

# New Zealand Gazette

SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XVII.—No. 20. DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889. PRICE 6D.

## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IN connection with the celebration of Giordano Bruno's memory, to which we have already referred, the Press of the Italian revolution has made a very violent attack on religion, laying bare the intentions of the party in a manner that should be sufficient to place the Catholic world fully upon its guard. No determination, however, has been so uttered of more instructive force, or more calculated to encourage Catholics in their resistance, than that published by the *Diritto*. "Let us fight them," says this newspaper, "on the ground of politics; let us fight them within the walls of the domestic hearth; let us fight them in the schools, above all in the schools, where they gain strength through our weakness and neglect." The plan revealed in this passage, as our readers will see, is one of a very unsparring kind. In no sphere of life, public or private, is the Catholic to remain unmolested. Politics are to be applied to harassing and overcoming him. His domestic hearth is not to remain inviolate. Even the hands and hearts of his own household are to be turned against him. And the means by which such a policy is to be brought to bear in such a manner are those of the schools. The child is to be armed against the parent, and made the instrument of discord in the family. We have written much in these columns touching the evil of secular education, pointing out that it affords no security for the welfare of society, and no certain assurance against the growth of evil; but we do not recollect that we have ever brought against the system an accusation of anything like the gravity of this confession made by an upholder and advocate of it. All our argument was that the system was negative in its ill effects—that it promoted evil by being inefficient to promote good, and that by its insufficiency it necessarily encouraged, rather than of malice prepense worked to produce, immorality and wickedness. But the *Diritto* is not so reserved. It boldly lifts the veil and shows us what secularism truly is. Secularism is what those who have planned it and caused its adoption openly confess that it is—the system by which religion is to be pursued and vanquished—not only met on the field of politics and banished from public life, but followed even to the domestic hearth, and driven thence.—But what a strange and monstrous part is this that the child is required to play—to drive God from his father's home and set up there the reign of Satan. This is the plan of campaign of which the *Diritto* boasts. And to make the child the instrument of corrupting the household is certainly a plan worthy of the powers of hell, and from them only could it emanate. If henceforward, therefore, it becomes our duty to write with a stronger denunciation and a more unsparring hand against secularism, our justification will be found in the confession made by the initiators and advocates of the system.

**A SINISTER VOTE.**

THREE hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, such, exclusive of all other sums devoted to the support of education, which, nevertheless, are considerable, is the vote passed for the public schools. Here, then, in a colony where important public works are stopped for want of funds, where stagnation is the rule, and crushing taxation retards settlement, both in town and country, and inclines settlers to turn their faces in search of relief towards other lands, the burden still runs up. And what is the system which the colony is pledged, it would appear, even at the cost of financial ruin, to support? We are no longer left doubtful as to its real nature and true design. The enemies of God and of religion tell us its end is the destruction of religion, even at the domestic hearth. We do not now allude exclusively to the Catholic Church. The destruction of that, indeed, is the first object aimed at, because the men who have undertaken the fight know very well that in the Catholic Church are found the great bulwarks of Christianity, and that, the Church once fallen, their task must be easy. But it would be an insult to any form of the Christian religion to admit that its interests were consistent with the success of the system alluded to. That system is the creation of the Secret Societies, and has been devised in their

lodges for the special purpose now openly declared. The men by whom it was devised, and, owing to whose influence over their less advanced brethren in English-speaking countries, it has been spread abroad and established there, were present before the eyes of all Europe the other day at that infernal demonstration made in Rome. The banners of their lodges—those of the Freemasons—one hundred and fifty in number, floated in the air in friendly companionship with that on which the figure of Satan overthrowing the Church was depicted. It is not for us, therefore, to insult any body of non-Catholic Christians by the assumption that it is possible for their creed to exist in conformity with the creed inculcated by secularism. Secularism has been placed by its masters and inventors under the direct invocation of the devil, and no creed can be consistent with it that does not acknowledge his leadership and authority—that does not hail him as the emancipator of mankind from the thralldom of the Almighty's laws. There is no form of Christianity to which secularism is not an enemy—to the Church first as pure and supreme, but also to the uttermost sect that blindly tries to follow the teaching of Christ. A terrible spiritual evil is among us, to which the material inconveniences and losses are not to be compared. The material inconveniences and losses, nevertheless, are by no means to be despised. On every side, although taxation is enormous, works of great public utility, and necessary for the development of the country, are held in check or abandoned altogether and not even begun. They cannot be carried on or undertaken, and the men who should be employed upon them, and should thus be placed in a position to form settlements for themselves, to their own great benefit as well as that of the colony generally, are idle. The poor man's children, moreover, are taken away early from the schools to whose support he is obliged to contribute a full share, that they may be able to earn the pittance necessary to keep the family from starvation, while the children of men who are well-to-do remain to reap all the advantage. Three hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds; therefore, devoted to the support of the public schools, is a sum, devoted as we have seen, to the advancement in this colony of a plan adopted by the determined enemies of religion in foreign countries, for the destruction of religion, of all religion that opposes itself to the worship of the devil, the Catholic Church first, but then the Christian sects, and introduced and advanced among ourselves by the insidious and secret influence of the foreign lodges over those, much less advanced, but still belonging to the same system, in English speaking countries. It is, moreover, a principal engine retarding the progress of this colony, and adding a strong power to those forces, otherwise sufficiently numerous, by which the interests of the poor are subordinated to those of the rich.

**THE CAPPING CEREMONY.**

THE capping ceremony in Dunedin, which occurred on Wednesday evening, August 23th, went off much more satisfactorily than on previous occasions. Dr. Pritchett, M.H.R., who also occupied the chair, arranged for giving the students, if not exactly rope enough to hang themselves, at least sufficient liberty to play the fool—*semel insanire*—and they availed themselves of the permission. There is, it would seem, an animal, besides the horse or the mule, to which it is occasionally advisable to give its head. But, *pace* Professor Sale, who writes to one of the dailies to say he did not apologise for non-attendance as the chairman had represented his doing, but stayed away out of rigid determination and a virtuous resolution to withhold his countenance from such goings on—cakes and ale are not to the worthy Professor's taste, and he would always rein his donkey tightly in, the consequence was that the speeches of the gentlemen who addressed the assembly were heard to all advantage, and due profit, no doubt, was derived from them. Sir Robert Stout was one of the principal speakers, giving his hearers a kind of Barmecide's feast as to the education of the future. It is, however, rather mortifying, at least it would be so, had we any chance of a personal experience, but a looking forward merely to a mortification of our great grand-children is easier to bear, than the revelation of ignorance is all we may expect even the most perfect knowledge to attain to. In the year of grace 2000 says Sir Robert, there will be many more questions unsolved than

there are to-day. A world of much perplexity, therefore, will be that famous world of the future. But what a pleasing picture is that view of the race of the future, solacing itself after a few hours of manual labour by the study of abstruse questions never to be solved—if not opening out into other questions, equally unsolvable. Meantime, much is it to be wished that some thing of that learned leisure of the labouring classes even to the uttermost scavenger, could be anticipated in the world of to-day. Could the spirit of the employer of the future, willing to pay the maximum of wages for the minimum of work be shared, even in some degree, by the employer of the day how much might not be spared. Where, then, would be the necessity for those formidable strikes, which even while we write are impeding business and hindering commerce in England, as we lately saw what was possibly a forerunner of the same movement doing in Germany. There is, indeed, much to be done, and a fundamental settlement to be made between employer and labourer before those day of the intellectual paradise predicted by Sir Robert Stout are at their noon, or even, perhaps, before they begin to dawn. May such a settlement be made without violence and bloodshed. But as to the general increase of human knowledge, even though it tend to perplexity, let it proceed and prosper, although we always entertain the doubt expressed by King Frederick the Great, as to the inherent excellence of that "damned creature" mankind, in whom the development must take place. Knowledge, we admit, must have as a principal result that of making men aware of their ignorance, and, as it has been remarked, the learned and wise man is he who knows how little he knows. So palpable is this, indeed, that the pursuit of knowledge might be almost abandoned in despair, were there no moral and intellectual effects depending on it. But so far as study tends to elevate the race, morally and intellectually, apart from a mere acquisition of knowledge, so far, however imperfect its fruits may otherwise be, it is of use. That Utopian future of which Sir Robert Stout speaks, beyond its extreme improbability and the impossibility of realising it, has nothing in it for us that is repellent or distasteful. But what of the students of these days? Will the rigidity of Professor Sale be a characteristic of the improved race, or must tom-foolery even then be allowed, within bounds, at the capping of a whole generation?

## Scotch Notes.

THE Home Rule cause has gained another victory in the result of the election for West Fife. This has been the return of Mr. Birrell, the Gladstonite candidate, by a majority of 793 over Mr. Wemyss, a disaffected Liberal, who received in all 2,758 votes. Mr. Birrell, who is a graduate of Cambridge University, is an author of some distinction, and is generally qualified to rank as an important acquisition to the followers of the Grand Old Man.

The Rev. Colin C. Grant, of Eskdale, has succeeded the late Most Rev. Dr. Macdonald as Bishop of Aberdeen. Dr. Grant, who is in his 58th year, is a native of Glencairn, and was educated at Blair's College. He had been parish priest of St. Mary's, Eskdale, for about twenty years, having been transferred thither from Glassburn in 1869.

An amusing contest has been going on at Leith, where two ministers—one a Wesleyan, the other a Congregationalist—have been competing with each other in sensational advertisements of sermons to be preached by them. One of the titles announced by the Wesleyan for a discourse was, for example, "Jonah's travelling expenses." As a set off against this, the Congregationalist announced, "Apartments to let." Which competitor gained the prize in the way of substance, rumour has not declared. But it is to be feared it was a case in both instances in which preachers were "more in word than matter."

It is said that the traffick in live cattle between the Clyde and America has introduced grim visitors into the firth. Such is the explanation of the presence there lately manifested of a shark of some twenty five feet in length. The frequency with which carcasses are thrown overboard from the cattle ships is given as accounting for this "sudden and awful appearance."

One of the most beautiful properties in Scotland is about to be broken up in building lots. The property in question is the Duke of Argyll's Rosecath estate in Dumbaronshire, situated on the peninsula between Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde, and noted especially for its silver fir trees. The Duke has tried for a long time to dispose of the entire property, but failing in this, is now going to offer it in small lots.

The Dundee Radical Association has forwarded to Mr. Gladstone a resolution passed by them calling on the Liberal leaders to force the Tory Government to appeal at an early date to the country. Mr. Gladstone replies as follows:—"The sooner the country is called upon to deal with the Irish question at a general election the better shall I be pleased." The Tories, however, will not be forced to make the appeal desired so long as it is possible for them to hold on, even by the skin of their teeth,

Mr. Bett of Roballion has offered to contribute one third of £15,000, required to found a Chair of physiology in connection with the medical school of University College, Dundee. Such an example deserves to be chronicled,—and more especially in communities where discourses about the benefits of education are much more numerous and liberal than donations in its support. The new world has decidedly something still to be learned from the old.

Fishing in the Clyde this season has been exceptionally successful—more so, it is said, than it had been for the last fifty years. The weight of the takes of salmon and trout is looked upon as quite extraordinary.

Labour in all shapes and forms at present tends to stand upon its rights. A Ploughmen's Association, for example, has been formed at Tranent, Haddington, with the object of obtaining an increase in wages, a decrease in the hours of labour, and other privileges desired by its members. To the credit of certain land-owners of the district, it may be added, sympathy has been shown by them with the objects in question. The undertaking, meantime, is a much more rational method of bringing about a reform than is the manner commonly employed of doing so by a strike.

An enterprise exciting much interest is the construction of a light line of railway leading to the summit of Ben Nevis. The starting point is placed near old Inverloch Castle, and the existing pony track is to be followed. Engineers are at work making a preliminary survey.

Another construction about to be made, and which is quite as interesting and much more important, is the new observatory, for which a site has been chosen with much care on the Braid Hills, near Edinburgh.

The Free Church is pronounced to be in danger. A committee appointed some months ago by a conference of ministers and elders held in Edinburgh, has issued an appeal calling on the orthodox to oppose with might and main the advance of the German criticism which now threatens to revolutionise their creed. The chances of successful opposition, however, depend on the ability of orthodox champions to encounter and refute the enemy. But what those chances are must be left to the judgment of the initiated. People judging from without, perhaps, may be disposed to back the German criticism as more in accordance with the advanced Protestantism of the age—everywhere becoming merged in infidelity.

A rumour of impending trouble is heard from Aberdeenshire, where the proprietor of the Invercauld estates is said to be resisting the claim made by his tenants for a reduction of rents. All such resistance, however, goes towards hastening the inevitable event, and bringing on the certain victory of the tillers of the soil as a whole.

A wholesome sign of Catholic progress has been the laying of the foundation stone at Edinburgh by Archbishop Smith of the additions to the St. John's Catholic schools. The occasion was made a gala one, the schools marching in procession through the streets, preceded by their band. Provision will be made for several hundred more children—destined to form a sound leaven, we may hope, among the general population of the city.

## Roman Notes.

THE Pope has given another proof of the all embracing nature of the sympathy which he feels for misfortune and suffering of all kinds. He has taken an opportunity of expressing his sorrow for the railway accident near Armagh, by which the children of the Protestant Sunday schools of the city suffered so terribly. His Holiness also expressed himself much pleased at the part taken in the relief of the sufferers by the Catholic Primate and his clergy.

Monsignor Agliardi, Apostolic Nuncio at Munich, has been commissioned by the Pope to present the King of Wurtemberg and the King of Saxony each with a gift in commemoration of the jubilee of the one King, and of the eighth centennial of the foundation of the other's dynasty. The gifts consist of magnificent pictures in mosaic wrought for the special purpose at the Vatican manufactory. That offered to the King of Wurtemberg, a Protestant, is a basket of flowers; Our Lord and the infant St. John being the subject of that presented to the King of Saxony, who is a Catholic.

Some resistance made to a decree of the Pope's, condemning certain propositions of the Rosminian philosophy, based to the issue by His Holiness of a letter in which he reiterates the condemnation and takes on himself the whole responsibility of the decree. The Pope especially exhorts the editors of Catholic newspapers to conform themselves strictly to his injunctions on the matter in question.

The Roman populace are showing a wholesome dread of the newly erected statue of Giordano Bruno. As a work of art, the statue is a fine one, but so fierce is the expression of its face that, as the people pass by within sight of it, they cross themselves. It would, however, be rash to condemn as superstitious an action performed as a safeguard in presence of a monument appropriately erected under the direct invocation of the devil. Among the fitting celebrations of the event, meantime, the ill-treatment given to a Sister of Charity is narrated. This lady had gone on an errand of mercy to the railway terminus, where she was insulted and actually struck by one of the rejecting crowd—while others of them looked approvingly on. It is somewhat ominous to learn that among those sympathisers repre-

ented at the blasphemous and impious ceremonies was the Evangelical Society of Berlin. A ceremony of a different kind, but one very proper to the occasion, was the inauguration made on the same day, in the church of St. Silvester in capite, of the Confraternity of Expiation. The Pope has received from the Catholic world 60,000 messages of condolence and sympathy.

The medal struck this year as usual on the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul commemorates the restoration by the Holy Father of the cloister of St. John Lateran. This work which was begun by Pope Pius IX, has been completed by Leo XIII. It has been carried out in a manner consistent with the splendour which has always been a feature of the basilica. A bas-relief of the portico is represented on one side of the medal, the profile of the Holy Father occupying the other.

M. Henri Lasserre, who had been for some time a visitor to Rome, has just returned to France. He takes back with him permission for another edition of his translation of the Gospels, which had been recently condemned by the Congregation of the Index. It may be remembered that the condemnation of this work was hailed by a portion of the non-Catholic world as a proof of Rome's fear and hatred of Holy Writ, the fact being that the translation contained many glaring errors. An *erratum* will be added in the new edition. For those who respect M. Lasserre, and appreciate his works, as most educated Catholics do, it is pleasant news to hear that he has been able so satisfactorily to arrange a matter which must have cost him a great deal of anxiety and chagrin.

The Vatican Museum has been enriched by the addition of the ancient reliquary presented as a jubilee offering to the Pope by Cardinal Lavigerie. It was found among the ruins of an ancient basilica in Numidia, and has been pronounced by De Rossi, the famous archæologist, to date from the fifth or sixth century. It is of solid silver, and beautifully adorned with symbolic tracery. De Rossi further gives his opinion that it had contained the relics of some martyr. The style of the work is Byzantine.

One of the facts worthy of being recorded and kept in active memory for continual use, with regard to the erection—among diabolical surroundings—of the statue of Giordano Bruno, is that a sum of £12,000 was subscribed by the Freemasons for the purpose. One hundred and fifty Masonic banners, moreover, were carried in company with that which bore the device of Satan overthrowing the Church. This is a fact that should be, to Catholics at least, a sufficient warning as to the true nature of Masonry.

The Pope has conferred the cross *pro Ecclesia et Pontifice* on the Princess Clementine, mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria in recognition of the labours undertaken by her in her son's principality for the support and propagation of the Catholic religion. The work done in this direction by the Princess is the more meritorious since it subjects her to the enmity of Russia, whose interest it is to encourage the Russo-Greek Church only in the country alluded to. The Princess is said to be extremely popular among the Bulgarians, which must further her efforts among them for the advancement of the Catholic religion.

Nothing but evil continues to be reported concerning the financial condition of Italy. The indebtedness of the city of Rome itself is enormous. As a proof of the general state of misery that prevails the fact may be taken that the number of applicants for sixty small Government places, hardly yielding a support above the level of starvation, recently vacant, was ten thousand. Suicide also, as a means of escape from wretchedness, is largely on the increase.

Signor Crispi has made a virulent attack in the Senate on Cardinal Lavigerie. In speaking of Catholic schools in the East, which the Italian Franciscans had refused to make an agency of his policy, and for which he had made a vain attempt to substitute secular schools, he denounced the Cardinal as a political agent of France, and found an excessive grievance in his obtaining aid in Italy for carrying on his crusade against African slavery. It is, however, hardly so much jealousy of France as a desire to thwart an illustrious ecclesiastic in an undertaking that must bring additional glory to the Church and make the Catholic religion more respected in all civilised countries that actuates Signor Crispi. His motives are not difficult to discern.

A protest was made by the Catholics of Rome on St. Peter and St. Paul's day against the profane and infamous demonstration that took place on Whit Sunday. It assumed the shape of an attendance at St. Peter's, where alone of all the churches in Rome Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given. The Catholic life of the city was never more evident. Streams of people poured through the streets into the piazza and the great church was thronged. Cardinal Monaco La Valletta officiated. The *Tantum Ergo* which was intoned without accompaniment by the immense congregation was overpowering in its effect. In the evening the façades of the churches, the Catholic colleges, and many private houses, were illuminated.

The efforts made to bias the Pope against Ireland have resulted in finally inducing his Holiness to make up his mind to a very contrary effect. He has declared that in future when any Irish question demands his special attention, he will consult not only the hierarchy in Ireland, but also that in America and Australia. The Holy Father evidently sees the unity of the Irish race and recognises in all its significance the greater Ireland. This fact is a full guarantee against anti-Irish intrigue at Rome.

The sudden summoning by the Pope of a secret consistory on June 30, caused great alarm. The Italian Government were

principally affected, and still remain in anxious doubt as to what decisions were arrived at. The allocution delivered on the occasion by the Pope had special reference to the enormities of the Bruno demonstration, and complained of the position occupied by his Holiness as unendurable and unsafe. But nothing has transpired as to the resolutions adopted respecting the Holy Father's action. Report speaks of a decision formed to leave Rome—at least on the outbreak of war. But the matter for the time must remain uncertain.

### ODDS AND ENDS OF FASHION.

DEAR ELSIE,—The latest announcement of the Americo-European matrimonial market is the engagement of Miss Gwendolin Caldwell to the Prince Joachim Murat, grandson of the famous Marshal and sometime King of Naples, and of Caroline Bonaparte. It is hard to believe that Miss Caldwell has been dazzled by rank and title. Better things might have been expected from a young lady who had given such a proof of a superior mind as that given by Miss Caldwell in the princely donation made by her a few years ago towards the foundation of the Catholic University at Washington. She and her two sisters, you know, were joint heiresses of the late Mr. Shakespeare Caldwell, of Virginia, who left a fortune of somewhere about a million of money. Prince Joachim Murat, who has the reputation of being a spendthrift, will form a striking contrast to his wife's father. She will be the Prince's second wife, by the way, his first having been a daughter of the Duke of Wagram, and three of whose children survive her. All of them are married and settled in life. But the Prince is ever so much older than Miss Caldwell. He was born at New Jersey, where his father had taken refuge on the overthrow of the First Empire, and his mother was an American—by name Miss Caroline Kraser. He was brought to Europe in 1849, when the tide of fortune had set in favour of Prince Louis Napoleon—afterwards the Emperor Napoleon III, and he was then fifteen years old. Miss Caldwell is in her 26th year; so you may calculate the exact disparity in the ages. It is, nevertheless, to be concluded that the match is one of mutual affection. In matters of this kind they say, and we must admit, dear, with some appearance of truth, that the common sense of no woman is to be relied on.—By the way, a fashionable wedding that has actually occurred is that of Mr. John V. Dahlgren, son of the late Admiral Dahlgren, U.S.N., to Miss Elizabeth Drexel, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Drexel, of New York. The wedding dress is said to have cost £1000. It was of rich white satin, trimmed with point d' Alençon of a fabulous age and immense value. Beside sprays of orange blossoms fastened with diamond pins, a tiara of diamonds was worn over the rich lace veil. The four bridesmaids wore dresses of white moiré and point d'esprit lace, white felt hats with ostrich feathers, and carried crêpe de lisse fans. The presents were magnificent and of great price. But do you think the betrothal ring given by Luther to Catherine von Bora—was a lucky gift to be presented by a Catholic bridegroom to his bride? They say this ring had been for more than two hundred years an heirloom in the Dahlgren family. The family museum and there the jar of some pickled snake, or the hand of some heathen mummy, would, I should think, be a fitter place for it than the finger of the bride. But Mr. Dahlgren included it among the bridal gifts. *Absit omen*, as people who talk Latin say.—The wedding-dress of the lovely Lady Cynthia Duncombe, daughter of Lord Feverham, and sister of the equally lovely Duchess of Leinster, the other day, was somewhat of a departure from the ordinary rule. It was of white and gold brocade, over white silk muslin and white satin. The fastening of the veil, was, to match the dress, of gold. The bridegroom was Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, who is brother of the Duchess of Montrose,—that is the younger Duchess—not the old lady, famous as "Mr. Manton" on the turf, and otherwise known as "Bob," who, a year or two ago married a man quite young enough to be her grandson. But then perhaps her Grace was of an opinion once expressed by a French lady of her rank, who declared that for a *bourgeois* a duchess should never be more than thirty years old. The youth whom she married was a commoner.

The engagement of the Princess Louise of Wales to Lord Fife has given rise to all kinds of gossip. It is said the Ministry have recommended Her Majesty to insist on the renunciation by the Princess of her right of succession. As it is, should the deaths of the Princes Albert Victor and George occur, her Royal Highness would be heiress presumptive to the crown of England, and it would never do for a subject to occupy the place of consort of a reigning queen, or to be father of a future king. The marriage is regarded as Morganatic, and it is urged that the usual rule followed when there is any possibility of accession to the throne should be observed, and all rights regularly renounced. Marriages of consanguinity, so common in the Royal Family, can hardly be said to have an exception in that alluded to. Lord Fife is grandson, on his mother's side, of the Countess of Errol who was a member of the FitzClarence family. It is said in some quarters that his Lordship is the lineal descendant of the Macduff of Shakespeare, but elsewhere this descent is denied, and a much less ancient origin assigned to the House. The Earl is much older than the Princess, being in his fortieth year, while she is only twenty-two. He has long been on intimate terms with the Prince of Wales and his family, and passes for a sufficiently good fellow, being also a fair landlord. It is said that the engagement was formed between the couple, the other day at Ascot. Stories are told of a horror entertained by the Princess towards German princelings, such as it has commonly been the fate of the Royal damsels of England to wed, but this horror does not seem to extend to the sisters of her Royal Highness, of whom it is said the one is to marry the Landgrave of Hesse, and the other the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern Langenburg. Another rumour is to the effect that the Royal family were lately much annoyed and disappointed at the match made by the German Emperor for a sister of his wife with Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, a man of great wealth, for, after all, there are German princesses who are not the paupers that the whole race are regarded, with some reason, in England as being. It is said Prince

# THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

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

## TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICIES.

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

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

All Funds Locally Invested. Incorporated by British Law.

New Assurances 1888, £1,762,821. Funds exceed £875,000. Annual Income exceeds £300,000.

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

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

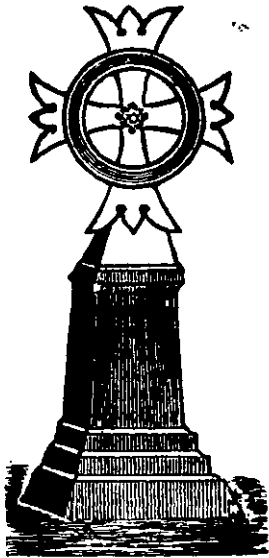
FRANCIS J. FOX, General Secretary for N.Z.

## 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.

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS.  
MADRAS STREET SOUTH.

FACTORY:

190

GEORGE ST.

Op. Morris's.



29

ROYAL

ARCADE.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

For the convenience of my numerous Customers in Caversham, Roslyn, Mornington, etc., I have opened a BRANCH SHOP in 29 ROYAL ARCADE, where I have on hand a Large and Varied Assortment of Materials for Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. Repairs, etc., at the very lowest prices in the City. Competition defied. Factory: 190 George street. A. MARTINELLI.

WANTED KNOWN—

THOMAS GORMAN,

HORSESHOER, GENERAL BLACKSMITH,  
and WHEELWRIGHT.

All kinds of Jobbing done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARU.

SHAG POINT COAL.

THE PROPRIETORS beg to intimate to the Public, as a safeguard against the imposition of other coals, that the SHAG POINT COAL,

while it may not have so bright an outward appearance as some other coals, has these two valuable properties for Household Consumption not possessed by others,

IT GIVES GREATER HEAT, AND IS MORE LASTING.

Universal Satisfaction is guaranteed to Household-holders by the use of SHAG POINT COAL.

Procurable from the Proprietors Direct.

Orders addressed Mr. EATON, Box 107, Post Office, Dunedin.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL COAL IN THE MARKET.

BAYLEYS HOTEL  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

K. E. CARMALT ... Proprietress

The above Hotel being always celebrated for the best brands of ales, wines, and spirits, Patrons can rely upon being supplied with none but a genuine article.

DAVID O'CONNOR, Manager.

OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
Established 1865.

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

Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.  
Tomb Railings in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE  
FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

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

J. D. FERAUD

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

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

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

Constancia 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 "
Anised Liqueur	4th "

FERAUD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

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

University Laboratory,  
Dunedin, 4th March, 1884.

I have analysed J. D. Feraud's COMPOUND EXTRACT OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA and find it to be a well-prepared mixture of extracts of sarsaparilla and mezereon, with a number of other organic compounds, sweetened and coloured with sugar and caramel. It is free from mercury and all other mineral poisonous substances. 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

## NOONDAY OIL.

Now Landing, ex Woodlark, from New York.

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

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

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

Full directions can be obtained from your Grocer.

Leopold was looked upon by the august personages concerned, as a certain *futur* of one of the Prince of Wales's daughters. It is added that the failure of the hope was manifested by these august personages with even less disguise than might have been made by less exalted people. But all this is, of course, matter of gossip and, perhaps, idle speculation. Curiosity, meantime, is expressed as to the style of dress to be adopted by the Royal bride when she is emancipated from the control that has invariably arrayed her in similar costumes to those of her sisters. Is it not to be hoped there will be sufficient gallantry in Parliament to comply with the request for a Royal grant, and give the Princess enough money to gratify her emancipated tastes?

The visit of the Shah to England has been the occasion of an unusual stir in the great world of fashion. Among the principal fêtes given in his honour were a state ball at Buckingham Palace, a garden party at Marlborough House, and a command night at Covent Garden Theatre, each and all of which were of sparkling brilliancy. The ball, although carried out with great splendour, did not seem to have many attractions for his Majesty, who did not stay there very long, and, indeed, he is said to feel in some degree shocked at the low dresses of the ladies, which do not accord with his Eastern ideas of propriety. His Majesty's own attire is an object of envy to many fair dames from the magnificent jewels with which it is adorned. An emerald worn in the belt is especially wonderful from its size.—At the garden party the Scotch pipers took the Shah's fancy very much. It is desired in some quarters, dear, that he should form a large band of them in Persia, and employ, at a sufficient remuneration of course, all the available talent in that line to be secured in Great Britain. The Shah brought none of his wives to England with him this time, because, they say, last time those of them who accompanied him quarrelled, and had to be sent home. It, however, can hardly be the shrillness of their scolding that offends his Majesty's ears.—Nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the scenes at Covent Garden on the night he was there. There was a large attendance of the Royal Family, the Prince and Princess of Wales doing the especial honours of the occasion to the visitor. Her Royal Highness wore a dress of crimson and yellow brocade, with a blue velvet opera cloak, and was almost from head to foot a blaze of diamonds. The young Princesses were, as usual, all attired simply and alike, this time in white. The Shah, beside his numerous suite, is accompanied by a little boy of some five or six years old, a favourite whom he has adopted and whom he takes with him everywhere. The child is attired quite as splendidly as is his Royal patron. A great many stories are told of his droll behaviour.

