply to the Supreme Court to set the decision aside; had this been done, it is the opinion of many that the award would be set aside as exorbitant and that the contractors should pay the costs. The contractors being local men, a great deal of personal feeling was manifested in the case, and it was the general opinion amongst other denominations that the award should be abided by, and that it would not be felt by a large community, whereas it would ruin contractors to lose it. But that as it may, the Rev. Father Carew, who subscribed £550, and the other three or four gentlemen who contributed the balance, will have to wait some time for their money as by all appearances the large community are tired of subscribing for the present. It is to be hoped as it is now amicably settled, that all personal feeling will vanish, and that we all shall live to see the spire erected on St. Patrick's Church, Greymouth.

A N N A.

(By CATHERINE MACQUOID in *Leisure Hours*.)

THREE thousand feet up the side of a Swiss mountain a lateral valley strikes off in the direction of the heights that border the course of the Rhine on its way from Coire to Sangans. The closely-cropped, velvet smooth turf, the abundant woods, sometimes of pine trees and sometimes of beech and chestnut, give a smiling park-like aspect to the broad green track, and suggest ideas of peace and plenty.

As the path gradually ascends on its way to Fadara the wealth of flowers increases and adds to the beauty of the scene.

A few brown cow stables are dotted about the flower-sprinkled meadows; a brook runs diagonally across the path, and some freshly-laid planks show that inhabitants are not far off, but there is not a living creature in sight. The grasshoppers keep up their perpetual chirrup, and if one looks among the flowers one can see the gleam of their scarlet wings as they jump; for the rest, the flowers and birds have it all to themselves, and they sing their hymns and offer their incense in undisturbed solitude.

When one has crossed the brook and climbed an upward slope into the meadow beyond it, one enters a thick fir wood full of fragrant shadow; at the end is a bank, green and high, crowned by a hedge, and all at once the quiet of the place has fled.

Such a variety of sounds comes down the green bank: A cock is crowing loudly, and there is the bleat of a young calf; pigs are squeaking one against another, and in the midst of the din a dog begins to bark. At the farther corner, where the hedge retreats from its encroachments on the meadow, a gray house comes into view, with a sign-board across the upper part announcing that here the tired traveller may get dinner and a bed.

Before the cock has done crowing—and really he goes on so long that it is a wonder he is not hoarse—another voice mingles with the rest.

It is a woman's voice, and, although neither hoarse nor shrill, it is no more musical than the crow of the other biped, who struts about on his widely-spread toes in the yard, to which Christina Fasch has come to feed the pigs. There are five of them, pink nosed and yellow coated, and they keep up a grunting and snarling chorus within their wooden enclosure, each struggling to oust a neighbour from his place near the trough while they all greedily await their food.

"Come, Anna, come," says the hard voice; "what a slow coach you are! I would do a thing three times over while you are thinking about it!"

The farmyard was bordered by the tall hedge, and lay between it and the inn. The cow house, on one side, was separated from the pig styes by a big stack of yellow logs, and the farther corner of the inn was flanked by another stack of split wood, fronted by a pile of brushwood; above was a wooden balcony that ran also along the house front and was sheltered by the far projecting eaves of the shingled roof.

Only the upper part of the inn was built of logs, the rest was brick and plaster. The house looked neatly kept, the yard was less full of stray wood and litter that is so usual in a Swiss farmyard, but there was a dull, severe air about the place. There was not a flower or plant, either in the balcony or on the broad wooden shelves below the windows—not so much as a carnation or a marigold in the vegetable plot behind the house.

A shed stood in the corner of this plot, and at the sound of Christina's call a girl came out of the shed. She was young and tall and strong looking, but she did not beautify the scene.

To begin with, she stooped; her rough, tangled hair covered her forehead and partly hid her eyes; her skin was red and tanned with exposure, and her rather wide lips drooped at the corners with an expression of misery that was almost grotesque. She carried a pail in each hand.

"Do be quick!" Christina spoke impatiently as she saw her niece appear beyond the woodstack.

Anna started at the harsh voice as if a lash had fallen on her back; the pig's food splashed over her gown and filled her heavy leather shoes.

"I had better have done it myself," cried her aunt. "See, unhappy child, you have wasted food and time also! Now you must go and clean your shoes and stockings; your gown and apron are only fit for the wash tub! Ah!"

She gave a deep sigh as she took up first one pail and then the other and emptied the wash into the pig trough without spilling a drop by the way. Anna stood watching her admiringly.

"Well," Christina turned round on her, "I ask myself what is the use of you, child? You are fifteen, and so far it seems to me that you are here only to make work for others! When do you mean to do things as other people do them? I ask myself, what would become of you if your father were a poor man, and you had to earn your living?"

Anna had stooped yet more forward; she seemed to crouch as if she wanted to get out of sight. Christina suddenly stopped and looked at her for an answer.

Anna fingered her splashed apron; she tried to speak, but a lump rose in her throat, and she could not see for the hot tears that would, against her will, rush to her eyes.

