

# New Zealand Gazette

VOL. VIII.—No. 415.

DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1881.

PRICE 6D.

## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

OUR worthy Inspector of Prisons has laid himself open to criticism by the eccentric step he has taken in making what is to all intents and purposes no less an attack upon the Press than a high-handed and needless piece of meddling with the officials under his control—that is if they are, in fact, under his control, for there is no provision in the Prisons Act that relates to an inspectorship of prisons, and the gentleman filling such a situation has no legal or official standing—the Governor of the Colony has no power to make such an appointment, and its duties, whatever they may be, can only be performed by a person who visits the prisons, as any casual visitor might do, by permission of the visiting justices. In answer, then, to the inquiry made by us last week relative to the antecedents of Captain Hume, we find that he was formerly an officer in the 79th Highlanders, and that afterwards he filled a subordinate position in the penal establishments at Dartmoor and Portland. From Dartmoor the *Home News* informs us, he had the distinguished honour of escorting the famous "Sir Roger Tichborne" to Portsmouth or Chatham, and the hours he spent in the society of that aristocratic personage, we should think, must have unfitted him in some degree for the more vulgar task, which afterwards fell to his lot, of looking after the prisoners engaged in building the new prison at Wormwood Scrubs. Whether it was his association with "Sir Roger" that raised the tone of our gallant captain, or whether it was that something commanding clung to him since his military days, and had merely lain in abeyance during his career as a prison underling, we know not; something, however, there must have been that fitted him for an immediate change from attendance upon prisoners at home to fill the position of Inspector of Prisons out here. But, nevertheless, our inspector is not proud; at Lyttelton, for example, we understand, that, while he was engaged in the inspection of the gaol, he was the guest of the gaoler—an honoured guest it may very well be believed. The prison at Lyttelton, we may remark, appears to have given the inspector the utmost satisfaction, for it is reported, according to a letter in the *Christchurch Star*, that its excellent governor, a late importation from the penal depots at Home, has received over and above his salary a bonus of £50, and this, we must take as a mark of the gratification experienced by our inspector at the good management of a praiseworthy and most hospitable gaoler. It is even probable, so great was our inspector's pleasure at what he witnessed, that, in hopes of finding good management and perhaps hospitality run in the family, he caused the promotion of a relative of this gaoler's, who had lately been appointed to a situation in the gaol, over the heads of experienced officers—with the effect of creating dissatisfaction and disorganisation throughout the whole service in question. As to the bonus of £50, nevertheless, it would be interesting to learn, in these hard times, what may have been the special deserving that obtained it. But, besides our inspector, we know of nobody who could furnish the information, "an' if he would," except the Hon. the Minister of Justice, without whose approval no such sum could have been paid by the Audit Office. Meantime, its payment has not been sanctioned by any vote of the House—unless, may be, it was included in the charges set to the account of the Native Department, under the plea of services rendered in keeping Maori prisoners. It is, however, a question that nearly touches the public generally as to whether it is possible for money to be paid away by the heads of departments in a manner not openly accounted for. The public money of the colony is hardly so plentiful at present as to justify such a cavalier method of dealing with it, and we would venture to suggest that a strict inquiry into the matter might prove of considerable importance. But are we to conclude that Inspectors of Prisons in England carry on their work as we now see it carried on here? Captain Hume comes to us fresh from England, and we must suppose him to be thoroughly versed in all the practices of his profession there. Do inspectors of prisons as a rule accept the hospitality of the gaolers whose prisons they are actually engaged in

inspecting, and is it considered desirable that relatives of the gaolers should occupy positions under them, to the almost certain introduction of favouritism and jealousy into the management of gaols? If such be the case we cannot wonder at the great irregularities, the trafficking with prisoners, the bad classification in connection with the English prisons, concerning which so much that was disgraceful was revealed by the late Penal Commission. Lord Kimberley, chairman of the commission in question, spoke as follows:—"However it arises, the fact is indisputable that the Home prisons are excellent cages but very indifferent reformatories. A consequence known to all the world, except the Home Office, has been, that the prisons educate as many professional criminals as the receivers of stolen goods." Again, it is not only the Press that our Inspector of Prisons has snubbed; he has treated with much contempt also the very visiting justices, on whom he is himself dependent for permission to visit the prisons he has been appointed to inspect—for, as we said, there is no authority to be found in the Prisons' Act for his appointment. He has issued an order that in all cases where officers are charged before the visiting justices of any gaol with any offence, even after the decision of the justices, the gaolers are to give a full report of the case to the Inspector of Prisons who may recommend to the Minister of Justice the dismissal of the officers in question, although the justices have considered them sufficiently punished by a reprimand or fine. This, it is needless to say, is a most impertinent assumption of power, and one that no man possessed of a grain of common sense could possibly have made; but without a grain of common sense we fear an inspector of prisons will prove himself a most mischievous individual. It is to be hoped, in the interests of the colony, that the visiting justices will assert their authority and keep him in proper order, even, if necessary, by relegating him to an inspection of the outside of the prison walls. We remember once to have read a recommendation given by some worthy traveller who advised everyone who read his books never to choose as travelling companions retired military officers; their domineering habits, he said, were such as no man could endure. We are not, however, inclined to agree with him as to the whole class in question, but this gallant captain of whom we speak appears to be just such a one as had so unfavourably impressed our traveller. His belief is evidently in the strong-hand, and that alone. Into the fallacy of such a belief it is, however, unnecessary for us to enter; we may, nevertheless, with special relation to the now famous circular on the Press, quote the following passage from a competent authority on all matters relating to prisons, that is, the Howard Association Report for 1880:—"The Commissioners (especially of Convict Prisons) exercise too rigid discipline as to their officers. They seem to assume that the same stiffness and reserve which may be needed in the army or in war, are necessary in the peaceful routine of prisons, even as to the officers. Now in Germany, where, of all nations, careful discipline is well maintained, there is far more freedom and ease amongst prison officers as a body. They are permitted, and officially encouraged, to discuss prison matters, and to circulate their opinions and experiences through the columns of two periodical magazines on departmental questions, also to hold occasional Conferences. Such professional discussions, if encouraged by the English prison authorities, might also be very useful, and aid rather than diminish discipline." In conclusion we would suggest that, when our Inspector of Prisons has been brought to his senses as to the privileges, use, and dignity of the public Press; as to his relationship towards the Visiting Justices, and his duties towards the gaolers whose gaols he is engaged in inspecting, he be appointed head gaoler of the prison at Wellington, where he will find employment for what must otherwise be the idle time for which the public money will go to pay him, and whence he might make his periodical visits of inspection—if they be found necessary—or, rather, harmless.

OUR contemporary the *Lyttelton Times* has been moved to rebuke those democrats of Invercargill who, when His Excellency the Governor arrived in their town the other day met him with cheers for Sir George Grey. Our contemporary says it was in gross bad taste, and we are not disposed to contradict him; but after all the matter does not appear to have affected His Excellency a bit; his disposition

"SWEET  
EDINBRO."

was evidently that of Luther when he professed himself totally indifferent as to whether or not the skies should begin to pour down a rain composed of a certain duke who was opposed to him, multiplied a great many thousand times. His Excellency in Invercargill did not care a pin for any opposing power, for there was a force behind the throne to uphold him in the face of all opposition. Here is his own description of it, as given at the banquet at which he was entertained, and as reported by the *Southland Times*: "He had anticipated that he would meet in Invercargill a cordial reception, and had not been disappointed. Was it fancy, or was he right in thinking that here, in the southern portion of the colony, he had been received more warmly than elsewhere? He did not mean the greeting accorded to himself personally, because he was quite a stranger; but were there not more than a few in Southland whose greeting was kindlier, and whose good wishes were truer because they felt that they and himself came of one common race—(loud cheers)—a race famous throughout the world for the tenacity with which the members of it clung to and helped one another when absence from Home made them strangers in strange lands—a race which recognised the strength of the link which bound together those who had one common birthplace? As a Scotchman he was pleased to think of the large share his countrymen had had in building up this portion of the colony." With such a tenacious multitude then, clinging around him, and such a support, what need His Excellency care about Sir George Grey or any one else? Through thick and thin his throne is founded in the affections of his people, and he may set the world at defiance. His Scotch following will back him up in everything that may happen. Meantime it may be somewhat mortifying for our ultra-loyal friends from all parts of the United Kingdom to learn, on such high authority, that in order to give full force to their "good wishes" for Her Majesty's representative, it is necessary for them to own the same fatherland with him.—Or is it only our Scotch fellow-colonists whose "good wishes" lack something of the truth, unless they be poured out in favour of a viceroy who himself comes of "one common race" with them? Good wishes, not so true as they might be, we have a suspicion, are after all only a kind of insincerity, and on the whole we had rather not be accredited with them in public by one thoroughly conversant with our nature. Again, it must be somewhat unpleasant to those good people in the north who imagined they were most enthusiastic in the reception of their Governor or to learn from his own lips that their warmth was evidently not what it might have been; it failed in the "white-headed laddie" tone that has marked the greetings of the south. But is his Excellency quite sure that he is pure-blooded Scotch? We doubt it; we are half-inclined to suspect that Irishmen also may claim a place amongst his hereditary supporters. At least according to Joe Millar, it is the traditional Irishman only who "never opens his mouth but he puts his foot in it." Somewhere amongst his ancestry our Governor must certainly own a traditional Irishman.

We are brimming over with loyalty in this colony, STUPID GUSH. so we are; and even if those of us who are not North Britons fail in being as warm towards our Governor as we might be were we fired up fully by copatriotism, we want nothing to make us blaze away most furiously at the hint of anything tending towards disloyalty. We have, in fact, too much loyalty for our own use and it is necessary for us to get rid of a little of its exuberance by expending it upon our neighbours. Here, for example, is a letter of loyal entreaty written by some one in Auckland to the police magistrate of Brisbane, and its prayer is most touching. "Respected Sir,—We do earnestly beg of you that you will not suffer all the Australasian colonies to be disgraced by the continuation of Irish Land League sympathy seditious meetings, though the leader in such may be a member of the honourable Legislative Council." This letter, it will be seen, is couched in charming language, and its sentiments are such as do honour to the writer. We cannot tell, of course, whether his good wishes on behalf of the powers that be might not possibly be more true, but it is clear that his bad wishes towards those who venture to hint that there might be some improvement made in their method of conduct could not possibly be more sincere; he is ready to eat them up. But it is mere idle talk for our ultra-loyal fellow-colonists, including the worshipful Mr. Watt, Mayor of Wanganui, to confine themselves to attempts against the holding of Land League meetings in these colonies. The very utmost they can effect by this is to prevent the public expression of sympathy that will still be felt in private, and which, for all their talk, will still be manifested in the transmission of substantial aid to the leaders of the movement in Ireland. We recommend to them the example of those brave volunteers of South Australia and Wellington, who lately gave us such an example of hunger to do and die in the service of their country. Let them organise an expedition to Ireland for the purpose of strengthening the police; that will be something, whereas here they make a noise that has neither sense nor meaning, and that only. Perhaps however, it is in this that their talent lies and they are fit for nothing else.

MINNESOTA. Now that the condition into which a few wretched families of paupers brought out from Connemara and settled in one of Bishop Ireland's settlements in Minnesota had very naturally fallen has begun to be a matter for the sneers and unfair criticisms of the secular Press, we find of considerable importance the following account given in a letter to the *London Spectator* by Mr. J. H. Tuke of Hitchin. It relates to Avoca, an Irish settlement in the same district with that inhabited by the unfortunate Connemara families, and also settled under the management of Bishop Ireland. "A fourth colony is at Avoca, about 170 miles south-west from St. Paul's. Here 52,000 acres of excellent land were purchased, the whole of which, it is expected, will be sold and settled by July 1881. The price of land here is five to seven dollars per acre,—either spread over a term of years, or for cash, in which case a liberal deduction is made. Avoca, not 'the vale in whose bosom the wild waters meet,' is the only one of the colonies which, from the severity of the weather and great distances required to be travelled, I was able to visit. It is situated on the borders of a pretty little lake, and consists at present of a few scattered wooden houses, in front of which the single track of the railway passes which brought us from St. Paul's. All around, and so far as the eye can reach, stretches the boundless prairie, covered at this season (October) with tall, dry, grass, except where the prairie fires had burnt the surface to a black cinder. Two years ago neither house nor railway existed. Fifteen years ago, as the first settler informed me, his nearest neighbour was forty-five miles distant; while the nearest shop and post-office were 70 miles away, and his wheat had to be taken nearly 100 miles to the nearest mill. In those early days his homestead had been burnt by the Indians, and he escaped with difficulty. Now there are two lines of railway within easy reach, and Avoca boasts of nearly thirty houses; and the neighbouring village of Fulda, another part of the colony, of nearly as many, the growth of less than two years. In the former may now be found a Roman Catholic chapel, a school, seven shops of various kinds; a good, small hotel, and two smaller houses of entertainment, all without beer or spirits; and ten houses of various sizes. There are many other little houses or 'shanties' belonging to the new settlers, which lie scattered at wide intervals over the prairie, usually a mile or a mile and a half distant one from another. Some of these I visited in company with Mr. O'Brien, the secretary of the Association, who kindly met me here, affording me every assistance in his power. Like Bishop Ireland his heart is in his work to which he has devoted his whole energies. One or two of these visits can be noticed. Leaving the little village, our route led us over a rough road and partly over the long, dry grass of the prairie, until we reached the little farm of Joseph Hurst. He had been a market-gardener near Liverpool, and wishing to improve his circumstances had left home in April last, applying for land to the Catholic Colonisation Society, of whom he had purchased 160 acres, . . . paying six dollars per acre, to be repaid in a term of years. On this he had erected a small wooden house, 16 feet by 20 feet, costing 30 dollars. During the early summer he had ploughed out 30 acres with a yoke of oxen, sowing Indian corn and flax, and in May planting a few acres with potatoes and turnips. . . . He had a cow and two pigs. He had cut a quantity of prairie grass for hay, as well as fuel. This, his wife said answered well and soon heated the kettle or warmed the room. In two days a man could cut as much of the long dry grass as would last for a year's fuel. During the harvest Hurst had worked for his neighbours at from 2½ dols. to 3 dols. per day, and was 'almost torn to pieces' in their anxiety to obtain his services. He had dug a well 18 feet deep and had excellent water. 'With good crops no man need look behind him; but a man must work hard and ought to have £100 to make a start with.' Hurst was happy and contented, the model of a little immigrant farmer. Another man, an Irish Canadian, had taken 320 acres. . . . and been a year and a half on the land. 'The land could not be better,' with three horses and two ploughs he had broken up 140 acres of the prairie, employing a man for three months to assist him at 30 dols. per month and board. He had sown 80 acres with flax 'on the sod' (the first breaking of the virgin land), which yielded 20 bushels to the acre, worth 1 dol. a bushel, or 20 dols. per acre, for land costing 6 dols. and seed and breaking another four dollars, cent. per cent. on his investment. Of wheat he had about twenty bushels to the acre, worth there eighty cents per bushel. This land is well suited both for cattle and sheep." Disparaging remarks, then, with regard to Bishop Ireland, and sneers at the condition of the unfortunate Connemara families are alike idle. The bishop has done his work so far well, and Irish emigrants have well co-operated with him. A few poor creatures, made what they are by the wicked system that has so long obtained in their native country, prove nothing except the wickedness of the system under which they have lived. The only wonder is that the whole Irish peasantry are not on a par with them.