Shirts are a good deal worn by girls out of doors, both white and coloured, those with little tucks being much affected. Petticoats are becoming scanty, and parasols show a tendency to grow small.

HETTIE.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE sensation of the hour here is Mr. "Evangelist" Sullivan, of whose revival services I before spoke. As everyone pretty well knows, this fellow claims to be the brother of the notorious pugilist. His story was that he had reached that pinnacle of distinction which all ranting "converts" claim to have reached, namely, that of having set all moral laws so much at defiance that even demons must have turned green with envy at witnessing such proficiency in the art of committing evil. When he had left in the Christian code no sound places in which he could make fresh breaches, Mr. Sullivan, according to his own account, became converted, and forthwith had a brand new heart given to him. Burning with zeal, he then yearned to be the means of causing others to become the happy owners of burnished up hearts. Fired with this desire, he set out upon his travels from Auckland, the scene of his conversion, and commenced to "do" New Zealand—evangelically, of course—and worked his way down to this city a couple of weeks ago. Here he was received with open arms as a very fine "brand" indeed, over the rescue of which there was much rejoicing. His welcome by the Presbyterian body was especially warm. In St. Paul's, the leading Presbyterian church in Christchurch he gave a mission, and drew crowds. Ladies young and old, went to hear him, and came away charmed with the fervour, fine voice, and good looks of the dashing "convert." Everything was working splendidly for Sullivan. His popularity was daily increasing. The churches were competing as to which should have the broad-viewed and broad-shouldered white-washed "great sinner" next. He had not pinned himself down to one sect, and so could go the rounds of every church where there were dollars to rake in, and he was gathering in the dollars finely, though, of course, filthy lucre had nothing to do with his vigorous proclamation of the glorious news. Just as fortune seemed to have placed the ball at the feet of the "reformed atheist," up came fate in the shape of an actor who had been chums with the "evangelist" on the "other side," and ruthlessly kicked it away. Subsequent to the actor's arrival in this city, rumours began to get afloat about Sullivan, and it began to be said that he was not Sullivan at all but that his name was Arthur Clampet, and he had come out to Sydney as a swimmer, that he had at one time been a Catholic priest, etc. In short, grave doubts were cast upon the genuineness of his accounts, both past and present, concerning himself. At this stage an intermeddling journalist got on his track and interviewed him as to his past career. Mr. Sullivan deemed it prudent to be very close as to that. Like Iago he resolved to pin his faith to silence as to his antecedents, so far as his early life was concerned. He was frankness itself in regard to the legitimacy of his claims to be a great sinner, and freely confessed that in that respect he had left the enemy of mankind nothing further to desire. In proof of the fact that his life had not been passed in drawing-rooms, he exhibited to his interviewer the marks of stabs on the backs of his hands, a scar on his ear, and a broken jaw bone. I have heard an old Texan say that those stabs on the

backs of the hands are very much like the brands of battle the persons who wrongfully seek to seize the pool at a card party in his part of the globe usually bear away with them as a reminder of their dishonesty. Anyhow the stabs are there. (Whether in his unregenerate days Mr. Sullivan did seek to grab the stakes or not I cannot say. He does, however, seem to keep a pretty steady eye on the "pool" in the churches, and takes care to get the lion's share. His actor friend emphatically states that Sullivan is a *nom de* "mission" assumed for effect, and further says that Sullivan or Clampet expressed his determination in Auckland to make New Zealand keep him. The "conversion" dodge is his mode of putting that laudable plan in practice. Christchurch has seconded him capitally, and has been "keeping" him in clover. He has been lodging with a well-known clergyman, and is netting a handsome sum. After all the stories that have been circulated about the great "convert," and especially after direct charges against his veracity which appeared in one of the evening papers about him, there is an "uneasy" feeling in town about his genuineness. In appearance he is a black-haired, swarthy-complexioned man. His eyes are dark; his forehead broad; his nose straight, and his mouth small and shaded with a black moustache which is all the beard he wears; he is massively built; his expression is most resolute; his neck is short and thick. There is certainly nothing very spiritual-looking about him. His photos, exhibiting him in various pugilistic poses, are about the town. From these photos, I should think that even his most ardent admirers must conclude that their idol lacks the possession of two very eminent Christian virtues—modesty and humility. Somehow, as one looks at him and his disgusting-looking photos, one is reminded of the veiled prophet, and one can picture his satiric mirth at the credulity of the gulls whom he is befooling. The whole business of Sullivan's "mission" would be simply amusing were it not for the reflection that it is this kind of thing which brings religion into contempt. Any hypocritical swaddler who comes along with the name of the Redeemer of mankind upon his impure lips is taken by the hand, and petted and pampered, and set upon a pedestal to be worshipped by people whose shoes he is not fit to tie, while he ladles out to them his vile reminiscences of a vile life mixed up with the Gospel. It is little wonder that in such exhibitions the unthinking, scoffing individual finds abundant food for his jeers at Christianity.

I was not wrong, after all, in my surmise that the new parish priest of Lyttelton was to come from Ahaura. It is not Father Bowers, however, but Father Laverty, whose arrival in the Colony I chronicled some months ago. Father Laverty is sure to become very popular at Lyttelton. He is a young man of very unassuming manner, but promises to become an excellent speaker. He is imbued with a very fervent attachment to his native land. Next to being a good priest, that is, I think, the best that can be said of any Irish priest. Like his predecessor, Father Kickham, he is, I think, a priest of All Hallows, and that should be another recommendation to the favour of his parishioners. I most heartily congratulate Father Laverty upon his promotion.

The band concert was very well attended. The audience would probably have been larger only for the Musical Society's concert in the Rink occurring upon the same night. The stage manager at the band concert did not exercise quite sufficient care in providing stage properties. However the whole affair went off very well indeed. The performances of the band were much appreciated. The members are evidently progressing under Mr. Mohr's instruction. Miss Pender's singing was, as it always is, a treat. The band should choose the time for their concerts better. The date is a little too soon after the Brothers concert, and owing to the reason which I have stated the night was not well chosen.

Brother Damien, I am glad to say, is convalescent. The horse has not killed him this time.

The performance of "The Ancient Mariner" by the Musical Society was a great success. Coleridge's weird poem, was wedded to appropriate music, which was very fairly interpreted by the Society. The Rink is wholly unsuited for concerts. It is a wretchedly cold great barrack of a place with draughts through every inch of space in the hall. The audience must have felt as shivery as the Ancient Mariner himself.

Nothing further has been done I think in regard to the reception of the Delegates. Mr. Winter's inexplicable silence has placed the committee at a disadvantage.

I was in Mr. Lonargan's new shop on Saturday—at least I explored the ground floor. There were over a hundred men at work. The rhythmic sound of the hammers falling on the timber, though somewhat deafening, was not altogether unpleasant.

On Sunday next devotions will be opened to the Sacred Heart at Rangiora. At eleven o'clock Mass on Sunday, Father Cummings requested every one to do their best to promote the devotions of the Apostleship of Prayer.

His Lordship the Bishop is giving a series of lectures on Sunday evenings on the Sacrament of Penance.

Confirmation will be administered by the Bishop in the Cathedral on Rosary Sunday. Candidates for the Sacrament must prepare and send in their names to the priests or Brothers.

Father Cummings said on Sunday that a great many converts to the Church had been made during the past year.

I have not heard how the Darfield presbytery is progressing, but I should think it is about time that the last nail was driven home in it.

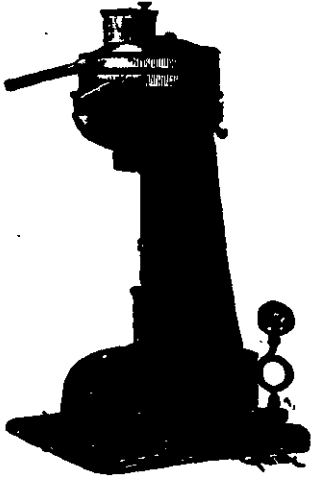
Mrs. Delia Parnell, the Irish leader's mother, will be 73 years old the third day of February, 1890.

The Czar of Russia refuses to permit the young Prince Philip of Hohenlohe to accept his portion of the estate of his deceased uncle, Prince Wittgenstein. This decision of the Czar causes intense irritation in Berlin, for although Prince Philip has become a Russian by naturalisation, he is the son of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, and the Czar's action is felt to be a blow aimed at Germany and the Germans, the more especially as the claim of the young Prince was vigorously supported by Prince Bismarck.

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

DE LAVAL'S SEPARATORS!

Awarded 200 First Prizes. 15,000 in Use.

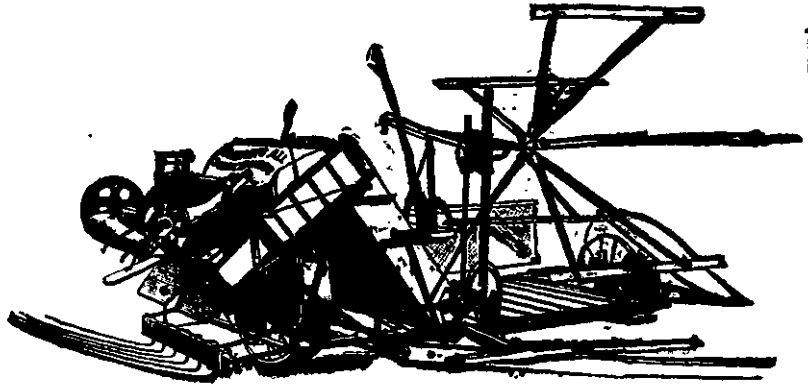


- Never Beaten in Competition! Always Give Satisfaction! Never Explode!

First Shipment in Crusader, now due, for which Early Application is necessary.

THE DEERING ALL-STEEL TWINE BINDER

Fitted with SIMPLICITY KNOTTER & STEEL SHEAF CARRIER, HAS NOW THE LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD!



Ever Since the inauguration of the Twine Binder, Deering has led the way with every Important Improvement on Harvesters, other Makers following on in the rear, step by step.

Who first introduced the Twine Binder? DEERING Who first introduced the Appleby Knotter? DEERING Who first introduced the Simplicity Knotter? DEERING Who first introduced the Steel Binder? DEERING Who has now the most Steel in Binder? DEERING Who has now the most Sale for Binder? DEERING

Therefore we now Claim with Confidence that THE DEERING IS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD.

Deering's Machines were awarded 30 First Prizes and 10 Second Prizes in the Australian Colonies last harvest, and took highest number of points at the Oamaru Trial, February, 1889, for being best hill-side machine.

For Prices and Catalogues with Full Information, Apply to

MASON, STRUTHERS & CO

CHRISTCHURCH,

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL IRONMONGERY,

Sole Agents in New Zealand for

DEERING'S ALL-STEEL BINDERS AND DeLAVAL'S CREAM SEPARATORS.

D. I. C.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING BARGAIN TABLES!! HAVE NOW COMMENCED.

All Reduced Goods marked in Plain RED Figures.

INSPECTION INVITED!

D. I. C.

B. HALLENSTEIN, Chairman of Directors. P. LAING, Manager.

Nurseries: MORNINGTON, } GEORGE MATTHEWS { Seed Warehouse: MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED NURSERY AND SEED BUSINESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

All Carefully TESTED. FARM SEEDS! FLOWER SEEDS! VEGETABLE SEEDS!

INSPECTION INVITED. Send for DESCRIPTIVE & PRICED CATALOGUE! FREE!

FRUIT-TREES & VINES! HEDGE PLANTS & ROSES! ORNAMENTAL TREES!

All Well GROWN.

USE PEACOCK'S CELEBRATED JAMS!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

FROM CHOICEST FRUITS.

## WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 31, 1889.

THE Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to a large number of the faithful, including not a few adults, at the eleven o'clock Mass on Sunday, the 18th instant. Before the ceremony, his Grace delivered himself of a few well chosen words explanatory of the benefits conferred, and of the duties entailed by the Sacrament. His Grace was assisted at the altar by the Very Rev. Father McNamara and the Rev. Father Keegan.

A sad accident occurred on Saturday, the 17th instant, by which Pilot Simm and two of his boatmen, viz., Robert Tait and Herbert Cox, were drowned. Pilot Simm and a boat's crew of four men (in the service of the Wellington Harbour Board) were stationed at the Heads, and, when required, put off in an open boat to enable vessels to come to a safe anchorage in Wellington Harbour. At one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, the 'Pleione' from Port Chalmers, was sighted 18 miles away with a "Jack" hoisted. The pilot and his crew put off in a heavy sea, and in the teeth of a stiff southerly breeze. They had been rowing for upwards of two hours when the steamer Herald, outward bound for Greyouth, came up and took them in tow; in 10 minutes the pilot-boat yawed and capsized. Two of the men were rescued from the waterlogged boat half an hour after the accident by being hauled on board the Herald with ropes; but three others, including Simm, met a watery grave. They were benumbed with cold and were wearing heavy sea boots and oilskins. The names of those saved are Henderson and Vass.

The Wellington *Evening Post*, of 20th instant, has an article headed "The Unity of the Empire," in which it deals with a speech made by Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Midhurst, Sussex. The noble lord, it appears, expressed the opinion that the colonies would despise the mother country if it seriously contemplated a dissolution of the Union with Ireland. Your Wellington contemporary joins issue with him there, and has produced a well written article, and a well thought out, and well reasoned argument in favour of Home Rule. All honour to the Wellington *Evening Post*, who at this important crisis has the courage to recognise that Home Rule is outside the domain of party politics, that it is in fact a great Imperial question vitally affecting the stability of the Empire. It is too much the fashion here in New Zealand for newspapers to shirk the Home Rule question by saying that we do not want old world troubles here, not wishing or caring to recognise the Imperial importance of the question. One or two points made by the *Post* are worth quoting here, for instance, where he says "they (the colonies) are proud to belong to the British Empire its greatness is their greatness, its prosperity is their prosperity, its glory is their glory. They themselves enjoy Home Rule of the most pronounced description," and goes on to say, further down, "It is on this account that the principles of Home Rule, whether they be applied to Ireland, to South Africa, or to Western Australia, commend themselves so thoroughly and generally to the approval of a vast majority of intelligent colonists." It would be impossible for me to quote here all the good things said by your contemporary, suffice it to say that the writer swept away the objections raised by those who do not or will not recognise the Imperial importance of the question.

At the annual weekly meeting of the Catholic Institute, held at the rooms, *Evening Post* Chambers, on the evening of the 22nd inst., Mr. P. Sheridan in the chair, Mr. Maskell delivered a lecture on astronomy, in the course of which he explained clearly some of the great truths of that science. He requested his audience to place themselves in imagination midway between the earth and one of the planets, when, although worlds might be coming into collision and bursting into fragments all around, on account of the absence of atmosphere, nothing could be heard; an infinite silence prevailing. He touched upon the discovery of the asteroids, and explained their nature. At the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks to Mr. Maskell was proposed and carried by acclamation. Mr. Maskell promised to speak at an early date on "Distance and Attraction." On the evening of the 16th inst. the Catholic Institute was favoured with an address by Mr. Duignan, in which he gave a short resume of Irish history from O'Connell's time. Mr. Duignan was heartily applauded at the conclusion.

The Wellington Branch, I.N.L., held their usual business meeting on the 19th instant. Mr. J. J. Devine, president, in the chair. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. D. McCarthy, that all expenses incidental to the reception of the delegates be borne by the Branch. A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. E. Carrigan, was conveyed to Mr. Lawlor for services rendered to the Branch while hon. sec. Accounts having been passed for payment, the meeting dispersed.

On Friday evening, the 23rd inst., the working members of the Delegates' Reception Committee held a meeting in the *Evening Post* Chambers, the Rev. Father Lane occupied the chair. After considerable discussion, it was resolved that a banner be procured to be used at the reception of the delegates, and it was further resolved that those ladies who, acting in the interests of the National League, had presented the St. Patrick's College students with their beautiful banner, should be requested to give their valuable services on the present occasion. As an outcome of the above meeting, a number of ladies met on the 23rd inst. at 8 p.m. in the Marist Brothers' School, when a committee was elected, officered as follows:—Mrs. Devine, president; Miss Nidd, treasurer; Miss Dennehy, secretary. Subscription lists were handed around by the secretary, to be used by the ladies collecting for the proposed banner. Some discussion re details ensued, and the meeting dispersed, to meet again that day week.

There has been a sensational prosecution for perjury, at the suit of Mrs. Chemis (wife of Louis Chemis, who was recently sentenced to death for the murder of Hawkins at Kaiwarra, and whose sentence was afterwards commuted by the Governor to penal servitude for life) against the detectives concerned in that case, and who procured

the evidence on which her husband was convicted. Mr. Jellicoe, the lawyer conducting the case for Mrs. Chemis, has thrown his whole soul into the matter, and has examined everybody and anybody in the remotest way connected with the case. Sir H. A. Atkinson, the Premier, was placed in the witness box and subjected to a searching cross-examination. The wife of the Minister of Justice, who had visited Mrs. Chemis in a friendly spirit and with a desire to help her in her trouble, was also placed in the box and subjected to the same ordeal. The energetic counsel has left no stone unturned to weaken the case got up by the detectives on which Chemis was convicted. That the learned counsel believes in the innocence of the prisoner is patent by the manner in which he has conducted this case and the steps taken to obtain the reprieve. I again saw Chemis, this time in convict's dress, and under examination in the Resident Magistrate's Court. He wore the same air of imperturbable coolness. An excited, eager crowd were craning their necks to get a view of Chemis; the eyes of everybody in court were fixed on him, yet he looked as quiet and self-possessed as the least interested of those around him. The Crown lawyer, Mr. Bell, has an action against Mr. Jellicoe, the prosecuting counsel in the perjury case, for alleged libel in connection therewith. Damages are laid at £5000, and the case is to come on in the Supreme Court on the 4th prox. I have heard that Sir Robert Stout is engaged for Mr. Bell; as yet I do not know who will conduct Mr. Jellicoe's defence.

One of the most interesting football matches played in Wellington this season was played on the 24th inst, by St. Patrick's College football team against the first fifteen of the Petone football club. There were fully 2000 persons on the ground. Archbishop Redwood was present in an open carriage. The Very Rev. Dr. Watters, rector of the College, the rev. gentlemen who comprise the teaching staff, and others attached to the churches in town, as well as quite a number of the leading Catholic laity, were also present. The match was a very close one, and the excitement was intense. The St. Patrick's was physically the weaker team, but they made up for that defect by science and combination, and came off victorious by beating the Petones by 7 points to 6. This victory practically puts St. Patrick's College team in full possession of the junior cup, as they have only another win to register to secure the coveted prize.

## INVERCARGILL.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

September 2, 1889.

HAND in hand with the springtide appears the return of livelier times, and the advance of prosperity. Many large and beautiful buildings are in course of erection, a fact which shows that our business men have some confidence in the future welfare of the town.

Work on the Stewart Island tinfields, which was, to a certain extent, suspended on account of the unfavourable weather, is being vigorously prosecuted, and ere long we will be in a position to pronounce the productiveness, or otherwise, of the mines. For the welfare of New Zealand in general, and of Southland in particular, it is to be hoped that Stewart Island will prove itself the repository of mineral treasures, and thus realise the expectations of these praiseworthy prospectors, who are leading the van in the endeavour to develop the mining industry of the Colony.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the gentlemen of the Catholic congregation was held immediately after Mass on Sunday last, for the purpose of taking steps to present His Lordship Bishop Moran with a tangible token of their respect and esteem on his return from the Home country. Mr. J. W. Ford, by request, took the chair, and the Rev. Father Walsh addressed the meeting. It was decided to take action in common with the other parishes throughout the diocese in the matter of collecting subscriptions to form a suitable testimonial, and also to present His Lordship with an address on his landing at the Bluff. A strong and influential committee was appointed to make the necessary preparations and arrangements, after which the meeting adjourned till Wednesday evening.

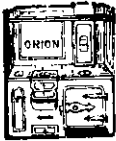
A concert in aid of St. Mary's Boys' School was held on Friday evening, August 30, and came off very successfully. The attendance, though large, was scarcely commensurate with the merits of the entertainment. The choruses "The Meeting of the Waters," and "Home, dear home," were rendered by the boys attending the school, with marked precision and excellence. Songs were delivered by Messrs. W. D. Smith ("A bundle of letters"); P. J. Duane, ("A bird in hand," and "A Vision"); H. E. Anthony, ("Her own boy Jack"); A. Pasco, ("The cricket on the health"); and by Misses M. Roche, ("Thy voice is near"); M. Craies, ("The Blue Alsatian Mountains"); K. Kirwan, ("Thy Face"); M. Weavers, ("The last sweet words of mother"); A. Dalton, ("Kiss and whisper good night"), all of which were loudly applauded. The young ladies especially acquitted themselves creditably, and so maintained their reputation as vocalists. Recitations were given by the school boys as follows: Masters J. Fahey, ("Caoch the piper"); E. Reid, ("Modern Logic"); T. Hill ("The Vulgar Boy"), while the performance of Master M. Hishon as the Chinese quack doctor, caused an amount of merriment, and was doubtless the most "taking" item on the programme. The comic element was well represented by Messrs. W. Cavanagh, ("Two lovely black eyes"); W. D. Smith, ("I'm a dandy, but I'm no dude"); T. J. Anthony, ("A very good guess," and "On board the Blathermskite"); Mr. P. Dunn played a selection on his favourite instrument, the concertina, in his usual masterly style, while Misses Roche and Kirwan acted in their wonted capacity as excellent and efficient accompanists. The entertainment, on the whole, was highly successful, and much credit is due to the Rev. Father Walsh, who spared no pains to make the concert a success.

Local physicians at Jobstown estimate the loss of life by the recent flood at 10,000.

**E. F. LAWRENCE,**  
George street,  
Is the only butcher you can depend upon.  
Buying Prime Ox Beef and Selling it at  
same price as others sell Old Cows  
"Quality True Test of Cheapness."  
**E. F. LAWRENCE,**  
George street.

**J. W. FAULKNER**  
CUMBERLAND STREET,  
Op. Railway Station and next "Leviathan,"  
DUNEDIN,  
Makes and Fixes IRON GRAVE RAILS  
any height, strength, or pattern;  
Also, WIRE GRAVE RAILINGS, from  
£1 upwards.  
Both can be fixed, with or without Kerbing,  
at Lowest Prices.  
Also, Wire Bordering, Arches, Flower Stands,  
Garden Seats, Wire Trellis-work for  
Vineries, &c.  
Illustrated Catalogues and Price List, on  
application, Post Free.

**THE 'ORION' COOK-  
ING RANGES.**



Fitted with either High or Low  
Pressure Boiler; for Burning  
either Coal, Lignite, or Wood;  
from 8ft to 24ft long. Also  
SHACKLOCK'S PATENT PORTABLE  
WASHING BOILER.

THE BEST OUT.

Tomb Railing, Iron Fretwork, and General  
Castings at Lowest Rates.  
INSPECTION OF STOCK INVITED.  
Full Particulars posted to any address on  
application to  
**H. E. SHACKLOCK,**  
SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**A. RANDELL**  
FAMILY AND SHIPPING BUTCHER,  
MACLAGGAN STREET.

Prime Joints at the Lowest Prices for Cash.  
All Meats of Finest Quality.

Small Goods a Specialty.

GRASS SEED!  
CLOVER SEED!  
TURNIP SEED!

**SAMUEL ORR & CO.,**  
WOOL, GRAIN, & PRODUCE BROKERS,  
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

We have much pleasure in advising that our  
season's supplies of the above are now arriv-  
ing per "Caitloch" and "Pleione," and  
solicit intending purchasers to examine our  
samples prior to purchasing, as we feel sure  
they will give every satisfaction.

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

We test the Germinating Qualities of all  
our Seeds, so that their growth is CERTAIN.  
IMPLEMENTS.

We have for sale several Ransome and Sim's  
Double-Furrow and Treble-Furrow Ploughs;  
also Robey's Engines and Mills, and also one  
of Ransome and Sim's 4:6 Mill.

Agents for the Celebrated DEERING ALL  
STEEL REAPER AND BINDER, for which  
we are now booking orders for next season.

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

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

The Rooms being lofty, well-ventilated, and  
superbly furnished, it offers unrivalled accom-  
modation to Families, Tourists and Travellers.  
Those visiting Christchurch will find it to  
their advantage to inquire for the above Hotel.  
Large and comfortably furnished Billiard  
Room, with Two of Alcock's Prize Medal  
Tables.

JOHN BARRETT

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

**GORDON BROTHERS**  
NURSEYMEN,  
ANDERSON'S BAY, DUNEDIN,  
Invite intending Planters and others to visit  
the Nurseries, and inspect their large and  
varied stock of  
FOREST AND FRUIT TREES,  
EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL AND  
FLOWERING SHRUBS,  
HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS,  
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, etc.

Catalogues free by Post or application.

NURSEY:  
ANDERSON'S BAY.

Address—  
GORDON BROS.,  
NURSEYMEN, ANDERSON'S BAY  
DUNEDIN.

**JOHN PRICE,**  
SADDLER,  
HARNESS AND COLLAR MAKER,  
MAIN SOUTH ROAD,  
TIMARU.

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

COLLAR FITTING A SPECIALTY.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. GEBBIE . . . PROPRIETRESS

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

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.  
Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

**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 and  
inspect the stock of

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

of every description.  
House Furnishing on the Time-payment  
System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

**COBB & CO'S**  
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL  
COACHES.

PASSING THROUGH  
THE GRANDEST SCENERY  
IN THE WORLD.

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

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

INSURANCE.

**BRITISH AND COLONIAL**  
PROPERTY, FINANCE & ASSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL . . . . . £500,000.

Head Office . . . 45 Market Street, Melbourne

DIRECTORS:

Hon. James Williamson (chairman),  
W. A. McIntosh, Esq. James M'Dougall, Esq.

NEW ZEALAND BRANCH:

Principal Office . . . 5 Bond Street, Dunedin.

DIRECTORS:

William Brown, Esq., M.B., High Street,  
Edward Pettit, Esq., Princes street.  
J. H. Morrison, Esq., High Street.

All Insurance Business accepted at lowest  
current rates.

Branches and Agencies throughout Australia  
and in London.

Losses promptly settled in New Zealand.

**F. LUDLOW VOLLER,**  
Resident Manager.



JEWELLER TO THE QUEEN,

**JOHN HISLOP**  
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician.

74 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,  
Takes the opportunity to thank his Customers  
for the past support, and begs to intimate  
that he has severed all connection with his  
Old Premises, having sold out all his Old  
Stock, and has removed to the above number,  
five doors higher up the street, where he will  
continue to carry on the Business of PRACTICAL  
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER. J. H. will make the  
Watch Department his special care, so that persons having Valuable  
and Expensive Timekeepers can depend upon  
them being repaired to their satisfaction. All  
Orders from the Country (Jobbing and New  
Work or Goods) will receive prompt atten-  
tion. Spectacles to suit all Sights.

Please note address:  
**JOHN HISLOP,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
74 Princes Street, DUNEDIN.

**J. COUSTON,**  
155 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

Large new Stock of Gas Fittings, Gas Boil-  
ing and Grilling Stoves, Gas Fires, from the  
best English makers—viz, Fletcher, Wilson,  
Wright, etc. English-made Patent Instan-  
taneous Water Heaters (made of strong  
copper, tinned inside)—a hot bath, any time  
day or night, in from 5 to 15 minutes, by  
simply turning on the gas and water taps.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

**THE KING OF CLEANSERS,**  
HYDROLEINE SOAP.

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

No Washing Machines, Boards, or Rubbing  
required.

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

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

Invented and Made Only by

**WILLIAM McLEOD,**  
Founder and Only Member of the Old Firm  
of McLeod Bros. in New Zealand.



# Irish News.

**Armagh.**—Judge Kisbey sat in Armagh Courthouse recently, and granted ejectment decrees against tenants on the estate of Louisa F. Donnelly.

John Byrne, of Kinnigo, who had reached the ripe old age of 103 years, died recently. He retained his mental faculties to the last, and his quaint narratives of events long passed were listened to with interest by people of a younger generation.

There was a football match recently in a field of Ed. Markey's, at White Cross Hotel, Newtownhamilton. The players were attacked by a bullock and had to fly for their lives. The animal had been bitten some time ago by a mad dog, but the wound had been cauterised. Events, however, showed the animal was mad and had to be shot.

**Carlow.**—Maria Hickey was indicted before Judge Darley with the crime of taking "forcible possession" of a piece of land on Potterton road, Carlow, from which she had been evicted by landlord Mitchell. Fortunately, an honest jury tried the case and acquitted her. Judge Darley went foaming at the idea of her not being punished, and ordered the Clerk of the Court to make a memorandum of the jurors' names, so that in future they may not have a chance to upset English injustices in Carlow.