"I shall never do anything well," she said at last, and the misery in her voice touched her aunt. "I used not to believe you, aunt, but now I see that you are right. I can never be needful to any one." Then she went on bitterly: "It would have been better if father had taken me up to the lake on Scesaplana when I was a baby and drowned me there as he drowned the puppies in the wash tub."

Christina looked shocked; there was a frown on her heavy face which was usually as expressionless as if it had been carved in wood.

"Eie!" she said. "Think of Gretchen's mother, old Barbara—she does not complain of the goitre; though she has to bear it under her chin, she tries to keep it out of sight. I wish you would do the same with your clumsiness. There, go and change your clothes; go, you unlucky child, go!"

PART II.

You are perhaps wondering how it comes to pass that an inn can exist placed alone in the midst of green pasture land, and only approached by a simple foot track, which more than once leads the wayfarer across mere plank bridges, and which passes only at long intervals small groups of cottages that call themselves villages. You naturally wonder how the guests at this lonely inn fare with regard to provisions. It is true that milk is sent down every day from the cows on the green Alps higher up the mountain, and that the farm boasts of plenty of ducks and fowls, of eggs and honey. There are a few sheep and goats, too; we have seen that there are pigs. Fraulein Christina Fasch makes good bread, and she is famous for her delicate puddings and sauces. The puzzle is, whence come the groceries, and the extras, and the wines that are consumed in the inn.

A mile or so beyond, on a lower spur of the mountain ridge that overlooks the Rhine, a gap comes in the hedge that screens an almost precipitous descent into the broad, flat valley. The descent looks more perilous than it is, for constant use has worn the slender track into a series of rough steps, which lead to the vine clad knoll on which is situated Malans, and at Malans George Fasch, the landlord of our inn, can purchase all he needs, for it is near a station on the railway line between Zurich and Coire and close to the busy town of Mayenfeld in the valley below.

Just now there are no visitors at the inn, so the landlord only makes his toilsome journey once a fortnight; but when there is a family in the house he visits the valley more frequently, for he cannot bring very large stores with him, although he does not spare himself fatigue, and he mounts the natural ladder with surprising rapidity, considering the load he carries strapped to his shoulders.

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

Cheapest House in the City for
**GOOD, USEFUL, AND SERVICEABLE
DRAPEY,
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.



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MANCHESTER AND BARBADOES STREETS,
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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.

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TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANT
BEACH ST.
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Monuments and Tombstones Erected of
New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and
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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.

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HOLDERS, MINE MANAGERS,
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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,
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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),**
RAITRAY 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
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We have constantly arriving cargoes of best
Double-screened Brunner Nuts, so favourably
known for smithy purposes. Orders by post
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livered in any quantity at Railway Station
in bags or wagons.

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

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We manufacture at our Mines all Kinds of
Fire Clay Goods, equal to best imported,
and much cheaper. Fire Bricks, Fire Clay,
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Ranges and Grates, &c. &c. kept in stock.
GREY VALLEY COAL CO. (LIMITED),
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CHEAP CASH GROCERS
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£10,000 Given away to Buyers
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Whiskey. Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and
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Merchants, Store-keepers, Hotel-keepers, and
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JOHN GILLIES,
Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under-
taker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig
and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation
of the late firm is now closed.

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

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

The public are heartily invited to call
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Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to
Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Beeston
and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday
and Friday on arrival of first train from
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Return Fares £7 0 0
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO., Proprietors
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THOMAS POWER Proprietor
Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies
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Those visiting Christchurch will find it to
their advantage to inquire for the above Hotel.
Large and comfortably furnished Billiard
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JOHN BARRETT

The great joy of Anna was to meet her father at the top of the pass and persuade him to lighten his burden by giving her some of it to carry; and to-day, when she had washed her face and hands, and had changed her clothes, she wished that he had gone to Malans; his coming back would have helped her to forget her disaster. Her aunt's words clung to the girl like bars; and now, as they rang in her ears again, she went into the woods to have her cry unobserved.

She stood leaning against a tree; and, as the tears rolled down her face, she turned and hid it against the rough red bark of the pine. She was crying for the loss of the dear, gentle mother, who had always helped her. Her mother had screened her awkwardness from public notice that Anna had scarcely been aware of it. Her aunt Christina had said, when she was summoned four years ago to manage her brother's household: "Your wife has ruined Anna, brother. I shall have hard work to improve her."

Anna was not crying now about her aunt's constant fault-finding; there was something in her grief more bitter even than the tears she shed for her mother; it seemed to the girl that day by day she was becoming more clumsy and stupid; she broke the crockery, and even the furniture; she spoiled her frocks; and, worst of all, she had more than once met her father's kind blue eyes fixed on her with a look of sadness that went to her heart. Did he, too, think that she never would be useful to her self or to any one?

At this thought her tears came more freely, and she pressed her hot face against the tree:

"I wonder why I was made?" she sobbed.

Then came a sharp crackling sound, as the twigs and pine needles snapped under a heavy tread.

Anna caught up her white apron and vigorously rubbed her eyes; then she hurried out to the path from her shelter among the trees.

In another minute her arms were round her father, and she was kissing him on both cheeks.