THE *Saturday Review* seems to favour the aristocratic view of things. He considers it to be unheard of that men of the people should seek to ameliorate the condition of the people, although he does not consider

that their antecedents add to their guilt. "Perhaps," says he, "it may be suggested that the Irish Attorney-General was a little unwise in pouring so great an amount of scorn on the social position of some of the traversers. It may be, and no doubt is, a preposterous thing that clerks, shoemakers, shopkeepers, and so forth, should band themselves together to upset the social system of a country; but the precise amount of legal guilt which is fixed upon them by their antecedent occupations is a little difficult to discover. Supposing the traversers to be guilty, it is not obvious why Mr. Parnell the landlord is a less mischievous person or a less contemptible person than Mr. Boyton, the shopkeeper's son, and Mr. Nally the 'Nothing.' Nor is it difficult to see that a jury which, as we read, consists of confectioners, grocers, tailors, and so forth, might be a little slow to perceive the criminality or contemptibility of occupations similar to their own." Passing over the reference to the effect upon the jury of the Attorney-General's allusions, and with which we are not now concerned, we shall simply ask why it is so preposterous a thing for men of the working classes to band together for the purpose of upsetting a social system, that needs to be upset for the good of the people. It was just such men that established the social systems of America and these colonies, and if they were competent to do the one why should they be considered incompetent to accomplish the other? If the people must wait for the aristocrats to move in their favour they may live and die as they stand. Meantime it is rather absurd to hear Mr. Attorney-General Law scoffing at trade and tradesmen in the Dublin law courts, where the sons of tradesmen have as a rule obtained a leading place. This is so notably the fact that we feel inclined almost to ask whether the learned Attorney-General in making the remarks in question had not some double part to play.

THE London *Spectator* of a recent date gives a review of Mr. Charles Russell's letters on Ireland, published at first in the *Daily Telegraph*, and which have since been issued in the shape of a book. The *Spectator* says they should be studied by every one

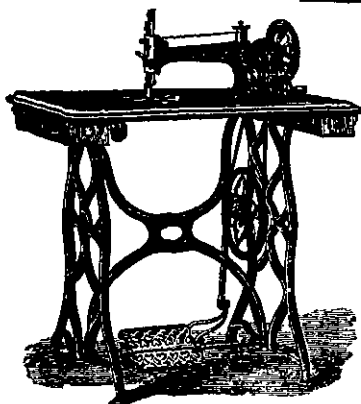
who desires to form a just opinion of affairs in Ireland. "An Irishman by birth," he continues, "and a Liberal in political principle; a trained and experienced lawyer, who has made a speciality of land claims, and that in the north of Ireland; a solicitor who built up a great business, and then a barrister who has been named for the English Solicitor-Generalship, Mr. Russell employed some recent leisure in a close examination of the condition of Kerry, where for long years it has been notorious that, while the people are poor, outrages have been infrequent; and the result is an utter condemnation of the existing system of land-tenure. It is impossible," he goes on to say, "to read Mr. Russell's account and the rejoinders on behalf of Lord Lansdowne, which are with great fairness included in the volume, without seeing that in Kerry, at least, all confidence between landlord and tenant has disappeared, that the two classes hate and dread one another; that the landlords and their agents take advantage of every opportunity to raise rents, while doing comparatively little, as judged by the English standard, for their estates; and that the tenantry, who make up the body of the people, live lives of terror and suspicion fatal to social security, to comfort, and even to industry." Of the landlords' power and the submission of the people, the reviewer quotes the following example in connection with Lord Lansdowne's estates:—"One extraordinary institution prevails on this estate, not only on the Kenmare but also on the Cahirciveen portion of it, namely, what is called the hanging two gales, or hanging year's rent. At first I supposed that this merely meant that instead of the hanging gale, or half-year, which is common on Irish estates, carelessness or liberality had suffered this to be increased to two hanging half-years. But I found this was not so. I found it dated back to the pre-famine years, and that, while treated as non-existing, so long as the tenant continued to pay the accruing gales, the hanging year was used as an engine of terrible power in the hands of the agent when the tenant fell in arrear. It is difficult to understand this, and I was slow to believe it; but over and over again, and in all directions upon the estate, I was informed that this out-lying year counted for nothing, and dated back to a time older than many of the inhabitants. They added that, although it counted for nothing so long as the accruing rent was punctually paid, it did count for much if the rent was half a year in arrear, for that then, and then only, was the dormant year brought forward as the basis on which an ejectment was founded, and by which (it is not too harsh a word to use) the screw was applied to the tardy-paying tenant. More than one instance was cited to us of cases where an ejected tenant, whom the agent did not desire to continue on the estates, was not allowed to redeem, except upon payment of this stale demand; whilst if the tenant were not obnoxious to the agent, no such demand was made. I confess I was incredulous for a long time, until I was informed by the Rev. Mr. M'Cutcheon, Protestant rector of Kenmare (himself a sturdy northern), that when he succeeded to the incumbency of Kenmare, upon paying his first gale of rent, he looked at his receipt, and to his surprise found that it was dated a year back.

He was thus made to appear not only to be owing a year's rent, but to be paying for a period when in fact he was not in occupation. He complained of this, and received for his comfort the assurance of Mr. Trench that it was a mere matter of form, that it was the custom of the office." The object of this, the reviewer tells us was to facilitate eviction. "The Kerry landlord, he tells us, can and does raise rent, whenever he can, often most oppressively, till there is nothing left for the cultivators except a bare subsistence, of which from year to year they never feel secure." They are, in fact, "constantly on poortith's brink," unless, as it often happens, they go over the edge and fall into absolute starvation. "The tenants," continues the reviewer, "feeling that improvements would tend to a rise of rents fail to make them, till in many places the population consists of half-fed, half clothed cottiers, living in houses which in England would be huts,—an existence scarcely above, if it is above, that of the uncivilised races of the East, and embittered by a sense that the misery comes from unjust treatment." We recommend this statement of things made in the first instance by a lawyer of sufficient standing to have entitled him to be named without causing surprise for the solicitor-generalship of England, and in the second place put forward by a writer on the staff of a leading London weekly, to those of our good contemporaries who are so much amused by the failure of the Connemara families in Minnesota. We would ask them whether in all candour they can expect people brought out of even a worse condition of things than that described here, to become industrious farmers without any preparation whatever, or if it is not rather matter for surprise that any members of a generation so brought up are found capable of attaining to industry and respectability. But, notwithstanding the powerful evidence thus borne to the state of things in Ireland, we need not expect any alteration in the aspect of the English mind. The one thing which above all others engages the attention of the Anglo-Saxon is self-interest, and while ever he finds it conducive to this that he should oppress Ireland he will continue to do so. Justice and fair play are very fine things to talk of, or even to practice, where it may be done without much sacrifice, but where great interests are involved, and can only be supported by injustice and foul play, these will certainly obtain the preference, as they have done hitherto.

THE method in which the English Government are now dealing with Ireland may be justly termed the method of determined brutality. And it is in just such a manner that they are being backed up by some of the leading English papers, more especially the *Times* and the *Saturday Review*. But it is particularly instructive to watch how the second of these two newspapers lays down its boasted enlightenment beneath an insane prejudice, and pursues a course of dogged, unreasoning hatred, that exhibited elsewhere would bring down upon itself the bitter lash that the *Review* can wield with such heavy effect. We do not know, however, how far the attitude of the *Saturday Review* on this Irish question may effect the opponents of the Irish people; it most probably supports them in their fury or adds fresh fuel to their rage. But the far famed sting of the redoubtable weekly has completely lost its venom, so far as the friends of Ireland are concerned; we can read its fiercest diatribe without wincing in the slightest degree, and as if perusing something written of a nation whose very name we had never heard of. It is, however, a somewhat pitiable sight to see such abilities prostituted to the service of determined brutality. Meantime, when the Government are engaged with their brutal measures for coercion, and besides the famous Coercion Bill there is another one on the tapis which goes by the title of a Bill for the Protection of Person and Property in Ireland, and which will give the Lord Lieutenant power to arrest any person whom he suspects of having been guilty of high treason, felony, treasonable practices, or crime tending to disturb law and order in a proclaimed district, either before or after the passing of the Act, probably in connection with which the retrospective clause has been reported of here—great destitution prevails in several districts throughout the country. But this the determined brutality of the Government neglects. The people may not wag a finger in their own defence without calling out the fatherly anxiety of their rulers lest they should be guilty of excess, but they may starve without any fatherly feeling whatsoever being excited concerning them. The Government are taking no steps of any kind towards making provision against the prevailing misery, but seem as if, consistently enough, it entered also into their determined brutality to let the people die of starvation. They have, however, even in our own times, done so before; if they do so again, it will not be without a precedent.

APPROPOS of the new regulation introduced into the gaols of the colony by our brand-new Inspector of Prisons, we learn that it is intended to reform our whole prison system. A Prisons Bill, we understand, is even now being prepared, by which the superintendence of visiting justices will be abolished, and the whole management of the gaols entrusted to the gaolers under the control of the inspector of prisons, who will

## SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES



Those who are not prepared to pay cash at the time of purchase, can obtain a MACHINE by DEFERRED PAYMENTS, on such terms as may suit their circumstances. All our Family Machines are now supplied with the TRIPLE-ACTION WHEEL.

BEWARE of Cheap Machines; as a rule they are perfect "rubbish."

NOTICE. Cash Deposit Reduced to £1. Weekly Payments, 6s.

G. M. ALDRICH,

AGENT,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

## NOTICE.

JOSEPH KILPATRICK,  
CLOTHIER,  
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

GREAT NORTH ROAD, WINTON,

Begs to thank his many friends for past support, and requests to be favoured with a continuation of the same.

LAW, SOMNER & CO.,  
SEED MERCHANTS AND NURSERYMEN  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN



GENUINE SEEDS.

GENUINE SEEDS.

L. S. & Co are in receipt of Monthly Shipments of Agricultural and Garden Seeds of all such varieties as cannot be procured of colonial growth selected personally by their agent Mr. Edward Somner, from the most reliable English and Continental Stocks. See our Illustrated Catalogue, sent post free on application.

SHEEDY BROTHERS  
HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND  
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER)

SHEEDY'S Smoked Hams and Bacon are equal to the best Limerick or Belfast imported.

SHEEDY'S Plain Hams (sugar cured) are superior to any in Dunedin  
SHEEDY'S Side Bacon (plain and smoked) can be had from all Grocers.

ASK for SHEEDY'S Hams and Bacon, and be sure you get them.  
NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN

M. R. J. B. C. A. L. L. A. N.,

SOLICITOR,

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has Several SUMS OF MONEY TO LEND on Good FREEHOLD

SECURITY, at Current Rates of Interest.

GRAND ART UNION,

To be held

AT AN EARLY DATE,

To clear off the debt at present owing on St. Canice's Church and Presbytery, Westport.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRIZES.

First Prize—A Gentleman's Gold Watch, value £30.

Second Prize—Purse of £25.

Tickets may be obtained from Rev. T. Walsh, Westport; also, Mr. Thomas James Hor. Sec.

## NIMMO AND BLAIR

Are Agents for  
R MITCHELL AND SON'S BROADCAST SEED SOWING MACHINES,

Which are unequalled for Sowing Broadcast ALL KINDS OF GRAIN Grass Seed, Rape, or Turnip Seed.

The GENUINE only to be had from NIMMO AND BLAIR

NEW AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS  
White Clover } These Seeds are quite } Carrot  
Red " } new, and can confidently } Cauliflower  
Cowgrass, } be recommended as of } Cabbage  
Alsike " } the best growths and } Turnip  
&c., &c. } stocks, } &c., &c.

Machine-cleaned Rye Grass Seed for Sale. Farmers can have their own Seed cleaned if required.

TWO ONLY of MURRAY'S DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS REMAIN UNSOLD. Price £7 10s. net prompt cash.

Nicholson's Beapers and Extras for Sale.

On Hand Corn Sacks, Woolpacks, Sheep Nets, Bluestone 400 Gallon Iron Tanks, &c., &c.

Farm Produce Received and Sold on Commission.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,  
GENERAL COMMISSION AND CUSTOMS AGENTS  
PRINCES STREET, SOUTH  
DUNEDIN

## IMPORTANT.

MISS GRAHAM'S MILLINERY is decidedly the best. Nothing to equal it in the Colony.

ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS in Hats and Bonnets, Children's Trimmed Hats and Bonnets in great variety

BABY-LINEN and Ladies' Underclothing, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.

MISS F. GRAHAM,

MILLINER,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. JAMES J. PRYOR,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEEDSMAN AND FRUITERER,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

New Fruit by every Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmanian and Intercolonial Steamer.

Purchaser of Provincial-grown Produce.