**Clare.**—Captains Massey and Keogh sat in Quin and tried Brian and Matthew Clune, John Heher, John Kearney, of O'Brien's Castle; Thomas Connors, John Clarke, James Henry, and others, for unlawful assembly and with intimidating John Garvey. Jas. Henry was sentenced to three months', Pat Donagher to two months', and the rest to one month's imprisonment, each with hard labour. Like murderers, these men were handcuffed when being carried off to prison.

There was a "Crimes" Court held at Kilkee to punish Patrick Reidy, Kate Reidy, Kate Galvin, Bridget McCarthy, Thos. Stapleton, and Michael McMahon, for taking part in a criminal conspiracy to compel John Brien and Joseph Moloney not to drive the police, and to refuse supplying the latter with goods. They were bound to the peace. Those people must not have committed any "crime" at all—even the Removables could not see it, and they see "crime" anywhere, but they failed here, else those people would be sent to gaol.

Tulla Leaguers had Father Quin presiding at a special meeting held at Milton Castle. The secretary was directed to apply to the Central Branch for a grant for Michael Hynes, who was recently evicted, and was also directed to communicate with Bodyke Branch with regard to the support which Hynes is justly entitled to. Widow Jones thanked the members for the aid given her, and stated she had offered Land Commissioner Keane all the money she could put together, but he refused to allow her and her helpless family back to her home. The branch forwarded £7 to Central Executive. A resolution of sympathy with the Johnstown sufferers was passed.

**Cork.**—An immense gathering of the Nationalists of Youghal took place in Mall House on June 13, when Canon Kelor presided. Amongst those present were: Revs. John Field and M. F. O'Connor, Wm. Hodnett, James Galvin, Richard Carey, Dr. Charles Roynance, and Mr. McAuley, Bradford *Observer*. The rev. chairman and J. E. Ellis, M.P., addressed the meeting. There is no sign of the Irish people caving-in under the Coercion Act of Mr. Balfour.

Dr. Kearney, who has just concluded his two months' imprisonment, was met at the prison gate and enthusiastically received by the people of Cork. The doctor was met by his two brothers, Fathers Kearney, the Mayor, and members of the Corporation. The "criminal" made a spirited and patriotic speech at the Town Hall to an immense concourse of people.

John Ellis, an English M.P., Canon Keller, and Messrs. O'Neill and Cullinane, drove from Youghal to visit the evicted farms on the Pensoyby estate. They first visited the holding from which Mrs. Doyle was evicted. As they looked around, two Emergency men rushed at them. One of them asked Mr. Ellis who he was. Mr. Ellis produced his card, saying he was an English M.P. "Well, then," retorted the fellow, "you must have d—n little to do in England to be coming over here." Later on the fellow took up a piece of timber and was going to strike Mr. Ellis. Some police came out of the house and threatened to put the Emergency men under arrest. The Emergency men said they would go, the police dismissed. The question of who was boss was then discussed in angry terms, and is not finally decided yet. The incident gave Mr. Ellis a fine opportunity to understand the blessings Ireland possesses in the police and Emergency forces.

The men of her Majesty's ship Alexandria drove through Queens-town flying the Irish national flag on June 14. The banner had a harp, without the crown, and shamrock in gold in the centre.

**Derry.**—There was launched recently from the Foyle shipyard a 1200-ton steel bark, named the Campbell, for Messrs. Johnston and Co., Liverpool.

**Donegal.**—Sergeant Michael Walsh, of Crawford Station, near Milford, has been reduced to the rank of constable. The charge against Walsh was that being in charge of a patrol ordered to watch the movements of Father McFadden at Derrybeg he remained too far away from the house of the reverend gentleman. This did not suit the authorities and the Sergeant is consequently punished.

**Galway.**—Thomas Cryan, Martin Nolan, and a man named Tansey, on the Bagot estate at Ballygar are under sentence of death. These men are rack-rented to a dreadful extent, and some years ago joined the Plan of Campaign. The Relieving Officer of the district has been served with the usual notice of eviction.

The Olanricarde tenants at Portumna, Meelick, and Eyrecourt, held a meeting at the house of James Lynam, Fenmore, to arrange about steps to be taken regarding the rent notice issued by Tener, the agent. There are about 50 tenants on the eve of eviction. The

Royal Irish were there, but would not be allowed into the house; they remained outside whilst the tenants deliberated.

**Kerry.**—Cecil Roche and T. Butler held a special Crimes Act Court here recently, and tried a young man named Ryan, of Kilorgrin, under the intimidation clause. It appears he remonstrated with a young man who assisted a "peeler" to bring a man to the barracks, for which he received from the Removables one month in gaol with hard labour.

Constable Bridge, who recently fired from a revolver at some children and was fined £3, appealed before Judge Curran at Killarney and had his fine remitted. Here is the Judge's way of putting it:—Judge Curran said he was quite satisfied upon the evidence that the revolver was fired. He believed the evidence of the little girl, and that was that the constable, after the booby, presented something at her for the purpose of frightening her, and he had no evidence to lead him to the conclusion that it was a revolver. He did not believe that a shot was fired with the intention of wounding, but that it was fired and fired in the air. The shot was fired; he was satisfied of that. Policemen need not fear a fine for firing at innocent children now.

**Kilkenny.**—A peasant, whilst cutting turf near Kilkenny a short time since, turned up an interesting relic of the past in the shape of a firkin of bog butter. It passed into the hands of Acting Postmaster Frizelle, at Kilkenny, who presented it to the museum of that city.

**Limerick.**—The Limerick Corporation, with the Mayor, Mr. O'Keeffe, presiding, adopted a resolution calling on the Government to immediately release Mr. Finucane, as in the present state of his health longer imprisonment will endanger his life.

There was a public meeting held in Limerick for the purpose of raising money to assist the Johnstown sufferers. The Mayor, Mr. O'Keeffe, presided. Amongst others present were: Right Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick; W. Spillane, and Messrs. Bourke and Begley. Dr. O'Dwyer, after speaking in feeling tones of the great help which the Irish people received at the hands of the American people and the great sorrow which was felt all over Ireland at the melancholy accident in Johnstown, proposed the following:—Resolved, that the citizens of Limerick in public meeting assembled express our deepest sympathy with the survivors and sufferers of the late appalling calamity in Pennsylvania. That we tender our acknowledgments to the American people for the many generous acts they have rendered to the Irish people in times of National distress, and that a subscription list be now opened to be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of the disaster we are met here to-day to deplore.—Mr. Spillane seconded the resolution, which passed. A subscription list was immediately opened and a very substantial sum handed in.

**Louth.**—At last meeting of the Drogheda Corporation, presided over by the Mayor, S. Jordan, Alderman Tighe proposed and T. A. Simcocks seconded a resolution to confer the freedom of the borough on Mr. Shaw-Lefevre in recognition of his services to Ireland. Passed.

There was a monster Massereene estate meeting held in the Square, Drogheda, June 11. The Mayor, Mr. Jordan, presided. Amongst others present were:—Rev. H. McKee, Monasterboice; Rev. I. Woods, Fatners Holohan, Cassidy, and Seagrave, Drogheda; Joseph O'Grilly, president Dunbar National League, etc., etc. The meeting was addressed by T. P. Gill, and J. R. Cox, M.P.'s. Balfour's proclamation does not appear to have much weight in Drogheda. This is very encouraging to the tenants on the estate.

**Mayo.**—The Loan Fund Board of Ireland has authorised the establishment of a public loan fund at Castlebar.

At Ballyhaunis there was a great crush of harvestmen leaving, and unfortunately, one man named Waldron was knocked down and crushed to death.

His Grace Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, visited John Fitzgibbon, of Castlereagh, and the other political prisoners in Castlebar Gaol recently. His Grace was accompanied by Rev. P. Lyons. This took the sting out of Balfour's treatment of the man confined under his "Act."

**Meath.**—A beautiful portrait in oil of Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, by Mr. Speece, is just completed. It is to be hung in the *Alma Mater* of the Irish priesthood, Maynooth.

The Wright Cotton estate, situated in Carrowlogher and Cloonlough, was put up for sale in the Land Court, June 14. There was no bidder, and the sale was withdrawn.

**Monaghan.**—Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., has instructed T. M. Healy to proceed against the *Liverpool Courier* in an action for libel. It published a statement to the effect that Mr. O'Brien refused relief to a man because he was a Protestant.

**Queen's County.**—Lord Lansdowne, who thought to evict the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, has failed. The case against the Bishop and Father Kehoe, of Luggacurran, was tried recently, and a verdict in favour of the clergymen given. So exterminator Lansdowne is foiled this time.

In view of Balfour's proclamation suppressing the League branches in Ballyadams, Stradbally, and Timaboe, a special meeting of the Stradbally branch was held in the League rooms recently, the Rev. J. J. Kelly, vice-president in the chair. Also present—Dr. T. F. Higgins, county coroner; Messrs. T. Timmins, J. McLaughlin, D. O'Shaughnessy, P. Timmins, etc. The following resolutions were submitted and passed unanimously: Whereas, Balfour's coercive puppet in Dublin Castle having issued a proclamation suppressing the Stradbally branch of the Irish National League, on the notoriously false ground that it is a dangerous association, we, the committee of the said Stradbally branch, do hereby most indignantly repel the charge made against us, and declare that no outrages have been committed in this district until recently, and then two—one on Easter Sunday by two "Loyalist" bullies in the employment of William Young, J.P., on an inoffensive Catholic man; the other on the evening of Ascension Day, an unspicable and ruffianly, criminal assault by

## CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL CRYSTAL!

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

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

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

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

## THE LEADING CITY DRAPERY HOUSE.

**BROWN, EWING, AND CO.**

WINTER NOVELTIES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

THE LEADING

CITY

DRAPERY HOUSE.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,

PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS, DUNEDIN

**JOHN BARRON,**  
GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

29 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

MESSRS J. SPEIGHT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ALES,

In Bottles, can be had from John Barron—Sole Bottler of these Ales.

BEST QUALITIES IN GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

SPECIAL LINES.—Decorated Canister Tea, per tin, 3s. Port Wine for Invalids, recommended by medical men (yellow seal), 5s per bottle. Famous Edina Blend Whiskey, 4s 6d per bottle. C. H. E. that at 1s 10d per lb is the best in the market.

**M. T. F. FAULKNER**  
Organist Trinity Church, Stuart Street,  
(Pupil of Mr George J. Elvey, Organist of Chapel Royal,  
Windsor, England),  
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM  
AND SINGING,  
CUMBERLAND ST., OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, DUNEDIN.

Mr. Faulkner begs to intimate that he is prepared to receive Pupils for the above tuition, either at the above address or at their respective homes. Terms upon Application.

## CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

**JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO.**  
MALSTERS AND BREWERS.

## THE CHOICE OF A PIANO.

As Low-priced Pianofortes are largely sold by Auction throughout New Zealand, and are afterwards offered for Sale by parties who are not in the trade,

## THE SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

Of C. BEGG & CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery, where the finest Instruments by many of the

## MOST RELIABLE MAKERS IN EUROPE

Are arranged for inspection and trial by intending purchasers, must be appreciated. The highest-class Pianofortes are celebrated and unequalled for high-class Mechanism, Beauty of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, with Elegance of Design, Reliable Workmanship, and the Choicest Materials.

## CHARLES BEGG & CO.'S

INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

Under this liberal system great Advantages are offered to the Public.

## ANY PIANOFORTE OR ORGAN

In their splendid Stock can be selected under a form of HIRE AGREEMENT for settlement as may be agreeable to the inquirer, within TWO YEARS; in special cases, within THREE YEARS.

## EXAMPLE:

C. BEGG & CO. will QUOTE the LOWEST PRICE, And inquirers are invited to make a Cash Deposit on Selection, and to make other Monthly or Quarterly Payments at arranged dates.

The amount left over for future payment, and the time required, regulating the advance at a fair rate upon the Cash Price. On completion of the terms of agreement, the Instrument is transferred by a receipted sale note to, and thereby becomes the property of the individual who entered into the arrangement.

This system has been in constant use to the convenience of Hundreds of Families all over the Colony FOR MANY YEARS.

CHARLES BEGG & CO.,  
DUNEDIN and TIMARU.

**IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
CORNER ST. ASAPH AND BARBADOES STREETS,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

T. GREEN ... .. PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

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

Registered under the Friendly Societies Act

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

JAMES O'BRIEN,  
District Secretary, Auckland

Balfour's soldiers on a virtuous and defenceless young girl—and we, therefore, emphatically assert that the only real criminals in this district are to be found amongst the self-styled upholders of law and order and their offensive myrmidons. That we invite the attention of her Majesty's Government, and especially the English people, to the foregoing resolution, and we declare our fixed determination to carry on our League and fearlessly uphold the principles we have adopted in spite of every opposition from our foes and oppressors.

**Roscommon.**—At Aughrim branch meeting held on June 9, M. Cooney presided. Others present:—Peter Neary, treasurer; Patrick Fitzmaurice, James Garvey, Francis Glancy, Michael Glancy, the two Patrick Tiernans, Patrick Gannon, John Dowd, Hugh Grehan, Luke Walpole, John Morris, John Bierne. The secretary, B. Quinn, read over the names of all who have become members. The conduct of some members of the committee for non-attendance was warmly discussed. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—That we heartily congratulate the intrepid editor of the *Roscommon Herald*, Jagger Tully, on his release from prison, and we earnestly pray that God will give him health and strength to fight the battle to the bitter end till Balfour and company are politically dead and every vestige of Castle rule swept away from this land of ours that was bl-est by St. Patrick, and watered by the blood of her martyrs, both lay and cleric.

**Tipperary.**—The members of Drangan League branch met June 9.—E. Conney presided. There were 180 members present. The branch received £23 from the Central Office for evicted tenants. E. Dwyer, M. Scanlan, P. Keane, James O'Brien, £2 16s each; W. Ryan James Ryan, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Brien, Denny Maher, £2 each; Ed. Truncheon, T. Cleary, L. Noonan, £1 each. A letter from M. Scanlon, stating that he had been reinstated in his farm and thanking the branch for the efficient support he had received from Central Branch, etc., was read. Mr. Kennedy, evicted labourer, having got a cottage and half an acre, also thanked the branch for the generous support he received while evicted. Resolved:—That the best wishes of this branch be tendered to the pure-souled William O'Brien on his release from Balfour's prison hells, and we hope that he will take the necessary rest which will enable him to return with health restored at an early date to carry on the glorious struggle for Irish independence. A general meeting was held on June 9—E. Tobin in the chair. A report relative to the parties from Cr. hane, Drangan, who have cattle on the Killen's derelict farm, was handed in. Several names of parties were mentioned, amongst them being one who gets grass for his cattle free by providing for grass-grabbers. The committee intend to take definite action about those parties next meeting.

Removables Bodkin and Ryan held a court in Tipperary recently at which William Walsh of Bank Place and Henry Street, Tipperary, and John Reardon of Brookville were charged with "riot." The evidence proved conclusively that Mr. Walsh was only standing at his own door, like a quiet and peaceable citizen, when he was set upon by the police and batoned most unmercifully. Dr. Conway deposed that on the night in question he found nine wounds on Mr. Walsh's head, six of which extended to the bone. The police, however, thought this was not enough, and now, after getting through six weeks' suffering with these wounds, they want to send him to prison for not breaking the law. He still had to find bail. Appended are the Removable's own words in this case. The chairman said it was shown that Mr. Walsh was standing at his own door for five minutes before he was attacked by the police, but it was not shown he did anything to prevent or stop the riot that was going on in that street at that time. They accordingly could come to no other conclusion but that he was one of the riotous party on the occasion. They regretted he had received such harsh and severe usage, and considering that and the good character given of him they would allow him out on his own recognisances in £10 to come up when called upon. Mr. Bolton—You may go down now, Mr. Walsh, there will be no more about it.—John Reardon was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for "Riot." This is nice law to live under.

**Waterford.**—Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns, ordained the following for the different dioceses mentioned on Whit Sunday:—Revs. Henry Galvin, Edmond Hassett, John McEnony, James Hanrahan, John Gleeson, Maurice Cheasty, and William Hearne, for Waterford; Luke Purcell, for Springfield, U.S.; Bartholomew Murphy, for Sandhurst, Australia; and Patrick O'Neill for Dunedin, New Zealand.

A man named Thomas Noonan was recently attacked by two bull terriers in Philip street, Waterford. It appears he was going to his work when one of the dogs rushed at him, catching him by the leg above the ankle. He tried to shake off the animal and then the other made at him, catching him by the bridge of the nose and sending his fangs through the bone. The poor man suffered terribly.—The dogs were destroyed.

**Wexford.**—The Roslarc Railway has ceased running and the people of Wexford and Roslarc are much inconvenienced by the stoppage.

Michael Breen was again before the Removables at Arburstown. When brought from gaol and landed at the police barrack the crowd outside could hear a shindy going on. Breen shouted, "I won't take an oath at all for you!" He was threatened with another week's imprisonment, and his answer was, "The d— I may care." Balfour and Tottenham won't get much here.

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

## A MOMENTOUS ANNOUNCEMENT.

(United Ireland, July 13)

**MR. PARNELL** authorises us to announce that a *Tenant's League* will be formed immediately to protect the tenants against the Combination of the Landlords. This League will be the official act of the whole Irish Party, and will shortly be established at a Convention.

The announcement which we make above is perhaps the most important that has ever emanated from the illustrious Irish Leader. It will bring joy to-day to the huts and cabins of Irish tenants evicted or trembling on the verge of eviction in every corner of the country, and terror to the organised camp of the evictors. The rack-renters have brought their fate upon themselves. They have accepted the leadership of Mr. Smith-Barry. They have entered into a league and a conspiracy with him to crush, if they can, the tenants whose devoted struggle has saved the remainder of the Irish tenantry from ruin. Not content with leaving individual rack-renters, supported by Mr. Balfour's battering-ram armies and drum-head Coercion Courts, to carry on their own obstinate war upon the combination which was protecting the unhappy tenants on certain isolated estates, they have organised the whole forces of landlordism into a vendetta for the purpose of aiding and inciting every rack-renter in the land to exterminate a *outrance*. They have sought for funds amongst the enemies of the Irish people. They have advertised a programme: The Catholic tenants are to be swept away; "Loyal Protestants," as in the days of James and William, are to be "planted" in their places; and one estate after the other is to be proce ded against, so as to sap the union amongst the tenants which is their only source of strength. They have selected Mr. Smith-Barry as their leader, and they have pointed to his interference on the Ponsonby estate as the model of the course of action they propose to pursue. We do not deny that this is a combination as formidable as it is wicked; and if the threatened tenants were left alone to face it, there might be reason for anxiety on their behalf. But Mr. Smith-Barry and his friends have reckoned without their host. If the Irish landlords have determined to "stand or fall together," they have now to learn what it means for the Irish tenants, as the corollary of that resolution, to come to a similar determination. They have now to learn, what apparently did not occur to them before, that, if they propose to array all the organised might of landlordism against a few groups of tenants, it is no longer a few groups of tenants they will have to deal with, but the organised might of all the tenantry of Ireland, with the leaders of the Irish people at their head, and the treasury of the Irish race at their back. The announcement of Mr. Parnell which we publish to-day is the reply to the declaration of war which the head of the Ponsonby syndicate made to the deputation of the Tipperary tenants last week; just as a no less important announcement, the trumpet-blast of the great Archbishop of Cashel, was the answer to the first operations of the syndicate battering-ram amongst the homesteads of the Ponsonby estate. The Irish people have reason to be thankful for the blind malignity of their enemies—to be thankful for the dementia with which Providence has seized them. It is in these extraordinary conjunctions of affairs, resulting in consequences unforeseen by all parties, that one beholds the manifestations of an Intelligence above the intelligence of men. Mr. Smith-Barry's action in vindictively interfering between the landlord and the tenant on the Ponsonby estate at the moment when the tenants' representative and the landlord's representative were on the point of ratifying a settlement, has suddenly created, as if by a touch of magic, a situation which it would pass the wit of the greatest politician to devise; a situation in which it is possible for the leader of the Irish people with the whole Irish party at his back, to construct a combination in which brings the cause of the Irish tenant exactly on a parity with the cause of the English Trades-Unionist; a situation which removes the last crux of our understanding, the last shade of dissimilarity, between Irish and English defensive combinations; a situation which simplifies everything to the densest or the most reluctant understanding, which solves into a single clear issue all the complicated questions of a previous state of things; a situation which fixes the attention and excites the imagination of the world, and which completes the solidarity of the Irish people, while placing their enemies in the wrong beyond the aid of sophistry and falsehood for evermore. We shall do no more to-day than publish the above announcement. It is news big enough for many heraldings.

As two Little Sisters of the Poor were passing through the Central Market at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago, they stopped in front of a huckster's wagon and asked the proprietor for a contribution for their home. The huckster, a vile, bigoted wretch, deliberately spit tobacco juice in the face of one of the Sisters. The good Sister did not resent the insult in any way, but calmly took out her handkerchief, and wiping the spittle from her face, remarked to the brute: "You have given me this for myself, now please give me something for my poor." The bystanders, witnessing the ruffianly conduct of the huckster, and the Christian charity and humility displayed by the Sisters, in righteous indignation spilled the contents of his wagon over the street and drove him with imprecations from the market, and the other hucksters in the vicinity loaded the Sisters' baskets to overflowing.

A vein of iron ore, nine miles in length and an average thickness of seventeen feet, has been discovered near Birmingham, Ala.

The Governor of Missouri has signed a bill which prohibits music, cards, dice, billiard-tables, bowling alleys and boxing gloves in saloons after July 1.

Mrs. Mary Brady of Vanhorn street, Jersey City, is a common scold, according to a verdict returned by a jury in the Hudson Court of Sessions lately. It is the first time in that county, if not in the State, that a jury has pronounced a woman a public nuisance because of the volubility of her tongue. Under the old common law the penalty was ducking in a pond, but the present state law prescribes imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine in the discretion of the Court.

S. & C.

SCOLLAR & CHISHOLM.

S. & C.

CHEAPEST FURNITURE AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE IN DUNEDIN.

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

— ALL GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP. —

FURNITURE IN NATIVE TIMBER A SPECIALTY.

S. & C.

SCOLLAR & CHISHOLM.

S. & C.

**T E S T E D S E E D S**

FOR THE

FARM, VEGETABLE, AND FLOWER GARDEN,

All of the highest Vitality and Purity.

SEED POTATOES.

Ashleaf, White Elephant, Haigh's Seedling, Flukes, Schoolmaster: Early Emperor, Early Rose, etc.

FRUIT TREES.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, Bhubarb, etc

ROSES.

A Large Collection, including 300 Varieties.

OUR DESCRIPTIVE AND CULTURAL GUIDE FOR 1889

Post Free on Application.

HOWDEN & MONCRIEFF,

Practical Seedsmen,

51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

[A CARD.]

**A L F R E D E. M E A T Y A R D**

SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER,

Removed from Union Chambers to

A.M.P. NEW BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET,  
No. 5, First Floor.

**W H I T E H O R S E H O T E L,**  
NGAHAUBANGA, WELLINGTON.

J. BREEN ... Proprietor.

J. BREEN begs to intimate to the residents of Wellington and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and will leave no act undone to ensure Comfort and Convenience to his Patrons.

Wines, Ales, and Liquors of the best brands always on hand.

Meals at all hours; Good Table; Charges Liberal.

Night Porter always in attendance.

YOURS TRULY,

J. BREEN, Proprietor.

**A T J A M E S D U N N E ' S,** 141 GEORGE STREET, you can purchase—

Catholic Reading Books

The Works of St. Liguori and Father Faber

The Works of Cardinals Newman and Manning

The Works of many other Catholic writers

Irish National Books

The Works of A. M. Sullivan and John Mitchell

The Works of Michael Davitt

The Works of Charles Gavan Duffy and Father Tom Burke

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosary Beads, and Scapulars

Catholic, Irish, National, and general Newspapers

Pure Wax Candles.

J A M E S D U N N E,

BOOKSELLER,

141 George Street, Dunedin.

[LEGAL]

**M R . M O U A T**

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR

Has Removed from the Union Chambers to Nos. 10 and 11, First Floor, Australian Mutual Provident Society's New Buildings Prince Street.

**D O M I N I C A N C O N V E N T, D U N E D I N**

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ADIES.

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

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

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

EXTRAS.

Pianoforte

Harp

Harmonium

Singing

Drawing and Painting

German

Italian

Paper Flower Making

Wax Flower Modeling

Use of Library

Laundress

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

**S E E D S F O R F A R M, G A R D E N, S T A T I O N.**



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.

**W H I T A K E R B R O T H E R S,**

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,

183 LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON;

— AND —

BOUNDARY STREET, GREYMOUTH.

## GOD DEFEND THE RIGHT.

(United Ireland, July 13.)

THE champion evictor has declared war on the tenantry of Ireland. So be it. The tenants are ready for the struggle. Black-Smith-Barry's reception of the deputation of his Tipperary tenants, with the Very Rev. Canon Cahill at their head, was brusque to the verge of insult. He brought them to London on the false pretence that he was prepared to receive the memorial with an open mind and consider his reply with facts before him. He did nothing of the kind. He had written out his refusal before he heard a word of their arguments, and read it the moment their address of remonstrance had concluded. He fled away to the House of Commons the instant the deputation proceeded to expose the glaring misstatements in his reply. He noticed the deputation to London on false pretences. He had his farago of old falsehoods ready, cut and dry, like a Removables decision. The thing could have gone to Ireland in a half-penny wrapper, and have saved the insulting mockery of bringing a deputation from Ireland to hear it read. His reply was, in truth, an insolent defiance, whatever fear was hid behind it. They laugh best who laugh last. Tipperary is bad to beat. Tipperary has taken up the exterminators' challenge, and claimed as a right the front place in the great battle between evictors and evicted, by which the fate of Ireland will be decided. Black-Smith-Barry's reply to the tenants' deputation has aggravated the guilt of his wanton interference with evictions on the Ponsonby estate. He interposed, he confesses, in the general interest of the rack-renters. The tenants on the Ponsonby estate are to be exterminated to encourage the others. The noble object of the landlords' confederation is to push up the price of land and put money in their purses, no matter at what cost to the tenantry of misery and ruin. It is vain for Black-Smith-Barry to seek to cloak by complicated falsehoods that the landlord and tenants had practically clasped hands in settlement on the Ponsonby estate when he stepped in to create discord. A few shillings from each tenant would have squared the difference between them. It was to prevent peace he interposed. He declared at an English banquet that he forbade a settlement on this Irish estate. Even after his interferences had been resented and his authority denied he forced himself on the reluctant rack-renter. No one now disputes the justice of the tenants' claims. Even the agent, Mr. Townsend, has confessed their moderation. Black-Smith-Barry quarrels not with the justice of their claims, but with their resolute combination to enforce them. The terms which his eviction syndicate offers—the terms with which the brave Balfour is so enamoured—are a wanton insult to the misery of the tenants. For nearly four years this fighting for their bare right has been raging. During that period they have been subjected to bitter persecution. They have been driven in hundreds from their homes, their cattle seized, their lands left desolate, costs and expenses piled mountains high on them. Imprisonment followed imprisonment for the bread-winners of the family who dared resist eviction, or even run the ploughshare through their own lands. For these four years Black-Smith-Barry modestly claims rent shall be paid. These arrears, subject to the nominal reduction of twenty per cent., generously to be let stand out at three per cent. interest, which is to be piled on to the original rack-rent, already impossible of payment. The rack-renters' confederation might as reasonably demand the tenants should pay three-quarters of the moon, and, as a special compliment, allow the fourth quarter to stand out on interest. County Court Judge Curran, a Coercionist to his fingernails, has declared that even in ordinary cases, where no eviction destroyed the ability to pay, an order to pay the arrears by instalments is an insupportable burden which means absolute ruin to the tenant. Black-Smith-Barry's benevolent proposition is that interest on arrears of rack-rent which accrued due while the tenants were robbed of the benefit of their holdings, should be added as a perpetual charge to the rack-rent, itself confessed to be insupportable. Let us for one moment, before passing from the subject, contrast these generous terms which the champion exterminator offers to the oppressed Ponsonby tenants with the terms which the law accords to their brethren, the Crofters, in Scotland. A single sample will suffice. On Lady Matheson's property, on the island of Lewis, we read the Commissioners have granted a reduction of thirty-one per cent. on the rents and a reduction of seventy-six per cent. on the arrears. These were arrears that, unlike the Ponsonby arrears, accrued due while the tenants were in the full possession and enjoyment of their holdings. But it is useless discussing further the absurd terms that Black-Smith-Barry proposes. They are not meant seriously. He scarcely dissembles his knowledge that they are impossible. They are but the cover under which he advances to this war of ruthless extermination. They are the blind by which he would hide from English humanity the wanton savagery of these evictions: His object is to "make examples" of the Ponsonby tenants, to strike such terror as will enable the rack-renters in the brief space left them to enact what terms they please. They know right well their fall is inevitable. They are determined, Bobadil Sanderson declares, to fall "like Irish gentlemen." The Lord Mayor of Dublin shrewdly interprets this bombastic declamation. They are determined to fall backwards, borne down by the weight of twenty-three years' purchase in their coat-tail pockets. It is to this laudable end that extermination campaigns are planned and eviction companies formed, and that the counter-combinations of the tenants are attacked with all the savageries of Coercion. Their time is short and they know it. They stand on a loaded mine that every day grows hotter under their feet. The General Election will blow their power sky-high if they cannot in the brief space remaining to them carry off their plunder. But the tenants know, too, the terms of the conflict. They know that they have but to stand firm and their victory is assured. The hour of deliverance is at hand. Every motive that can inspire men is there to strengthen their resolution. Their oppressors "by a wild frenzy driven fight for power, for plunder, and an extended rule;

they for their country, their altars, and their home." Who can doubt the issue of such a conflict? The banner of the tenants' righteous combination has been solemnly blessed by the great Archbishop of Cashel, whose name is a word to conjure with in Ireland. His own Tipperary l—Tipperary which never yet turned its back on the enemy—proudly raises the banner in the forefront of the battle. The evictors' rash challenge to a general engagement has been eagerly accepted. The struggle will be fought out to the bitter end, and God defend the right.

## DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE weekly meeting of the above Society was held in the Christian Brothers' school on Wednesday, 18th August, Mr. S. A. Danne presiding. Apologies for non-attendance from several members were read.

The opening item on the programme was a paper by Mr. Miscall, who selected "Palestine" as his subject. He gave a very minute description of it as it was in the time of our Lord, describing several of the more important events in a manner which was both pleasing and instructive. Mr. Joseph Cantwell's was Shiel's reply to Lord Lyndhurst. This young gentleman shows promise of becoming one of the best reciters in the Society, his delivery being slow, and his pronunciation both clear and distinct. Mr. W. Power then rendered a humorous reading, bringing a short but excellent programme to a close.

Criticism on the above items, of a favourable nature, was given by Messrs. Hally and Rogers, who proposed and seconded a vote of thanks, respectively.

The meeting terminated with the equal vote of thanks.

## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE weekly meeting of the above was held on Tuesday, 27th August, when the chair was occupied by Mr. F. Cooper, president, and with an average attendance of members. After a little routine business the balance-sheet for the past twelve months was handed in, which showed a very satisfactory balance. A debate on "Is Corporal Punishment in Schools Advisable" formed the programme for the evening, and was very ably discussed by several members, more speaking in favour of it than against it, but, on putting it to the vote, the negative side gained the day.

The sum of 15,000 dols. has been forwarded from Berlin to America, for the benefit of the Johnson sufferers.

From 1852 to 1877 war killed 1,948,000 people, and what is still more wonderful the killing of each man cost more than 10,000 dols. The total cost was 10,413,000,000 dols.; so that peace has its good points from an economical side.

Berlin maintains her reputation for suicides. During the month of June fifty-nine persons attempted to quit this mortal life, and thirty-eight of them were successful. One boy, twenty women and thirty-eight men made up the list.

The Pope takes a deep interest in Jerusalem. Only a few months ago, the Sisters of Marie Reparatrice were surprised to receive an urgent summons from Propaganda to go and found a new house in Jerusalem. The Mother-General was away from Rome at the time, but on her return lost not a moment in obeying the call. The nuns are already established in a bright little home outside the walls, and soon hope to be so well settled as to have accommodation for ladies who go to Jerusalem.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis describes, in the *New York Independent*, under the caption, "The Plague Spot of America," the leper district in Louisiana, on the bayou La-fourche, and urges "Catholics, Protestants and infidels" to unite in a movement, by way of memorial to Father Damien, to relieve, isolate and nurse these afflicted of our own nation. Mrs. Davis incidentally recalls another martyr-priest of our own times, Father Bogliob, chaplain for fourteen years to the Charity Hospital in New Orleans. Knowing full well the risk, he administered the last consolations of religion to some dying lepers, nursed them till their last breath, and buried them with his own hands. He contracted the disease, and died of it about two years ago.

Dr. John Gilmory Shea, editor of our esteemed contemporary, the *N.Y. Catholic News*, writing on "Pilgrimages to the Holy Land," says of the Jewish population of that venerable city:—"A few years ago the Jews in Jerusalem might be counted by hundreds. But since then a tide of immigration has set in—which has flown on surely and steadily till they now number some 30,000, or three-fourths of the whole population of the city. Hunted like wild beasts from European countries, despoiled in many instances most cruelly of their means of existence, it is true that they come to Jerusalem in poverty and rags; but once there means are found to clothe needy ones, for they, too, have rich and powerful friends in Europe who believe in the resurrection of Israel.

Mr. Gladstone has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for July entitled "Plain Speaking on the Irish Union." In it he says:—"Sir Richard Webster, in examining William O'Brien before the Parnell Commission, implied that a grave charge would be proved against certain Irishmen if it could be shown that they regarded English power as alien. I should like to have asked Mr. O'Brien whether the Irish, so far as he knew, regarded the Act of Union as possessed of the same moral authority as the laws against theft and murder; or, as possessed of moral authority at all. I do not doubt that Mr. O'Brien would have answered that they regarded it as an act of force to which Ireland was under, not a moral, but only a prudential obligation, to conform. There may be immorality in miscalculated resistance even to immoral laws, but such resistance is not in itself immoral. The question is whether worship of the Act of Union is piety or superstition."

STANDARD. Registered. The Greatest Blessing the Age!

**STANDARD**  
V L S X  
18  
V L S X  
18  
V L S X  
18

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

W  
L  
S  
X  
18  
W  
L  
S  
X  
18  
W  
L  
S  
X  
18

Ask for Ladies' French No. 10  
Calf High-leg Lace 10  
Ask for Ladies' French V  
Calf Elastic side 14  
Ask for Ladies' Goat W  
Levant Lace Shoe 29  
Ask for Yonths' Strong T  
Nailed Balmorals 6 T  
Ask for Yonths' Genuine 22  
French Calf Balmoral 22  
Ask for Girls' French 8  
Calf Balmoral 33  
Ask for Girls' French 15  
Calf Elastic side 15

Established, 1859.  
**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(FIRE AND MARINE.)  
Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £500,000.  
Offices of Otago Branch: Corner of **RATRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN.**

**OTAGO BRANCH SUB-AGENCIES:**  
Abbotsford ... C. H. Morgan  
Alexandra South ... James Rivers  
Blueskin ... Edward Johnson  
Balclutha ... Peter Keddie  
Broad Bay ... Robert Beatson  
Clinton ... James Garden  
Caversham ... George Allen  
Cromwell ... Henry Hotop  
Dunroon ... Wm. Sutherland  
Hampden ... Edward Lefevre

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 funds are retained and invested in the Colony.

It has, since its foundation, paid in losses over a million and a half pounds sterling.  
Every Description of Property Insured against Loss or Damage at Lowest Current Rates of Premium.  
Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and Importers.

**JAMES EDGAR,**  
Branch Manager.

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

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
**WILLIAM WATSON** (late Martin, Watson and Co., Limited, who have given up the Coal Business), begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he is still continuing to carry on the Coal Trade, and respectfully asks the support afforded to him for the last twenty years.  
All kinds of Coal and Firewood kept in stock.  
**WILLIAM WATSON,**  
(Late Martin, Watson and Co., Limited).  
Office: Octagon, 4 doors from old office.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**  
**W. WOOD,** of Stuart street, has taken over the REFRESHMENT and DINING ROOMS in Patray street lately carried on by Thos. Broadway.  
This well-known establishment having been Refurnished throughout, patrons can rely on having every comfort and convenience.  
**LUNCHEON FROM 12 TO 3.**  
N.B.—Grills, Hot Pie, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, and Light Refreshments always ready.  
Wedding, Christening, and Birthday Cakes kept in stock, or made to order on the shortest notice. Guaranteed of the Best Quality.  
**CATERING.**  
Balls, Wedding Parties, Dances, Picnics, etc., catered for in very best style.


**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
**I BEG** to intimate to the General Public I have bought the Entire Stock of **J. FORD AND CO.,** Grocers and Provision Merchants, 121 George street, and intend

**CARRYING** on the Business at the same address, where I shall be pleased to see my

**OLD** Customers who will favour me with their Orders. Nothing but the best brands of goods kept in stock.

**G. H. SMITH,** Family Grocer and Provision Merchant, 121 George street, Dunedin.

**CARBOLIZED ROSE TOOTH PASTE**



WHITENS THE TEETH, PREVENTS TOOTHACHE, AND IMPARTS AN AGREEABLE ODOUR TO THE BREATH.

Prepared by **T. M. WILKINSON,** CHEMIST, MEDICAL HALL, DUNEDIN.



**BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS**

PLEASE DON'T FORGET IT.

**LIGHTBAND, ALLEN & Co's** Great Sacrifice of **LIGHTBAND ALLEN & Co's** **BANKRUPT STOCK,** Christchurch, AT **SIMON BROS.** Commencing Saturday, August 10, **REAL BARGAIN PRICES.** SEE WINDOW AND OUTSIDE. Many odd lines about half usual prices. **SIMON BROTHERS,** Manufacturers and Importers George street (near Octagon) **DUNEDIN.**

**LIGHTBAND, ALLEN & Co's** Bankrupt Stock

**LIGHTBAND, ALLEN & Co's** Bankrupt Stock

At **SIMON BROS**

At **SIMON BROS**

**UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED**

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

**FOR GAMARU.—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.—PENGUIN**, s.s., on Monday, September 9. Passengers 3 p.m., from wharf. Cargo till noon.

**FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—TARAWERA**, s.s., on Wednesday, Sept. 11. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

**FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—TARAWERA**, s.s., on Wednesday, September 11. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

**FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART—MANAPOURI**, s.s., on Thursday September 12. Passengers per 3.35 p.m. train

**FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON AND WELLINGTON.—TEKAPO**, s.s., about Tuesday, September 17.

**FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—ARAWATA**, s.s., about Saturday, September 14.

**FOR TONGA, and SAMOA.—WAINUI**, s.s.: from Auckland about Wednesday, Sept 25. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

**FOR TAHITI.—RICHMOND**, s.s., about Friday, October 10.

**SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE.**  
Reduced Fares by these Steamers.  
**FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—MAHINAPUA**, s.s., on Friday, Sept. 13. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 6 p.m. Cargo till 2 p.m.  
**FOR GREYMOUTH** (taking cargo for Hokitika), via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington.—**BRUNNER**, s.s., about Wednesday, September 11.  
**FOR AUCKLAND**, via Oamaru, Timaru, Napier, Gisborne, and Tauranga. — **A Steamer** early.  
OFFICES: Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cumberland Streets.

**FERGUSON & MITCHELL**  
76, Princes Street,  
**MERCANTILE STATIONERS,**  
Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders Paper Bulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the Latest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

**LESLIE A. NORMAN,**  
COMMISSION, MINING, AND LAND AGENT,  
MONEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,  
(Late of Naseby).  
Offices: **A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.**  
P.O. Box 375. Telephone 569.  
Stocks of all Descriptions Bought and Sold at stipulated rates of commission.

# Commercial.

MR. DONALD STONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending September 4, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—Best bullocks brought £7 to £8 5s; medium, £5 10s to £6 15s; inferior and light, £3 7s 6d to £5 2s 6d; cows from £2 15s to £7.

**Fat Sheep.**—3254 were penned. Best crossbred wethers brought 13s to 15s 9d; one pen, 16s; ordinary, 8s 6d to 10s 6d; light, 6s 6d to 7s 9d; best crossbred ewes, 11s to 14s; ordinary, 6s to 10s 6d; merino wethers, 5s 9d to 7s 9d.

**Figs.**—221 were penned, representing all sorts. We quote—suckers, 8s to 13s; stores, 15s to 24s; porkers, 26s to 35s; baconers, 37s to 47s; extra heavy to 57s.

**Store Cattle.**—There is no change of any consequence to report in regard to the position of the market, which continues, as invariably is the case at this season of the year, somewhat dull. The scarcity of feed is the main cause of the inactivity prevailing. Further on, however, the market is certain to assume a different aspect.

**Store Sheep.**—The few graziers who have more than sufficient feed for the stock on hand have been taking advantage of the glutted markets at Burnside during the past three or four weeks and clearing off all unsuitable for the trade, and at prices which cannot but be very unsatisfactory to the vendors. Beyond these transactions there is little of importance passing.

**Wool.**—There are no further advices as to the position of the market in London, but it is satisfactory to note that operations at the Antwerp sales, now in progress, are marked by general firmness and by a rise in some descriptions. We have the following telegram from our London office, dated August 30:—"The Antwerp sales are higher. Australian wools have advanced ½d per lb." This augurs well for the fourth series of Colonial wool sales commencing in London a fortnight hence, and provided that the strike there at present does not grow to alarming proportions and not interfere with the woollen industry, the prospects seem to be encouraging. Last year the total quantity available for the September sales was about 230,000 bales. The same figures may be reached this year if all the delayed Darling River wools arrive in time. But more probably the net quantity will be something between 200,000 and 220,000 bales, of which about 40,000 bales are Cape.

**Sheepskins.**—There was a very full attendance of the trade at the Central Auction Rooms on Tuesday, and although the weather was somewhat inclement, under the influence of favourable wool advices from Home, competition was very keen for all sorts. Fine combing crossbred and merino skins, both dry and green, had special attention, and brought prices considerably over those of last week; all others showed an advance also. Good catalogues were presented, and the whole were cleared out at very satisfactory prices. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 4d to 3s 10d; do do merino, 1s 3d to 3s 9d; medium to full-wooled crossbreds, 4s to 9s; do do merino, 3s 10d to 7s 6d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 2d; butchers' green crossbreds, best, 6s 3d, 6s 1d, 5s 10d, 5s 8d, 5s 6d, 5s 3d, 5s 1d; good to medium, 5s, 4s 10d, 4s 8d, 4s 6d, 4s 4d, 4s 1d, 3s 11d; green merinos, 6s, 5s 9d, 5s 7d, 5s 4d, 5s, 4s 10d, 4s 7d, 4s 5d, 4s 3d.

**Rabbitkins.**—These continue in excellent demand, and the numerous consignments now coming to hand for public sale are meeting with very satisfactory attention, especially well got up lots and any clear skins without spots thin pelts and full furred are eagerly competed for. It is surmised that shippers are in possession of fresh orders, and in order to complete these before the season is much further advanced, prices are now paid which will possibly not be obtainable when their consignments are drawing to a close. There was a very full attendance of buyers at the Central Auction Rooms on Tuesday, when the proceedings were very lively, prices realised, comparing quality with last week's, showing an advance. We offered a good catalogue, every lot of which was disposed of at satisfactory rates, best reaching 17½d per lb. We quote best winter greys thin pelted clear of spots, 16½d to 17½d; good to prime, 15s to 16s; ordinary, 1s to 14½d; summers, 5d to 8d; suckers and half grown, 2d to 4d; black and fawn, 7d to 10½d per lb.

**Hides.**—In the absence of suitable markets outside, the depression prevailing here for some time still continues, and at the moment the prospect of an improvement in price seems somewhat remote. We have no alteration to make in last week's quotations, which we repeat. For dry salted heavy weights, free from scars and offal, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2½d to 2½d; light, 2d to 2½d; inferior, 1½d to 1½d per lb.

**Tallow.**—It is satisfactory to note that prices at home continue firm and quoted higher, and will, no doubt, tend to not only maintain but to put up prices here in sympathy with those obtaining in London. Meantime, we quote—Prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior and mixed, 12s 6d to 15s; rough fat, best mutton tallow, 13s 6d to 14s; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 13s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The ordinary demand for local requirements continues to exist; but nothing further and with only a limited output from our mills. The sales effected are extremely small. A large proportion of the southern wheat would, if the market were bare, be taken up freely, and no fault found. But when so much northern is offering at prices equal to those demanded for southern, the latter has no buyers except at prices unsatisfactory to growers. It is difficult to predict the future of the market, but the outlook at present does not seem promising. We quote good to prime milling, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium to good, nominal, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; inferior to good whole fowl's wheat, 2s 9d to 3s 3d (ex store).—Oats: A moderate demand exists for these. Speculators are disposed to operate, but they are not inclined to give prices lately quoted, and to effect sales of parcels of ordinary dimensions a reduction on late rates would have to be submitted to. Prime milling, bright and

stout, are now in small compass, but the consumption is limited. The demand for oatmeal having, in the meantime, almost ceased, millers are only buying to supply actual requirements. Quotations are—stout, bright milling, 2s 8½d to 2s 9½d; best feed, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; inferior to medium, 2s 4d to 2s 5d (ex store, sacks extra).—Barley is in no demand of any consequence. The tone of the market is exceedingly dull, especially in respect to ordinary malting sorts, which are offering fairly. Extra prime would, no doubt, meet with some attention, but there is none offering. Quotations are—for prime malting, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; medium, nominal, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; feed and milling, 2s to 2s 9d (ex store, sacks extra).

**Ryegrass Seed.**—The demand is gradually increasing, and considering the moderate stocks on hand present quotations are likely to be maintained, which we give as follows:—For local-grown, machine-dressed, 4s 3d to 4s 9d; undressed, 3s 3d to 4s; Poverty Bay, 5s 6d to 7s (ex store, sacks extra).

**Cocksfoot Seed.**—The market is fully stocked, and at the moment the demand is limited, although further on an improvement in anticipated. Quotations are—for machine-dressed, 4d to 4½d; inferior to medium and good, 2½d to 3½d per lb.

**Potatoes.**—There is no improvement to be reported in the position of the market, which continues dragging. The business done is only to a limited extent. Holders are evidently more anxious to quit, and buyers less disposed to operate, only purchasing to meet immediate requirements. We quote: Best Northern, 90s to 95s; medium, 80s to 85s; Southern, best, 70s to 75s per ton.

**Dairy Produce.**—The market remains quiet, and at the moment shows no immediate signs of improvement. Small sales are being made for local requirements of prime salt butter at 5d to 6d; prime factory cheese at 4½d to 5½d per lb., but the quantity disposed of in this way will not reduce stocks on hands to any appreciable extent.

MESSRS. DONALD REID and Co., Dunedin, report for week ending September 4, as follows:—

**Rabbitkins** continue to arrive to a fair market, and all lots offered meet with brisk competition, late ruling rates being fully maintained. We quote—Prime winters, 15d to 17d; medium, 12d to 14½d; inferior, 9½d to 11½d; summer and autumn, 5d to 8½d; suckers, 2d to 4d per lb.

**Sheepskins.**—At the Central Auction Rooms on Tuesday, we submitted our usual catalogue of skins, made up of dry skins from country clients, and of butchers' green skins. There was a strong demand, and the catalogue was cleared under very brisk competition. Dry crossbreds sold at 2s 4d to 5s 8d; do merinos, 2s 1d to 5s 6d; dry pelts and lambs, 3d to 2s 8d; green crossbreds, 3s 6d to 5s 11d; do merinos, 3s to 4s 7d.

**Grain.**—wheat: The wheat market continues very quiet, a hand to mouth retail trade only is being done, and late prices are barely maintained. Prime milling, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; fowl wheat and inferior, 2s 6d to 3s 2d.

**Oats.** The market has weakened considerably. During the week there was only a small local demand, and as shippers for the moment may be said to be quite out of the market, it is now difficult to place any large lines except at a reduction on late quotations. The demand for milling samples has also eased off considerably, and the only business that is passing is in inferior and discoloured lines, which meet with some inquiry from exporters and for local feed. We quote—Prime milling, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; feed, 2s 6d to 2s 7d (bags extra).

**Barley.**—No business passing.

**Hides.**—The market remains quiet. There is no demand for export; local tanners continue to clear out stocks, which at present are rather large. Last week's quotations remain unaltered.

**Tallow.**—For our weekly sale on Tuesday only a small quantity came forward. All qualities are scarce, and, there being hardly sufficient to meet local requirements, prices are firm. We cleared all forward at auction at—Prime rendered, £17 to £19; medium, £14 to £16; rough fat, £10 to £14 6s.

**Potatoes.**—The market is only barely supplied, but prices (owing probably to depressing reports from Australia) have receded considerably. We quote—Derwents, £4 to £4 10s; kidneys, £3 to £4.

**Chaff.**—The week's supply has been moderate, but the demand is much weaker, and late quotations are barely maintained. We quote—Oatsheaf, £3 5s to £3 10s; mixed, £2 to £3; straw chaff, no demand.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, 2s 6d to 2s 10d. Wheat: milling (dull), values for good samples, 3s 9d; medium, 3s 6d; fowls', 2s 9d to 3s. Chaff: Supply fair, £3 10s to £3 15s. Hay, oaten, £3 15s; ryegrass hay, £3 5s to £3 10s. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £5. Potatoes, supply moderate; Southern, £4; Northern, £4 10s; kidneys (dull), £3, according to sample. Flour (dull): Stone, sacks, £8 10s; fifties, £9 5s; Roller, £9 5s; fifties, £10 0s. Oatmeal, £13 10s. Butter, fresh, 8d to 1s, fair demand; salt, nominal, 6d to 8d. Eggs, 9d.

Frederick IV. of Prussia once declared: "Forty-four times have the Popes been driven from Rome, but nevertheless all who have occupied it to the disadvantage of the Papacy have left it again, and the Popes have returned thither."

Those who are fighting against the oblivion that is threatening the language of the Gael will be encouraged by a recent pronouncement of Mr. John Ruskin. At a meeting of the Booth Bisteddof, held recently, the president related how he had been travelling in the English lake district a short time before, and had met Mr. Ruskin there. He asked Mr. Ruskin if he thought it would be better for Wales that the Welsh language should die out, and English be used instead of it. The prophet of the art world replied: "God forbid. The Welsh language is the language of music. There is no genius about the English language. The Scotch have got all the poetry and the Irish all the wit, and how the d— we got Shakespeare I do not know."

**SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!**

**WANTED**, the Weak-sighted to know that they can have Spectacles properly adapted to suit their sights at PERCIVAL'S, Optician, and Spectacle-maker to the Dunedin Hospital, Nos. 5 and 7 George Street. Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended for defective vision. Also on Sale—Sykes' Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, Thermometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers, Lactometers, Mathematical Instruments, Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

Human Artificial Eyes in Stock.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathematical Instruments bought. (Established 1862.)

**E. O'CONNOR,**  
**THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT**  
BABBADOES STREET, ALSO CORNER CASHEL AND  
HIGH STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

We have made Considerable Addition to our Stock of Devotional Subjects. Will guarantee to supply the Trade or Societies AS CHEAP AS ANY HOUSE IN THE COLONY.

Amongst our Publications will be found some of the best STANDARD WORKS, though not particularised here.

Any Work asked for, if not in Stock, will be supplied within the Shortest Possible Time.

**WE DEFY COMPETITION**

of our Prices in Bibles, Holy Week Books, Vesper and other Church Requisites; also Church and Bible Histories, True Men as we need them, Mirror of True Womanhood, Lives of our Lord and the Mother of God, Moral Discourses, Persecution of the Irish Catholics, Reflections on the Passion, Manual of the Children of Mary, Indifferentism. Poems and Poetry, Home Rule, Essays on Ireland, Ireland since the Union (O'Neil Daunt), The Days of the Land League, and hundreds of other works.

**"TINTA FRANCISCA,"**  
And  
**UNFERMENTED WINE.**

**THE SPECIAL WINES FOR HOLY COMMUNION.**

Testimonials sent free on application to

F. C. B. BISHOP,

WINE MERCHANT, 184 AIRMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

**CLEARING SALE.**

OF  
DRAPERY AND CLOTHING.

**C. JOHNSON & CO**  
MACLAGGAN STREET,  
DUNEDIN,

Will sell out the Whole of their

WINTER STOCK

at Immense Reductions during this Month, to make room for Next SEASON'S GOODS.

**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.
- " J. Garguilo, Kumara.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, CHRISTCHURCH.

**THE** Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais APPEALS to the Charity of Catholics for CONTRIBUTIONS towards the erection of a Church urgently required in the new Parish of St. Mary's, Christchurch.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged through the columns of this paper.

T. LE MENANT DES CHESNAIS, S.M., P.P.

**UNRESERVED SALE!**

AN ENTIRE CLEARANCE.

EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.

DRAPERY, CLOTHING, AND MILLINERY AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST.

Although we have had a Most Successful Sale, and cleared out an Immense Quantity of Goods, we still have a lot left, which we have still further Reduced. Our New Building is rapidly nearing completion, and we really must clear every Line, so now is your chance. Come along and pay us a visit. Here are just one or two items in each department to show

**THE BARGAINS WE ARE NOW GIVING—**

- Men's 30s Tweed Suits, now 20s. Men's good L.W. Singlets, 2s 6d, worth 5s 6d
- Men's Best Saddle Tweed Trousers, 18s 6d, usually 29s 6d
- Men's Colonial-wove Knitted Sox, 1s, worth 1s 6d
- Men's and Boys' Overcoats, all to be cleared at Half-Price
- Children's Lisle Gloves, all sizes, 3d pair
- Two-Button Black Kid Gloves, 6d and 6½d only, usual price 3s 6d and 4s 6d; now 6d pair
- 1s 6d Lace Collarettes for 2d
- Women's Coloured Cotton Hose, 4d pair
- Laces and Fur Trimmings at Half-Price; Must all be Cleared
- Nice Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats; no reasonable offer refused. The same also applies to Ladies' Jackets, Skirts, and Ulsters.
- Dress Tweeds, a wonderful line offering at 7½d to 1s 0½d; all at less than Wholesale Prices.
- A lot of Beautiful Brocades, Satin Stripes, Fancy Satins, Velvet, Silks, &c., to be given away at 10½d, 1s, 1s 1½d, 2s 1½d; all worth three times the money
- A good line Black and Coloured Cashmere, reduced from 1s 6d to 10½d, double width
- For 3s 6d we will give you a Lovely Black Cashmere; 5s 6d is our ordinary price.

We pride ourselves on our value in MANCHESTER GOODS. At ordinary Sales Goods in this Department are rarely reduced at all, but we have made HUGE REDUCTIONS in this Department on Goods you are wanting  
Every Day:

- Lace Curtains, 3s 6d quality, reduced to 1s 9d; other qualities equally reduced
- White Twill Sheeting, 2 yds wide, 9½d; usually 1s 3d. Holding a Big Stock of Grey Sheeting at 1s 6d yard, we have actually reduced it to 1s
- White Blankets for double beds, 15s 9d, usually 25s 6d
- Grey Blankets for single beds, 7s 1½d, usually 13s 6d
- Largest White Turkish Bath Towels, 1s 9d, usually 3s 6d
- Forfar we have a lot of, reduced to 4s 1½d, 6s 1½d, and 9s 6d dozen; all worth double the money
- In Linen Diapers we also hold a Very Large Stock. We have made Huge Reductions. Linen Diaper for 8½d; best quality only 1s 1½d, worth 2s
- Best Heavy Twilled Cotton Ticking, 7s 1½d dozen, worth 11s 6d
- Bargains in Turkey Reds—9½d for 6½d; 1s for 8½d; 1s 3d for 10½d
- Union and All-Wool Shirtings at Half-Price. Being late in the Season, we have made this Big Reduction so as to clear them all out
- 1s 6d Unbleached Damask for 1s; 2s for 1s 4d.

THIS IS A REAL CLEARING SALE.

**LONARGAN & LONARGAN'S**  
CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.



**CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL**CORNER OF TORY AND VIVIAN STREETS,  
WELLINGTON.

MAURICE CRONIN, late of West Coast, has just taken over the well-known Cricketers' Arms Hotel, where he intends conducting business in First-class Style. The Best Accommodation provided for Patrons. The Liquors kept in stock are of the Best Brands.

A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.  
Trams and 'Busses pass every ten minutes.

MAURICE CRONIN ... .. PROPRIETOR.

**SITUATION** Wanted by a **TEACHER (R.C.)**. Fifteen Years' experience; holds First and Second Certificate under Irish National Board; also classed under New Zealand Act. Apply to

REV. FATHER CHASTAGNON, P.P.,  
Ashburton.

**S. S. BANNISTER, DISPENSING CHEMIST,**

(From Roberts and Co., Chemists to the British Embassy, Paris).

THE "GRAND" PHARMACY,  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

JUST LANDED,

Solidified Perfumes, Pasta Mack, Cherry Blossom Perfume,  
Cashmere Bouquet, and Cashmere Soap.

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

**TO LET**, Advertising Spaces, corner of Princes and Manor streets; principal entrance to Exhibition. Apply to F. W. Spellin, Shamrock Hotel, or C. Downham (late Charley's Express), Jones street, Dunedin.

**ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.**

"VINDICATOR."—There are special reasons that oblige us to decline our correspondent's request. We have already done as much in the matter generally as it is prudent for us to undertake.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889.

**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.

**AN INTELLIGENT MINORITY.**

THE strong and intelligent minority who, in Ireland, are opposing Home Rule, and whose opposition is quoted in all parts of the world where the cause is condemned, as of such weight as to counterbalance the claims of the vast majority of the country, are now giving a clear proof of the spirit that is in them.

The pretence is that these are liberal, large-minded men actuated, not even so much by a desire for the good of Ireland and their own especial interests, as by considerations of Imperial extent. Harm to the Imperial standing of the United Kingdom is what they are believed, above all things, to dread, and, to prevent anything of the kind, it is assumed, all their energy is directed. To confound this gallant and enlightened minority with a clique of narrow bigots, determined to perpetuate all the invidious dis-

tinctions of the past, and having no other ends in view than the ascendancy of their own sects, would be to offend the susceptibilities of the more honest but less well-informed supporters of the minority in question, and to fall under their warm condemnation or supreme contempt.