George Fasch kissed her and patted her shoulder; then a suppressed sob caught his ear. He held Anna away from him and looked at her face.

It was red and green in streaks, and her eyes were red and inflamed. The father was startled by her appearance.

"What is the matter, dear child?" he said "You are ill."

Then his eyes fell on her apron. Its crumpled state, and the red and green smears on it, showed the use to which it had been put, and he began to guess what had happened.

Anna hung her head.

"I was crying, and I leaned against a tree. Oh, dear, it was a clean apron! Aunt will be vexed."

Her father sighed, but he pitied her confusion.

"Why did you cry, my child?" he said, half tenderly, half in rebuke. "Aunt Christina means well, though she speaks abruptly."

He only provoked fresh tears, but Anna tried so hard to keep them back that she was soon calm again.

"I am not vexed with Aunt Christina for scolding me," she said; "I deserved it; I am sorry for myself."

"Well, well," he said, cheerfully, "we cannot expect old heads on young shoulders." His honest, sunburned face was slightly troubled as he looked at her. "You will have to brush up a bit, you know, when Christina goes to Zurich. You are going to be left in charge of the house for a week or so."

Anna pressed her hands nervously together. She felt that the house would suffer greatly under her guidance; but then she should have her aunt's absence, and she should be free from those scathing rebukes which made her feel all the more clumsy and helpless when they were uttered in her father's presence.

George Fasch, however, had of late become aware of his daughter's awkwardness, and secretly he was troubled by the prospect of her aunt's absence. He was a kind man and an affectionate father, but he objected to Gretchen's unaided cookery, and he had, therefore, resolved to transact some long deferred business in Zurich during his sister's stay there. This would lessen the amount of his badly-cooked dinners at home.

"I shall start with Christina," he said—"some one must go with her to Fardista; and next day I shall come home by Malans, so you will have to meet me on Wednesday evening at the old place, eh, Anna?"

She nodded and smiled, but she felt a little disappointed. She reflected, however, that she should have her father alone for some days after his return.

Christina was surprised to see how cheerful the girl looked when she came indoors.

PART III.

Rain fell incessantly for several days, and, even when it ceased, masses of white vapour rose up from the neighbouring valleys and blotted out everything. The vapour had lifted, however, when Fasch and his sister had started on their expedition, and Anna, tired of her week's seclusion, set out on a ramble. A strange new feeling came over the girl as soon as she lost sight of her aunt's straight figure. She was free, there would be nobody to scold her or to make her feel awkward; she walked with delight, and with an ease that surprised her, over the fence that parted two meadows, she looked at her skirt, and she saw with relief that she had not much frayed it, yet she knew there were thorns, for there had been an abundance of wild roses in the hedge.

A lark was singing blithely over head, and the grasshoppers filled the air with joyful chirpings. Anna's face beamed with content.

"If life could be always like to-day," she thought, "oh, how nice it would be!"

Presently she reached the meadow with the brook running across it, and she gave a cry of delight. Down in the marsh into which the brook ran across the sloping field she saw a mass of bright dark blue. These were gentian flowers, opening blue and green blossoms to the sunshine, and in front of them the meadow itself was white with a sprinkling of grass of Parnassus. Anna had a passionate love of

flowers, and, utterly heedless of all but the joy of seeing them, she ran down the slope, and only stopped when she found herself ankle deep in the marsh below, in which the gentian grew.

This sobered her excitement. She pulled out one foot, and was shocked to find that she had left her shoe behind in the black slime; she was conscious, too, that the other foot was sinking deeper and deeper in the treacherous marsh. There was nothing to hold by; there was not even an osier near at hand. Behind the gentian rose a thicket of rosy-blossomed willow-herb, and here and there was a creamy tassel of meadowsweet, but even these were some feet beyond her grasp. Anna looked round her in despair. From the next field came a clicking sound, and as she listened she guessed that old Andreas was busy mowing. He was old, but he was not deaf, and she could easily make him hear a cry for help; but she was afraid of Andreas. He kept the hotel garden in order, and if he found foot-marks on the vegetable plots, or if anything went wrong with the plants, he always laid the blame on Anna. He was as neat as he was capacious, and the girl shrank from letting him see the plight she was in.

She stooped down and felt for her shoe, and as she recovered it she nearly fell full length into the bog; the struggle to keep her balance was fatal; her other foot sank several inches; it seemed to her that she must soon be snaked down by the horrible black water that spurted up from the marsh with her struggles. Without stopping to think, she cried as loud as she could: "Help me, Andreas! Help! I am drowning!"

At the cry the top of a straw hat appeared in sight, and its owner came up hill—a small man with twisted legs, in pale, clay-coloured trousers, a black waistcoat, and brown, linen shirt-sleeves. His wrinkled face looked hot, and his hat was pushed to the back of his head. He took it off and wiped his face with his handkerchief while he looked round him.

"Pouf!" He gave a grunt of displeasure. "So you are once more in mischief, are you? Ah, ah, ah! What, then, will the aunt, that ever to be respected Frauchin, say when she hears of this?"

He called this out as he came leisurely across the strip of meadow that separated him from Anna.