## BUILDING SITES.

THE MOST CHOICE SITES in Dunedin

and its immediate Suburbs,

FOR SALE.

Terms unusually liberal.

Apply at Office of

GEORGE W. ELIOTT,

New Zealand Insurance Company

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

SPEY STREET,

INVERCARGILL.

THOMAS SCULLY

PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel is centrally located in the principal business part of the town, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. It has undergone thorough renovation. The Bed Rooms are lofty and well ventilated. The accommodation is second to none in Southland. Nothing but the best Liquors sold on the premises.

Note the Address:—

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, "YOUNG IRELAND," by Sir Charles Gavin Duffy. Price, 12s 6d; by post, 14s. Also, "MONTH OF MARY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES," by Henry Lasserre. Price, 3s; by post, 3s 6d.

Sancta Maria Immaculata ora pro populo.  
"THE PICTORIAL BIBLE AND CHURCH HISTORY STORIES," Abridged by the Rev. Henry Formby.

J. A. MACEDO,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,  
Princes Street, Dunedin.

thus be lord paramount and free from all responsibility to any superior—at least virtually.—Under the new act also it is intended, as we learn, to do away with the employment of prisoners, as hitherto, on the public works of the colony, and that they shall instead be occupied within the prison walls with the time-honoured tread-mill, or with cranks, and other machinery useless for everything else except penal purposes—a very questionable improvement, we should say, on the present system by which the gaols are made of considerable use in developing the resources of the colony, and providing for the convenience of settlers at a great saving to the public purse. The Lyttelton Gaol is to be the central penal establishment under the act alluded to. Meantime, an exemplification of the actual status of the inspector of prisons may be found in that of Dr. Skae, the inspector of lunatic asylums, by whose evidence in the case of the Wellington Asylum it appears that he has no power whatever in the management of the institutions alluded to; he can neither direct nor reform, and his duties are limited to visiting and reporting. He is simply an ordinary visitor, on whom no responsibility lies, but for whose morning calls the colony pays pretty heavily. The inspector of prisons is in a similar position, and similarly costly; indeed, if the amount expended on his salary from the date of his appointment in England, joined to that necessary to defray the passages of himself and his family in the steamer which conveyed them to our shores were made known to us, we should probably learn that already the somewhat impoverished condition of the public exchequer had been heavily drawn on to provide us with a luxury, which might very well have been dispensed with. In future, as we have said elsewhere, the cost of our somewhat ornamental official might be reduced, and his appointment utilised by obliging him to add to his duties, which otherwise will be almost nominal, the care of the gaol at Wellington, or the Central Penal Establishment at Lyttelton, in either of which he undoubtedly should reside. It will, we conclude, be acknowledged now on all hands, that in the case of Dr. Skae, whose position is so much on a par with that of the prison inspector, it would have been much better had his residence been in the Wellington Asylum, whence everything would have been constantly under his eye, and where he might have paid his periodical visits of inspection; and, indeed, in all instances it seems desirable that the medical officer attached to each lunatic asylum should reside in the building. There are many reforms, in fact, that might with advantage be made in the management of the public institutions of the Colony. Such, for example, as holding inquests in all cases of deaths in Reformatories, Industrial Schools, and Benevolent Institutions—these, however, are in some degree beside our subject, and we shall confine ourselves to once more suggesting that whatever may be the changes now intended with regard to our gaols or lunatic asylums, economy may be kept in view. The Colony cannot afford to maintain mere walking-gentlemen, occupied chiefly in the attempt to kill time. And, if already considerable sums of money have been expended on useless officials, it is a stupid policy to throw away good money after bad. It is "never too late to mend," and we shall begin to believe in a sincere disposition towards retrenchment on the part of the powers that be, when we see Dr. Skae domiciled in some one of our lunatic asylums, and Captain Hume usefully occupied in the prison at Wellington or the Lyttelton penal establishment. Let these auspicious instalments mark the inauguration of a new era in the management of our public finances; it is much needed.

### AMERICAN PRIESTS TO IRELAND.

At a meeting of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Boston, held on January 25th, at which his Grace, Archbishop Williams presided, a committee was appointed to convey to the clergy and people of Ireland an expression of their brotherly love and sympathy, and an assurance of moral support and material assistance in their present movement for the redress of their grievances.

In fulfillment of this intention the committee send the following address:—

To the Clergy and people of Ireland.—Many causes combine to make it becoming in us to address you words of fraternal sympathy at the present time.

We behold you ardently engaged in the pursuit of a noble end, the attainment of which will release a whole people from a host of evils, and regard you, therefore, as eminently worthy of our warmest sympathy and most outspoken encouragement.

That sympathy for suffering and indignation at injustice which are natural to the human heart, are in this case intensified by feelings that spring from community of race and nationality. You are our kindred in blood and for the most part of the same household of the faith, and thus natural affection and divine charity, as well as the claims of justice, engage us in your cause.

Citizens as we are of a flourishing republic, living among a self-governing people, and witnessing and enjoying the blessings of civil liberty and legislative independence we cannot withhold our enthusiastic approval of your well conceived and well conducted efforts to secure the same blessings for yourselves and future generations of Irishmen on their own soil.

The truths of religion and the dictates of patriotism being in perfect accord, it is the office of the priest to bless the labours of the statesmen who seek to frame laws for the benefit of their country.

Ireland, after centuries of suffering from the effects of unjust conquest, ruthless spoliation and an almost total alienation of the soil and its consequent evil of an intruded and rapacious landlord class, is now making a supreme effort to rid herself of these crying evils, and we joyfully seize the occasion to tender to her our deep concern for her welfare, our best wishes for her success, and all the solace and help in our power.

Your efforts to eradicate from your native land the evil effects of alien domination and usurpation of the soil, twin relics of conquest and feudalism, deserve the full approval and hearty support of all friends of human happiness in every land.

The worthiness of the end proposed, the practical and thorough character of the reforms demanded, and the wisdom of the methods adopted amply justify this declaration.

The gravity of the crisis through which Ireland is now passing, the magnitude of the interest involved, and the probable results of this great social and political movement have arrested the attention of the civilized world and engaged the serious consideration of statesmen at home and abroad.

Moreover, the system of land tenure which impoverishes Ireland affects us injuriously here in America, in as much as it creates an additional object of charity whose pressing claims have often to be met to the detriment of the poor at our own doors and the orphans of our diocese.

We, therefore, feel it our duty to aid and encourage any movement that by legitimate means seeks to rescue Ireland from the slough of misery and enforced poverty in which she has so long lain, and make her self-supporting, so that famine shall no more stalk over the land, nor the tale of Ireland's woe continue to wring our hearts with grief for our suffering brethren.

While we applaud your efforts to shake off the evils that oppress you, we admire your patience in times of sore affliction, your splendid constancy in the faith, your self-control in the presence of great provocation and your persistent pursuit of your rights in spite of unreasoning and brutal opposition, repeated failure, or only partial success.

We are filled with wonder at the efficacy you have known how to infuse into an orderly, peaceful, and constitutional agitation for the revision of the iniquitous land laws imposed upon your country by an alien legislature, and we hope and pray that no resort to arbitrary power or the substitution of the methods of tyrants for the peaceful process of civil law will be able to stifle your voice or paralyse your action.

We are friendly to any movement that is founded on correct principles, tending to redress the grievances of the people of Ireland, and feeling in this crisis in the history of Land Law Reform that the principles laid down in the platform of the Land League Convention at Buffalo, N.Y., are justified by religion, and morality. We extend our earnest and heartfelt sympathy and co-operation to all those who are labouring in such a just and righteous cause as long as they are guided by these principles.

We solemnly declare that if the British Parliament is unwilling or unable to apply an efficient remedy to "the cancer that is eating away the life of the nation," it is the duty of England to renit the cure of the evil to the people of Ireland themselves.

Nor, on the other hand, do we hesitate to denounce as pernicious and infamous the conduct of certain supposed emissaries of secret societies who seek to infuse into this movement a spirit of injustice, and a disregard for the laws of morality as expounded by the Catholic Church.

Following in the footsteps of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., who has recently manifested his deep concern for the temporal as well as the eternal welfare of the faithful people of Ireland, by addressing them words of paternal sympathy and apostolic counsel, we declare that we are advocates of peace and civic order, and hold with St. Thomas and other Catholic doctors that the only laudable and stable order is that which is founded on justice to all men effective redress of wrong and an equitable adjustment of conflicting interests.

All civilized governments are more or less influenced by the public opinion of the world, and we will rejoice with you should this declaration of ours serve, even in the slightest degree, to give more force and efficacy to the desire of the nations that the condition of Ireland should cease to be the reproach of modern statesmanship, a blot upon the civilisation of the age, and a deplorable and needless exception to the general prosperity of the people of Europe.

Our confidence in ultimate success is much increased when we see the clergy and people of Ireland without regard to difference of creed or party affiliations tending to unite in the work of redressing the wrongs under which she has so long groaned, and we hope that the bonds of this growing union may be drawn closer day by day till the united voice of the children of Ireland, at home and abroad, demanding justice not alms, shall at length be heard and heeded.

We pray the Giver of all good gifts that He may reward Ireland's centuries of suffering and fidelity to religion with the fullest civil liberty, peace, and prosperity, so that she may be once again the home of learning and science and a source of blessings to other nations.

✠ John J. Williams, Archbishop of Boston.

William Byrne, V.G.

W. A. Blenkinsop, Chairman, Pastor SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Boston.

M. J. Flatley, Secretary, Pastor St. Joseph's, Wakefield.

Thomas H. Shahan, Pastor, St. James Church, Boston.

Thomas Magennis, Pastor, St. Thomas Church, Boston.

Michael J. Masterson, Pastor St. John's Church, Fenbody, Mass.

This address is to be followed immediately by a contribution from the clergy to the funds of the Irish Land League.

Mr. MacMaster, in the *New York Freeman's Journal*, assails Mayor Grace, and says it was like his Irish assurance to "cock himself up for mayor of an exceedingly indulgent city," and be elected. That's true; so it was.

**JOHN HISLOP,**  
(LATE A. BEVELY),  
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND  
JEWELLER,  
Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,  
Princes-street.  
Every description of Jewellery made to order  
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated  
by Transit Observations.  
N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical  
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care  
will receive his utmost attention

**HENRY J. BACON AND CO.**  
A WANT SUPPLIED.

By desire of many of our up-country clients  
we have decided upon holding Bi-weekly  
(Tuesdays and Fridays) Cash Sales of  
POULTRY, DAIRY, AND ALL KINDS  
OF FARM PRODUCE.

At our Rooms in Bond and Crawford streets.  
The accommodation these sales will afford  
to both buyers and sellers will, we think,  
warrant us anticipating a large attendance.

We desire to state that our large and commodious premises (fronting both Bond and Crawford streets) are peculiarly adapted for these sales.

See future announcement for definite arrangement.

We continue to hold our Weekly Sales of all kinds of Timber every SATURDAY, at Half-past One.

**HENRY J. BACON AND CO,**  
Auctioneers and Valuers,  
Bond and Crawford streets, Dunedin.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

**T. B. L. A. C. K.,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
Princes street (next Critchton Hotel).

T. B. having just received a consignment of these justly celebrated Watches, is now prepared to supply them to the public at prices ranging from the low figure of £3 10s.

A guarantee of eighteen months given with each Watch.

Also, a choice assortment of Jewellery of all kinds, in Silver and Gold, at moderate prices.

ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.

**M'SWIGGAN BROS.** have opened those well-known premises in HIGH AND LICHFIELD STREETS, Christchurch.  
(Opposite the Borough Hotel.)

U. B. D.

**M'SWIGGAN BROS.,** High Street, Christchurch, have the Cheapest Boots and Shoes in town. All kinds guaranteed.

**CHEAPEST** Boots and Shoes. Guaranteed our own make.

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes at Prices Lower than any House in Town, at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of Best Quality, and strongest lining made.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Nonpareil, N. Z., at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Water-tights. All Styles from 14s 6d, at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Men's Elastic Sides, in all styles, and of the latest fashions, from 14s.

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Women's Kid, from 11s, best quality. All orders punctually attended to at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' own make of all kinds of Women's sewn on the premises at the **U. B. D.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes. Support that which benefits yourselves. At the **U. B. D.**

**COME TO THE U. B. D.** Try the **U. B. D.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL  
LAND UPON DEFERRED PAYMENTS  
BY  
FREE SELECTION,  
EXTENDING OVER TEN YEARS.

NO PORTION OF THE PURCHASE-MONEY PAYABLE FOR SEVEN YEARS, UNLESS AT THE OPTION OF THE PURCHASER.

INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT.

**THE NEW ZEALAND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY,** wishing to promote the settlement of bona fide Farmers, have determined to throw open for SALE BY FREE SELECTION, during the next three months,  
**10,000 ACRES**

of their fine Estate, upon terms in point of liberality never before offered in New Zealand. SELECTION of position and area may be made on any portion of the Estate to suit the views of purchasers, when the Company will immediately survey the land selected; which, being free from any encumbrance whatever, a TITLE can be granted under "The Land Transfer Act."

SITUATION.—The property commences by joining the Edendale Estate, about four miles below Gore, on the Mataura Plains, and extends in one continuous block of rich alluvial plains and rolling downs through Croydon, Wantwood, Waimea, Longridge, Caroline, Josephville, and Eyre Creek Plains for a distance of over 60 miles, intersected throughout by railway communication.

CAPABILITIES.—Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the land in its natural state and at present under cultivation, the latter consisting of artificial grasses, turkeys, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, to the extent of about 25,000 acres, which cannot be surpassed in any part of New Zealand.

Terms of Payment extending over Seven Years, at Four per cent. per annum. No interest for the first six months after purchase.

No portion of the purchase-money payable for seven years, unless at the option of the purchaser; meanwhile to bear interest at the rate of only four per cent. per annum, except as to the FIRST SIX MONTHS (after purchase), for which time NO INTEREST will be charged.

After seven years payment may be made by one-quarter cash, the balance into three equal payments extending over three years, bearing FOUR PER CENT. interest.