Certain tokens, nevertheless, of the real state of things that are now made evident should serve to disabuse the honest people of whom we speak. It was, for example, reported here by cable a few days ago that the Tory Government were taking steps for a favourable consideration, or an early concession, of the demand long made, and made in vain, by the Catholics of Ireland, and again authoritatively repeated a month or two ago by the assembled Irish hierarchy, for a Catholic university. There is nothing unfair or extravagant in the demand. Its justice is apparent, and while it remains unfulfilled—in a country where a distinctively Protestant university has been established for ages—all pretence of an equality of religious conditions is vainly made. Notwithstanding this, however, the Orangemen, the principal body of that disinterested and enlightened minority which is represented as outweighing the whole united bulk of the nation outside their own narrow limits—are loud in protest against the concession spoken of. Their allegiance to the Tory Government is not sufficient to bear such a strain, and the interests of the Empire are superseded in their minds.

We, for our part, have never for a moment entertained a doubt as to the true disposition of the loyal minority, as they are called, in Ireland. They are made up of landlords having their own interests—destructive of the public good—in view, and of religious partisans, for whom the emancipation of their Catholic fellow-countrymen forms a constant subject of regret, and who, were their power equal to their will, would re-enact to-morrow all the penal laws of the past. Their bigotry is their first and almost their only motive, and when it comes into unaccommodating contact with their loyalty this quality speedily goes to the wall. Where was the loyalty of the Orangemen, for example, when, believing they would have in the Duke of Cumberland, a late uncle of her Majesty the Queen, a monarch more in harmony with their virulent anti-Catholic feelings, they sought to bar her Majesty's accession to the throne? Where was their loyalty, at a later date, when the disestablishment of the Church of England took place in Ireland, and they spoke so fiercely, but acted so mildly, about kicking her Majesty's crown into the Boyne? The loyalty of the Orangemen, on occasion, is a very unknown quantity indeed. The Tory Government must not now reckon upon it in their proposal, at length, to grant the just Catholic claims in this matter of the university.

But if the truth is made known beyond all chance of misrepresentation; if it be proved to the outside world generally that the resistance to the concession of Home Rule made by the so-called loyal minority in Ireland arises, not from any fears of general results to follow, or of harm to the Empire, but from a venomous religious bigotry—determined still to set the hand of Protestant against Catholic, and of Catholic against Protestant—some good must ensue. Honest and right-feeling people will not give their sympathies to any such undertaking, and will be aided in coming to a right understanding of the case. It is well, therefore, that the strong and intelligent minority should make themselves fully known.

A MEETING of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran's reception committee was held in Dunedin on Monday evening, when steps were taken to hasten on the preparations, as his Lordship's arrival may be expected at an early date. Favourable reports were received as to the progress being made by the testimonial fund.—We have, by the way, learned from Neethorn that some friends of the movement there are bestirring themselves in its interests, and that the result is likely to prove creditable to the new goldfield—which will thus make a good beginning.

THE great strike in the London docks still continues. The strikers are very generally supported by the public. No violence has as yet taken place, but, as there are rumours of an intention to remove certain men employed in place of the strikers, doubts may be entertained as to what is to come.

REPORTS concerning the Cronin murder, which continue to be published, are published for a purpose, and, therefore, must be received with distrust. Such reports e.g. are those as to the attempted assassination by Irishmen of a witness against Burke, and the difficulty of finding a jury to try the case. There was no difficulty, however, in obtaining a sufficiently anti-Irish coroner's jury. Nor did the

Grand Jury show themselves in any way difficult to deal with in the matter.

THE *Irish Catholic*, of March 16, reports the baptism by the Rev. Father Treacy, of Sioux city, Iowa, U.S., of some twelve converts. This, says our contemporary, makes about thirty-five conversions and baptisms of adults since Father Treacy went there about fifteen months ago. Father Treacy, we may add, is brother to the Rev. P. Treacy, of Geraldine, Canterbury, and has also a brother who is a parish priest in the diocese of Limerick, Ireland.

In connection with the proposal to erect a memorial mortuary chapel at the cemetery to the memory of the late Venerable Arch-priest Garin, we (*Nelson Colonist*), learn that enquiries have been made by many who do not belong to the Church of which the deceased was an ornament, as to whether subscriptions from them would be acceptable. The Very Rev. Father Mahoney informs us that all subscriptions will be very gratefully received. Already several subscriptions have been sent in, and it is hoped that it will be possible to commence the erection of the chapel about Christmas time, so that it may be consecrated on the anniversary of the death of the late Arch-priest.

THE Committee appointed by the Legislative Council to enquire into the correspondence between the Hon. Mr. Hialop, Colonial Secretary, and Judge Ward, relative to the part taken by the Judge in sitting on the trial of Mr. Christie, as being out of keeping with impartial justice, has reported unfavourably to the Minister. The consequence is that Mr. Hialop has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and it is rumoured that he will also resign his seat for Oamaru, and submit himself for re-election as a test of the feeling on the matter of his constituency.

It is remarkable with regard to the Parnell Commission that when Mr. E. Harrington referred to Poff's case and declared his conviction that the man had been perfectly innocent of the crime for which he was hung, his invitation that he should be examined as to the details of the case, with which he said he was fully acquainted, was declined. When Mr. O'Connor was subsequently examined, and stated in reference to Poff's case, that, although he did not know the details of the case, he was persuaded the man had been innocent, and that the police were, nevertheless, capable of swearing against him, the President declared that it was moral torture to listen to such statements.—The conclusion, therefore, to which we come is that the President found it advisable to be silent when the witness was before him who could testify to the true facts of the case, but felt himself free to express his indignation and disgust towards the witness who, although his conviction was the same, had no certain information of the details to produce. This is evidently very suggestive as to the attitude towards Mr. Parnell and his colleagues maintained by the Judges.—Not a word was said as to the declaration of Mr. Harrington, who knew the details of the case. Mr. O'Connor, who did not know them, was pronounced a monster.—Sir James Hannen is evidently a prudent Judge.

IN a letter addressed to us by Mr. John Dillon, under date West Maitland, August 24th, the following passage occurs:—"I find that it will not be possible for me to sail from Sydney before the 25th October. The immense success of our mission in Australia has compelled me to spend a great deal more time here than I had at all calculated on. Sailing from Sydney for Auckland on 25th October, I suppose I should reach Dunedin about the end of November." The reason given by Mr. Dillon for the postponement of his visit to the colony is one that our readers will agree with us in regarding as most satisfactory, and most creditable to the Australian colonies. We hope a similar success may prolong the stay of the delegates in New Zealand.

AN article, which we reproduce in another column, from the *Whitehall Review*, shows that our contemporary has occasionally a lucid interval. When he is able to drag his mind away from contemplating, as through a glass darkly, the Irish question, he is able to command a mental view unimpeded by bogies and monstrous, though unsubstantial, exhalations. Apart from all considerations of the grace of God, with which, perhaps, it would be too much for us to expect the *Whitehall Review* to be familiarly acquainted, but which must bear a chief part in every genuine conversion, his speculations as to secessions from the Church of England are not without some meaning. His description, moreover, of the condition of the Church referred to is as graphic as it is amusing. Really, if our contemporary can only get rid of those spectral illusions that, on certain points, distract his mind and impede his vision, it is quite possible that, after all, he may finally attain to something worth speaking of.

IN the debate on the Education vote the other evening, an interesting fact or two came out. The placing of the buildings vote

for example, in the hands of the Defence Department, and thus in a manner identifying our schoolhouses with fortresses or forts, was evidently a thing that some hon. Members very excusably felt no fellow could understand. Whether the explanation given that the public works departments in nearly all the large centres were abolished may be looked upon as satisfactory probably depends a good deal on the degree in which it may be understood as exemplifying the progress the Colony is now making. The lapse of public works, indeed, may be explained largely by the provision found necessary for education. The statement, again, as to the neat little income derived by Mr. Saunders as a member of the North Canterbury Education Board for three years, being an average of £57 a year, was particularly interesting.—Mr. Saunders, of course, was an indefatigable member of the Board, and an ardent advocate and valuable supporter of the secular system, and may be assumed to have earned his travelling expenses which was the particular form taken by the income in question. But £57 a year is a pretty little perquisite for all that, and represents a good deal of travelling. If it took £171 in three years to convey Mr. Saunders to attend the meetings of the Board—and it appears his colleagues have refused to make known how much such a conveyance cost them—the services of the hon. gentleman to the cause of education should have been valuable indeed. Were the North Canterbury Board, as a body, distinguished above all other Boards by anything except the economy for which we are told they were especially remarkable? But if Mr. Saunders gave the zeal gratis, and we know his zeal has always been excessive, it was certainly worth the while of the Education Department to pay for the privilege of making use of it, and of that no one could be more conscious than Mr. Saunders himself.—Decidedly some very interesting particulars transpired in this debate to which we allude.

WE were told a little time ago that Mgr. Persico was going to be shot when next he showed his nose in Ireland. We are now told that he has been created a Cardinal. It was the *Pall Mall Gazette* that forged the bullet that lay in wait for his Excellency, and it was a bullet of the journalistic imagination only. It would be interesting to know whether it is the cable agency or some other imaginative organ of general intelligence that has raised his Excellency to the purple. There is a slight flavour of uncertainty about the report that makes it seem advisable for us to await its confirmation. But so long as the purple, in this instance, did not cast a shadow on the emerald sod we, for our part, should not have a word of disapproval to offer. The Pope is a sufficient judge of the actions performed by his Holiness, and, as a rule, we dislike any intermingling of religion and politics. Inasmuch as Mgr. Persico is a distinguished and deserving churchman, let him wear the purple. Inasmuch as he is a prejudiced and misinformed politician, let him avoid political questions—or, at least, that question with which he has shown himself incapable of dealing, if report does not do him injustice.

"THE house of a tenant at Woodford, who had paid his rent, was fired in revenge, and the owner burnt to death along with a servant."—This is a cablegram, but cablegrams ere now have erred. Let us wait to hear the version which the National papers have to give of this revengeful fire—very possibly the result of an accident after all.

THE decision of the Tory Government to propose next session the grant of a special charter with a separate endowment for a Catholic University in Dublin—as reported by cable, if true is evidently a desperate attempt to weaken the Home Rule party, and gain support against them. It will, if carried, be another of those measures wrung by fear from an alien Parliament, and for which the gratitude of Ireland must necessarily be modified. "The Parnellites," adds the cable, "are prepared to accept the risk of the alienation of Liberals." The risk, however, is not much, for the Liberal supporters of Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy must be well aware that one of the first duties of an Irish Parliament would be to place education in the country on an equal footing. Why, therefore, should they be alienated by the Parnellites' doing, or attempting to do, abroad what they know they would certainly do at home. The Tories, however, will fail in their object. They will do nothing in this way to lessen the demand for Home Rule. They will not gain over from it one supporter of any consequence. On the contrary, as also reported, an earnest of what they will effect is given in the fury which their proposal has stirred up among the Orangemen. By the Home Rulers the measure will be taken for what it really is, an act of simple justice—and by no means imposing an obligation to refrain from demanding a full measure of justice. But it may possibly reconcile a goodly portion of the loyal minority to the Home Rule proposals, or it may at least do a good deal towards calming their rage against them. If the Tories pronounce in favour of Catholic equality, it will nearly become six of one and half-a-dozen of the other with the minority in question.

MR. WISE appears to be going in "big licks" for an anti-Popish tilt. We now hear of his having written an article in the *Centennial Magazine* to follow up that published by him in *Maomillan's*. It

the second be as flagrant a tissue of rubbish as the first—and, according to all appearances, it is even worse, the learned author having committed himself to definite charges of quite as foolish a kind as those indefinite ones made in his former article—the victory seems uncertain. It does not appear as yet that the Church in the Australian Colonies has a very formidable foe in Mr. Wise,

## Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 28th.

SYDNEY Marine Board finds collision between Centennial and Kana-hooka caused by neglect of Centennial's captain in keeping wrong side.—Gladstone writes to *Daily News* demanding inquiry into Khurdish horrors in Armenia.—Indian native Press condemns policy of government of Cashmere as annexation policy.

THURSDAY, 29th.

Railway League formed in Auckland to bring about various changes in fares and charges.—Rich copper reef being uncovered at Maharoora.—Estimated population of colony on June 30, published as 612,039; 327,276 being males.—Meeting at Kurov petitions for cutting up for settlement of Station Peak run.

FRIDAY, 30th.

Victorian Government forbids publication in Melbourne of Sunday paper.—Chinese creating fatal disturbances in Samatra.—United States continues to seize British sealers in Behring sea.

SATURDAY, 31st.

Heavy floods in Victoria.—Resolved that garrisons be immediately placed on Thursday Island and at King George's sound. High officials at Pekin petition Minister for Foreign Affairs to expel all Americans employed in China.—Imperial Parliament prorogued until November 16.

MONDAY, 2nd.

French Government refuses petition for annexation of New Hebrides.—Announced that new German line will deliver mails between London and Adelaide in 26 days.—Cork Town Council warns Balfour will hold him answerable for injuries to William O'Brien from imprisonment.

TUESDAY, 3rd.

Heavy floods in New South Wales.—New South Wales invests £1,000,000 Treasury Bills.—Announced that Gladstone will visit Continent.

## MR. DILLON'S FAREWELL TO QUEENSLAND.

(*The Australian*, August 17.)

MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P., left Brisbane on Monday evening by the 7 o'clock train for Toowoomba, where a meeting was held on Tuesday, over which the Mayor presided, and in which 500 people, including Sir Patrick Jennings, were present. Over £250 were subscribed. Mr. Dillon proceeded to Warwick where Father Horan had prepared a demonstration and at which a handsome sum has also been subscribed. He came over the border on Saturday, and will hold meetings at Tenterfield, Glen Innes, Tamworth, West Maitland, etc., all of which were arranged before he left Brisbane. Before leaving Brisbane Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith invited Mr. Dillon to spend a few days with him, and on Thursday accompanied by a select party of friends proceeded to Beuaraba, and after a few days stay returned to Auchenflower, Sir Thomas's private residence, on Sunday. Mr. Dillon enjoyed the trip very much, and speaks in glowing terms of his distinguished host and the kindness and hospitality extended to him by Sir Thomas, Lady M'Ilwraith, and family. It was arranged to have a part of Wednesday set apart to give the members of the Reception Committee an opportunity of saying "good-bye" before he left, and the hon. sec., sent cards to announce when it could take place. About 150 members of the Reception Committee and 200 friends called between 11 and 1 o'clock to bid him farewell. Several expressed the opinion that Mr. Dillon looked much better for his visit, and he was warmly congratulated on the splendid results of his mission, and taken leave of by many sympathisers who will see him no more.

### ADDRESSES TO MR. DILLON.

The addresses presented to Mr. John Dillon, M.P., during his tour through Queensland have been on view at Mr. MacDonnell's, bookseller, Queen-street, during the week and have been admired by thousands of persons. In fact, when Mr. MacDonnell obtained Mr. Dillon's consent to display them in his shop window the crowds of people who thronged to view them caused no little inconvenience to the traffic in that part of the street. As some of them are very beautifully got up we feel that any description of them will give to our readers, who have not seen them, but a poor idea of them, as they really are. The one presented in Charters Towers is beautifully engrossed on white vellum, shield shaped, and is about 25 by 19 inches. It is tastefully surrounded by a "splash" border and surmounted by the Australian coat of arms. Two very finely executed wreaths of roses hang over the uppermost corners and dependent streaming shamrocks ornament the sides. Fac-similes of a set of gold shirt studs and sleeve links presented to Mr. Dillon and made of Charters Towers gold are also introduced, and the whole is a creditable specimen of local art. It is signed by sixteen well known residents on the field and executed by Mr. H. Herbert Walker of Mossman-street.

The Catholic Men's Society and H.A.C.B. Society address from Cooktown is very pretty on white satin, neatly printed in clear letter

press and ornamental border. Size, about 20 by 18 inches, neatly bordered in white ruche silk, having four neat bows of green ribbon at the corners and a pretty green and gold harp at the top of the right hand top corner. This address is signed by the officers of both societies mentioned above.

The address presented by the the residents of Cooktown is about the same size as the preceding one. Also on white satin, text in letterpress, scarlet ink, and neatly bordered in emerald kilted ribbon with green tassels to match at each corner. This address is signed by eleven of the well-known citizens of Cooktown, and both itself and the preceding one are very chaste and pretty.

The address from the H.A.C.B. Society, Rockhampton, is very neat, printed on cream satin, in green and brown letterpress, pretty border with the well-known emblems of the Society introduced; neatly bordered in green and gold; mounted on turned rollers top and bottom with dependent gold bullion tassel and bow at each corner. It is signed by the officers of the H.A.C.B. Society's branch at Rockhampton.

The address from the Reception Committee, Rockhampton, is somewhat similar to the preceding one, except that it is bordered round in handsome green chenille fringe. It is signed by the chairman, treasurer, and secretary of the Reception Committee.

Mount Morgan has contributed two very handsome addresses, one from the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society and another from the reception committee. They are printed in gold on a dark rich green satin and very richly bordered in gold lace and cord. Both are mounted on polished cedar rollers top and bottom and suspended with rich gold cord tastefully looped at corners and reversed with a rich old-gold satin. The H.A.C.B.S. address is signed by the officers of the local branch, and the other by the chairman, treasurer, and secretary of the reception committee.

The address presented at Barcaldine is a fair specimen of ornamental calligraphy on white vellum, neatly bordered with emerald green silk overlaid with rich gold crochet lace, and is signed by fourteen prominent gentlemen of Barcaldine and district.

Two very large and elaborately executed addresses were presented at Maryborough. Both are beautifully printed on cream-white satin, which is stitched on thick cardboard, mounted on fancy lathe-turned rods at top, and richly fringed at bottom in heavy gold bullion. The one presented by the H.A.C.B. Society is surrounded by the Society's emblems, arms of Australia, harp, wolf-dog, round tower, etc.; around two sides is a beautiful wreath of shamrocks, roses, and thistles, splendid specimens of the flower painter's art; several specimens of tropical butterflies ornament the other two sides, and the whole effect is both chaste and beautiful. It is signed by the officers of the branch at Maryborough.

The other address presented at Maryborough by the citizens is similar to the one described above. On one side is an exact representation of a native grass-tree in full bloom, and at the bottom are the familiar kangaroo and emu, with the Union Jack and national standard, and a shield with "J.D." standing between. This address is signed by twenty-three of the most influential citizens of Maryborough, of all nationalities and creeds. The size of these two addresses is 25in. by 19in., and they have been very much admired indeed.

The address of the Gympie branch of the Irish National League is a very creditable production. It bears the imprint of the *Gympie Times*, and is handsomely printed in many coloured inks with a very ornamental border. The outer border is nicely enclosed in gold braid, and at the top and bottom a very heavy gold bullion fringe sets it off to perfection. It is signed by Father Horan and several officers and members of the committee of the branch and well-known and respected citizens.

The one from the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society signed by the officers, and one from the Reception Committee signed by the chairman, treasurer, secretary, and committee; also a prettily engrossed address from the children at the Catholic schools.

Bundaberg also sent an address accompanied by £100 and signed by several well-known Bundabergians.

A very pretty address was presented by a branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, which bore no name of place, a mistake which is now not easily remedied. Mr. MacDonnell would like if the gentlemen concerned in this would intimate to him the missing item as early as possible.

A very appropriate address was presented to Mr. Dillon at the Christian Brothers' schools (accompanied by a cheque for £30), the text of which has already appeared in the *Australian*.

The address presented by the H.A.C.B. Society in Brisbane was printed on white satin with "frayed" edges and was much admired.

The address of the Reception Committee, Brisbane, is by far the handsomest of all, and possesses an advantage of being very portable and bids fair to last for many years. It is strongly bound in dark rich green morocco, folds book-like, quarto size, with the inscription, "Address of the Reception Committee to John Dillon, Esq., June, 1889," on the outside in gold letters. The reverse has a pretty shamrock also in gold embossed outline, and the text is beautifully done in letterpress on cream satin in rich green ink. The border is composed of continuous shamrocks with harps at corners. It has been signed by W. M. Galloway, Esq., Mayor of Brisbane; Dr. Mullen, L.R.C.S.I., chairman Reception Committee; Neil W. M'Dermott, Esq., and John Watson, Esq., M.L.A., treasurers; and Francis M'Donnell, Esq., hon. secretary.

We understand that Mr. Dillon is the recipient of several presents including valuable gold specimens from the various fields; and considering that his mission in Queensland will add six or seven thousand pounds to the national exchequer of the Irish race, not to speak of what will be the future results, he has formed favourable impressions of Queensland, and goes away highly satisfied, and leaves behind him many pleasant recollections of his memorable visit.

Statistical returns in England show that there are about 1,000,000 more women than men in the country, and that these are nearly all widows.

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW.

MARY A. FORD ("UNA").

The surging sea of human life forever onward rolls,  
And bears to the eternal shore its daily freight of souls,  
Though bravely sails our bark to-day, pale Death sits at the prow,  
And few shall know we ever lived a hundred years from now.

O mighty human brotherhood! why fiercely war and strive,  
While God's great world has ample space for everything alive?  
Broad fields, uncultured and unclaimed, are waiting for the plough  
And progress that shall make them bloom a hundred years from now.

Why should we try so earnestly in life's short, narrow span,  
On golden stairs to climb so high above our brother man?  
Why blindly at an earthly shrine in slavish homage bow?  
Our gold will rust, ourselves be dust, a hundred years from now!

Why prize so much the world's applause? Why dread so much its  
blame?

A fleeting echo is its voice of censure or of fame;  
The praise that thrills the heart, the scorn that dyes with shame the  
brow,  
Will be as long forgotten dreams a hundred years from now!

O patient hearts, that meekly bear your weary load of wrong!  
O earnest hearts that bravely dare, and, striving, grow more strong!  
Press on till perfect peace is won; you'll never dream of how  
You struggled o'er life's thorny road a hundred years from now.

Grand, lofty souls, who live and toil that freedom, right, and truth  
Alone may rule the universe, for you is endless youth;  
When 'mid the blest, with God you rest, the grateful lands shall bow  
Above your clay in rev'rent love a hundred years from now.

Earth's empires rise and fall, O Time! like breakers on thy shore;  
They rush upon thy rocks of doom, go down, and are no more;  
The starry wilderness of worlds that gem night's radiant brow  
Will light the skies for other eyes a hundred years from now.

Our Father, to whose sleepless eyes the past and future stand  
An open page, like babes we cling to Thy protecting hand;  
Change, sorrow, death are naught to us if we may safely bow  
Beneath the shadow of Thy throne a hundred years from now.  
—New York Freeman's Journal.

## SECESSIONS TO ROME.

WHY (asks the *Whitehall Review*) do Ritualists, and perhaps some people who are not Ritualists, join the Church of Rome? This question may perhaps suggest itself to thinking people when they read from time to time, as they did last week, of a batch of Anglican clergymen being received into the Roman fold.

One reason often given is that such persons are dissatisfied with the evidence given for the validity of Anglican orders. Of course, the Roman and the Eastern Churches treat these orders as null and void, or, to say the least, as doubtful, which comes to the same thing, for no one can exercise doubtful orders. But suppose a man doubts his English orders, he is not on that account bound to become a Roman Catholic. He may join the Greek Church, as a certain Mr. Hatherley did some years ago; he may become a Dutch Jansenist, or an Old Catholic, or join the order of the Corporate Reunion. In all these (except the last) he will certainly find valid orders, and perhaps in the last also, although, it being more or less a secret society, it is not possible to speak with accuracy of its tenets or operations.

Perhaps, however, one reason why High Anglicans become Roman Catholics is as follows: They have lived in a Catholic atmosphere; they have, if they are priests, said Mass, heard confessions, and done what every Roman Catholic priest does every day: the outward ritual of vestments, candles, incense, and other adjuncts symbolical of the "beauty of holiness," is quite familiar to them, so familiar that it is on record how Roman Catholics have been sometimes led to mistake an Anglican high celebration for a Roman Mass, at least until they heard the celebrant say "Thou shalt not steal," in plain English, when they incontinently left the building, not from any dislike to the Ten Commandments, but simply because these are not recited in the Roman service, and so the mistake became evident; what more, then, does the Ritualist want? What are the difficulties which, considering that he has in his own belief valid orders and sacraments, rise up and cause him to have misgivings as regards his position in the Church of England?

There are, as we think, two points on which the minds of the thoughtful and educated High Anglican may be somewhat exercised. These two are truth and authority; with regard to the former, the Anglican—as, of course, the Roman Catholic—holds that the Church is the Divine teacher. To "Go and teach all nations" is her mission. But here comes in difficulty No. 1, as follows.

It cannot be denied that, whatever her formularies say, the Church of England at the present time, by her living voices of prelates and priests, teaches contradictories. In one church you find the whole sacramental system as taught by the Roman Church more or less accurately preached and proclaimed, and the symbolic ritual practised as exemplifying to eye and ear these verities. Within a stone's throw you find another church where all these points of doctrine and practice are proclaimed to be pernicious and soul-destroying; while in a third there is Broad Church toleration of, or indifference to, all or any dogmas, if not a denial of what is common to the belief of High and Low Church people. Take the teaching of Bishop King, of Lincoln—he says it is the doctrine of the Church of England; on the other hand Bishop Byle, of Liverpool, will say that most, if not all, of what is considered orthodox in Lincoln, is but a

food thing, vainly invented and a damnable deceit. Now both these bishops cannot be right; one or other must be in error; yet both are bishops of the same Church. Take, again, Archbishop Farrar and the Universalist school. They teach on the subject of eternal punishment what both Bishop King and Bishop Byle would certainly deny to be true. And so, again, there are hundreds of the clergy who agree to a certain extent with both the prelates above named—a bit here and a bit there—and, perhaps, at the same time manage to believe, with the Universalists, what both these bishops deny. If God be a God of truth this state of things is, to say the least, perplexing.

Then there is difficulty No. 2. Assuming, as before, the validity of the orders, whence comes the permission to exercise the powers conferred by these orders? A judge, a magistrate, a bishop, can exercise their powers in certain places only. But the Anglican clergy use their powers anywhere and everywhere, not only without leave of the bishops, but in spite often of episcopal disapproval. When missions and retreats are given in the diocese (say) of Liverpool by High Church clergy of the diocese (say) of Lincoln, does Bishop Byle sanction these missions in saying Mass and hearing confessions? And does Bishop King sanction their intrusion upon a diocese whose overseer distinctly reprobates the doctrine they preach and the practices, as of confession, e.g., which they advocate? Is it not a curious anomaly to find ministers of the same Church not only contradicting each other, but invading episcopal territory and pronouncing the bishop of the same territory to be in heresy? For if the missionaries or conductors of "Quiet Days" are right in their sacramental teaching, Bishop Byle must be quite wrong in his expositions and explications of the Christian religion. And then comes a further question: Not only, Who is right? Not only, Who is wrong? but—Who is to decide?

We have purposely touched the fringes of the matter only, but have said enough to show what are the points which, as we believe, lead many of the Anglican clergy of the advanced school to reconsider their position.

If contradictories are taught in, and tolerated by, the same communion, then that communion does not teach the truth, or at least holds that there is no particular truth to teach, and that, after all, the important things are morality and a good life, without bothering about trifles. But unless the Broad Church view be taken, which allows cheerful and hearty services with flowers and hymns in the present, and no hell in the future, there will always be the leakage from the Anglican Church of those who come to see that truth is not a trifle, that contradictories cannot be truth, and that without authority and obedience to some Christian empire (who is, say the Roman Catholics, the Pope), religion must become simply a matter of self-pleasing, of private judgment, and of likes and dislikes.

## FASHIONS OF THE PERIOD.

(From Truth.)

THE whole system of life in society is now arranged on the assumption that the married women are to get all the fun, and that the girls are to look on at it. The fashions of dress favour this unnatural arrangement. They are devised so as at once to hide the charms of youth and the ravages of decay. As one walks the streets or parks nowadays one seems to be surrounded by a female population "made up to look 30," not more; but, on the other hand, not a day less. Of course, if you examine the ladies carefully you perceive that they are not all exactly of the same age; but, superficially regarded, they are as much alike as carefully rolled-up umbrellas. If critically scrutinised, one umbrella will, indeed, be seen to be old and the other new, but, looked at casually, they are just alike. Perhaps the greatest of feminine charms, and assuredly the first to go, is the neck, but for necks the wise and wily matron who has determined never to grow old has now substituted collars. Where is now the graceful and undulating suppleness of girlhood? We seek it in vain in the pin-cushion plumpness and poker-like rigidity of the "tailor-made" costume. Into these hideous cylinders of cloth the female form divine (be it old or young, plump or scraggy) is now forced by pressure, probably (I have no actual knowledge of the fact) hydraulic. If the constriction does not produce lumps and protuberances where fashion decrees that lumps and protuberances ought to be, then the required lumps are constructed by means of inserted wadding or other occult contrivances. In fact, women are now dressed very much as Guy Fawkeses are made or candles are moulded, and when so dressed or moulded they are (except to most careful and microscopic scrutiny) all alike as peas, or sheep, or bees, or negroes. The craze for painting the face, now all but universal, must also not be lost sight of. The general result is that, so far as appearance goes, the young have little or no advantage over the middle-aged, or even the old. And then the cunningness of age steps in, its craftiness, its experience, its knowledge, its use of the world. All these things place youth, once supreme, at a terrible discount.