She was in an agony of fear lest she should sink still further in before he reached her; but she knew Andreas far too well to urge him even by a word to greater haste. So she stood shivering and pale with fear while she clasped her bog-stained shoe close to her.

Andreas had brought a stake with him, and he held this out to Anna but when she had tried to draw out her sinking foot she shook her head, it seemed to be stuck too fast in the bog.

Andreas gave a growl of discontent, and then went slowly up to the plank bridge. With some effort he raised the smaller of the two planks and carried it to where Anna stood fixed like a statue among the flowering waterplants. Then he pushed the plank out till it rested on a billock of rushes, while the other end remained on the meadow.

"Ah"—he drew a long breath—"see the trouble you give by your carelessness."

He spoke vindictively, as if he would have liked to give her a good shaking; but Anna smiled at him, she was so thankful at the prospect of release.

The mischievous little man kept her waiting some minutes. He pretended to test the safety of the plank by walking up and down it and trying it with his foot. At last, when the girl's heart had become sick with suspense, he suddenly stretched out both hands and pulled her on to the plank; then he pushed her along before him till she was on dry ground once more.

"Oh thank you Andreas," she began, but he cut her thanks very short.

"Go home at once and dry yourself," he said. "You are the plague of my life, and if I had been a wise man I should have left you in the marsh. Could not your senses tell you that all that rain meant danger in boggy places? There'll be mischief somewhere besides this; a land slip or two, more likely. There, run home, child, or you'll get cold."

He turned angrily away from her and went back to his work.

Anna hurried to the narrowest part of the brook and jumped across it. She could not make herself in a worse plight than she was already; her skirts were dripping with the black and filthy water of the marsh.

(Concluded in our next.)

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

JUPITER PLUVIUS and the power which poets name "Old Boreas," took a terrible revenge upon holiday makers in Christchurch last week. Showers and east winds nearly took all the pleasure out of our great carnival time. On Cup day the morning was beautiful, bright and sunny, and at twelve o'clock thousands of people thronged the railway station waiting to be taken out to the racecourse. Carriage after carriage was added to the long train and still people were unable to obtain seats. At last everyone was got on board, and the train, the longest, some people said, which ever left the Christchurch station, crept on its way and deposited its gay, eager freight of human beings at the entrance to the Riccarton course. By various other means numbers of people arrived at the same destination, some in traps, others in cabs, trams and busses. About one o'clock the course wore its usual spring-meeting appearance. Outside of the lawn there was the usual crowd and the usual number of itinerant shows. There was the long line of carriages and private traps, with the laces of the many coloured parasols of their fair occupants fluttering in the breeze. In the saddling paddock "spoils" and other interested persons thronged, in order to get a last look at the favourite or the horse which carried their money, in order to discover if he was as "fit" as when he took his last gallop upon the tan. Round the to-alsator, people pushed and jostled each other to get putting their ponies upon the machine. A study of that crowd around the totalisator revealed the fact that the gambling mania is very wide spread indeed. There you see all sorts and con-

[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.

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ditions of men fluttering their notes in their hands as they push their way up to the temple of fortune. If these people had been asked, a week before, for a guinea towards a charitable institution, they would, at least the majority of them, have pulled very long faces, and have talked about "bad times." On Cup Day there was no thought of bad times. Everybody had money, and everyone wanted to speculate. They did speculate, and, in most cases, left the course wiser and sadder men. On the lawn the scene was very animated. Encouraged by the warmth of the morning, the majority of the ladies appeared in dresses which were not much protection against the cold, sharp, wind which, about two o'clock, began to flud its way into every corner of the grandstand, and caused a shiver to run through the frames of the gaily-dressed ladies. For a time many of them struggled against the cold and did not put on their wraps, then vanity gave place to a desire for comfort, and a number of the prettiest dresses became hidden from view, beneath long cloaks, shawls, and jackets. Still, though the bleak wind blew its very coldest, a small minority of young ladies held out heroically against covering up their attractive dresses, and all the afternoon walked about the lawn in thin white garments, though they must have been actually frozen to the bone. The fortitude which these young ladies displayed in braving the cold and in risking attacks of inflammation of the lungs, was, I thought, a very good example of the extent to which people, especially ladies, are the slaves of vanity. Running across the lawn in the direction of the Telegraph Office, or standing with their glasses raised to their eyes, as they scanned the horses in the distance, were to be seen the well-known forms and faces of the small army of pressmen, who are almost as much part and parcel of a race meeting as the horses themselves. Though the day was particularly raw, and the chill wind made people's teeth chatter, the sky was bright and blue, and the snowy peaks of the distant Alps, glittering through a blue misty veil, were as lovely as ever. As one stood upon the lawn at Riccarton, and looked at the wide-stretching fields, as level as a table, on every side, at the rich, bright, thick green grass, dark hedges, and trees, and comfortable homes, which everywhere met the view, the thought came into one's mind that this is a very beautiful country indeed. One felt especially inclined to echo the words of an enthusiastic Canterbury man in the train, who, after gazing out over the sunny plains, drew in his breath and declared emphatically, "It takes a lot to lick this place." So it does. In regard to its fine pastoral land it takes a lot to "lick" Canterbury. Another conclusion which one could not refrain from drawing after a close observation of the assemblage upon the course was that, though there are cases of industrial wealth amongst us, this is, after all, only a struggling community. Amongst the crowd upon the course there were men whose names would stand good for a great many thousands. Still there was no evidence of widespread wealth or luxury. The great mass of the people, even of those who were upon the lawn and grandstand, were poor people dependent upon their work for their livelihood. Such being the case one could not help thinking what a terrible evil is the wild gambling spirit which has taken possession of people. How much loss it must entail, and what an incalculable amount of misery it must cause. It is doubtful if, in a community like this, gambling is not a far worse evil than drunkenness. It is more general and it is quite as demoralising. It undermines the honesty of men and sooner or later works the ruin of those who are devoted to it. Young men with very limited incomes go to the racecourse, and with the wild fever of speculation in their veins, spend every pound that they can beg, borrow or sometimes steal upon the totalisator. Then they are financially crippled and involved for the rest of the year, men with families do the same. They pinch and screw at home and everywhere else, in order to have money to spend upon the totalisator. There is no doubt gambling is a curse which brings more misery in its train than almost any other modern vice. It is especially disastrous in young countries, in which people have to live upon the fruits of their labour, under such circumstances the waste of money upon gambling means a serious curtailment of the necessities of life. Instead of being encouraged by law, the strongest efforts of the Legislature should be directed towards its suppression.