For plans of the Estate, conditions of sale, and other information apply at the Offices of **THE COMPANY,**

Dunedin and Waimea;  
Or to **BASTINGS, LEARY, & CO.,**  
Dunedin and Gore,  
**M'ARDELL & CO.,**  
Invercargill.

**J. F. STRATZ,**  
J. HIGH STREET (TRIANGLE),  
CHRISTCHURCH.

Practical in Foreign and English Watches. Makes all his expenses by his hand-work, therefore he can sell cheaper than any other house in Canterbury.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

**WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELLERY**  
Carefully Packed, and sent to all parts of New Zealand.

ORDERS TAKEN FROM THE TRADE.  
MAN SPRIGHT DEUTS

He imports direct—Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Silver Plate from England, France, Germany and America.

	£	s.	d.
English Silver Hunting Levers, from	4	10	0
American Waltham Levers, from	2	5	0
American Lever Clocks, in wood or nickel silver cases	0	9	6
Alarm Clocks (nickel silver), bell	0	12	6

FIRST PRIZE VERTICAL FEED.

**THE** Citizens of Dunedin and Vicinity are invited to call at 174-176 GEORGE STREET, and see the NEW DAVIS VERTICAL FEED do the following work without tacking. Come and get Samples. The Machine will be shown with great pleasure.

Kilting and sewing same time.  
Plain and scollop binding.  
Binding dress goods with the same material, either scollops, points, squares, or straight.  
Bind folds without showing the stitches, and sew on at the same time.  
It will put on skirt braid and sew on facing at one operation without showing the stitches.  
Make French folds and sew on at same time.

Make milliners' folds with different colours and pieces of goods at one operation, and sew at the same time.

It will gather within two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will cover the cord and sew it in between edges at the same time.

It will do felling, bias or straight, either on cotton or woollen goods.

It sews from lace to leather without changing the stitch or tension.

For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, ruffling, frilling, embroidering, shoe fitting, tailoring, dressmaking, and family use, it has no equal.

It will make wide and narrow hems, hem all manner of bias woollen goods, as soft menno, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines.

It will fold hems with cords enclosed, and stitch them down at one operation.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain.

It will gather without sewing on. It will gather and sew on at the same time.

ALBERT WALKER,

SOLE AGENT FOR DUNEDIN

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the Trade, Hotelkeepers, Householders, and others.

GLASS, CHINA, AND LAMPWARE  
At your own price.

S. DE BEER & CO. IN LIQUIDATION.

**S. DE B. & CO.'S** Stock has been purchased by a party of speculators at Their Own Price, and can now be purchased by you at Your Own Price.

Wholesale in Stafford street, Retail in Princes street. Open on Saturday nights for the convenience of the public.

**C. S A M S O N**

Wholesale and Retail Family Butcher,

GREAT KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

The best quality of meat always kept and sold at the lowest possible prices.

**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).**  
MORAY PLACE.

LANDLORD OR TENANT.

The Commercial Property and Finance Company (Limited) gives liberal advances to enable persons to become possessors of Freeholds, and the rents which are now paid for the benefit of landlords will be accepted by the Company towards the gradual repayment of loans. In this way a man MAY SECURE A FREEHOLD RESIDENCE and literally PAY NEXT TO NOTHING FOR IT.

Advances to be used for the purpose of Erecting Buildings on land already purchased will be paid by instalments, if necessary, as the buildings progress.

Temporary Loans made on the security of approved share scrip.

Apply,

JOHN BOYD, Manager.

## AN AMERICAN MAYOR ANSWERS JUDGE FITZGERALD.

At a public meeting in Chicago, on Jan. 25th, the chief magistrate of the city, Mayor Harrison, delivered an address on the Irish question. He said, in answer to the charge of Judge Fitzgerald against the agitators:—

Why did Judge Fitzgerald give this charge to the jury? It was to prejudice the interests of those people at bar. The speaker was there as an American citizen to say to Judge Fitzgerald that the American people were full of sympathy. It was not the Irishman alone that sympathised with Ireland. If it was, it would yet be a mighty army. The Americans were indeed in sympathy with that downtrodden people. If there was a country on earth which its rulers had sought to ruin, that country was Ireland. . . . He was ready to say to Lord Fitzgerald that the American people did sympathise with Ireland. "I want to say," he continued, "to them over there, that unless they change their policy, unless they treat Ireland right, there is only one way to do, and that is to drive Irishmen away. As long as England treats Ireland as an alien she must expect to have Irishmen her enemies, and when Judge Fitzgerald tells a jury that Americans have no sympathy with down-trodden Ireland he is trailing the ermine in the dust, and simply lies. Americans to-day feel their blood boil when they think of the wrongs of the Irish. The American people are always on the side of the down-trodden, and they hate the oppressor. England can right Ireland if she would, by saying to the tenant: 'Improve your land and you shall have it to live on next year—it shall not be taken from you.' Give them the land. Say to the landlord: 'You shall not live in Ireland, because you rob the people.' Give to the Irishmen the land, and England will not have an enemy in Ireland. In this country an Irishman who becomes a citizen has all the rights of an American citizen. The English people will ever find hatred in an Irishman's heart until they give him justice, and they had best learn it before it will be too late. The meeting held throughout the United States will be heard in England in tones that will make England stop and think. Ten millions in America cultivating hatred toward England will make the old English lion gnash his teeth." The speaker hoped England would learn to save Ireland with the help of Irishmen. He hoped the expressions of the Land League in America would be heard in England, and have the effect of securing justice to Ireland, without a single bullet being shot from an Irishman's musket at an Englishman's heart. "But," he said, "I prophesy that if a concession is not granted from a sense of right, it will be secured by blood." Parnell did not come to America to stir up hot blood, but to get the moral force of a great people. But he said to the English Government: "Unless you give something, the Irishmen will take all. Irishmen must have home rule. Until they get it they will always be vassals." He closed by suggesting the draft of a resolution, to be cabled to Mr. Parnell during the session of the meeting, to the effect that the American people sympathised with the Irishmen.

Mr. S. B. Chase promptly arose and offered a resolution, with a motion that a copy of it be cabled to the Land League of Ireland that night.

Alderman Barrett, jumping to his feet, said: "If this resolution is passed, here are 20 dolls. to send it."

Ex-Alderman Kearney contributed 10 dolls. more, and S. B. Chase contributed an additional 10 dolls.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, reads:—

Resolved, "That we indignantly repudiate the sentiments attributed to us by Justice Fitzgerald, and as native Americans we assure the Land League of our strenuous sustenance until its object be realised."

## ARREST OF LAND LEAGUERS.

A SPECIAL report from Tralee, Jan. 6, gives the following particulars of the arrest of the President, Treasurer and Secretary, and three other members of the Land League in that section. The report says:—

The usually quiet town of Tralee was thrown into a state of excitement this evening by the announcement that six prominent members of the local Land League had been arrested. The gentlemen arrested are—Mr. Timothy Harrington, editor and proprietor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, and President of the League; Mr. Michael Laurence Lyons, D. C., draper, Treasurer; Mr. Thos. O'Rourke, T. C., Honorary Secretary; Mr. John Kelly, T. C., draper; Mr. Henry Brassil, editor and proprietor of the *Kerry Independent*; and Mr. Michael Power. The arrests were kept a profound secret, and took every person here, excepting some of Her Majesty's constabulary and the resident magistrate, Mr. Bodkin, by surprise. At 3.30 o'clock about forty of the police, under the command of sub-Inspector Knox, mostly armed, filed down the streets and went towards the south side of the town; it is supposed in order to excite no suspicion as to their undertaking, but immediately afterwards came back and halted at the house of Mr. O'Rourke in the Mall, where the Land League meeting was being held.

The unarmed members of the constabulary and Sub-Inspector Knox then made their way up to the Land League room. There were only twenty-four persons then in the room, as the meeting had before that resolved itself into a committee to consider the cases before the League, which the overcrowded state of the room rendered necessary, when the policemen entered the room.

Acting-Constable Kinchella advanced towards the President, and asked him if he was Mr. Harrington.

On Mr. Harrington replying in the affirmative, he was immediately arrested in the Queen's name.

Immediately following the arrest of Mr. Harrington the other gentlemen before mentioned were formally arrested.

Mr. Knox, who now entered the room with his sword drawn, was interrogated as follows:—

Mr. Harrington—Who did you want?

Mr. Knox—I want you, Mr. Harrington. (To Acting-Constable Kinchella)—Did you arrest him?

The Acting-Constable—I did, sir.

The six gentlemen were marched from the room guarded by the police with fixed bayonets. They proceeded to the court-house, followed by a sympathising crowd, who cheered them lustily.

When they arrived at the court-house they were charged with sedition. Bail was refused and they were marched off to prison, pending the investigation before the sessions. Shortly after the accused gentlemen left the court for the county jail, surrounded by a strong force of police, with fixed bayonets, followed by a large crowd, who loudly cheered as they passed along. At Denny-street the police were reinforced by twenty men of the 48th Regiment, under the command of an officer. Having reached the gaol they were again joined by an equal number of military, commanded by an officer, all with fixed bayonets. As they moved towards the gaol the greatest excitement prevailed, the crowd every moment becoming larger. Groans were given for Gladstone and "Backshot Forster," and cheers for Mr. Parnell. However, the accused were got safely into gaol without any incident having occurred that would call for the interference of the police or military. The greatest excitement prevailed and several houses were closed at an unusually early hour.

## THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P.

At the land meeting held at Odorney, county Kerry, The Donoghue, M.P., said in part:—

Mr. Parnell gave the very soundest advice in recommending all our Parliamentary representatives at this crisis to come amongst their countrymen, and especially amongst their constituents. I can have no faith in those members who absented themselves from the meetings. It is plain that if they are doing anything they must be conspiring with strangers and aliens, or with the landlord minority, to try and settle the land question according to some plan at variance with that in favour of which Ireland has declared. The English Parliament invariably botches all Irish questions. But, fellow-countrymen, the blame of this bad legislation must not be cast altogether upon the London Parliament. There has always been a number of Irish representatives ready to side with the governing class in England, and not merely to countenance their deeds, but actively to aid and abet all their proceedings against Ireland. What I fear is that this coming session, when the land bill is before the House and the interests of millions of Irishmen at stake, that we shall have a repetition of this treachery. You may be sure that Mr. Parnell and his friends will do their duty fully and fearlessly, but it is useless to disguise the fact that we will be greatly embarrassed, and our efforts possibly neutralised, by the action of those who, although sent to Parliament as Home Rulers and tenant-righters, have separated themselves from Mr. Parnell and nestled under the wing of the Government. They will look across the House at us and say, "Oh, fie, you naughty, revolutionary boys; it is we who represent Ireland, and not you. You represent the young blood of the times, the farmers' sons, the labourers, all those who feel a glow about their hearts when they hear "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching." We speak for the common sense of the country, for those who have faith in the kindness of the landlords, and who believe the proposals of the Liberal Government must satisfy the "expectations of all reasonable men." I have always noticed that the Government lends its ears and calls upon the House to listen to those who make what are termed moderate statements—that is, statements suited to the class tendencies of Parliament. Those who refuse to give in to the landlords, who stand up for the rights of the people, are denounced as revolutionary and undeserving of credit. If Mr. Parnell had 80 or 70 followers our position would be impregnable, and our triumph certain, but as matters stand now it is impossible for one body of Irish members conclusively to refute the pretensions of another claiming to speak with equal authority. This is a point which must be decided at the hustings by your fellow-countrymen and our brothers throughout the land, about which I hope there won't be a possibility of dispute after the next dissolution. I assume that the present occupiers are agitating for themselves as well as for posterity, and that what they want is a bill which will settle the land question not in ten, or twenty, or thirty years, but at once, by giving them secure possession of their farms. In the meantime, fellow-countrymen, till a bill which meets your approval is carried I will urge upon you to band yourselves together and act as one man. Unless you do this the efforts of your representatives, no matter how determined they may be, will be in vain. See that no man pays more than Griffith's valuation, that no man takes the land from which another has been evicted, that no man buys at a sheriff's sale, or does anything that can help eviction, and let it be generally known that those who do those things will be visited with the just indignation of their countrymen (loud cheers).

An instructive coincident. Lately a colliery explosion took place at Pen-y-Graig, causing the death of 101 miners, most of whom had been married men, and left helpless widows and orphans after them. With the object of saving these poor people from starvation, a subscription was opened at the Mansion House of London? Several lists of subscriptions towards this highly-deserving object have since been issued. Will it be believed? There can be no question about it, however. The total amount subscribed towards the relief of the widows and orphans of the 101 miners by the members of the House of Lords reached only £10, and this was contributed by one noble earl alone. The other 513 members of the House of Lords did not consider the relief of the widows and orphans of mere colliers worthy of notice. A subscription is proposed for the notorious Captain Boycott—why does not appear. In the very first subscription for this questionable purpose, the names of a dozen peers figure for sums amounting to over £400. If there ever was an incident which needed no comment this is one.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,  
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

**W. FITZGERALD**  
(late of Port Chalmers), has taken  
the above Hotel. Good accommodation for  
Travellers, Boarders, and Visitors.

Exhibition Beer, 3d per pint over counter.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

**J. CORRIGAN,**  
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT,  
Corner of Stuart Street and Moray Place,  
Dunedin.

All kinds of Coal. Firewood cut to any  
length. Orders punctually attended to.

**THE HANSEATIC FIRE IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG**  
Capital, £20,000; Guaranteed by the allied  
Companies, £500,000.

The undersigned being Agents for the  
above Company in Dunedin, are prepared to  
undertake every description of Fire Insurance  
at the lowest Current Rates. Losses settled  
promptly in the Colony.

FENWICK & KENNEDY,  
Corner Liverpool and Crawford streets.

**CALEDONIAN HOTEL**

JOHN OGG ... PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor, in opening the above  
Hotel, begs to inform his friends and public  
generally that he has had the above Hotel  
fitted up regardless of expense, and by atten-  
tion and civility to his patrons hopes to make  
this Hotel one of the most popular in the  
suburbs of Dunedin.