According to the estimate of the publishers of the Chicago directory for 1889, about to be issued, the present population of Chicago is over 900,000.

An opportunity is offered to advertisers of obtaining spaces at the corner of Pricces and Manor streets, Dunedin, in view of the principal entrance to the Exhibition. It is needless to point out the advantages of the situation.

Mr. W. Wood has taken over the well-known and much frequented refreshment and dining rooms in Rattray street, lately conducted by Mr. T. Broadway. The rooms will, as usual, be managed so as to secure in every way the convenience and comfort of patrons. Orders for catering of all kinds will be promptly attended to.

Messrs. M. Donaghy and Co., Dunedin, to meet demand, are manufacturing a second quality of binder twine, which will be found superior to any yet made for ordinary use. The firm, however, especially recommend their prize medal Manila, which they guarantee as sufficient for all possible requirements.

# Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

JOHN MANDEVILLE'S murder will not be allowed to sink into oblivion, no matter how much Mr. Balfour himself feels disposed to eat of the locust-leaf. On Sunday, July 7, the people of Mitchelstown marked the anniversary of his death by assembling spontaneously, in large numbers, at the Churchyard of Kilbeenny, and holding a demonstration over the grave of the departed patriot, which was beautifully decked with flowers. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Mr. John S. Casey and Mr. Thomas Coghlan, president of the National League branch in Fermoy. Several members of the Fermoy Town Commissioners and many prominent local men took part in the sad ceremonial.

The Most Vile the Marquis of Clancarde is on the war-track again. We read in a summary paragraph in the *Freeman* that six wretched families have been thrown out on the world for non-compliance of the demands of the absentee usurer—demands which all men and all parties pronounce exorbitant and impossible. For a long time the forces of the Crown were denied to the Most Vile, as the price, as it was rumoured, of the Most Rev. Dr. Healy's services in endeavouring to break up the tenants' combination on the estate. The tenants, however, were not to be induced, entreated, or coerced into the betrayal of their evicted brethren, and the exterminator is on the war-track again, with all the forces of the Crown behind him.

White gloves have been the rule on circuit. The Judges might have set up haberdashery establishments on the tributes they have received. No crime, or almost none, has been the burden of the Judges' charges to the Grand Juries through every county through which they passed. This crimeless country is all the time scourged with a savage Coercion Act. The Coercionists admit the crimelessness and take credit for it. They are pinned on the horns of a dilemma, and they declare with one breath that the crime of the country has disappeared and law and order been completely restored by Mr. Balfour and his Coercion Act, and in the next that the country is in such a desperately-disturbed condition that Local Government must not be dreamed of for the present. There never was a more impudent suggestion than the Coercionists' that Coercion is in any way connected with the crimelessness of the country. In a hundred ways the pretence is absurd. To begin with, the country was crimeless before Coercion began. The Coercion Act never touched crime at all, and it could scarcely crush what it could not touch. The Constitutional Courts, presided over by Judges, where real crime is tried, are without work it is true. But the Coercion Courts, presided over by Government Removables, where the bogus offences created by the Coercion Act are tried, are harder at work than ever.

There is one subject upon which it is plain a great deal yet remains to be done. That is the matter of prison treatment. Some questions asked in the House recently are a sharp reminder of this. All was not done for the form of the outrageous treatment of political prisoners when Mr. Balfour was forced to frame his new rules. All was not done when he was driven to submission on the point of prison dress, of menial tasks, and of separate exercise. One has only to study Mr. Balfour's answers to Sir George Trevelyan's question about the books supplied to Father Stephens; to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's question on the attempt to make Father Stephens and Mr. John Kelly exercise with the Belfast insurance forgers; to the Lord Mayor's question about Dr. Tanner and the prison van, and to Mr. McNeill's question on the attempt to intimidate the chaplain of Derry Gaol from paying daily visits to the Balfourian "criminals"—one has only to study the replies to these questions to appreciate not only how much further amendment is needed in the prison régime, but how close a watch is necessary to put on the manner in which Bomba the Little attempts to evade even the rules as they have been amended. His giving way on the points already won from him is only proof of his amenableness to the pressure of public opinion. That pressure must be exercised persistently until every hateful provision of his prison code is removed, and until he no longer dares to cheat his prisoners surreptitiously out of the privileges they have publicly wrested from him in fair fight. The report of Lord Aberdare's Commission, amounting, as it does, to a vote of censure on Mr. Balfour's prison régime, will afford an admirable test for an effective attack in this direction on the vote for the Prisons Board.

Just as we anticipated, the scoundrel Woods and his brethren of the Emergency gang, the two Nellis, who were charged with a savage assault on an old evicted tenant named Curtin, and slicing his cheek open with a hatchet, have got off without even a trial. The evidence to the ordinary man seemed plain enough. The doctor's certificate showed that the old man's life had been for many days in imminent danger. Removables Irwin and Hutchinson, at Kanturk, acting apparently on the doctrine established in the Coolgreany case that there is so strong an equity against an evicted tenant that any one that pleases may assault or murder him, refused to send the Emergency ruffians for trial and give Pether the bother of packing a jury for their acquittal. However, a number of the assaulted evicted tenants were sent to prison—the law must be vindicated one way or the other, and law and order preserved at any cost.

Our Grand Jury system is an institution deserving of unbounded reverence, surely. There is nothing on the face of the globe to top it—just now. Formerly there was, when gentlemen mounted splendid steeplechairs, rode over Hounslow Heath and, pistol in hand, asked travellers to "stand and deliver." The ways of the fiscal Dick Turpins who plunder the people of Ireland are splendidly exemplified by the recent doings of the Limerick Grand Jury. Here is a fine instance of their *modus operandi*. Week ending July 6, Denis Frawley, a prop of the Ballycuddy grabber, Quilty, claimed twelve pounds on account of an outhouse of his which he alleged was maliciously burned a short time ago. The Inspector-General of Constabulary sent up a statement to the effect that the police had investigated the case, and were of opinion that the burning was not

of a malicious character. Yet the Grand Jury passed the presentment. A beautiful system truly—for grabbers!

It is a good while since anything was heard of Father Stephens and Mr. John Kelly in their solitude in Derry Gaol. But the latest accounts are cheering ones. They, like other subjects of Mr. Balfour's experiments on the living animal, have had their ordeal; and they have conquered in it. Up to week ending July 6, they were allowed to take exercise together, without any criminal association, but then there came an order that they must, to suit Mr. Balfour's policy, degrade themselves by consorting with the Belfast swindlers, who are confined in the same gaol. They indignantly refused; and for a week were, as a punishment, confined in their stifling cells all in the broiling July days. This ordeal by fire has, however, been got over safely and triumphantly. The Prisons Board have given in, and the pair of Crimes Act prisoners are again allowed to exercise together, uncontaminated by the presence or sight of the patted paragons of Ulster "plantation" morality.

The relentless persecution to which Miss Cusack, of Drangan, has been subjected forms one of the most scandalous chapters in the history of Coercion. She has been hunted from her business, step by step, with sleuth-hound ferocity, and now that the police have succeeded in driving her out of it, an outrage of a more daring character has been perpetrated on her private property. Miss Cusack was prosecuted recently before a brace of Removables, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Last week, ending July 6, the climax to the outrages already perpetrated on the persecuted lady was reached. A large quantity of hay, her property, was on Saturday night burned to the ground. Though there is hardly a second opinion in the district as to the perpetrator of this outrage, not a single step has been taken as yet to bring the scoundrel to justice.

Just take a look round and see. At Wexford the Very Rev. Canon Doyle, his curate, Father Brown, and twenty-two of his parishioners are being tried by the Removables. At Drogheda, Messrs. Gill, M.P., and Cox, M.P., have escaped from the Coercion Courts by the providential detection of a police reporter's perjury. The prosecution of Messrs. William O'Brien, M.P., and Lane, M.P., are impending elsewhere. The prosecution of Dr. Tanner, M.P., is adjourned. The prosecution of Mr. Conybeare, M.P., is just concluded. These are but a few samples selected at random. Every day the Coercion Courts are filled with humbler victims, who have been guilty of the enormity of boycotting land-grabbers, attending National League meetings, combining against rack-rents, or resisting evictions. The Coercion Act has not advanced one step since its passing. On the contrary, like the crab, it has gone backwards. It has done nothing it was intended to do, or tried to do. It tried to suppress the National League. The most virulent Coercionist will not deny that the National League branches are encouraged by suppression. It tried to suppress the publication of reports, of the suppressed branches. It imprisoned hundreds, from the editor and proprietor down to the news-vendor and the printer, in the attempt. Our readers can judge by consulting our columns, or the columns of any Nationalist newspaper in Ireland, how far that attempt has been successful.

Tested by the Coercion Act, crime was never so rife in Ireland as at this hour, when the Judges are picking up white gloves at every assize. What with taking part in suppressed National League proceedings, publishing National League reports, joining the Plan of Campaign, and applauding it, boycotting land-grabbers and Emergency-men, attending proclaimed meetings, cheering for Gladstone and booing for Balfour, all which things are established crimes there is not a Nationalist in Ireland who is not a Coercion criminal, who does not break a section of the Coercion Act with as little compunction as he breaks his fast every morning. The country is so crowded with candidates for gaol, under the Coercion Act, that the three thousand or so who have been accommodated with a cell are only a comparatively small section of those who claim accommodation. The brave Balfour winks hard at this universal contempt for Coercion. If he were to open his eyes wide to it the full blaze of defiance would dazzle and blind him.

The prosecution of Father M'Fadden and his parishioners has been again adjourned. Pether is still seemingly perplexed with the momentous question: To pack, or not to pack? The judge who is to try the case—the ex-Coercion Attorney-General and brother of the Coercion Cabinet Minister, Lord Ashbourne—has already vindicated the wisdom of his selection, by his charge to the Grand Jury composed of rack-renters, and their agents. The brutal threat with which the unfortunate District-Inspector greeted the confessedly peaceable crowd at the chapel door, "Stand back, or you will get sore heads," to Judge Gibson appears to be a pretty and appropriate pleasantry, of which the people could have no difficulty in appreciating the point. With Pether, the present Attorney-General, to pack, and Gibson, the ex-Attorney-General, to try, it would be a poor look-out for the accused if the public vigilance, which alone can secure them the semblance of an impartial trial, were relaxed for a moment.

Jury-packing is, thank God, on its last legs in Ireland. Its great professor, Pether, who earned his place by the technical skill displayed in this department, got a heavy come-down at Maryborough. He shirked the Falcarragh prosecutions and the Goulding prosecution, being apparently doubtful how far the jury panel would stand packing. By way of experiment, apparently, he gave them a touch of his quality in a very brutal murder case, and insulted twenty-six of his co-religionists by the insulting "Stand aside," which conveyed the imputation that their sympathy with brutal murder was so strong that they would perjure themselves rather than convict a murderer. Several jurors, we read in the *Freeman*, protested indignantly against the outrageous insult. We trust on future occasions we will have the names of these gentlemen, whose courage, we believe, will help to kill jury-packing. The climax was reached when one of Pether's own chosen ones, Mr. Smiley, in whose loyalty he had such confidence that he permitted him to be sworn, horrified the Packer by a manly protest in open court that he objected to try a man for his life on a packed jury. The consternation with which the announcement was received bodes badly for the infamous system.

9, 10 and 11 ROYAL ARCADE.

**G**REAT 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 8d and 6s 9d.

Men's Colonial-made Balmorals, 8s 11d.

Men's Colonial-made Elastics, 9s 11d.

Men's English-made Balmorals, 7s 11d.

Women's Lace Boots, 4s 11d. Women's Leather Slippers, 3s 6d.

Women's Elastic Boots, 4s 6d and 4s 11d.

Women's Cashmere Slippers, 1s 11d.

All other lines equally Cheap at

**MRS. LOFT'S**  
CHEAP BOOT SHOPS.

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

Remember, only Sale Prices for All Goods at

9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE.

**MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO.**

GENERAL DRAPERS,

DUNEDIN.

Dunedin, August 22nd, 1889.

MADAME—

In anticipation of a further increase of business in the Dress-making Department during the approaching New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, we have much pleasure in intimating that we have been successful in securing the services of MISS WILSON, lately with Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Glendining and Co., and Messrs. Lealie, Lane, and Dobie, where her acknowledged ability has earned for her the reputation of being one of the best dressmakers in the City.

Our Workroom will open under Miss Wilson's management on Monday, September 2nd, and should you favour us with your esteemed orders, we are confident that for fit, style, and finish, combined with moderate charges, our Dressmaking Department will be found unsurpassed in Dunedin.

Thanking you for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of your support,

We are,

Yours obediently,

MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO.

P.S.—We have also retained the services of our MISS SMITH who is so well known among our Customers.

**CALLAN AND GALLOWAY**

SOLICITORS

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

**J. NISBET**, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger &c., in Octagon, Dunedin.

**F**OR good Oils, Paints, Paperhangings, try J. Nisbet, Octagon.

**T**O those Building.—The Cheapest and Best place in town for Glazing and

**P**AINTING of all kinds will be found at J. Nisbet's, Octagon, Dunedin: Give him a trial.

**P**APERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in town.

NOTICE.

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

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

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT

J.

W.

M

O

D

U

F

F

WANGANUI COACH FACTORY,

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

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

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

HARNESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

[CIRCULAR.]

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, Dentist.

Please Note Undermentioned

SCALE OF FEES:

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

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

The following facts may be noted:—

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

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

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

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

NOTE ADDRESS—

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, DENTIST,

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

WOOL!



WOOL!

OTAGO WOOL SALES, 1888-89.

**DONALD REID & CO.,**  
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

Have much pleasure in announcing that the OTAGO WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE being very spacious,

BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED,

and built specially for the most effective display of the Wool, offers unequalled advantages to growers. Ample space being available, there is room for

THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES,

and in the case of Farmers' Clips, we show the entire consignment

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

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

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

The wind has been sown by the landlords—Mr. Smith-Barry being the sower—and they are likely to reap the whirlwind. They have flung down the gage, and it has been manfully taken up. An army is now in the field, not a mere score of isolated detachments. At Tipperary on Tuesday, July 9, the note of war was sounded. Mr. William O'Brien was able to tell a spirited meeting that the leader of the Irish party and his united followers, with high support and encouragement, would step into the field on behalf of the struggling Irish tenantry, and head a great defensive movement on their behalf. When landlords combine to extirpate the people of Ireland, and the whole powers of the Government are bent to the same end, it is high time for the people to adopt all lawful and moral means to protect themselves. The hour has come to make this final stand. Fight is on their side, but they must remember that heaven helps only those who strive to help themselves.

A manifesto of high importance follows the pronouncement of his Grace of Cashel on the subject of the iniquitous design of Mr. Smith-Barry and his precious "syndicate." The Bishop of Cloyne and the clergy of the diocese have added their voices to the protest of outraged humanity against the projected war of extermination. These eminent ecclesiastics, well acquainted as they are with all the circumstances of the struggle, have drawn up a series of dignified resolutions in favour of the threatened tenantry; and they include in the same condemnation the tactics pursued on the estate of Mr. Leader.

This week (ending July 13) the first substantial break-down of Coercion took place. It occurred during the prosecution of Messrs. Gill and Cox, M.P.'s, at Drogheda. A splendid attendance of English representative men marked the proceedings; and a splendid specimen of Balfourian police-swearing was afforded. Constable Robinson, a police shorthand-writer, endeavoured to prove the case, but he only proved himself a very ready man at kissing a book when his capability of taking a note came to be tested by counsel. Another constable, only a long-hand note-taker, demonstrated that the study of English grammar in the police force is on a par with the study of Gospel accuracy. Hence, with the fierce light of English public opinion projected straight on them, there was nought for the Castle and its Removables (Hamilton and Nagle) to do but to make a virtue of necessity. They decided that the evidence of the chief police witness was "not reliable"—in other words, was perjury—and, as for the rest, 'twas "all but leather and prunella." They had their innings, however, in convicting several natives of the locality on a charge of conspiring to boycott one of the Massereene "plantation" grangers.

One of the most interesting features of the Coercion proceedings at Drogheda, week ending July 13, was the appearance in broad daylight in a public witness-box of one of the specimens of the "Protestant yeomen" with whom Messrs. Dudgeon and Emerson, under the favouring smiles of Mr. T. W. Russell, have "planted" the Massereene estate. The gentleman's name was Brookes. His age appeared to be about eighteen. In appearance he resembled those youths who are to be seen congregated at the corners of city slums at that hour of night when tipsy men begin to wend their way homeward from the public-houses. Here is a specimen of this yeoman's cross-examination:—"What were you at before you took to planting the Massereene estate?" "Before I joined farming I served my time for a bit to the game-keeping business." "What rent are you paying Lord Massereene?" "I didn't pay any at all yet." "What! You don't mean to say you have joined the Plan of Campaign?" "Deed'n I don't, but I'm not of age yet, and I'm not to pay any rent till I'm of age." "But if you are not of age yet you cannot be a tenant." "I suppose not. It's hard to tell what I am." It would be a pity to spoil this perfect gem of dialogue by a word of comment. This *adolescens summa ingenia* who "joins farming" as if he were joining Neidy Hamilton's Emergency brigade, who finds it hard to tell what he is, who is not yet of age, and who is to pay no rent until he is—he is, indeed, as they say in America, "a daisy." What an *exposé* for poor Messrs. Dudgeon and Emerson, and what a revelation for poor Mr. Ballough! For the twentieth and the last time the Plan of Campaign was announced the other day to have been smashed on the Massereene estate. Yet this week Drogheda is the scene of a series of coercion prosecutions arising out of this very Plan of Campaign on the Massereene estate—prosecutions ending in a series of *fiascos* and in the introduction to the public of a specimen of the Yeoman Plantationist. It is surely little wonder that the Plan is still alive and kicking when Mr. Brookes is the type of man employed to smash it. At the rate of profit which Lord Massereene must be deriving from such yeomen, it is hardly rash to predict that it is not the Plan that will be the first to be "smashed" on this estate.

Cardinal Lavignerie has invited the coloured people of the United States to send delegates to the Anti-Slavery Congress at Lucerne, Switzerland, which meets on August 3. There are many able coloured men in this country, Catholic and non-Catholic, and there is every reason why they should take part in the movement to relieve their kindred in Africa. We observe that the Catholic journals of Germany are urging the people to send delegates, so that the Fatherland shall be clearly shown to be upon the side of the oppressed.

Philosophers tell us that the first blaze of summer produces a disturbance not only in nature, but also arouses the criminal instincts of man. Is there any connection between the two? Well, there would seem to be. Floods, riots, collisions at sea, lightning, wrecks, murders, suicides, and the general run of casualties and crimes have come upon the whole world with the first burst of warm weather this year in one grand comprehensive blaze of spectacular devilry.—*New York Freeman*.

On Monday evening Chevalier Efram Josef Jerzmanowski, vice president of the Equitable Gaslight Company, was decorated with the Order of the Golden Spur. It was conferred upon him by the Pope for his services to Church and country. He fought bravely for his native Poland in the rebellion of 1863 when only nineteen years of age, and was, we believe, in the Papal army when the Sardinian invaders entered Rome.—*New York Freeman*.

## THE MAYOR OF WIND-GAP.

(By the O'HARA FAMILY.)

### CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

While yet a boy he had discovered a near relation of his deceased mother in the most abject distress. This person he instantly snatched from penury, called him his brother, and, at his intercession, the elder Stokesbury consented to receive the new comer as an inmate of his family. The lad was educated along with young Harry, was clothed as well, sported with him. In fact, was treated in every respect as a brother, indeed.

The characters, and even the appearance and manners, of the two youths were very dissimilar. Young Harry was a strong-featured, yet handsome boy, with superabundant spirit; his poor cousin, so cherished, was as handsome, but mild looking, and with the expression of even a want of spirit upon his countenance. Yet, Harry seemed to love him better because of this contrast; it made him more positively the protector and patron of his timid relative.

"But smooth water runs deep, and the Duwul lies at the bottom of it," was Bridogue's sage commentary on this soft-seeming individual. Young Henry Stokesbury soon experienced cause to repent that he had ever rescued the lad from starvation. Old Stokesbury had under his roof a ward, an interesting young girl. Her dower when she arrived at a disposable age was to be a large one, and her father had willed that she should espouse her guardian's son, on the promise that the guardian consented to the match. It was said that the young man loved most enthusiastically his betrothed bride. No wonder that he should, for she was generally allowed to be beautiful, and, like the lamb, even too mild and gentle. The very opposite, indeed, as was his cousin to her intended husband.

Shortly after the deadly feud with his father, young Harry left his native place, and went, no one knew whither. Three months after his detesting parent died. It was generally supposed that, notwithstanding his father's will, and even curse, the disinherited heir would immediately return home to survey his chances of fortune. But twelve months elapsed before Harry's re-appearance at the house of Inch. Then his visit was known by its consequences.

During his absence it had become whispered about that the person whom from early boyhood he had cherished, had behaved most foully and treacherously to him. That he had inherited young Harry's paternal property, and that, for the accomplishment of his views, he had kept up the father's rage against the son. That, therefore, the old man's curse had been his only legacy to his only child. Worse than all this, rumour now told that the traitor was, at Harry's return, the husband of the beautiful and wealthy ward of old Stokesbury.

As evidence to a jury, perhaps there might have been nothing certainly proven on these points. But appearances bore out suspicions. The usurper lived in the Inch house, and the fair young girl lived there with him. The closest observers could only conclude that they were man and wife.

Upon a dark night the house was attacked by a band of armed men, broken into, and at once given up to pillage. Harry Stokesbury's treacherous cousin fell, covered with wounds inflicted by Harry's own avenging hand, near to the bed on which lay his faithless mistress—a shrieking witness of this, perhaps, rightful retribution. The general story went that she had become a mother only a few days before, and that when the terrible young Harry, after his sanguinary deed, turned to her to reproach her with her infidelity, he found that with her last, long scream, her young spirit had passed away.

While yet grimly standing over the bleeding and senseless victim of his revenge, he was seized upon and conveyed to prison. The authorities of the neighbouring town had received private intimation of the intended attack on the house at the Inch. And, although they had been too officially precautions, or perhaps lazy, to anticipate it, they at last sent overpowering numbers to ensure to the law vengeance upon the law's aggressors.

Harry Stokesbury, arrested on the very scene of his crime, was tried at the bar of justice and condemned to death. Yet, tremendous as had been the result of his rage, the provocations to it, according to general report, were mercifully taken into account, and eventually he was only transported from his country—transported from it, as it soon appeared, never to reach the shores of another. Authentic intelligence reached Ireland that the vessel in which he sailed had foundered in open sea, and that all on board had perished.

Although, as the savage youth stood over the stiffening body of his relation, he had thought him dead, his victim lived on. After twenty years and upwards, he still continued to be a breathing man, upon the very evening of Bridogue's narrative—"lading, to be sure," added Bridogue, "a very quiet life, in the town at our feet.—But who can forget, for all that, his airy villany?"

### CHAPTER V.

The house at the Inch, thus marked by the assertions of Bridogue, and the assent of her neighbours, who, by the way, were the nearest populous community to it, as the scene of a hideous tragedy, had, indeed, been shut up and unoccupied for many years. Within the last three months only it had been taken by the object of the old woman's present animadversions. Bridogue closed her story with this remark:—

"An' it's a thruth, afore ye all, that no right body would ever venture to go live in such a place, where the sperrits of Harry Stokesbury and the young woman that died there, haunt the place the whole night long. An' if 'twas a thing," she added, "that the house at the Inch had never been a place of ill luck, or *Meerock*, both the one and the other, were in it now, for it covers the head of the wickedest man the world ever gave birth to, not barrin' ould Harry Stokesbury, or even young Harry himself.

We have before surmised that all the assembled sages of Wind-Gap, male and female, were well acquainted, previous to this night, with the story of Harry Stokesbury. But Bridogue was peculiarly remarkable for her powers of newly arranging and combining the in-

**D. MAHONEY,**  
SHAMROCK HOTEL,  
MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU  
Is prepared to offer  
**FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION**  
To all those who may favour him with their  
patronage.

**SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE  
FAMILIES.**

**BATH ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOM.**

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

**D. MAHONEY,**  
Proprietor.

**THE FARMERS' AGENCY  
COMPANY (LIMITED).**

CAPITAL ... .. £10,000.

CHAIRMAN:  
**EDWARD HERBERT, Esq.,** Lawrence.

Offices and Store:  
Macandrew and High Streets, Dunedin.

This Company has been formed for the pur-  
pose of acting as Agents in the SALE OF  
GRAIN, STOCK, and other PRODUCE.

Business will be commenced before the end  
of FEBRUARY, and due notice will be given  
of the First Sale at Burnside, which will  
probably be on the last Wednesday of the  
month.

**JOHN GRINDLEY,**  
Manager.

**NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS!!**

For Spring Sowing. Just landed from Lon-  
don per s.s. "DORIC."

**W. GIMBLETT**  
Begs to inform the Public that  
his New Stock of well-selected English  
Colonial Seeds is now ready for Sale, and  
will be sold at prices to suit the times. Also  
choice assortment of Flower Seeds in pictorial  
packets, 3d packet, or 5 packets for 1s.

N.B.—The Balance of the Nursery Stock  
will be sold at greatly reduced prices to make  
room for the young Stock.

All Country Orders promptly executed.

ALSO 12 VARIETIES OF  
EARLY SEED POTATOES.

**W. GIMBLETT,**  
NURSEYMAN, SEEDSMAN, FLORIST,  
AND FRUIT-GROWER.  
NURSERY.—Woolston. Stores and Retail  
Premises, Colombo Street,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

**KIRK BROTHERS**  
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,  
CORNER GT. KING & UNION STS.,  
DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Wood and Coal always on hand.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

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

**PACIFIC HOTEL.**  
GREAT KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**MRS. KNOX** ... Proprietress.  
MRS. KNOX, having thoroughly renovated  
and improved the above Hotel, is now pre-  
pared to offer first-class accomodation to the  
public.  
Fresh brands of spirits always in stock.

THE PRINCE OF SUMMER DRINKS.  
**THE WHITE CROSS BRAND**

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

Consumers are requested to compare with  
other brands, and judge for themselves.  
CAUTION.—Ask for White Cross brand. With-  
out label not genuine.  
**THOMSON AND CO.,**  
Crawford and Bond streets, Dunedin.

**NORTH OTAGO HOTEL,**  
THAMES ST., OAMARU.

**JOHN FITZGERALD** Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and  
Travellers. Best Brands of Liquor kept.  
Good Stabling. Terms Moderate.

**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.**

**FRANK W. PETRE**

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

Complete designs for Catholic Churches  
finished under special arrangements.

**ENGRAVING.**

**JOHN SWAN AND CO.**  
DIE-SINKERS, LETTER-CUTTERS,  
AND ENGRAVERS.  
BATH STREET (Off Stuart Street).

Brass Plater, Stencils, Seals, Dies, Stamps,  
Brands, Jewellers' Punches, Monograms,  
Cyphers, etc., executed in the  
neatest style.

We have on hand the best Stock of Embos-  
sing Presses and Self-Inking Endorsing  
Machines.

**JOHN SWAN AND CO.,**  
BATH STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**MANURE. MANURE**

PRIZE MEDAL—"KIWI" BRAND.  
CHEAPEST IN MARKET.

We rely on Results as the True test of Value.  
Highly favourable reports from all parts of  
the Colony.

Below we quote Prices for Present Season:—  
Superphosphate of Lime (this is  
a rapid producer for Turnips,  
giving splendid return) £6 0 0 per ton.  
Bonedust (fine) ... 6 3 0 "  
Bonedust (coarse) ... 6 0 0 "  
Quantities under one ton  
of above, ... 6s 6d per cwt.  
Blood manure (pure dry) 7 0 0 per ton.

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

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

The above quotations are for Delivery on  
Railway Trucks at our Works, Burnside.  
**KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, & CO.'S NEW  
ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**JAMES JONES,**  
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Wholesale Importer of MARBLE  
and GRANITE MONUMENTS.  
Tombstones in Marble or Granite  
from £4 upwards always in Stock.

WE LIVE TO DIE AND DYE TO LIVE.

**J. RHODES,**  
DUNEDIN DYEWORKS,  
116 George Street, Dunedin.

The only Practical Dyeing and Cleaning  
Works in Otago. Every description of Dyeing  
and Cleaning done carefully and well.

"Mr. GEO. THOS. CONGREVE

ON  
**CONSUMPTION**

AND ITS SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT,  
Showing that direful disease to be curable in  
all its stages; with observations on  
ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, &c."

250,000 have been sold in England.

Colonial Edition, 6d. (1d. Post Free.)

Published by RIGBY, 64, King William Street,  
Adelaide; G. ROBERTSON & Co., 23, Little Collins  
Street, Melbourne, and of Sydney; B. BRAY, Perth,  
West Australia; UPROV & Co., Auckland, and  
SIMPSON & WILLIAMS, Christchurch, New Zealand;  
J. WALCH & SON, Hobart, Tasmania.