After Cup day was over, the weather became hopelessly broken. On Derby day rain fell heavily during the afternoon. It resumed again on Thursday and continued all day. People hoped against hope, that there would surely be an improvement on Show day. But not on Show day things were but little better. The day was showery and the east wind was in a most cutting mood. Still, adverse as were the atmospheric conditions, great numbers of people visited the grounds. Some persons regard it as almost a sacred duty to go to the Show. They have done so for years, and not to do so once in their lives would almost bode as ill to them as what Miss Von Finkelstein says the silence of the mill-stones does in a Palestine house.

The Fire Brigade's great display of fireworks in Lancaster Park had to be postponed on account of the rain. So, altogether, it must be admitted that our much-vaunted Canterbury climate has not behaved at all prettily before strangers this year.

However, the rain which has wrought such havoc with the pleasure of visitors to the city, has been a very welcome guest to the farmers. It has benefited the crops to the value of many thousands of pounds. It was just the right sort of rain for the farmers. It was of that soft and gentle kind which falls lightly upon the ground, and at once sinks into it. So, in regard to the unexpected quota of moisture which has this week been administered to us, the old adage about one man's meat being another man's poison, was amply illustrated. The pleasure-seekers and shopkeepers were in despair, but the farmers are in the seventh heaven of delight.

After all his protestations to the contrary, Mr. Arthur Towsey is going to desert us. I thought that he intended something of the sort when he went on his trip to Melbourne. There must be enough of our musicians, journalists, amateur singers, etc., in Melbourne now, to form a little colony of their own. Perhaps some day they will be all glad to return to the ship which may not be so near foundering as these runaways think: Mr. Towsey's projected de-

parture is very generally regretted. He was a good organiser, and Christchurch musical societies will miss him very much.

When mentioning the races I forgot to say that the lucky owner of Manton, Mr. P. Butler, was an Irishman. I was exceedingly pleased to see the green and white pass the winning post first and congratulate Mr. Butler upon his luck.

Mr. O'Shannessy, the secretary of the Hibernian Society courteously showed me over the Society's new hall on Saturday. The building is a most substantial one, and the excellence of the work put into it reflects very great credit upon the conscientiousness of the architect, Mr. Whitelaw, and upon the contractors, Messrs. Petrie and Co. The hall is very lofty, well ventilated and commodious. It is capable of seating comfortably between three and four hundred people. The walls and ceiling are plastered and white-washed. A very handsome dado of kauri runs right round the hall. This dado is quite a feature in the interior of the building, and was, I believe, a new idea on the part of the architect. It is not in the usual style, that of narrow, upright boards. The dado is made of wide, thick boards, which run in a line with the floor. These boards are bordered above and below and divided into panels by thick, massive mouldings of the same wood. The whole effect is very fine. The hall is lit with sixteen gas jets under enamelled sunlights. At the back of the hall there is a comfortable, spacious room, in which the members of the Society will hold their meetings. Inside the front door there is a nicely-contrived porch in which, on the occasion of entertainments, ticket holders and door-keepers can sit. The external appearance of the hall is in keeping with the internal, and gives the idea of substantialness and good workmanship. Concrete steps lead up to the door, which is strong and massive, and is designed in square raised panels. The thick cornices over the door and windows give the front of the building quite an ornamental appearance. Altogether the Christchurch branch of the H.A.C.B. Society may well be proud of themselves as the possessors of this very handsome structure, which is one of the nicest social halls in Christchurch, and is, if I mistake not, the first hall built exclusively by the Hibernian Society in New Zealand. The Hibernians will hold their first meeting there next week, but the formal opening will not take place for some weeks. Indeed I think it is almost a pity to not defer the opening until St. Patrick's Day. The feast of Ireland's national saint would be a very appropriate day upon which to open the Hibernian Hall. At all events, upon whatever day it is opened, I hope to see upon the occasion a large and representative gathering of Irish people within its walls.