CALEDONIAN GROUNDS, ANDERSON'S BAY  
ROAD.

**PARKSIDE BREWERY**

CAVERSHAM,  
Dunedin

MCCARTHY AND FENTON,  
(Late Brewers to Keast and McCarthy),  
ALE AND PORTER BLEWERS AND  
BOTTLERS.

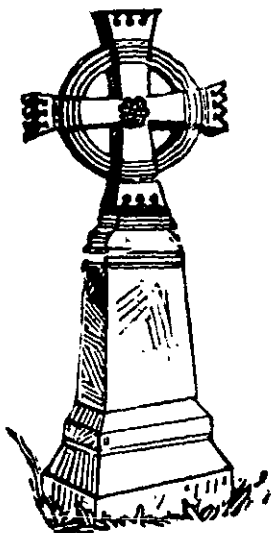
**W. STOCKS,**

MONUMENTAL MASON

CHRISTCHURCH,

[Established 1872.]

Ornaments. Works of all kinds executed,  
in stone, iron and timber



Monuments from  
and materials to select from.  
to \$100, and a large stock of

Designs and Estimates forwarded on  
application

MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
MADRAS STREET, SOUTH.

**JAMES COUSTON,**  
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,  
&c., &c.,  
WALKER STREET.

**A. H. ROSS,**  
Surveying Optical, and Nautical In-  
strument Maker. Optician to the Dunedin  
Hospital, and for many years Optician to the  
Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has REMOVED  
to these premises adjoining the Athenaeum,  
Octagon, Dunedin.

**ROBERT M. MEFFEN,**  
FAMILY GROCER,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
121, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. M. Meffen begs to inform his numerous  
Friends, and the public generally, that he  
has bought the Good-will and Stock of the  
business hitherto carried on by Mr. A. Mac-  
donald, No. 121, George Street, where he  
hopes, by strict attention and punctuality,  
together with keeping first-class goods at the  
lowest possible prices for cash, to merit a  
share of public patronage.

BOOTS OR SHOES.

**TAKE NOTICE**—That if you are in  
want of a Good Pair of BOOTS or  
SHOES, the best place to get them in Dun-  
edin, is at

HARRY HIRD'S  
GIANT BALMORAL BOOT SHOP,  
23, ROYAL ARCADE.

MANUFACTORY: MACLAGGAN STREET.  
Wholesale and Retail.

All kinds of pegged and sewn work done by  
none but Experienced Workmen.

**WILLIAM M'KENZIE** begs to  
inform the public that he has just  
opened with a choice assortment of Fruit,  
Poultry, and Groceries, in those new  
premises, 75, George street (two doors from  
Dornwell's).

COLOGNE VINEGAR WORKS.

COLOGNE OF RHINE PRUSSIA.  
(Koelner Essig Fabrick.)  
**HAVING** been appointed Sole Agents  
for the sale of this CELEBRATED  
VINEGAR, we are now prepared to supply  
Merchants and Storekeepers either in bulk or  
bottle.

The Cologne (Koelner) Vinegar being of  
the Finest Quality and Perfectly Pure, the  
undersigned have no doubt that it will  
speedily supersede all English brands.

WILKINS & CO., Cumberland Street.

**J. HALL,**

ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENT,  
Eldon Chambers, Princes street.  
MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

**MORKANE'S CONSULTATION**  
ON TWO EVENTS.  
GREAT AUTUMN & FLYING HANDICAP  
To be run in Christchurch, 18th and 19th  
April, 1881.

3,000 MEMBERS AT 10s. EACH.	
Great Autumn. Flying Handicap.	
First - - - £400	First - - - £250
Second - - - 200	Second - - - 150
Third - - - 100	Third - - - 100
Starters - - - 100	Starters - - - 50
Non-starters - - 100	Non-starters - - 50
£900	
£600	

50 PRIZES.

Each event will be drawn for separately,  
thereby giving members two chances with  
each ticket. Drawers of accepted horses will  
be notified by telegram. Please add ex-  
change to cheques, and two stamps for reply  
and result.

J. MORKANE,  
Royal Hotel, Port Chalmers.

**W. M'LAUREN**

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET

(Opposite Post-office),

DUNEDIN.

**A. DORNWELL,**  
BUTCHER,

71 George Street, Dunedin.

The only man in business who has the wel-  
fare of the working man, the mechanic, and  
the honest tradesman at heart. He advises  
them to pay Cash, and makes them all un-  
usually large discounts for Cash.

A. DORNWELL.

**STAVELY, AUSTIN AND CO.,**  
WINE, SPIRIT, AND  
GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to execute Orders for all de-  
scriptions of Wines and Spirits, in any  
quantities, from Two Gallons upwards

PRIVATE FAMILY TRADE.

We have added to our Wholesale Business  
a BOTTLE DEPARTMENT for Family  
requirements, where the Genuine Article can  
be obtained in Two-gallon Demijohns or One  
dozen Cases, at moderate cost, every line being  
guaranteed:—

PORTS.

Old Particular Tawny Special Quality  
Graham's 6-Diamond

6-Grape " Full-bodied and Delicate

5 " " Rich in Flavour

3 " " Good Sound Genuine Port

Light Dinner and Cheap Wine

SHERRIES.

Sendeman's Dry Amontillado

Very superior, pale, and delicate; 10 years old

6 Diamond

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ Dry and Full

5 " ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ Flavourd

4 " ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ Fruity and

3 " ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ Ladies' Wine

Medium

Dinner

Moderate Cost

Fine Old Sherries

Hocks Of every description

Champagnes All Qualities and Brands

Clarets, VD And other Brands

Old Brandy In case and Bulk

Whiskies Old Highland and other Brands

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Storekeepers and the Trade supplied in every

requisite.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS:

Congous in Half-Chests, Boxes, and Quarter-

Chests. Flavouring Teas.

ST GARS:

Company's and all Mauritius sorts.

Crushed Loaf.

GENERAL GROCERIES.

STATION STORES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION will be paid to this De-

partment, where all the usual necessaries

can be obtained at the lowest

market values.

STAVELY, AUSTIN, & CO.,

WHOLESALE WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL

MERCHANTS,

Bond and Jetty streets.

Dunedin, 30th November, 1880.

**STANDARD INSURANCE**  
COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE; PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN

FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY

GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT

LOWEST CURRENT RATES

CHARLES REID Manager.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

G. NICOLL,  
BOOTMAKER.

Has removed from George street, to

GT. KING STREET,

Opposite Kincade and M'Queen.



## MR. PARNELL SKETCHED.

"AN Old Hand," who is also an old friend to Ireland, thus describes, in the *Liverpool Daily Post*, Mr. Parnell's speech in introducing the amendment to the address in the House of Commons:—

The astute and wary young leader of social revolt at last got his opportunity and spoke, for three-quarters of an hour only, from the place usually affected by Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Arthur Balfour. His spare frame was habited with his usual plain indifference to effect, but his clear-cut, closely cropped head was significant to those who knew him of the refined and subtle jesuitry which he has been the first to bring into Irish humanitarian politics. Mr. Parnell's speech was afterwards described by Mr. Gibson as one of the most adroit ever delivered in the House, and it deserved the tribute. The House was not very full, but the right people were present. Mr. Gladstone lost not a word. Mr. Forster listened like a fox. Mr. Bright flushed with interest, and in some places I could not help thinking with sympathy. The blind Postmaster-General came down from his usual place at the upper corner of the Treasury bench, and sat about the middle, leaning forward upon his stick to catch every word of the cool, audacious, remorseless statement of the powerful Land League chief. And spite of the array against Parnell, it was a speech of power, in which the tyranny, if it is tyranny—the organisation, whether it is tyranny or not—of the great agrarian revolt was made personally perceptible and incarnate. Speakers said afterwards that Mr. Parnell did not speak as he speaks out of the House. Who does? But did he blench, or falter, or mitigate the meaning of his movement? Not he. He literally sent the steel of his icy, satiric voice into the very marrow of the landlords, treating them coolly as a class to be dealt with as natural enemies of the people; told the House that "this caste" and their abettors, if any, among the people would be made by the organisation to obey the unwritten law of public opinion; and, though he deprecated outrage, and claimed to have minimised it, avowed that in a country trained as Ireland had been there could never be any improvement if those who sought to improve it were to shrink from the possibility or even the certainty of outrages arising out of agitation. I don't think it would be possible to exaggerate the peculiar effect of this speech of the Irish leader. Its skill was perfect, but it was not, as it were, conspicuous. It was all the more absolute because the secret of the skill was severe simplicity and clear sincerity, unaided by any sort of visible artifice or any rhetorical expedient except that of saying in the fewest words exactly what would stab and perplex the greatest number of enemies all around. No one who heard the speech will ever get out of his blood the exciting chill, so to speak, of its tone of destiny, nor will any listener forget the freezing scorn of the calm passage, in which the speaker made ridiculous the prosecution or even the publication of threatening letters. Possibly the reports of the speech may not convey to the full these impressions, which to some extent are made by Mr. Parnell's voice and manner, which from sheer quiet insistency are very potent; but I am sure I interpret aright the feeling of every susceptible auditor, irrespective of politics.

## ARCHBISHOP STEINS' VISIT TO PUHOI.

(N. Z. Herald Feb. 24.)

ON Saturday last His Grace Archbishop Steins, accompanied by Father Walter McDonald, made a pastoral visit to the Waiwera and Puhoi German settlement. On arrival at the latter place his Grace was cordially welcomed by Captain Krippner, and a number of the settlers. On the following morning he held divine service at 10 o'clock, attended by the above clergyman and the Rev. J. Adelaar. After having read the epistle and gospel for the day his Grace delivered an excellent discourse. At the conclusion of the service he conferred the sacrament of Confirmation on 55 children and adults, at the same time pointing out to them the dispositions required on their part to receive that Sacrament with fruit. The building was quite crowded, and there could not have been less than 250 persons present. In the evening, at 6 o'clock, the residents again assembled for devotional exercises, including Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. His Grace also preached on this occasion. The congregation was nearly as large as at the morning service. An appropriate address was presented by the settlers, and read in their name by Captain Krippner, to his Grace, who replied in a few felicitous sentences. It may be well to state here that a number of choice hymns, &c., were rendered by the choir, under the leadership of Miss Krippner, who presided at the instrument. His Grace preached both in English and German at the respective services, to the intense delight and satisfaction of the settlers. On Monday morning the Archbishop celebrated Mass at 7.30 o'clock, when about 100 persons attended. During this service and those of the previous day, over 100 had the happiness of receiving holy communion. A pleasing feature in the morning's proceedings was the presentation by the Archbishop of a small medal to those who had received the sacrament of Confirmation, and it was accompanied by a few suitable words of counsel to each recipient. On his Grace's departure from the settlement a procession was formed of the settlers, who accompanied him to the landing-place, and after mutual leave-takings the Archbishop left for Auckland. This, the first visit of his Grace to the districts already named, will be long remembered by the residents with feelings of much gratification. It may be here stated that a very pretty residence, in a commanding position, has been recently erected for the use of the local clergyman at Puhoi, and tenders are already out for the erection of a Catholic Church at the same settlement. The settlers hitherto have had considerable difficulties to contend against, but owing to their perseverance and industry have now attained a position of comfort and comparative competence.

## General News.

Queen Victoria has conferred on Mr. Gier, an Irishman, and a surgeon in the British army, the first Albert medal ever accorded to a medical man. It was given for an act of singular heroism. Lieut. Graham, an officer in the same regiment, was attacked with diphtheria so fiercely that the tube through which breathing was effected was choked up, and his throat was cut to allow air to pass, but the deadly membrane grew so fast over the wound that asphyxiation was imminent, and to prevent it Dr. Gier for three days sucked out the poison with his tongue to keep the passage clear. His efforts were ineffectual. It will be remembered that Princess Alice caught this fearful complaint, of which she died, from kissing one of her sick children.

Which is which? In several of the London papers the other day an announcement appeared in large type to the effect that the agrarian conspirators of Ireland had perpetrated a shocking atrocity on Lord Lansdowne's donkey, whose tail they had cut off. In commenting upon the atrocity one journal inquired how long Englishmen meant to submit to a reign of terror under which loyal and orderly "fellow-subjects" were murdered and "mutilated." A donkey may be orderly enough in its way, but that it should be raised to the dignity of a fellow-subject merely because it is mutilated is, perhaps, going too far. The writer for the journal referred to leaves his readers in a bewildering state of doubt as to whether it was Lord Lansdowne's ass or the Irish landlords he referred to. This is left to the imagination.

A Correspondent thus describes Mr. McDonough, Q.C., the eminent old lawyer who leads the defence of the Irish agitators, as he stood in court on the opening of the trials:—"Seventy-two years have whitened the old lawyer's head, but his brain is as keen and vivid, and his dialectic skill only the riper for time. Curious memories must have crowded before his mind's eye, in that moment, of the State trials in which he held a brief for O'Connell, and of the men who were 'with him' then—Colman O'Loughlin and Whiteside, dead, both of them; O'Hagan is Lord Chancellor; Fitzgibbon, a retired Master in Chancery; his eldest son (the 'little son' to whom he alluded in a famous speech during the trial) is now a Chief Justice of Appeal. The four Judges of that day, Pennefather, Barton, Crampton, and Ferrin, have all long ago appeared before the Judge of Judges; not a barrister of those with him now but might be his son, easily, in point of age."

Rev. Patrick White, P.P., of Milltown, Malbay, in a letter published in the *Freeman's Journal*, Dec. 30, protests against the manner in which Clare has been slandered by the Presiding Judge at the Cork Assizes and Clare magistrates. He says:—"The Judge at Cork, in his charge to the Grand Jury, drew a picture of Clare that fairly astonished every one living within its bounds, a very select few excepted. The English press took hold of it, and arguing from his justly reputed usual coolness, sent it forth to the ends of the earth that we were a lawless, a criminal, a wicked people. Now that the Assizes are over, what are the facts? There was not a single case of murder or manslaughter from Clare for trial; no burglaries, no house-burnings, no midnight attacks on persons or property—nothing more serious than a retaking of possession in a solitary instance, and one case of posting up a threatening letter.

That Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., should not have given assistance in the work of the Land League is, perhaps, not surprising, but that such a man should have swelled the cry for coercion for Ireland after the manner adopted by him in his letter to the Radical League formed in London to support the Government in their Irish policy is more than astonishing. Mr. Henry does not, indeed, in that letter call for a Coercion Act, but he does what is equivalent, in saying that "the present agitation has unhinged society completely," and in expressing a doubt "whether since the French Revolution there has ever been such a reign of terror as now exists in Ireland." If the absurdity of such allusions to the state of this country were not quite so patent as it is, their effect, considering the position of the speaker, might well be most injurious to the liberties of the Irish people. More objectionable still is the charge brought by Mr. Henry against the leaders of the agitation. To say that those men "do not want the land question settled in a just manner," or the bulk of the people made orderly and contented, is, we submit, slander which might well have been left to the Churchills and other lights of the extreme Tory party. As there is no need to dwell further on Mr. Henry's pronouncement, we shall merely add that if the hon. member for Galway meant to imperil his position in the ranks of Irish popular politicians he could not have taken a more effectual way of doing so than by putting his name to such a document as that which he has addressed to the Government section of the London Radicals.—*Nation*.

A countryman from Newmarket-on-Fergus, County Clare, arrived in Limerick on a novel and somewhat ludicrous errand. He wanted to have a card printed with a woman's name on it, stating that she belonged to the Land League. When questioned on the subject he stated that the woman in question—one Bridget Tuohy, of Newmarket—had gone mad, the most acute form of the disease showing itself in her when she raved about her not being a member of the Land League. Her friends thought by getting a card with the words, Bridget Tuohy, Land League, printed on it and hung round her neck that the woman's malady would be alleviated, if not totally cured. The card in question was printed for the man, who returned home with the curative result of the proceeding still to be ascertained.—*Daily Express*.

The number of Irish immigrants landed in the United States for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1880, was 28,528. Considering circumstances, this is not an excessive emigration. The Irish people are evidently resolved to stay at home and see the outcome of the land agitation. For the month of December alone there were only 1,574 immigrants from Ireland.

There were two converts to the Catholic Church ordained at West Hoboken (St. Michael's Retreat) last Tuesday morning, at half-past

## THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

(Opposite the Catholic Church).

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,

Is the only establishment in New Zealand confined exclusively to the Sale of Catholic Literature and Devotional objects, and under the direct auspices and patronage of the Clergy and Hierarchy.

(Copy of a Letter received from Bishop Redwood.)

DEAR MR. O'CONNOR.—I most cordially give my patronage and blessing to your new undertaking—the establishment of a "Catholic Book Depot" at Christchurch.

I remain, yours devotedly in J.C.,

✠ FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M., Wellington.

## HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF CATHOLIC BOOKS IN THE COLONY.

Religious Pictures, Holy-water Fonts, Statues, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Rosaries, Medals, &c., &c.

The Illustrated Record of the Apparitions of Knock, the depositions of the witnesses, list of numerous miraculous cures, &c., &c. Price, One Shilling.

N.B.—Photographs of leading Divines at Home and in the Colonies, also those of remarkable leading Irish Patriots. ONE SHILLING each.

Orders addressed to

E. O'CONNOR.

## J O H N C A R R O L L,

HOTEL VALUATOR,

(Carroll's Hotel),

GEORGE STREET (NEAR OCTAGON) DUNEDIN.

## C. JOHNSON AND CO.

CASH DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS,

GEORGE-STREET AND MACLAGGAN-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

BEG to announce that several shipments of New Goods for the Winter Season have now arrived, and will be opened out daily.

N.B.—These Goods are selected with the greatest care by our Buyer from the very best Manufacturers in the Old World, and will surpass anything hitherto offered, either in quality, style, or cheapness.

A visit to C. J. & Co.'s Establishments will well repay those who may favour them with their presence. The terms are READY CASH, to enable them to sell at the lowest prices possible. The following list shows but a small portion of the variety of Goods in stock:—

Ladies' and Girls' Cashmeres.  
Ladies' and Girls' Jackets.  
Ladies' and Girls' Ulsters.  
Ladies' and Girls' Stays and Underclothing.  
Ladies' and Girls' Hats and Bonnets.  
New Dress Materials of all Descriptions.  
New Blankets, Flannels, Shirting, Ticking, Towels,  
Linens, Calicos, &c., &c.  
Men's and Boys' Suits.  
Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.  
Men's and Boys' Shirts, Collars, and Ties.  
Ladies' and Gent.'s Umbrellas, Gloves, Hose, and  
Fancy Goods, in endless variety.

## AUTUMN FASHIONS.

## HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,

Having been most successful in clearing the balance of

### THEIR SUMMER GOODS,

are now opening up an entirely New and Fashionable Stock for the present season, which they are confident cannot be surpassed for sterling value.

Ladies' attention is particularly directed to the following Departments, where the

### LATEST NOVELTIES for the SEASON

may be seen in endless variety, and at prices that must commend them to purchasers:

MILLINERY and UNDERCLOTHING,

SILKS and FANCY DRESSES,

MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS,

RIBBONS, LACES, and UMBRELLAS,

TRIMMINGS and FANCY GOODS,

HOSIERY and GLOVES,

CARPETS and FLOORCLOTHS.

Supplementary Purchases constantly arriving.

Terms:—Two and a-half per cent. for Cash.

HERBERT HAYNES & CO.

## THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FURNITURE WAREHOUSE IN DUNEDIN.

GUTHRIE AND LARNACH'S GEORGE STREET BRANCH.

Drawing-rooms Suites, from £21.

Dining-room Suites, from £15 15s.

Bedroom Suites (including wardrobe), £10 10s.

Overstrung Iron-back Pianos (guaranteed for 5 years), from £35;

Pianettes, from £25.

Liberal Terms may be arranged.

Note the Address—

No. 191, GEORGE STREET

(Next Mollison, Duthie, and Co.'s).

J. A. X. RIEDLE,

Manager.

## SACRED HEART CONVENT SCHOOL, WANGANUI.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Vacancies for a few Boarders.

Terms—English Education, Board, and Washing, £28.

Music, Drawing, &c., &c., are extras.

For particulars as to outfit, &c., apply to Rev. Superioress as above.

## JOHANNA DESMOND (now Mrs. Timothy Murphy,

Temuka) requests her Sister, ELLEN MITCHELL (married to

Henry Murphy, in the Province of Otago), to write to her and

inform her of her whereabouts.

eight o'clock. The names of the ordained were the Rev. Father Cyril, C.P., and the Rev. Father Matthias, C.P. The former was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter in Scotland. The Rev. Father Cyril was originally an Episcopalian clergyman, and the Rev. Father Matthias a Presbyterian clergyman. Having some doubts about the truth of the tenets of their respective denominations, they set themselves to study the principles of the Catholic religion. They entered the Passionist order seven years ago. On the occasion of their ordination the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan was celebrant. After Mass the two clergymen just ordained gave their blessing to almost every one in the congregation.—*New York Tablet*, Jan. 1.

Some Englishmen, notably those of the Aborigines Protection Society, to which the *Argus* is affiliated, will tolerate rebellion in any one but an Irishman. They glorify in it in the black of South Africa. They will even take into their warmest embrace the filthy nigger and the mummy Bushman, swearing they will defend their rights to the death; but if during the embrace they hear the word "Ireland," they shout out in frenzy "Coercion, coercion! Rifle and bullet! Sword and bayonet home to the hilt! The *Argus* man is one of these Englishmen.

Cases of conversion to the Catholic Church are sometimes reported from quarters in which hostility to the Catholic faith is generally thought to be hereditary. A case of this kind has recently occurred in Mecklenburg, which has always been the hub and hotbed of Protestantism in Germany. The Princess Alexandrina of Windischgrätz is a granddaughter of the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, who herself is the only surviving sister of the Emperor William. From a statement in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* it would appear that the Princess Alexandrina has embraced the Catholic faith, and is about to join the order of the Sisters of Mercy at Prague. The Windischgrätz family itself is an old Catholic family, and it was generally thought that all its members, even those connected with Protestant houses, brought up their children as members of the Catholic Church. Be that as it may, it is a remarkable thing that a grandniece of the German Emperor himself should become a Sister of Mercy in Austria, at a time when in Prussia it is unlawful for any one to be either a monk or a nun!

The fishing schooner *Slyboots*, of Brixham, has been run down off Torbay, and her captain and crew of five perished. The night was fine, and 100 fishing boats were trawling within short distance, when the American steamer *Compton*, as her captain reports, ran into "something," but after steaming round the spot for an hour, failed to find any wreckage. That this was the *Slyboots* now admits of no doubt. It is said that on the night in question the captain's wife dreamed that her husband's vessel had been run into and sunk, and woke up screaming, "Richard, save my boy," her son, as well as her husband, being on board. Early next morning her eldest son came into her room and said he had heard his father come home in the night and go up stairs with his sea-boots on. They told these dreams to their neighbours in the morning, but they ridiculed their fear, which, however, now prove to have been too well founded.

There will be remembered by those familiar with the absurdities circulated concerning the Vatican Council, an infamous fabrication concerning Bishop Strossmayer, of Bosnia, attributing to him all kinds of disloyalty to the Holy See. We mentioned last week a letter from this prelate to Cardinal Nina, thanking the Holy See for the recent encyclical extending to the Universal Church, under the double title, the feast of the Slavic Apostles, SS. Cyril and Methodius. Its text has since reached us. It is a letter of singular beauty and of more than ordinary importance in view of the old and still remembered fabrications concerning Bishop Strossmayer, for it is full of testimonies of his fidelity to the Sovereign Pontiff. He is constructing in his Episcopal City, a church which will be dedicated to St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, "that is, to the Unity of the Church." In the middle of it there will be inscribed the verses which adorn the Vatican Basilica, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Bishop Strossmayer concludes with a prayer that Pope Leo XIII. "in whom the Divine Heart of our Saviour reveals itself with so much splendor, may see his power increase from day to day by new triumphs and by new victories."

Every visitor to the Vatican returns full of praise for Pope Leo, whose natural grace and mildness win all hearts. It must be a weary and tiresome task for one charged with the solicitude of all the churches, to see daily, perhaps, a couple of hundred visitors, many of whom come from curiosity or for some trifling business. Yet Pope Leo XIII. is gracious to all, and even non-Catholics are loud in their praises of him. A correspondent of a western paper has recently described her impressions of him as follows:—"At last all the others were gone, and we knelt at the feet of the Pope while a monsignore in violet silk leaned over and read him our names. I was surprised at the general expression of his face, the kindness of his keen black eyes, so poorly portrayed in his photographs. His robe was of white cashmere, a gold chain hung around his neck, and on his head was a white skull cap, fringed by his silvery hair. His feet in their crimson slippers rested upon a cushion, and people kissed the gold cross that was embroidered upon them. He sat in an armed chair, upon which was thrown a scarlet cloth, and an attendant in the background waited with his white mantle and crimson velvet hat corded with gold. The marchesa held his hand and spoke with him for several minutes, and then he turned and extended it to me, and I kissed the large amethyst of his ring, and looked up into his kindly eyes. The marchesa having repeated that I was an American, and that I desired his blessing for myself and all the family, he laid his hand upon my head, and, turning to her, said: 'An American, and how then did you come to know her?' 'Holy Father, she lives in my house,' was the reply. 'She is good,' added His Holiness, with a merry smile in his eyes, and I, not wishing to rest under false pretences, said: '*Beatissimo Padre sono Protostanta*,' whereupon he made a little wry face, laughed, shook his head at me, and laid his hand in blessing upon my head a second time. I took courage, raised the rosaries, and he covered them with his hand. Then he went away, and I saw him

behave a sign of weariness. It must indeed be very fatiguing to see so many people. I have been informed since that 200 persons were presented that day, and Pope Leo is far from strong."

Despite all the supine favouritism shown to the Protestant tractarians and propagandists in Spain, the "conversion" of the people is making no headway. Money even does not effect everything, although in some of the poorest districts of the capital some greedy people are induced by bribes to send their children to Protestant schools. A curious case in point is related by the correspondent of the *Germania*; we translate his own words: "A poor woman who had lost her husband had listened to the voice of a Protestant parson, and received a sum of money to allow the body to be buried in the Protestant style. But what does she do with the money? She gives it to the Catholic priest to say Masses for her husband's soul." However, the Catholics of Spain have recently taken to fighting their enemies on their own ground and with their own weapons. They have formed societies to distribute tracts in refutation of those disseminated by the Protestants, and they are building Catholic schools close to the Protestant ones. The propagandists are furious, but fortunately their anger is powerless.

Of the late Father Edward Purcell, a writer in *The Commercial* of Cincinnati says: "It is within the positive knowledge of the writer that the fish in the lake of the Brown County Convent came to the edge of the pond at his approach; that the swans, wild to all else, came to the mimic beach and sang to him. In the bitter days of the winter, now half gone by, the birds of the field came to the widow of his convent retirement and fed from his bounty upon the mill. If only half satisfied, they knocked at the panes until the epast was replenished." A curious custom of Father Purcell was that of staying closely at home until sunset, when he would take a short walk unaccompanied, generally going over the same route.

## A NEW MISSION.

(From the *Ashburton Mail*.)

A MEETING of Catholics convened by the Rev. Edmund P. Coffey—arrived here last Wednesday evening, 9th inst., to take charge of the Catholic Church—was held on the following evening in that Church. The Rev. Father Chervier occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. O'Reilly to read the letter addressed by the Vicar-General of diocese to the Catholics of Ashburton and surrounding districts, with regard to Father Coffey's appointment. The Rev. Chairman then briefly introduced the Rev. Father Coffey, and in doing so, stated that he himself was the first priest who celebrated mass in the Ashburton Church. Although he could not sever his connection with the people of Ashburton without regret, still he was glad that they had now what they had been a long time asking for—a resident priest—who would live in their midst and be always with them. He had done his best to get a priest for them, and it was a source of great pleasure to him to find his efforts had proved effectual.