**CATARRH, COUGHS, HOARSENESS.**

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

**CONGREVE'S  
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,**

In Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. & 11s.

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

SOLD BY ALL THE BEST MEDICINE  
HOUSES IN THE COLONIES.

**G. AND T. YOUNG,**

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

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

Note the address:—  
84, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North  
Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

**TIMARU ENGINE & BOILER WORKS,**  
Adjoining T. Gorman's, Main North Road.

**W. R. BORDEUR,**  
Six years Foreman for Scott Bros.,  
Christchurch,  
ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT, BOILER-  
SMITH, &c.

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

Estimates given for Verandahs and all classes  
of Iron Work.

Bicycles repaired at Reasonable Rates.

**RAILWAY HOTEL**

TAUPO QUAY, WANGANUI.  
**THOS. CODY, Proprietor.**

Good accommodation for boarders and  
travellers.

Best brands of liquors kept in stock.



ocidents of a tale, no matter how often she repeated it. So that, even prolix as she had proved in the present instance, none of her auditors seemed fatigued. On the contrary, throughout her narrative, and most emphatically at its conclusion, the old dame was greeted with various exclamations of wonder, pleasure, and applause. All which testimonies of her talents she accepted as matters of course.

One only of her auditors wore a face of indifference on the occasion, and even ostentatiously displayed it. This was Ned Mooney, the good dame's spouse, who quietly contented himself with ejaculating, "Thanks be to the blessed St. John, she has done!" It need not be observed, that this circumstance went most bitterly to Bridogue's heart. Want of interest in any one is certainly the keenest offence the story-teller can receive; what must it be when it comes from one's own husband!

Different remarks circulated among the old people upon the matter under discussion, until at length it was recollected that Gregory Roche had been interrupted in his modest attempt to relate an anecdote connected with the house at the Inch. He was now requested by all to resume. It was not, however, an easy matter to prevail on the weaver of Wind-Gap to take up the snapped threads of his intellectual loom—another artist had been publicly preferred to himself. But the Mayor knew the weak point of the man, and whispered him that what had occurred was only according to "good manners"; that, merely through gallantry, women must have their way, all the world over; that he was assured Gregory Roche, whom everybody regarded as the "pattren of Wind-Gap in regard of mannerly conduct," would not, for the first time in his life, be forgetful of "decent behavior." Gregory was conciliated. When all were again fixed in attitudes of attention, the "pattren of Wind-Gap" began his anecdote.

"All that the pleasing vanithee, Mistress Mooney by name, tould to ye, neighbours, was a thrue story, and well rehearsed over. Everybody said after the house at the Inch was shet up that strange cries used to be hard there in the night time, and strange lights seen in the upper windies. Mistress Mooney related for you that 'tis more than twenty years sence the young woman died there. By coorse of nature the Mayor of Wind-Gap and myself were younger people that day than we are now at the present time, forment ye. We had no Mayor at all over us then, more be token, Maurteen Maher was only Maurteen Maher in them days. Well, Maurteen brought me down by the river side a-fishing, of a very fine evening, that would tempt any one to take a slope to himself by the green bank, where the flowers were blooming to the eyesight. Ye all know, neighbours, that the house at the Inch is near to the wather's side. We were a-coming our way home. Now and then we stopped in our discourse and turned our looks to the house, for we be thought ourselves of the story that was going. It was a good two hours after the night-fall.

"Says Maurteen Maher, to me (remember he was only Maurteen Maher at that time, neighbours, or I'd call him the Mayor, to be mannerly)—'Gregory,' says he to me, 'as sure as the fishing-rod is in my hand, I see light in the top windy of the place'—Neighbours all, I looked myself, and light there was. We held our tongues for a while, like people struck with amaze. Till at last, says Maurteen to me agin, 'Gregory, I'll see what's in the house, if 'twas the Duowl runnin' with his lantern through it. Will you come with me?"

"No, Maurteen, no,' I made answer to him. 'The heavens be our safegaurd, we shouldn't meddle or make with things of that sort.'

"Come near to the house, Gregory Roche,' Maurteen said to me. Myself demurred, good neighbours; myself demurred to Maurteen Maher. But he took me by the arm, and by main force brought me with him; for he was a sthonger boy nor I was.

"We got very near to the house. The light of the windies blazed brighter. And we hard, aye, as positive sure as I'm a livin' sowl, this St. John's eve, and as sure as the saint's good fire is burnin' before me, and as sure as ye are all harkenin' to me, we hard a pitiful, doleful screech, that stopt us as if we were shot. 'Twas like the screech of a woman in her sorest trouble. Neighbours, neighbours, it was;—only more dolefuller, by far, by far."

Gregory Roche here paused. It was not without intention that with due solemnity of voice, shaking of his head, and impressive mysteriousness of visage, he had managed to bring his story to a certain pitch of interest. To measure the success of his art, therefore, Gregory paused. Anon he grew pleased with his observations; the usual marks of deep sympathy with the narrator were fully displayed. Towards Maurteen Maher, indeed, Gregory did not venture to direct his eye. As he had sometimes experienced before, he feared to find on the Mayor's lip a half waggish smile. Nor would he have been at present disappointed in his apprehensions; though perhaps his Worship was only amused with his counsel's rhetorical decorations.

"Neighbours, neighbours," resumed Gregory, not yet quite satisfied with the strong impression that he made, "Maurteen Maher that was, and the Mayor that is, will bear me out in what I say; it was, indeed, a very mournful screech we heard."

"You're tellin; the story mighty well, Gregory Roche," said the Mayor. 'Twas plain to know that a livin' Christian couldn't bawl out that way, through his teeth, if they made a King of England of him."

"No, neighbours, no! Not a livin' Christhin soul would screech that away.

"Come into the house, Gregory Roche,' says Maurteen Maher, to myself, very wickedly.

"Into the house is it, Maurteen Maher?—I made answer to him. And I shook my finger at him, the way I now shake it neighbours. I did—I shook my finger at him.

"No, Maurteen Maher,' says I, 'I will not darken the door-stone of that house. 'Tis no place for honest, livin' people,' says I to him.

"I'll go myself, then,' says Maurteen Maher, pushing me away from him. Didn't you push me from you, Mayor of Wind-gap, that was Maurteen Maher then, didn't you?"

"I did in good troth," answered his Worship, smiling quietly.

"Take my advice,' says I to him, and I shook my finger at him again; 'take my counsel and don't enter there; lave the dead to their doom, to their doom,' says I. 'I will go in,' says Maurteen Maher over again. Neighbours, I was the image of one thunder-struck, by reason of his bouldness. There was no fear upon him. 'Here is the fish and the fishing-rod,' says he to myself—'it would be a pity to have them good throats lost.' Aye, indeed, neighbours, all he seemed to think about was the losin' of the throats. 'If they brake my bones, and that I can't come back to you,' says Maurteen, 'If I don't come back to you in an hour's time, go home, Gregory Roche; go your ways home, and send the throats to Mr. Helsham at the Gazebou. I promised them to him, and, dead, or alive, I'll keep my word. Send them to him, Gregory Roche, and make sale of this fishing-rod, and of every thing you'll find in my house, and give the money to the poor, for the good o' my sowl.'

"I was amazed beyant the world, neighbours. I was like unto a body turned into a pillar of salt, after a manner. And while I was in this sort o' way Maurteen Maher left me. He stayed away near an hour, and he came back with a serious face, I'll pledge myself to ye. But what he seen he never tould of."

"Would ye have my face turned round to my back, Gregory, or would ye have me be withered into a sthagown [a frost-bitten potato], for lettin' my tongue run away with my brains?"

Gregory Roche was fully satisfied at perceivin' that his contribution to the wonders of the night was well received—quite as well, indeed, as the more lengthened one of Bridogue Mooney. Therefore, it did not come into his head to reply to the Mayor's last observation. Many comments and surmises followed, which we will pass over, only noticing the more material topics.

"It was a thrue remark for Bridogue Mooney to make," said a woman with a palsied head, every shake of which threw a very effective hiatus into her speech. "'Tis mighty thrue for Bridogue Mooney to say that no right body would go to live in such a house as the house at the Inch."

"Right body, imagh!" cried Bridogue, smartly, "He's no right body, as sure as I'm an ould sinner, he is not. I'm tould he's mighty ill-favoured to look on, and elderly into the bargain, and if he hadn't witchcraft on his side is it to be believed that an ould, ugly offender of a man 'ud be able to overpersuade so many young cratures?"

"I believe, beyant any doubt," observed one of the old men of the company, "that such sin and skhandie was never known to happen in a neighbourhood as fell upon the country round the Inch house since the strange man came to live there."

"There was never the like known in the world wide," answered Bridogue. "If he was a slightly young blade that 'ud be plasing to the eye, and carried a coaxin' smile upon the lips, and had a sugary tongue in his head, there wouldn't be half the surprise. But take my word over again for it, it's by witchcraft, and witchcraft alone, he comes round them. Isn't Nelly Darcy, the smith's daughter, ashamed to show her head. Isn't there Doran's crature of a colleen, not over sixteen years ould, turned from the door by her own father and mother? And isn't there Mahoney's wife, that went by the name of purty Peggy, afore Tim Mahony brought her home—(Tim Mahony, ye know, keeps the sign of the 'Hurlers' at the cross roads beyant the Inch House)—wasn't she sent to her father by reason of her husband's displeasure? Ochone! ochone!" continued Bridogue, pathetically, "the skhandie is brought on us all on account of the unsightly ould man o' the Inch! I'll tell ye, onst for all, he gives draughts to us some way or other."

"You didn't drink of his draught, Bridogue?" the Mayor facetiously inquired.

"The ould sinner! I'd throw the vessel and the liquor into his sinful eyes," Bridogue answered, with virtuous indignation.

"There's sich things done of a certain," said ould Daddy Leeach. "Everybody can spake of what the *shoolin' Bacchos* [wandering beggars], brings upon young cratures by manes of bewitched pins, and herbs, and dbrinks, sweet and plasing to the mouth, though bitter for the heart, and bad for the poor sowl. I knew in my time strange things to be used for the makin' of the love draughts. They say that the young ones of them *fouhghoghes* [swallows], that flies through the air from the morning till the night, taken from the nest afore their feathers graws, and the nest they're found in taken at the same time—they say that if the bird, and nest, and all is biled up together for the wicked purpose, the broth it makes will force a girl to run after a boy, or a boy to run after a girl, for the mere love, the world over."

"Is it the swallows ye made mention of, Shawn Leeach?" asked another very old man near him.

"Aye, in good thruth, Meehawl, 'twas about them swallows, the youngest of 'em, I mane, that I made mention of."

"And falke," resumed Meehawl, "therason I put the question to ye on that head is this. Very airy of a hazy morning, I was passin' by the house at the Inch—the Lord stand between us and all harm!"—here the narrator piously crossed himself: "when what should I see, lookin' towards the house, but the strange man himself, standin' outside of a windy. He was pullin' down a swallow's nest."

"An, ye seen him doin' that, Meehawl? Then, it's likely enough that Bridogue Mooney is right in her sayin'."

"I'll stand up for my sayin'," replied Bridogue Mooney. "He puts the charm on us, howsomever he finds manes to do it."

"I'll tell ye what I hard of them swallows, neighbours," said Daddy Leeach. "Them swallows, and them birds, too, that goes by the name o' willy-wagtails, I'm tould for sartain, has three drops o' the Devil's blood in them, Lord be good to us."

"'Tis often and often I took notice of both kinds of them birds, the *fouhghoghes* and the *spiddoghe coppell*. The *spiddoghe coppell* is never known to sing his verse of a song, only when the day is bitther could, and dripping wet. Then it's a mournful thing to hear him, and look at him, standin' on a cold wet stone by the road side, or by the river side, iiltin' his bit of a *croonawn*, an' lookin' about him so 'cute, and waggin' his long tail, for all the world as if he gloried in the dark rainy-day, that puts a cloud over the mind of all Christian cratures. And them swallows, agin, They skim about,

## KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

### KAITANGATA COAL.

The special qualities of the KAITANGATA COAL are its general cleanliness and entire absence of dirty smoke, requiring no attention whatever once the fire is made; and householders who use it exclusively will, no doubt, recognise the great saving of constant cleaning and sweeping.

To mix it with other Coals scarcely gives it justice, and the Company recommend consumers to use it alone, when its full advantages can be realised.

Sold and delivered by all Coal Merchants in Dunedin and suburbs.

## O RSE CLOTHS | HORSE CLOTHS HORSE CLOTHS |

## P. O'CONNELL,

Manufacturer of  
Tents, Flags, Tarpaulins, Nets, Horse Clothing, Halters, Oilskin Clothing, Loin Cloths, Coach and Buggy Aprons, Garden and Delivery Hose, Hames, Plough and Leading Chains, Saddlery, &c.

Save your Money and Purchase of the Maker.

P. O'CONNELL,  
AT TENT DEPOT.

MOORE STREET, ASHBURTON  
(Next the Royal Hotel.)

N.B.—Marqueetents of all sizes for Sale or Hire.

## OLD CLUB LIVERY & BAIT

STABLES,  
MACLAGGAN STREET,  
(Opposite the Arcade)  
DUNEDIN.

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



CHRISTCHURCH MONUMENTAL  
WORKS,

MANCHESTER and BARBADOES STREETS,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

## J. B. MANSFIELD,

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

## D. M O B R I D E

TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANT,

Beach Street,

QUEENSTOWN.

## A. J. C R I B B

TAILOR,

(Next to Mr. Dallas, Saddler),  
RIDGWAY STREET, WANGANUI,  
Has much pleasure in notifying that he has taken the above shop, where he will be prepared to receive orders for Gentlemen's Tailoring in all its branches.

Charges Moderate: Terms Cash.

## TO BLACKSMITHS, STATION-HOLDERS, MINE MANAGERS, STOREKEEPERS and OTHERS.

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

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

## P I E R H O T E L

CRAWFORD AND JETTY STS.,

DUNEDIN

W. HEFFERNAN - PROPRIETOR

(LATE SHAMROCK HOTEL,  
BENDIGO, VICTORIA.)

Successor to J. Baxter.

## B RUNNER 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 conducted 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.

## T H E G R E Y V A L L E Y C O A L C O M P A N Y ( L I M I T E D ),

RATTRAY STREET WHARF, DUNEDIN,  
Includes

Wallsend, Coalpit Heath & Brunner Collieries.

Having taken over the Brunner Coal Company's business on shore and afloat, it will be our constant aim not only to maintain, but to largely extend the said business. The possession 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 combined mines last year were 160,000 tons.

TO COUNTRY BLACKSMITHS AND  
MERCHANTS.

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

TO MALTSTERS AND IRONFOUNDERS.

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

TO BRICKLAYERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

## B O O K B I N D I N G

PAPER RULING,  
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURING,  
including the supply of Paper, Ruling, Printing, Numbering, etc.

NEWS AGENT.

Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of every kind.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

ALEXANDER SLIGO,

42 George St.—Dunedin—42 George St.

RUTHERFORD & CO. are still  
taking

PHOTOGRAPHS—Cabinets, 10s  
6d; Cards, 5s 6d.

O P P O S I T E Bank of New Zealand,  
Princes Street.

## V I S I T O R S t o C H R I S T C H U R C H

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

First-class accommodation for Families.

ADVICE FREE.—Consult personally or by letter, Mrs. LOUISA HAWKINS, Herbalist, 94 George street, Dunedin. Send 2d stamp for reply.

## MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS'

FEMALE PILLS are invaluable. No irregularity or obstruction can resist them. N.B.—Sent by Post, free from observation, on receipt of 3s 6d or 5s in stamps or postal note. Address—Mrs. HAWKINS, 94 George street, Dunedin.

## MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS

STEEL & PENNYROYAL PILLS, 3s 6d box. Safe and reliable. Post free on receipt of stamps or P.N. Address—MRS. HAWKINS, 94 George street, Dunedin.

Registered Trade Mark—"CERTICURA."

REGISTERED.



TRADE MARK.

## S K I N , S C A L P , A N D B L O O D

Diseases cured by CERTICURA Remedies. N.B.—Prepared only by the Certicura Remedy Company, London and Dunedin.

## C E R T I C U R A B L O O D

CLEANSER. For Scrofula, Eczema, Scoury, and sores of all kinds. Its effects are marvellous. Hundreds of Testimonials. Price, 4s 6d bottle.

## C E R T I C U R A L O T I O N

allays Irritating Eruptions, Itching, Rashes, Sunburns, Removes Freckles, Cleanses the Scalp of Dandruff, Cures Eczema, and Beautifies the Complexion. Price, 3s 6d.

### WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY:

I suffered for years with Ulcerated Legs; had used almost every remedy known without relief. Certicura Healing Ointment cured me in one month.—F. H. Smith.

Doctors treated me for Chronic Constipation and at last said I was incurable. Certicura Liver Pills cured me.—H. M'Kinee.

What Mrs. Howard says after two weeks' use of Certicura Ointment and Lotion: I was able to get about as well as ever; all irritation and pain were away.

Our girls' feet were in a dreadful state with broken chilblains. Certicura Healing Ointment cured them in three days.—Mrs. Lackley.

My wife suffered agony for three years with a bad leg; had the best medical attendance, but for using Certicura Ointment she might have still gone on suffering. Three pots cured her.—E.D., Port Chalmers.

## C E R T I C U R A O I L

instantly relieves and speedily cures Sciatica, Rheumatism (recent, chronic, or acute), Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Chest or Side, Inflammation, Swellings, Headache, Toothache and Karache, etc. Price, 2s 6d bottle.

## C E R T I C U R A H E A L I N G O I N T -

M E N T positively cures Ulcerated Legs, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains; valuable for Scrofulous Sores and Old Discharging Wounds. Price, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 3s 6d.

## C E R T I C U R A L I V E R P I L L S

Cure Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Piles, and Indigestion. One Pill is a dose. Each bottle contains 30 Sugar-coated Pills. 1s 3d bottle.

Wholesale Agents for New Zealand—

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER and CO. N.B.—Certicura Remedies are sold by most all chemists, or sent post free by the Manager on receipt of advertised price in Stamps or Postal Note.

ADDRESS—

C. W. HAWKINS,  
94 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

## L O S T V I G O U R R E S T O R E D . —

Nervous Debility, Premature Decline, positively cured with Certicura Nerve and Brain Remedy. N.B.—One month's treatment sent Post Free on receipt of 5s in stamps or Postal Note. Address—C. W. HAWKINS, Herbalist, 94 George Street, Dunedin.

from the risin' to the settin' of the sun, and they never put foot to the ground like our own birds: but, when the storm is comin' to vex the earth, they all get in a row together, upon an ould wall, or on the top of a body's house, and then they sing, and they sing, all of them in a chorus like, as loud as ever they can, makin' merry at the doleful change that's comin' on, and that they *know* is comin' on, more betoken, better nor the people themselves. Moreover, there's no one among us can tell how they come here to Wind-gap, or where they come from, or where in the wold they go to in the wether time. I often hard it said, as well as our neighbour, Shawn Leach, that the three dhrops o' the Devil's blood that is in them, and in the willy-wagtails."

These comments on the recipe for the manufacture of love-powders; the undeniable fact that the strange man at the Inch had been seen in the act of pulling down swallows' nests; his morose and yet popular character (in a certain way); his want of personal recommendation, and yet his personal success; all this put together, left our lords and commons of Wind-gap in little doubt as to the means by which his unaccountable triumphs had been won. Nor, indeed, must we much wonder at the conclusion to which our good folks arrived. For, according to their primitive ideas, nothing but witchcraft could account for the Turk-like sway of their abhorred neighbour, the want of good conduct in any one of the young girls of their community being looked upon as a kind of mysterious visitation.

(To be continued.)

## HOME RULE MEETING AT MASTERTON.

(Wairarapa Daily, August 23.)

A MEETING, called by advertisement, was held in the Temperance Hall last night (Thursday). His Worship the Mayor, Mr. A. W. Renall, occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by Messrs. A. Reese, J. P., A. R. Bunny, G. W. Woodroffe, and Rev. J. McKenna, and about sixty settlers in the body of the Hall.

The Chairman read the notice calling the meeting, which, he said, was for the promotion of the object for which the Irish delegates are visiting the colonies. He said he need not remind his audience of the trials and struggles of the sons of old Erin-go-Bragh to gain which none here would deny them. From his earliest recollections, agitations were going on for amending the laws of Great Britain for the relief of oppressed Ireland. He had a vivid recollection of the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill. He referred to the gross ignorance there was amongst the mass of people in England on the question, and yet the strong feeling they displayed in favour of granting Ireland this measure of freedom. The same stirring of the multitude occurred over the Reform Bill, 1832. It was soon after that he first heard the celebrated Dan O'Connell (applause). He lived then only a few minutes' walk from the residence of that patriot who had done so much to forward the cause of Ireland, and he had bequeathed his heart to friends like Father McKenna, and if any present had the curiosity, no doubt that gentleman could show it them (applause). He had himself read a good deal of the early history of Ireland, and was well acquainted with the life of Robert Emmet, who had offered up his blood for the liberty they were now contending for. Robert Emmet loved his country, and died for it. What man among them could do more? (Applause). The liberty to choose those who make the laws under which they lived—what honest man would be unwilling to grant that? England had for years denied them that right. The great struggle was now going on under Parnell, and the delegates were now visiting these colonies to strengthen his hands. All battles required the sines of war, and what they wanted was help from those who so greatly appreciated that freedom so cruelly denied to Ireland. He would not trespass on their time further just then, but would now introduce the first speaker, the Rev. Father McKenna (applause).

The Rev. Father McKenna, who was loudly cheered on rising, read a circular he had received from the Secretary of the Wellington branch of the Irish National League. He said in accordance with the desire of support expressed in that circular, he had convened the present meeting, over which his Worship the Mayor had so kindly consented to preside, and it remained to be seen whether they would kindly give to the delegates that support which they were now seeking to obtain. These delegates were expected, by latest advices, to arrive in Wellington about the 1st October and it behoved those who were willing to take steps to show their sympathies were with the object of the delegates. In order that the meeting should be representative he had sent invitations to people in all parts of the district. He had several apologies for inability to attend, and hearty expressions of co-operation. Amongst others, one was from Mr. Henry Bunny, Featherston, another from a civil servant in this district who was prohibited from attending by the stringency of the laws of the service. Another writer said several people living in his district, including himself, would heartily support the movement by their presence and subscriptions in Wellington. It was plain to be seen, therefore, that the appeal for assistance made to this district would not be in vain. He had obtained from the railway authorities the promise of concessions for a train to Wellington on the day the delegates would hold their public meeting. He did not think they should separate without those present expressing their views on the great question of Home Rule for Ireland (applause).

Mr. A. W. Hogg said the resolution placed in his hands that evening contained sentiments which he fully endorsed. They would strike a cord of sympathy, not only in the present meeting, but in the breast of every civilised being in New Zealand, wherever read. He moved that this meeting expresses its heartiest sympathy with the claims of the people of Ireland to Home Rule. He had frequently heard the question debated by enthusiasts, lovers of Home Rule, and by others, who, simply because they were not acquainted with it, were its opponents. He had often wished when he had listened to the latter that they might get just a little taste of what oppression meant. It would change their feelings. He had felt surprised that

England would not grant what Ireland asked, and asked himself the reason. He found that the question of Home Rule for Ireland had been grossly misrepresented, and many people were in ignorance of its true meaning. If some were asked why the privilege demanded should not be granted, the reply was the people of Ireland were not fit to govern themselves. Others would tell you there was only one remedy for discontent in Ireland, and that was what the Duke of Wellington recommended; to sink the Island under the sea for a time, and then they would have peace (laughter). It was a singular thing when these same people who are set down as unable to govern themselves were forced by circumstances to seek a living outside of their own country, they were to be found in many of the highest positions in other lands. Not only the highest positions but the highest honours were conferred upon them, and the very men in England who recognised their ability were the ones who were at the present time declaiming that the people of Ireland were unfit for Home Rule. There were many in the colonies who, in the enjoyment of their own freedom, did not understand what its absence meant to others. Before he had left his own country he was struck with the fact that all the wealth concentrated itself in London. All the greatest men in the United Kingdom were attached to this great centre. He contended it was a great injustice that the wealth and ability of the four quarters of the Kingdom should flow to its centre, leaving all other parts of the dominion thoroughly impoverished. One great fear of England granting the demand of Ireland was that it would be followed up by a similar one by Scotland and Wales. Home Rule could not be worse than the present system of Government by coercion. It was a cry "Britons never shall be slaves," and it was a disgrace to England that so large a population should have to be governed by soldiers, rifles, policemen, gaols and prisons. The fight was not between Englishmen and Irishmen, but between Tories and Liberals, and Ireland was the battle ground. The Irish were simply leading the way in one of the grandest movements ever undertaken (applause). Theorists were afraid Home Rule would disturb the Union. Ireland was at present held by the bayonet's point, armed police, bailiffs, and imprisonment; by persecution, even to taking the lives of her greatest men. Such a union was not creditable, and if it was only to be maintained by coercion the sooner it was disturbed the better (applause). If Home Rule was once conferred the Union of England and Ireland would be found to be real and lasting, cemented by love and mutual interests. He concluded a lengthy address by asking the meeting to show their sympathy with Ireland by unanimously carrying the motion he had moved.

Mr. Bunny seconded the motion, and briefly touched upon the history of Ireland from the invasion by Cromwell to the present time, and the effect of the exactions of the absentee landlords. The object of the visit of the delegates to the colonies was to open the minds of the people and let them know the true position of affairs in Ireland at the present time. He was in entire sympathy with the motion, and felt that all present were also (applause).

Mr. A. Reese followed and strongly supported the motion, and stated his belief that it would receive the favourable consideration of every thoughtful colonist. He quoted figures to show that the feeling in favour of Home Rule for Ireland was rapidly gaining ground throughout England, as it had already in Scotland and Wales.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. McKenna moved that this meeting thoroughly endorse the object for which the delegates' visit to New Zealand is being made, and that a subscription list be at once opened in connection with the evicted tenants fund. He said when they came to consider the difficulty in the way of obtaining thoroughly reliable information of the affairs of Ireland they would see how desirous it was that delegates like those gentlemen about to visit these shores should be obtained. They had received support in Australia, and would obtain equal favour in these free colonies. He then went into the history of oppression Ireland had suffered at the hands of England. How her trade had been crippled, her lands confiscated, and her people evicted, and left to starve by the road side. As times grew bad so did the number of evictions increase, and instead of the landlords coming to the assistance of the distressed people they became more persistent in their demands. He referred to the periodical famines, and quoted several pathetic passages from "New Ireland," by A. M. Sullivan, that brought tears to the eyes of many of his hearers. He named land tenure as a great factor in the course of the present dissatisfaction, also landlord absenteeism and taxing industry. When a man improved his holding his rent was raised accordingly. The trade of the country having been destroyed by the action of the former Government of England, the people were thrown back on the land as their only chance of living. For these lands they had to pay enormous rents which they could barely do in good times, and utterly failed to when the periodical bad times came round. It was in order to remedy this state of things the Land League was formed in 1879 to change the system of land tenure. They asked for nothing but just rents, but for that they were subjected to every kind of unjust tyranny, and coercion laws were established. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Gladstone, which was received with loud applause. He asked were they to be denied an expression of sympathy with their suffering brethren, and of extending them help, because some people took up the cry of bringing Old World troubles into this Colony (applause). He concluded an able and touching address by formally moving the resolution, and resumed his seat amidst applause.

Mr. G. W. Woodroffe very ably seconded the motion and confirmed from personal knowledge many of the statements of the last speaker. He said he formerly resided within a few miles of where Mr. Parnell was born, and he knew the family well, and if anyone told him that Mr. Parnell could commit a crime he would not believe it; no, not if he told it himself (laughter). He fully sympathised with the movement, and trusted the delegates would succeed in their mission.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hogg moved and Father McKenna seconded, "That a committee be now formed to take steps to co-operate with the Branch of

# A. & T. INGLIS

Are now showing their

FIRST SHIPMENTS

— OF —

SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES

Consisting of

115 CASES AND BALES

ex Waimate, Arawa, and Aorangi.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

# HERBERT, HAYNES & CO

Have now opened up their Principal Shipments of NEW AUTUMN GOODS, and in all Departments are showing NOVELTIES of every description.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO., having Confidence in the symptoms which are visible of a return of steady Prosperity to the Colony, and desirous of maintaining their reputation as the PIONEERS OF FASHION, have bought largely in the British and Continental Markets. At the same time, the LOCAL INDUSTRIES have not been forgotten, large orders having been given to the various colonial mills in all cases compatible with their well-known maxim, "THE BEST VALUE PROCURABLE AT THE PRICE."

Their Stock of GENERAL DRAPERY is so well known as being *par excellence* for Value and Variety that no Lady desirous of securing the BEST INVESTMENT POSSIBLE should Purchase before inspecting their stock of

DRESS MATERIALS, MANTLES AND MILLINERY, which is Replete with the Latest Fashions in Colour, Texture and Design.