The Rev. Father Lavery is, I believe, to go to Ahaura or Grey-mouth, I am not sure which. During his brief stay in Christchurch he became quite a favourite with those with whom he came in contact. I am sure that he will be warmly welcomed on the Coast. Somehow when looking at Father Lavery on the altar on Sunday last the thought came very strongly home to me of how much those young priests sacrifice in leaving the land they so dearly love, their home and friends to come out here. We are apt, I am afraid, to take all this sacrifice too much as a matter of course, and sometimes fail to appreciate it as it deserves. We are prone to forget that the priest has natural affections, and must, even though sustained by special sanctity, severely feel the wrench of breaking off all old ties and of going forth in the world to walk alone. We lose sight of the fact that beneath the cassock there is a human heart which, in a new land and among strangers, must feel home-sick, and lonely, and must sometimes crave for sympathy.

Friends of the TABLET in Christchurch—of which, I am glad to say, there are a great many—are delighted to find that the courageous little journalistic champion of Catholicity and Irish Nationalism in New Zealand is in the prosperous condition which the publication of its last balance-sheet shows it to be. *Apròpos* of the influence of the TABLET and Bishop Moran, I notice in the leading Dunedin daily paper a long account, the other day, of Father Burke's lecture. Before Bishop Moran and the TABLET educated public opinion, a line of a report upon such a matter, or upon anything Catholic, would not have been admitted into a secular paper in Dunedin. Now things are very much altered, but Irish people and Catholics in this Colony should never forget to whom this alteration is due.

The ovation which Gladstone, the great representative of Home Rule in England, has been receiving during his tour in the Black Country should show us in New Zealand how widespread must be the sympathy with Home Rule. The example of such a man should give courage to us in New Zealand. At the close of this century, there is no doubt but that his name will stand out among those of his contemporaries as the greatest statesman in which this century has produced in England. Sure y, where he leads, professed sympathisers with the movement in New Zealand need not fear to openly follow. Those noble words of Gladstone's, that "the residue of his life is the property of Ireland," will doubtless become his torical, and will echo through the centuries to come.

The Literary Society is, I believe, at sixes and sevens. The "new departure" does not appear to have been an unqualified success.

The Governor's banquet on Saturday night was a very successful affair. I was told that undoubtedly the best speeches of the evening were made by Irishmen—the Governor, and ex-judge Gresson. Sir William was in splendid form, and surpassed himself in lauding up this "fine country."

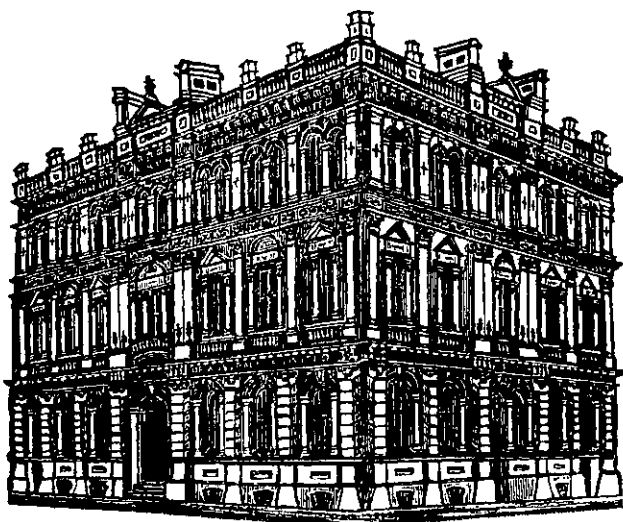
On Sunday at eleven o'clock Mass Father Lavery preached. He took as his text the second part of verse 19, chapter 2 of Jeremiah, and there from preached a very finished sermon, indeed, upon the evil of mortal sin. Judging by Sunday's sermon Father Lavery gives undoubted promise that in the future he will uphold the honour of his country as being the natural home of oratory.

On Sunday there was a reception of the Children of Mary.

His Lordship Dr. Grimes is at home at present.

Mr. Lonargan is still absent and is very much missed.

The hotels in town have been crowded this week. At the Queen's there were "shake downs" upon every available space upon the floors. I am not sure that there were not hammocks swung from the ceilings. The visitors are clearing away and the city is resuming its normal state.



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RIVERTON ART-UNION.

(Western Star, November 7.)

CONSIDERABLE excitement was manifested on Saturday over the drawing of the Art-Union tickets at the Oddfellows' Hall. The weather was wet and disagreeable, and consequently the number of country visitors was not so numerous as otherwise would have been the case, but the townspeople interested rolled up in large numbers, and the Hall, for the last few hours of the drawing, was well filled with those anxious to see if they had been lucky enough to draw a prize.

His Worship the Mayor (Mr. Taylor) opened the proceedings at 10 a.m. In a few well-chosen sentences he said it gave him very great pleasure to be present to wish success to the undertaking for which the Art-Union had been got up.