The Rev. Father Coffey, who was received with much applause, said he felt diffident in coming before them that evening, as that was the first church to the charge of which he had been appointed since his arrival in the colony. He had been in the Cathedral in Wellington, and his missionary life had been confined to that city and its surrounding districts. He was the first resident priest appointed to the charge of the Ashburton district, and judging from what he had heard and the appearance of the place, he had great hopes of its future. He had no hopes of receiving so important a charge as the Ashburton district, and the Vicar-General's letter announcing his appointment took him by surprise, but he was now very glad that he was amongst them, and he hoped they would all—as he had no doubt they would—give him every assistance in their power to make the mission second to none in the diocese. The rev. gentleman then stated what he intended to do with regard to matters connected with the church. They would have to build a new church, and he would also urge upon them the necessity of establishing a good school for the education of their children, as he considered this matter equally important. He was glad to find that a school had already been established, and he would urge upon parents the necessity of sending their children regularly to it, as upon the education which they would receive would depend their future well-being. They would always find him willing to assist them in every way he could, and he sincerely trusted he should have their co-operation in carrying out the views which he had enunciated.

At the request of the Rev. Father Coffey, the following gentlemen were appointed a council, viz., Messrs. O'Reilly, Dudson, Neales, Quinn, Leggatt, and Higgins.

Mr. O'Reilly said that as the Rev. Father Chervier had now severed his connection with them, and that was the last occasion he would appear in their midst, they could not let him go without expressing their thorough appreciation of his ministrations as a priest, and also the high esteem in which he had been held by them all. They all knew how earnestly he had worked. Though nominally he was to come only once a month, still he was frequently to be seen in Ashburton, and never hesitated to come when wanted. He would now move—"That a cordial vote of thanks be given to the Rev. Father Chervier, as a testimony of the esteem in which he has been held by the Catholics of Ashburton during the term of his ministrations in their midst."

The motion, having been seconded, was carried by acclamation. The Rev. Father Coffey then announced that on the next and following Sundays Mass would be celebrated in the church at 9.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. One Sunday in the month, however, he intended to devote to other parts of the district. He had not made full arrangements for this as yet, but when he had, the matter would receive full publicity.

The meeting then terminated.

**W. LANE AND CO**  
 (Successors to Reeves and Co.),  
 Manufacturers of  
 British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs,  
 Aerated and Mineral Waters, &c.  
 Importers of Machinery and Cordial Makers'  
 Goods of every description.  
 W. L. & Co., in soliciting a continuance of  
 the large amount of support accorded to their  
 predecessor, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose  
 various Manufactures are so favorably known  
 throughout New Zealand, having obtained  
 Prize Medals at the Sydney and Melbourne  
 Exhibitions, beg to assure their customers  
 that no effort will be spared to still further  
 increase the quality of their various manu-  
 factures. Always in Stock and for Sale, in  
 bulk or case, matured  
 Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne  
 Ginger Brandy Peppermint Cordial  
 Raspberry Vinegar Clove Cordial  
 Orange Bitters Tonic Orange Wine  
 Duke's Bitters Curaçoa  
 Gooseberry Wine Maraschino  
 Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.  
**STORE AND MANUFACTORY:**  
**MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.**

**OCEAN BEACH PIONEER**  
**SURF-BATHING**  
**ESTABLISHMENT**  
 (Back of Grand Stand),  
**NOW OPEN**  
 From Sunrise to Sunset. Bathing Dresses  
 and every requisite provided. Tea, Coffee, &c.,  
 at all hours. **G. L. KINGSTON.**  
 November 8, 1880.

**C. LENNON, OUTFITTER,**  
 54, GEORGE-STREET,  
 (Opposite A. & T. Inglis)  
 Is now showing a Large and well-selected  
 stock of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Boy's  
 Mercery, including Shirts, Hats, Ties, Collars  
 Braces, &c., at  
**LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

**M. C O N D O N,**  
 Wholesale and Retail  
**BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,**  
 Dee Street, Invercargill.  
 Baking and Christening Cakes made to  
 order.

**R. O B I N A N D C O.**  
**OCTAGON AND STUART STREET,**  
**COACH BUILDERS**  
 TO  
 His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson,  
 K.C.M.G.,  
 Have on hand, and for sale, a large assort-  
 ment of Carriages.  
 Country orders receive early attention.

**REMOVAL.**  
**ALEXANDER SLIGO** has re-  
 moved to new premises—specially  
 erected to meet his requirements—nearly  
 opposite former shop; Fourth Door North  
 from Royal George Hotel.  
 Stationer, Bookseller, News Agent, Practical  
 Bookbinder,  
**42, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**

**WANTED KNOWN,**

**THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY IN THE COLONY**  
 AT  
**N. SMITH'S CASH WAREHOUSE,**  
 33 GEORGE STREET. 33

**WANTED KNOWN.**  
**THE BEST VALUE IN CLOTHING.**  
**N. SMITH'S,**  
 33 GEORGE STREET. 33

**CATHOLIC TEACHER.**

**M**ATRICULATED STUDENT, of Melbourne Univer-  
 sity, desires employment as Teacher in School or Private Family.  
 Address, "J. D.," TABLET Office, Dunedin.

**G**RAND NOVELTY CONSULTATION  
 OR  
**AUTUMN HANDICAP.**  
**EASTER HANDICAP,**  
**FLYING HANDICAP,**  
**CHAMPAGNE STAKES.**

To be run at Christchurch on the 18th and 19th April, 1881.

6000 MEMBERS—CONSULTATION FEE, 10s

AUTUMN HANDICAP.		FLYING HANDICAP.	
29 Nominations.		28 Nominations.	
First ... ..	£500	First ... ..	£200
Second ... ..	250	Second ... ..	100
Third ... ..	150	Third ... ..	50
Starters ... ..	200	Starters ... ..	50
Non-starters ... ..	300	Non-starters ... ..	100
	£1400		£500
29 Awards.		28 Awards.	
EASTER HANDICAP.		CHAMPAGNE STAKES.	
27 Nominations.		25 Nominations.	
First ... ..	£200	First ... ..	£20
Second ... ..	100	Second ... ..	100
Third ... ..	60	Third ... ..	50
Starters ... ..	60	Starters ... ..	50
Non-starters ... ..	180	Non-starters ... ..	100
	£600		£500
27 Awards.		25 Awards.	

The success that has attended my Consultation of £3000 on the  
 Dunedin Cup, and the marked confidence shown by my patrons, has  
 induced me to inaugurate one for the same amount on a similar  
 basis on the above four events, and I avail myself of this opportunity  
 to tender my acknowledgments.

It will be seen that there are 109 Nominations for the four  
 events, which will give 12 awards for placed horses, and 97 for  
 Starters and Non-starters.

Drawing to be conducted as follows:—Each event to be drawn  
 for separately, thus making four drawings, the holder of one or more  
 tickets having an interest in each, thus giving him an opportunity of  
 obtaining four horses with each ticket. Prospectuses forwarded on ap-  
 plication. Please send P.O. order or cheque with exchange (1s)  
 added, and two stamps for reply and result.

**I. ABRAHAM,**  
 Queen's Cigar Divan, Dunedin,  
 Or Box 351, P.O.

**TO BE DRAWN ON 26TH MARCH.**

**P**R E S S C O N S U L T A T I O N.  
**CHRISTCHURCH GREAT AUTUMN HANDICAP.**  
 To be run for on April 18, 1881.

1000 MEMBERS AT £1.				
First Horse ... ..	...	...	...	£300
Second Horse ... ..	...	...	...	200
Third Horse ... ..	...	...	...	100
Starters (divided) ... ..	...	...	...	100
Non-starters (divided) ... ..	...	...	...	300

29 Nominations. 29 Awards. £1000  
 The promoters of the PRESS CONSULTATION have decided to in-  
 augurate a series of £1000 Drawings, the first of which takes place  
 on the above event. It is confidently anticipated that No. 1 of this  
 Series will close about the 26th March. A satisfactory feature in  
 this arrangement will be that successful subscribers will be in receipt  
 of their good fortune so far in advance of the event as to enable them  
 to again try their luck, should they desire to do so. Immediately  
 No. 1 is filled, the Drawing will take place in a Public Hall (as  
 usual), the result telegraphed to winners and posted to others, and  
 No. 2 opened.

Companies sending for a Book of 25 tickets will be allowed the  
 usual agents' discount—viz., One Pound.

Please send P.O. Order where obtainable, or Cheque with 1s.  
 exchange added, and two stamps for reply and result.

**J. J. CONNOR, TREASURER.**  
 "Atmospheric" Printing Works, Dunedin.

**W**ANTED, by Advertiser, who has Good Reference and  
 Credit, a Partner with £200 or £300 to join him in the Drapery  
 Business in South Canterbury. Must have reference. Address  
 fully. T.H., TABLET Office.

**C**OLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER,  
**KEW, MELBOURNE.**

At the recent February Examinations for Matriculation at the  
 Melbourne University, the only scholar from all the Colleges in  
 Victoria who passed with credit was Denis Francis Gerity, of  
 Timaru, a pupil of the above College. Two other pupils of the  
 same College passed the Examination, obtaining between them four  
 "wells."

For Prospectuses, address **REV. EDWARD NOLAN, S.J.,**  
 Rector, Kew.

**M**ONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART,  
**CHRISTCHURCH.**

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following  
 subscriptions towards the above fund:—

Per Rev. Father Ginaty, S. M.—		£	s.	d.	
Mr. Michael Howard	-	-	5	0	0
" H. H. Loughnan (2nd instalment)	-	-	5	5	0
" A. H. Bathurst	-	-	1	0	0
" Thomas Farrelly	-	-	1	0	0
" Michael Riordan	-	-	0	10	0
Per Rev. F. O'Donnell	-	-	-	-	-
A Friend	-	-	0	6	0
A Friend	-	-	0	10	0
Mrs. McCabe, Leeston	-	-	0	10	0

CATHEDRAL FUND.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions towards the Cathedral Fund:—

Mr. M. Foley	£ s. d.	2 0 0
WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.		
Per Rev. M. Walsh	£ s. d.	12 5 0
Rev. Wm. Newport	2 1 6	
Mr. W. Hall	1 5 0	
Mr. C. McAlister	1 9 0	
Mr. P. Fitzpatrick	1 0 0	
Mr. J. B. Conway	1 6 0	
Mr. J. T. Harris	1 13 0	
Per Mr. R. A. Dunne	£ s. d.	1 9 0
Mr. W. Cunningham	1 4 0	
Mr. N. Smith	1 13 0	
Mr. J. Griffin	1 7 0	
J. Brennan	1 5 0	
Mr. J. Dillon	2 4 0	
Mr. J. Murray	0 17 0	

✠ P. MORAN.

SEMINARY FUND.

The following sums have been received for this fund:—

Dunedin (in addition to £158 3s. already acknowledged)	£ s. d.	13 0 6
Invercargill	6 0 0	
Cromwell	4 4 0	
Clyde and Alexandra	3 18 0	
Wakatipu (in addition to £28 6s. already acknowledged)	7 3 6	

✠ P. MORAN.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1881.

## THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.



THE present state of this question is most interesting, and gives every reason to anticipate an early and satisfactory settlement. The Royal Commission on the subject has sent in its report, long extracts from which appear in the *London Tablet* of 29th of January last. It appears that the Commission held sixty-five sittings, at sixty-one of which evidence was taken; they examined

upwards of seven hundred witnesses, of whom eighty were landowners, seventy land-agents, five hundred tenant farmers, besides several clergymen of different denominations, several officials, barristers, solicitors, land surveyors, and professional valuers. The Commissioners who signed this Report are Baron DOWSE, the O'CONNOR DON, and Mr. SHAW.

The Commissioners declare that "the gravity of the present occasion does, indeed, require that the remedy now to be proposed for an admitted grievance should be complete. We wish," they continue, "to place on record our decided opinion that unless the measure is a full and exhaustive one, going to the root of the whole matter, and settling it permanently, it would be better not to interfere with the question at all." They bear testimony to the general moderation of the tone of those who feel themselves aggrieved by the existing law, and to the almost complete absence of demands for measures of confiscation and of proposals tending to create antipathy between class and class, as is evidenced by the immense mass of evidence taken by them. This is very satisfactory and affords a crushing answer to the calumniators of the Irish people.

The Commissioners recommend the adoption of what is known as the three Fs—that is, Fair Rents, Fixity of Tenure, and Free Sale of the tenant's interests. In reference to these recommendations the *London Tablet* says—"This able and sympathetic Report must place the Irish Land Question in a new light before the British people. Every claim advocated on both sides, by landlord as well as tenant, is thoroughly sifted and discussed, both equitably and economically. We point to its recommendations with feelings of pardonable pride, as it scarcely contains one suggestion for the settlement of the Irish Land Question which has not been advocated by us for years. . . . The three Fs, the tentative creation of an occupying proprietary, reclamation of waste lands, and allotments for agricultural labourers, all are advocated."

In addition to this there are two very important pronouncements in reference to this question. One is a resolution passed by the Irish Bishops, under the presidency of the Archbishop of DUBLIN, on the 25th of January. In this resolution they declare that the present state of the Land Code of Ireland is intrinsically dangerous to the peace and happiness of the people, and that mutual confidence between various classes of society can never be finally established until the Land Code shall undergo a searching and thorough reform. The other is from the pen of the learned and able Bishop of ELPHIN. In his pastoral letter accompanying the publication of the letter of LEO XIII. Dr. GILLOOLY urges his flock to follow the POPE's advice, exhorts his people and priests to continue strict observance of the law, and to wait patiently for the Land Bill promised by Mr. GLADSTONE. But the conclusion of this weighty letter contains words of great significance. We cannot do better than transcribe them as we find them written. His Lordship says "Whilst we express this confidence in the peaceful disposition of our people, we feel it a duty to declare, that should the Government and Legislature fail to satisfy the just demands of the cultivators of the soil, they shall at once forfeit all further claim in restraining influences, which the hope of remedial legislation has hitherto induced a large section of the clergy to exercise in their favour."