An Unusually Large Stock of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, and SHIRTINGS; CARPETS and LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, SHEETINGS, CALICOES, MERCEBY, UNDERCLOTHING, RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS, ETC., ETC.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' COLONIAL-MADE CLOTHING at Very Moderate Prices.

Country Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

A Large Staff of Thoroughly Efficient Tailors, Dressmakers, Mantle and Habit Makers constantly employed.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,  
DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

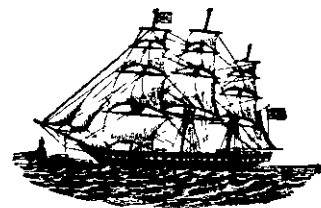
# JAMES MUIR

16 PRINCES STREET,  
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER.

All Kinds of Clerical Hats and Caps made on the shortest notice of First-class Material.

Priests' Birettas of Silk Merino and Italian Cloth made in quick time.

J. M. has in stock Clerical Felts in sizes from 6½ up to 7½ of the finest French Felt.



## THE MYSTERY OF THE FORECASTLE

Or, A RESTLESS HEART.

A STORY OF COLONIAL LIFE AND ADVENTURE

By

MRS. R. V. MACPHERSON.

The Most Refined and Interesting Tale yet published in New Zealand

167 Pages, 8vo Crown.

May be had from all Booksellers, or from TABLET Office.  
PRICE ... ONE SHILLING.  
By Post, 1s 3d.

Printed and Published by  
THE N.Z. TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

the Irish National League in Wellington to give the Irish delegates a hearty reception on their arrival, and that the following be members of the committee: The Revs. J. and T. McKenna, Messrs. Renall Reese, Hogg, Woodroffe, and A. B. Bunny, with power to add to their number." The motion was carried and a vote of thanks to the chair concluded the meeting.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

FATHER CLAYTON, of Glasgow, has been appointed English Provincial of the Jesuits.

The League of the Sacred Heart claims a membership of 20,000,000 men and boys.

A project has been started in Rome for the erection of an international Jubilee Monument to Leo XIII.

In all South Carolina there are only 8,500 Catholics, and of them about 6,000 reside at Charleston.

Cardinal Gibbons has received a beautiful present from the Pope. It is a golden ostensorium. It was sent to the Cardinal as a souvenir of the Pope's jubilee.

The Pope has decreed that the Feast of the Sacred Heart, which occurred this year on June 28, shall be henceforth a feast of the first class, to be celebrated with an octave.

Secretary Blaine's aunt is the Mother Superior of the House of Mercy, at Pittsburg, Pa., the Catholic order which Miss Catherine Drexel, the heiress of 7,000,000 dollars, entered recently.

Prince Ferdinand Croy has gone to Rome to enter Holy Orders. He is 22 years old, a nephew of Duke Rudolph, Prince Croy of Dulmen, in Westphalia, who is an hereditary member of the upper house of the Prussian diet.

The American pilgrims to the Holy Land complying with a wish expressed by Pope Leo XIII., have decided to start a movement for the rebuilding of the church and convent of the Transfiguration on Mount Tabor.

The Benedictine Convent at Nursia, (the birthplace of St Benedict) is threatened with destruction by the Italian Government. The Right Rev. Abbot of St. Paul's, Rome, begs for the sum of 3000 dollars, which, he says, will suffice to rescue the numerous community.

Father Hahn, director of the Indian normal school, at Rensselaer, Ind., has forty-one Indian boys under his care. He says that the boys were a little slow in the beginning of their scholastic year, but that after some months they yielded to discipline, and are becoming fair students and good workmen.

Father Kenelm Vaughan has received the Papal rescript authorising the establishment of a branch of the Confraternity of Expiation. The Decree was issued and signed on the eve of Pentecost, and the inauguration took place the next day at the Church of San Silvestro in Rome.

The Pope has received almost 60,000 telegrams expressing sympathy with him in relation to the Giordano Bruno affair. He has ordered his private secretary to collect them in a volume and present a copy to all the bishops of the Catholic world, as well as to all the Cabinets of Europe.

Yet another Belgian priest is about to follow in the footsteps of Father Damien. The Belgian papers state that Father Valentine Franz, of Willebroek, in the Diocese of Mechlin, has just been ordained priest, and intended to embark on July 6 at Le Havre for Sandwich Isles. He will probably be sent to replace Father Damien at Molokai.

The Bishop of Limburg has long been trying his best to get permission for the return of the Redemptorist Fathers to his diocese. The Hesse Government still obstinately refuses to allow it on the ridiculous plea that the Redemptorists are "affiliated" to the Jesuits. The Bishop has now secured the services of the Capuchins instead.

A post at the Papal Court which always raises a smile when mentioned, is that called the "Devil's Advocate"—the Prelate who, at canonisations, raises objections to the many virtues and good actions of the saint, for the sake of discussion. The new Devil's Advocate is Mgr. Persiani, Canon of S. Lorenzo in Damaso. He searches out all the weak points in a saintly life, and brings them before the Congregation of Rites before a canonisation.

The medal which the Pope has coined every year commemorative of some special event during the past twelve months, will this year represent the new portion in Corinthian style and the thoroughly restored cloister of St. John Lateran. This forms the completion of the great works of reparation and adornment begun thirteen years ago by Pius IX. and brought to a magnificent conclusion by Leo XIII. This grand basilica has always been celebrated for the splendour of its work of art and the richness of its decoration; and the new improvements in it are in keeping with and worthy of its ancient reputation.

Rev. Father Zimmermann, a Hungarian Jesuit, who has spent the last few years as a missionary in Central Africa on the Zambesi, and who was supposed to have died, is safe in Lisbon, after many perilous journeys. He is negotiating with the Portuguese Government for support to his mission. In a letter to a Hungarian bishop he gives a vivid description of slavery in Africa, and states that he has written a prayer-book in the Caffre language, which has been printed by the Trappists in Natal, while three or four other works of his in the same vernacular will be brought out at Lisbon.

It will have been noticed that no German Cardinal was among recent recipients of red hats. It is generally stated that this fact was owing to a divergence of views between the Holy See, which desired to nominate Mgr. Kremen'z, the Archbishop of Cologne, and the Prussian Government, which wanted the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, Mgr. Kopp. The *Germania* now asserts that the Pope was quite willing to create both these prelates Cardinals, but that the appointment broke down owing to the persistent opposition of the Government to the nomination of Archbishop Kremen'z.

Wisconsin is fast filling up with Catholics. If a Catholic majority in that or any other State were to enact that no Protestant

should be eligible to office in the State, or any county thereof, what would the Protestants of this country say? The Protestant majority of New Hampshire passed such a law nearly a hundred years ago and have at several elections lately refused to repeal it, and that too in the face of the fact that the law is a dead letter. And these men will talk and write about Catholic intolerance.

The Pope has sent a letter to the Archbishop of Milan regarding the Bosnian question. The Holy Father begins by recalling attention to the letter which he sent, in 1882, to the Archbishops of Milan, Turin, and Vercelli, treating on the same subject. He takes upon himself the responsibility of the sentence on the 40 propositions extracted from Rosmini's works, which sentence was published in the month of March of last year; and declares that that decree is under the protection of his high authority. He insists in a decided manner that arguments on this subject should be stopped, and that the decision of the Holy See should be respected.

The Pope has addressed an important letter to the Archbishop of Munich, in which he complains bitterly of the reply made by the Minister of Worship to the representations addressed to the Prince Regent last year by the Bavarian Episcopate. The Ministerial document, he says, was not only disappointing, but contained passages irreconcilable with Catholic doctrine, and completely at variance with the most sacred principles which have always regulated the relations between the Church and the civil power. His Holiness deplors the violation of the convention drawn up between Pius VII. and King Maximilian I., and he particularly regrets that he has been deprived of all hope of seeing the return of the Religious Orders, whose activity is so useful to civil society, and that the Sisters, who devote themselves with so much success to the education of the young, are no longer accorded the legal advantages which they formerly enjoyed. It will soon be discovered in Bavaria, as Bismarck learned by experience, that the Kulturkampf is a system of warfare which is as dangerous and detrimental to the State as it is to the Church.

The excellent St. Raphael's Society for German Catholic Emigrants watches, like another Archangel Raphael, over the countless German Catholics who yearly leave the Fatherland for every part of the world. It is ubiquitous. It has agents, not merely at home, to direct and advise the intending emigrant, but at every great port of the globe where the German emigrant lands or whence he sails, to protect him from land sharks and speed him safely on his way, and to look after his spiritual as well as his temporal welfare. The report for 1888 is interesting reading. It tells us that European emigration on the whole was still on the increase last year, but that this increase was rather among the Slav and Latin populations than the Germans. The Italians notably surpassed the Germans. In 1888, the three German ports of Bremen, Hamburg, and Stettin sent out 187,067 emigrants, of whom 80,671 were German and 42,228 Austro-Hungarian subjects. This is a total increase of 14,000 over 1887. Again, there landed in New York 44,307 Irish and 43,927 Italians, all of course Catholics; the total number of immigrants landing at New York being 370,822, about the same as the preceding year. The greater number of German subjects who emigrate, it is significant to know, came from West Prussia and Posen, and are therefore Poles.

German and Polish papers refer to the continued vexatary measures to which the Catholics of Prussian Poland are still subject. The *Gazeta Torunska* tells of a domiciliary visit to the residence of Provost Gryglewicz, of Grabic, the Director of the local Polish Popular Library, for the purpose of finding "forbidden books." No such incriminating works could be found, but a broad hint was given by the Government Commissioner, Herr Rex, that the Provost had better give up the Popular Library altogether, as it might stand in the way, later on, of his getting a better parish! "State priests" are still supported by the Government in some localities, as at Fordon. At Dziuzna the police authorities went so far as to visit the church and take down the names of the priests who were conducting service or hearing confession—an insulting and altogether unnecessary proceeding in a Catholic land. All these little things give some indication of the state of perpetual espionage in which the Polish clergy and faithful are living under the "paternal" rule of Prussia.

The annual "dancing procession" of Echternach, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, round the church and shrine of the great English Apostle, St. Willibrord, took place as usual this year on Whit Tuesday. The numbers of those who took part in it were:—14 banner bearers, 64 clergy, 1020 "prayers," 800 singers, 115 musicians, and 7850 actual "springers" or dancers; with an escort made up of 45 guides, 49 firemen, and 12 gendarmes; a total of 9969 persons. Some additional interest attaches to the quaint ceremonial this year from the fact that documentary evidence has been discovered in the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris which carries back the historical testimony to the antiquity of the procession to a much earlier date. In the manuscript, 8912, written by Abbot Begimbart, of Echternach, who died in 1083, are given several particulars of the procession, and the names of the parishes which took part in it at that date. Hitherto the earliest real historical evidence was a painting of 1553, and a magisterial decree of about the same date. The newly discovered testimony also proves that the Spring Procession is much anterior to the great epidemic of epilepsy, or "St. Vitus' Dance," in the 14th century, to which its origin has been attributed by some writers.

The hair shirt of Blessed Thomas More, is now preserved in St. Augustine's Priory, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, England, whether the Augustinian Canonesses removed from Spiesburg (not Spilberg) in the year 1861. It is of undoubted authenticity, and in perfect preservation. A large portion of one of the sleeves was presented by the nuns to the convent of St. Dominic, Stone.

A painful impression has been produced among the Catholics of Bonn by the sudden determination of the authorities to withdraw the military hospital at Tempelhof from the care of the Sisters of Mercy (or "Grey Sisters"), who have zealously and truly served it since 1878, and to hand it over to the Protestant "deaconesses" Herr Stocker, the notorious "no-popery" preacher, is suspected of having a finger in the pie.

The Pope has sent by means of Mgr. Agliardi, Nuncio to Bavaria, a present of a beautiful mosaic picture representing Christ and St.

## THE DRESDEN PIANOFORTE MANU-

FACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,  
31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have on hand the LARGEST STOCK of  
PIANOS! PIANOS  
ORGANS! ORGANS!  
And HARMONIUMS

In New Zealand to select from at  
WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,  
Or on the

TWO YEARS' HIRE SYSTEM.

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

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock of  
SHEET MUSIC IN THE COLONY  
And Special Terms are made to Teachers and the Profession:

Note the Address:

31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.  
J. A. X. REIDLE,  
Manager

## NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

NOW READY.

S. T. JOSEPH'S ALMANAC  
FOR  
CATHOLIC FAMILIES;  
OR,  
A SIMPLE GUIDE TO ALL THE FESTIVALS OF THE  
CHURCH FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1889.

Gives full and accurate information respecting the Catholic Clergy,  
Churches, Convents, Schools, etc., in each of the New Zealand  
Dioceses.

Gives the Decrees of the Plenary Council held in Sydney, November  
1885. Also complete Calendar for 1889; giving Festival and  
Fast days throughout the year, besides other necessary infor-  
mation for Catholic Parents, Householders, and others.

Gives invaluable hints to the Farmer, Miner, and Gardener.

To be had from all Catholic Booksellers.  
PRICES, 6d. By POST, 8d.

## REID & GRAY

Were awarded FIRST ORDER OF MERIT AND SPECIAL MENTION by the Jurors at  
the recent Melbourne Exhibition; and also at the previous Exhibition they not only  
received Gold Medal for their Double Furrow Plough, but Special Commendatory  
reference from the Jurors as follows:—"In Ploughs there is one exhibit to  
which we wish to draw special attention as being the best, and that is the  
Double Furrow of Reid and Gray, Dunedin, New Zealand. In  
Finish and Construction it is far superior to any other."

IMPROVED

BROADCAST

FORCE-FEED



GRAIN

GRASS, and

TURNIP SOWER

Sows uniformly regular under all conditions, and can be entrusted to the guidance of a boy  
DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS.—The Best Material and Workmanship throughout.  
Nearly 2000 made. N.B.—Special Reductions in Double and Treble Furrow and  
Sub-Soil Ploughs.

DISC HARROWS, in sizes from 6ft to 12ft wide, fitted with Patent Adjustment for Distribu-  
ting the weight uniformly on the Harrow at any angle, and making it the most  
Perfect Harrow in New Zealand. Seed-Sowing Attachments fitted on if required.

NEW POSITIVE FEED BROADCAST SEED-SOWER.

IMPROVED NEW ZEALAND GRAIN DRILL, with positive Feed and Spring Coulters.—  
Is the Best Drill in the market, and is extensively used throughout New Zealand, and  
winner of First Prizes in competition with the best American and English Drills, and  
is in many respects much superior to both. 13, 15, and 17 Coulters 7in Centre  
Machine kept in stock.

BEID AND GRAY'S COMBINED MANURE AND TURNIP DRILL.—Made any size  
from 4 to 8 Coulters, and from 14in to 16in between the Drills.

DOUBLE DRILL TURNIP AND MANURE SOWER.—Manure is sown in front of  
Rollers, and put deeply in or shallow, as preferred. The Turnip Seed is sown through  
a separate Spout behind the rollers, and can be put in as shallow as required, and  
covered with the small rollers behind.

CHAFFCUTTERS AND BAGGERS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Chaffcutters.

PLOUGH FITTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES. CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

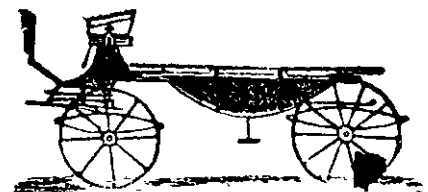
The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at  
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the  
Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every  
language.

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

**DUNEDIN CARRIAGE  
FACTORY,**  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

HOBDEEN, BRAYSHAW, AND WHITE



DOUBLE AND SINGLE BUGGIES,  
STATION WAGGONS,  
WAGGONETTES, SPRING CARTS, &c.

Material and Workmanship guaranteed  
Country Orders receive prompt attention

"A" 'AE OO."

**THE MOSGIEL WOOLLEN  
FACTORY CO., LIMITED.**

There has been no exhibit in the Melbourne  
Exhibition which has attracted more attention  
than that of the MOSGIEL WOOLLEN  
GOODS. Visitors from all the old countries,  
as well as from the various colonies, are unani-  
mous in their praises of the excellent class of  
Woolens made at Mosgiel and shown in the  
Melbourne Exhibition.

The New Zealand Public are asked to recog-  
nise the benefit to them of being able to  
purchase

GENUINE WOOL GOODS

of Mosgiel manufacture without high tariff  
duties, whereas in Victoria a tariff of 25 per  
cent. does not bar the recognition of the  
superior merits of Mosgiel Woolens, while in  
Sydney they meet European Goods on equal  
Fretrade terms and prices.

Buyers should see that they obtain the  
Genuine "MOSGIEL" articles and not be  
content with those termed "Colonial," which  
may not give the same satisfaction.

WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED AT  
THE COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. H. MORRISON, Manager.

## GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.

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

Half-yearly Payment  
for each £100.

Period of Loan—	£ s. d.
Twelve years ...	6 4 7
Fifteen years ...	5 8 9
Twenty years ...	4 13 8

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

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

For full particulars as to loans, apply to  
the Head and Branch Offices and Post Offices.

F. W. FRANKLAND,

Attorney and Principal Officer.

D. M. LUCKIE,  
Commissioner

John the Baptist, to the King of Saxony, on the occasion of the fifth centenary of the Saxon dynasty, and a mosaic picture representing a basket full of flowers, to the King of Württemberg, on the occasion of his Jubilee.

The "State priest," Lizak, having, given up the parish at Schrotz, the deserted parish church was on Whit Sunday solemnly "reconciled" by Mgr. Fiske, in the midst of a vast crowd of all the people of the neighbourhood, who for the first time in 12 years were able to again hear Mass in their own church. The only invaders left are now Breuk, at Kosten (Posen), and Woda, chaplain to the gaol at Fordon.

### MR. GLADSTONE ON '98.

MR. GLADSTONE has a powerful article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* on the morality of the Union. The following are some passages in which he deals with the events of '98.—The baseness of the Union policy, and the lack of all claim on the conscience of the Irish as a nation, have been shown, but I have still to hand charges of tyranny and cruelty which made part of my "bad history" and violent declamation. Space will only permit me to produce samples of the truth, but I am much mistaken if even samples do not suffice amply to sustain the language which I endeavoured to apporportion with accuracy to the merits of the case. It will suffice for my purpose to select only a narrow area of time and place. I shall refer mainly to events connected with the Rebellion of 1798, and shall rely on the evidence, not of Irish Nationalists, but of a benighted Protestant clergyman. Mr. Gordon's "History of the Rebellion of 1798" contains abundant evidence that he was touched with the strong prejudices of his caste, but he was an honest man, incapable of wilful suppression. He carries us to the scene of war in Wexford. It was marked by the massacres of Scullabogue and the Bridge, the most cruel and wicked acts (so far as I know) to which even the dregs of the population were even driven by maddening, ferocious, and prolonged oppression. In the Killala rising in 1798, we learn, I think, from the narrative of Bishop Stock, that the insurgents injured no man except in the field. Even in the utmost exasperation of the Wexford Rebellion there is no case known where a woman was outraged by the rebels. Gordon says—"Amid all their atrocities the chastity of the fair sex was respected. I have not been able to ascertain one instance to the contrary in the county of Wexford, through many beautiful young women were absolutely in their power." Not so with the King's forces. He speaks of the retreat of the rebels, "Many of whose female relatives promiscuously with others suffered in respect of chastity, some also with respect to health, by their constrained acquaintance with the soldiery." On the 7th June, after the massacre of Scullabogue, Roche, the Roman Catholic priest, so active in arms, issued a proclamation containing the following passages:—

In the moment of triumph, my countrymen, let not your victories be tarnished with any wanton act of cruelty. . . . To promote a union of brotherhood and affection among our countrymen of all religious persuasions has been our principal object. We have sworn in the most solemn manner; we have associated for this laudable purpose, and no power on earth shall shake our resolution.

And Bagenal Harvey, then commander-in-chief, on the 6th June issued general orders, which contained these words:—

"Any goods that shall have been plundered from any house, if not brought into head quarters, or returned immediately to the houses of owners, that (sic) all persons so plundering as aforesaid shall, on being convicted thereof, suffer death. It is also resolved that any person or persons who shall take upon them to kill or murder any person or prisoner, burn any house, or commit any plunder without special written orders from the commander-in-chief, shall suffer death."

And this, be it borne in mind, while plunder, incendiarism, rape, torture, and murder were carried on wholesale in the name of law and order before the Rebellion during it, and (as Lord Cornwallis has borne witness) after it.

How Irish life was valued wholesale we may judge from the following narrative:—On the 28th of May two thousand men collected in arms made a proposal to surrender them and to go home, which was wisely accepted. But one of them said he would only give over his gun empty, and he discharged it, with the muzzle upwards. Hereupon the soldiers, and a troop of fencible cavalry, slew two hundred men, and many more would have perished had not the general recalled his force. So, in an early copy of (I think) the *Times*, dated in September, 1798, which I have seen, an officer reports to his superior—without shame, and apparently with every confidence of good service—that he met a body of men who had taken arms on the landing of General Humbert, and slaughtered about seventy of them, though they made no attempt at resistance. It would be idle to relate the very large numbers of those slain in action.

Every effort was indeed made to prevent the rebels from observing the laws of war, as, when they sent a flag of truce it was fired upon. After relating how one Furlong was shot in the execution of such a mission, Gordon adds a note:—

"To shoot all persons carrying flags of truce from the rebels appears to have been a maxim with his Majesty's forces."

It is not the vast destruction of rebel life which constitutes the gravamen of the case, but the reckless and lawless spirit in which proceedings, as a rule, were carried on. Assuming then that some idea has been conveyed as to the manner in which rebels, either actual, or past, or suspected, were treated by a civilised and Christian Government, the case is still open to the remark that, after all there was a rebellion and that there were rebels, and that the case is not complete without some endeavour to show how and why it was that they became rebels. They became rebels under a course of treatment such as allows of no rational interpretation but one—namely, that the Government were determined that there should be

rebels. In 1795, a people not, as now, partially at variance, but united in sentiment from south to north, were divided, as Antrim declared in its county meeting of 1797, through the agency of the Government, which diffused among them through the Orange lodges the venom of religious animosities. Secondly, by disarming in a brutal manner the Roman Catholic population they were deprived of the means of self-defence. Thirdly, by suspending the Habeas Corpus Act they were deprived of any and every guarantee for personal liberty. Fourthly, secrecy was promised to all informers against persons suspected of disloyalty, on the plea that if they were known their lives would be in danger. The Insurrection Act of 1796 authorised the Viceroy to proclaim any county or district as disturbed, and thereupon the magistrates might imprison or send into the sea-service any persons attending "at unlawful assemblies or otherwise so acting as to threaten the public tranquillity." But even this was not enough, so, fifthly, indemnity from all criminal consequences was promised by law both to magistrates, and to others for illegal acts done against disloyal persons, which includes all persons suspected of disloyalty by the doers of the acts. Finally, even in peaceful parts of the country like Wexford, provocation was carried to its last extremity by the method of free quarters for the armed forces.—*Nation*.

### 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, 35, Farringdon road, London, E.C., England.

DEAF.—A person cured of deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple remedy, will send description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 65 William street, Melbourne.

O'Donovan Rossa was shut up in the Tombs, New York, lately at the instance of Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, who charges him with criminal libel. Some time ago Rossa had Cassidy arrested for calling him a liar, a traitor and a British spy. Cassidy's lawyer produced evidence in court which showed that Rossa had received money from Red Jim McDermott, the British spy. This disclosure knocked the bottom out of Rossa's case, and Cassidy was discharged. Rossa at once tried to get back at him by calling him an "English-McDermott-Le Caron spy" in the *United Irishman*. This expression constitutes Mr. Rossa's libel upon Mr. Cassidy's character. Cassidy's complaint also charged Rossa with inciting to murder, inasmuch as it was claimed that if Dr. Cronin was assassinated for being a British spy Cassidy for the same reason should have met a similar fate long ago. Rossa was liberated on parole to give 500 dol. bail.

# DONAGHY'S BINDER TWINES.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

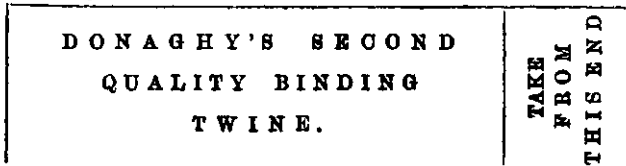
It having been represented to us that an intermediate quality of Twine between our PRIZE MEDAL DOUBLE-BEELED MANILLA and N.Z. Flax Brands was required to meet the Competition (IN PRICE) of inferior Makes, we have decided to manufacture 50 to 100 TONS of

## SECOND QUALITY TWINE

(Half Manilla Fibre and half New Zealand Flax).

Whilst having every confidence that this Twine will give more satisfaction than have the inferior ones above referred to, we do not, however, give the same absolute assurance—as we do with our Prize Medal Manilla—THAT NO HITCH WILL OCCUR IN THE CASE OF HEAVY CROPS IN BAD WEATHER:

In order to prevent mistakes, we shall put a Dark-Blue Ticket on this Class, thus:—



M. DONAGHY AND CO,  
 OTAGO STEAM ROPE AND TWINE WORKS,  
 DUNEDIN.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

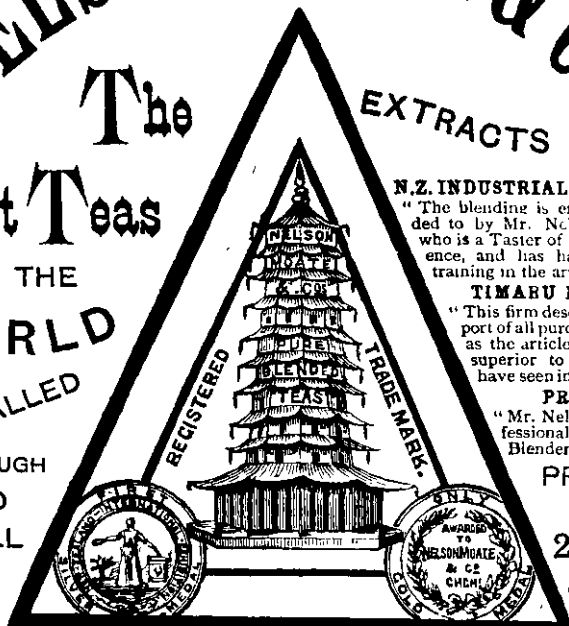
# NELSON MOATE & Co's

The Best Teas

IN THE WORLD

UNRIVALLED

THOUGH COPIED BY ALL



N.Z. INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE.

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

TIMARU HERALD.

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

PRESS

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

PRICES:

2/- 2/4  
 2/8 3/-  
 3/4 & 4/-  
 per lb.

PURE BLENDED TEAS:

AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

## DAVID SCOTT,

ORNAMENTAL LEAD LIGHT AND CHURCH WINDOW MANUFACTURER

GLASS EMBOSSE AND SIGN WRITER, OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

## COOKING RANGES.

The Patent Prize Range ZEALANDIA

Requires no Setting, and will burn any Coal. VERANDAH CASTINGS of all kinds.

Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN (Opposite Knox Church).

## RAILWAY HOTEL,

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

D. DEALY ... Proprietor.

D.D., late licensee of the Cricketers' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and moderate charges being his motto.—A conveyance leaves every night to convey guests' luggage to and from both railway stations. No charge for conveyance of luggage to station. Passengers by early trains can have breakfast before leaving. Free stabling. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter in attendance.

## HARP OF ERIN HOTEL

QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

## FRANCIS MEENAN

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN

(Opposite Hospital).

Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes

## VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,

STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

## NATURE'S RESTORATIVES:

HERBS, ROOTS, AND BARKS.

The undersigned wishes to inform the Readers of the TABLET that for the past 18 years he has been making Medical Botany a Special Study, treating diseases with simple Herbal Remedies, and with the Divine Blessing RESTORING MANY TO HEALTH, of which numerous Testimonials can be produced.

The chief objections to the Herbal System of Medicine are the large and bitter doses that have to be taken, as well as the trouble in preparing it. These objections are met in our Well-known and Justly Celebrated Compounds, which are in many households the ONLY MEDICINE USED.

The following are guaranteed to be all that is claimed for them. A trial will prove NEIL'S ASTHMA POWDER. This relieves the paroxysms of Asthma, instantly acting like magic. No Asthmatic should be without it.

In Tins, 1s and 2s 6d. Bottles, 2s 6d.

Sent anywhere for value in stamps; 3d extra for postage of bottles.

## NEIL'S LIVER TONIC,

For derangement of this most important organ, manifested by Yellowness of Skin, Pimples, Blotches, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sleepiness, etc. This is the Medicine. 1s 6d and 2s 6d a bottle.

## DANDELION COFFEE AND PILLS.

The Coffee is Strongly Recommended for persons with weak stomachs, and as a substitute for tea or ordinary coffee. It is a Diet-drink that keeps the Stomach and Liver in good Condition. It is only the same price of the best coffee, 2s lb. Pills, 40 in a Box for 1s. Post Free.

## WORM POWDERS AND PILLS.

Good for expelling worms from the System 1s a Dozen Powders. Pills 1s a Box.

Crude Herbs from 3d per ounce.

Advice FREE, personally or by letter. Goods by Post or Rail.

Note the Address: NEIL'S BOTANIC DISPENSARY, 74 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin this 6th day of September 1899.