The drawing then commenced, and was kept up without intermission until 9 p.m. For the first few hours none of the chief prizes were drawn, the first to be announced being No. 3, the lady's gold watch, which went to Miss B. Leven, a resident at Milton. The first prize was drawn at 5 a.m., and the lucky number was found to belong to Mr. P. Cogan, who lives at Kyeburn. The ticket denoting that the holder was to become possessed of a double-furrow plough came out of the box about 7 p.m.; this prize also went to a distance, the ticket-holder being at Waikouaiti, the name of the winner being Master E. Cain, son of a farmer at Beacousfield. As the lad's father had taken a whole book of tickets, the luck of a member of the family was well-deserved. Although the chief prizes went away from Southland, the remaining ones were pretty evenly divided over where the tickets were held. Among those who are known to have drawn prizes in the Western District might be mentioned, 6th prize, silver watch, Mr. D. Hart, Otautau; 9th, History of Ireland, Mr. J. McKay, Gummie's Bush; 13th, lady's gold ring, Mr. E. H. Bruce, Riverton. The fourth prize, sewing machine, was secured by Mrs. Hill, Invercargill. It might be mentioned that, at the request of the Rev. Father Walsh, the drawing was altogether conducted by Protestants. In our advertising columns will be found the numbers of the winning tickets, together with the prize numbers. A declaration under the hand of the Mayor is at foot, setting forth that the drawing was carried out in the fairest possible manner. This, we should have thought, was hardly necessary, but those who directed the affairs of the Art Union are regular sticklers, and insisted on having everything carried out in such a manner that no one could possibly complain.

The Rev. Father Walsh, at the conclusion of the drawing, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is not my intention at this late hour of night to detain you with a long speech; however, the close of the Art-Union calls for a few remarks on my part. The drawing has been now very successfully brought to a close. His Worship the Mayor delivered a very able and instructive inaugural address this morning, and after declaring the Art-Union open, the drawing has been carried on unceasingly during the day and a portion of the night with great credit to all concerned. The gentlemen engaged in the drawing deserve the greatest praise for the unflinching zeal, unflinching patience, and steady perseverance which they brought to their allotted task. On this account we have been able to bring the drawing to a conclusion much sooner than anticipated. From what has fallen under your own notice during the day, you will no doubt be fully impressed with the thorough fairness with which it was conducted—in a public hall, under mayoral auspices, and in your own presence; by such means as these you have given undeniable evidence of the just and honorable method by which the fate of all interested has been just decided. You will, I am certain, be glad to learn that the Art-Union is a grand financial success; after all the labour, and all the anxiety as to the result, this is very satisfactory and very consoling. The Catholics of this mission have now within their reach the means of liquidating the entire debt on their churches and presbytery. This success, no doubt, is due to several causes: In the first place it is due to the union and harmony with which the Catholics worked, as well as to the untiring energy with which they laboured in their own cause. In the second place much of the success is due to the kind, liberal and very generous patronage accorded us by our non-Catholic friends—particularly in this and surrounding districts, and throughout all Otago and Southland. And in the third place, the zealous and generous co-operation of our Catholic brethren throughout the Colony has largely contributed to bring about the grand result just achieved. We have every reason to be grateful to a kind and beneficent Providence, which has inspired all to work so harmoniously in such a praiseworthy and deserving cause, and with such eminent success. I regret much that few, if any, of the valuable prizes remain in Riverton. However, as the result just arrived at is entirely your own work, you must not be dissatisfied. You have been good enough to send away the best of the prizes to other places; and in doing so, you were, perhaps, only giving farther proof of the good taste and consideration for others which are your usual characteristics. I beg to thank you very much. To the Mayor, who so ably presided at the drawing, to you, ladies and gentlemen, to all our Catholic and non-Catholic friends throughout the Colony, who have rendered the least assistance to our Art-Union, on my own account, and on behalf of the Catholics of this mission, I desire to tender the expression of our sincerest gratitude.

We are pleased to be able to state that as a result of the Art-Union, the whole of the debt existing on the Catholic churches at Riverton, Orepuki and Wrey's Bush has been paid off. Altogether the sum of £532 was realised.

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 prostrate by a disease that may take months for you to recover in. "Boston Globe."

WHY HE DID NOT GO TO THE HOSPITAL.

HE COULD LEAP THROUGH THE AIR.

My object in writing is twofold: to express my gratitude for a great benefit, and to tell a short story which cannot fail to interest the feelings of many others. It is all about myself, but I have remarked that when a man tells the honest truth about himself he is all the more likely to be of use to his fellow creatures. To begin then, you must I had long been more or less subject to attacks of bronchitis, a complaint that you are aware is very common in Great Britain in certain seasons of the year. Some months ago I had a very severe turn of it, worse, I think, than I ever had before. It was probably brought on by my catching cold, as we are all apt to do when we least expect it. Weeks passed by, and my trouble proved to be very obstinate. It would not yield to medicine, and as I also began to have violent racking pains in my limbs and back, I became greatly alarmed. I could neither eat nor sleep. If I had been a feeble, sickly man, I should have thought less strangely of it; but as, on the contrary, I was hearty and robust, I feared some new and terrible thing had got hold of me, which might make my strength of no avail against it. I say, that was the way I thought.

Presently, I could not even lie down for the pain all over my body. I asked my doctor what he thought of my condition, and he frankly said, "I am sorry to have to tell you that you are getting worse!" This so frightened my friends, as well as myself, that they said "Thomas, you must go to the Hospital; it may be your only chance for life!"

But I didn't want to go to the hospital. Who does, when he thinks he can possibly get along without doing it? I am a labouring man, with a large family depending on me for support, and I might almost as well be in my grave as to be laid on my back in a hospital unable to lift a hand for months, or God only knows how long. Right at this point I had a thought flash across my mind like a streak of sunshine in a cloudy day. I had heard and read a good deal about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I resolved, before consenting to be taken to the hospital, I would try that well-known remedy. On this I gave up the doctor's medicine and began taking the Syrup. Mark the wonderful result! I had taken but three doses within twenty-four hours when I was seized with a fit of coughing, and threw up the phlegm and mucus off my chest by the mouthful. The Syrup had loosened and broken it up. Continuing with the Syrup, the racking pain, which I believe came from the bitter and poison humours in my blood and joints, soon left me entirely, and I felt like going to sleep, and I did sleep sound and quiet. Then I felt hungry, with a natural appetite, and as I ate I soon got strong and well.

I felt I could leap through the air with delight.

In a week I was able to go to my work again. It doesn't seem possible, yet it is true, and the neighbours know it. There are plenty of witnesses to prove it. And, therefore, when I preach the good news of the great power of Seigel's Syrup to cure pain and disease far and wide, nobody will wonder at me.

THOMAS CANNING.

75 Military-road, Canterbury, Kent.

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is for sale by all chemists and medicine vendors; and by the Proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 25 Farringdon-road, London, E.C., England.

It is a very strong argument in favour of the claims of the Catholic Church to be the only true Church established by Christ, that so many convicts, in view of the speedy approach of an eternity into which they are to be plunged, prefer the ministry of the Catholic priests to that of the representative of the numerous denominations. The approach of death to us sharpens the reasoning powers.

The Philadelphia Record describes the quarters of the Hungarians, Poles, Italians and Swedes at Pencoyd, Pa., where 1,300 men make iron for a bounty of 68 per cent., which is paid to the millionaires. Eighteen workmen live in one house, with five beds in one room ten feet square. On the lower floor bags of straw are the beds, which are piled up during the day to give room for the kitchen. Fifty-two men live in two small houses. These contract labourers are gradually supplanting all the native workers.

"I suggested," writes a visitor to the modest quarters of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who are nursing the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, Fla., "that I would like to offer a *prie-dieu* to them for their chapel," but the nun who was escorting him said, with a sad smile: "We would not have time to use it, but we say our prayers while we are attending to the sick." She epitomised the practical spirit of Catholic piety. Ever since the plague broke out in Jacksonville, Father William J. Kenay and the good Sisters above named, who came on from St. Augustine, have been unwearied in their devotion to the sufferers. But that, after all, is what Catholic priests and religious are for. Twenty-four priests and forty-nine religious women died serving the sick in the yellow-fever epidemic of 1878. An interesting account of these martyrs of charity is contained in "Heroes and Heroines of Memphis," by the Rev. D. A. Quinn, of Providence, R.I.

WOMAN'S WISDOM.

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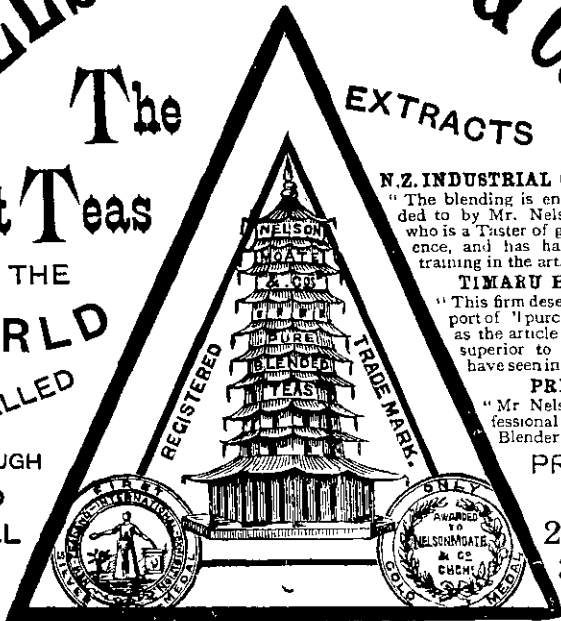
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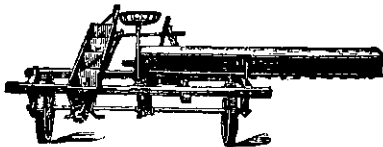
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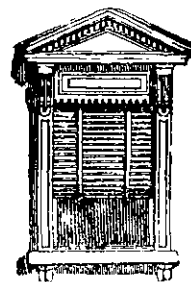
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