From these may be caught a glimpse of the state of the question so far as Irish public opinion is concerned. One of the Commissioners, indeed—Mr. KAVANAGH, a high Conservative—has not joined his colleagues in signing the report, and has written one of his own, evidencing, it appears, great knowledge of the subject, and great ability. This we have not before us now, but the *London Tablet*, which will publish it in its next issue, says that it does not differ from that of his colleagues as much as it had expected. It would appear, then, that there is a consensus of opinion in Ireland in favour of the settlement of the question on the lines of the three F's. Such a settlement would, we are convinced, give peace, prosperity and contentment to Ireland: but we are equally convinced that nothing less will satisfy the people.

The responsibility now rests exclusively on the people of England and Scotland, and their representatives in Parliament. The Irish people of all classes, religions, and shades of opinion are in favour of the three F's at least, and were there a Parliament in College Green a law embodying their principle would be enacted in a week, so unanimous and clear is public opinion on the subject. But will the British Parliament, composed for the most part of landlords, let go the aristocratic grip of the land and root out landlord tyranny and avarice. It is to be hoped, in the interests of the Empire, that it will be so.

But we must confess we have misgivings on the point. When has the English Parliament ever passed a full measure of justice for Ireland on any question? Has it not invariably happened that measures which, on leaving the House of Commons, were pretty fair have been mutilated and grievously disfigured, nay, rendered worse than useless by the House of Lords? But this House may have at length learned that it is neither wise nor safe for three or four hundred English, Irish and Scotch landlords to refuse common justice to five millions of Irishmen.

THE Government of the United States have claimed the surrender by the British Government of Mr. Michael Boyton, who is an American citizen, and who was the first member of the Land League arrested under the Coercion Act. Mr. Boyton is also a distinguished engineer, and holds a foreign decoration conferred upon him for services performed abroad in the prosecution of his profession.

CLOUDS begin to gather once more on the European horizon. Not only is it almost certain that hostilities must immediately occur between Greece and Turkey, but it has already been announced that the accession of Czar Alexander III. must lead to a speedy settlement of the Eastern Question, and this can hardly be accomplished peacefully. The semi-official journal of the German Government, moreover, attacks M. Gambetta, and declares that his prominence in France betrays a warlike disposition on the part of that country—the truth being most probably that Bismarck judges the time close at hand for a fresh campaign.

MR. PARNELL is at present in Ireland, and it is said, his absence from his place in Parliament is occasioning surprise. We are, however, inclined to believe that the party he leads have sufficient confidence in him to judge that his movements are undertaken with due consideration and directed to some profitable end.

Mr. Gladstone announces the introduction of the Land Bill for April 7. On the following day the House will adjourn for the Easter recess. It

will be remembered that the Premier passed his word a month or two ago that the Bill should have been passed before Easter, but it is in such a manner that faith has always been kept with regard to measures for the benefit of Ireland, and we see only an additional instance of the reckless want of truth that prevails in this respect. No man in the British Parliament, whatever may be his position, or his character, need be ashamed to tell a falsehood concerning Irish affairs, for he knows that nothing else is expected of him, and that he will be amply supported and justified.

Our exceedingly honest friend, M. de Molinari, writes in the *Debats* declaring that the Land Act of '70 hindered the satisfactory settlement of matters about to be made in Ireland by inducing numerous people, who would otherwise have emigrated, to remain in the country. M. de Molinari might add, and the people in whose pay he evidently is, if they were to tell the whole truth, probably would add, a regret that the large subscription made last year for the famine stricken peasants had also militated against a satisfactory arrangement of things, by keeping many people alive to attend land meetings and remonstrate against eviction and savagery in general. Emigration and death are the two cures for the ills of Ireland, which meet the requirements of the landlords and their advocates, and as to which of the two obtains we may conclude them to be, in a great degree, indifferent. However the people go, they are well gone.

MR. WEST'S New Zealand Annual, published in Dunedin, contains a very choice selection of dancing music, and will prove a valuable acquisition to all lovers of a merry strain.

THE Communists of Paris, under the leadership of M. Felix Pyat, have adopted the cause of the Boers and intend to petition the English people on their behalf. The matter, however, bids fair to be arranged without their intervention. Popular feeling at Home in Europe, backed up forcibly by sharp shooting in South Africa, has inclined the Government to be lenient, and a royal commission is to be appointed immediately to settle affairs in the Transvaal. Meantime the Boer forces are to be disbanded. This "little war," then, is over; but whether is Her Most Gracious Majesty or Paul Kruger to wear the laurel wreath?

It seems a curious coincidence that Dr. Skae also has an objection to newspapers. He gave it as his reason, the other day, for appointing Whitelaw to the Wellington Asylum rather than advertising for a man to fill the place that he was afraid, amongst the rest, lest some "newspaper pet" should obtain the position. The Press is a very inconvenient institution indeed, in the eyes of officials of a certain class. For the present, however, we refrain from further remarks on anything touching the inquiry now taking place at Wellington, but we shall most probably return to the subject when the investigation in question has terminated.

THE Bill for the prohibition of carrying arms in Ireland has passed the Commons and been sent up to the Lords. Their lordships will certainly expedite it with all celerity. There is, in fact, sound reason to believe that they would without hesitation and at headlong speed do their best to perfect a measure to hang every tenth Irish peasant at least, and all their advocates, right off and no questions asked. We are inclined to hope that the fury now shown by them marks the dying convulsions of a cumbersome Chamber. Hereditary legislators are surely an anachronism at the present day, and those others associated with them seem to partake fully of their imbecility and bigotry.

AS a specimen of the candid and enlightened writing of the *Saturday Review* on the Irish question we select the following: The picture of Mr. Parnell inciting to murder and outrage by refusing to open his lips in the way of advocating them is remarkably fine. It reminds us of Racine's Nero with his *silence farouche* from which everyone wanted to scamper away. It is, nevertheless, a little amusing to find this chief of satirists obliged to take refuge in innuendo like some nervous old lady shaking her head to indicate horrors that are too intense or too vague for her to express. We may add that the reviewer relied when he wrote this article on the proofs to be produced by Attorney-General Law in convicting Mr. Parnell's associates of all the "allusions" he mentions, but as the Attorney-General failed to do this, the paragraph fails in its conclusions. Here it is:—"Mr. Parnell, as most people know, has refrained (from what motive we need not pause to inquire) from direct incitement to violence, and even from the cheerful allusions to pills, ropes-lengths, and so forth, which some of his lieutenants have allowed themselves. He has sat by or stood by and listened, but that is all."

HIS Lordship the Bishop of Wellington arrived in Melbourne from Europe by the Suez mail steamer, and has left for this colony by the s.s. Tararua, which set sail on Tuesday evening, *via* Hobart. His Lordship, therefore, will probably reach Dunedin on Tuesday next.

THE Dominican Sisters inform us that there still remain at the Convent some of the prizes won in the late art-union. The Sisters are desirous that they should be claimed as early as possible. We may add that the art-union, everything considered, was a success. A sum of over £400 was realised by it, and this has enabled the community to clear off the amount remaining due on the portion of their

convent which has been erected. There still, however, are the chapel and the wing, intended for class-rooms and dormitories in connection with the schools, to build, and in some little time it will be necessary for the Sisters to endeavour to raise funds in aid of this object.

WE have read with pleasure in the Melbourne *Argus* of the 10th the account of the eminent success of a young gentleman from Timaru, Canterbury, at the recent February matriculation examination at the Melbourne University. From all the colleges in Victoria the only scholar who passed the matriculation examination with credit was Denis Francis Gerity of St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew. The names of two of his school-fellows from the same college also appear in the list as having passed the examinations, obtaining between them four "wells." Mr. Gerity, we may add, is nearly related to our respected fellow-colonist, Mr. Thomas O'Driscoll.

DURING the week a conference of the rev. clergy of the diocese has been held in Dunedin. All the clergy of Otago and Southland have been in attendance at it.

WE have received a pamphlet, entitled "Ireland: a Historical Sketch explanatory of the Past and Present Condition of the Country," by the Rev. Robert McKinney, Auckland. We shall notice it at length in our next issue.

THE official catalogue of the exhibits in the Melbourne International Exhibition contains an accurate description of the matters in question, and gives a good idea of the extent and importance of the undertaking.

It has been arranged that His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese is to leave Dunedin for Europe on April 21st.

THE Hon. Major Atkinson is reported to have spoken as follows, on Monday night in his address at Patea, respecting the education question:—"With regard to a change in the system, he had always been in favour of limited denominationalism, and had always thought that the Catholics had special right to some special concession. He, however, did not want to be misunderstood, and would say distinctly that it would be unwise at the present time to alter in any way the present Act. It must remain as at present until after the elections had shown the views of the country on the subject." If this has any meaning, it means only that Major Atkinson is still resolved, as it now seems he was at the time of the introduction and passing of the famous Bowen Bill under his Premiership, to sacrifice his views of justice to expediency. He believed, and still believes, he tells us, that Catholics should by right obtain concessions in the matter in question, but, as he opposed their rights at the period alluded to, so he is still prepared to oppose them in the future, if it suits his purpose. This seems very like a sacrifice of principle to interest.

## CRICKET.

THE Christian Brothers' School Cricket Club played the final match of the season—School v. St. Aloysius' College, at the College grounds Waikari on St. Patrick's Day. The match resulted in another victory for the School by four wickets. This is the third match played during the season between these clubs, all of which have resulted in favour of the School. There appears to have been some difference of opinion concerning the second match, which the College at the time claimed as a victory. The facts are, that the School in the first innings scored seven more than their opponents. The second innings was left unfinished, and as a draw in a one day's match is decided on the first innings, the School very justly claimed a victory. The Club has played during the season eight matches, five of which resulted in their favour. In addition to the above, several challenges were declined by the District Schools. The School will open the football season on Saturday, March 26, by a match—first fifteen against twenty-two of the School.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MARCH 21ST, 1881.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has paid a flying visit to the "City of the Plains" since last communication. He received of course many addresses indicative of love and loyalty, and, poor man, replied to them as best he could without offending anybody. The only address I demur at is the one signed by the President, Treasurer, and Secretary of the so-called "Canterbury Sunday-school Union," which I characterize as the highest piece of bunkum I have ever read under the disguise of an address. In the first place the children were all drafted from the two main government schools of the city, namely, East and West Christchurch, and the Columbo-road School, which, if we believe what "the powers that be," say, are strictly secular institutions, where children of all forms of belief are supposed to attend. Why then this hypocrisy? Is not this plain proof that these so-called secular schools are after all secretly denominational, in as much as those children who attend them are introduced to the Governor as belonging to the "Union." A mean advantage is taken, to tell those who care to know that the "Union" numbers 800 teachers and 9,000 scholars, but His Excellency was not told that this crowd is very considerably kept by the hard earned cash of Catholics, his best and truest subjects. They essayed to sing the National Anthem on the appearance of his Excellency, but failed most miserably, which neither adds to their aptitude nor loyalty. Had they started one of

Moody and Sankey's hymns they would have been most successful. We now see the drift of secularisation; those children who attend Godless schools belong to this army of 9,000 scholars who make up the "Union," no matter whether they be Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic; another sign to Catholics that though they are made to support such schools they cannot avail themselves under any pretence of them for the education of their children.

"St. Patrick's Day," the national holiday for poor old Ireland, was duly celebrated by many of his faithful children here on the 17th instant. Happening as it does during the penitential time of Lent, a dinner was dispensed with, many preferring to approach the table of the Lord in honour of their patron Saint. Besides, those who misunderstand us are only too anxious to get an opportunity of making a public demonstration on that day, a party one, and rather than be classed on a level with Orangemen, whose recent processions were solely for the purpose of exasperating Catholics, the latter, guided by their priests and their own good, common sense, chose the better way of spending the day, and dispensed with everything but that most becoming to themselves and their religion. Though not a holiday of obligation it was kept as one by hundreds, as was evident from the number of people (mostly men), who attended the various Masses and Vespers in the evening. The children attended the 10 o'clock Mass, which was said by Rev. Father O'Donnell, Father Ginaty being also present. A hymn to the old air of "St. Patrick's Day" was sung by them, led by our good sisters, and accompanied on the organ by Mr. Towel, which must have brought to the mind of many present, scenes and memories of the "Old Sod." May those children who sang the praises of the patron Saint of Ireland on that day never forget their duty to him, and show, by their actions, their love for the land he Christianised, the land of their fathers. At the end they sang, "Faith of Our Fathers," with a will as if they were determined to die if necessary in its defence. I only wish His Excellency the Governor had been present to hear them sing, he would have heard words from the very heart sung with all the life and energy of guileless children. No fear of "breakdowns" like those of the scholars of the "Union" a few days ago when essaying "God Save the Queen," and I think I may say if he ever visits the Catholic Schools here (which, thank God, have nothing to do with the "Union"), he will hear the National Anthem sung as it ought to be, and in a manner notably melodious, because sincere.

Saturday, the 19th instant, being the Feast of St. Joseph, patron of the Universal Church, was celebrated with even greater respect and devotion than St. Patrick's Day. There were two Masses, and Vespers and Benediction in the evening. A neat and moderately sized altar, beautifully decorated, and containing a large statue of St. Joseph with the infant Jesus in his arms, stood in the sanctuary on the Gospel side, which is to remain during the present month, as it is one dedicated by the Church to him.

On Sunday, Rev. Father Ginaty gave an instructive sermon on the many good qualities of Joseph, exhorting his people to imitate him as nearly as possible. He casually referred to the present deplorable condition of Ireland, and from his words and feelings, there was no difficulty in understanding where his sympathy lies. Whilst condemning agrarian outrages and other crimes he thought much consideration should be given to what those poor people have suffered and put up with for years from cruel and tyrannical landlords. He thought it was the duty of every man, by fair and constitutional means, to help the Irish in their present struggles with landlordism.

The St. Leo's High School is now taught by Mr. Vincent, Mr. Bathurst having resigned, he having been called to England on urgent business. The pupils had a friendly game of cricket with those attending St. Patrick School, on the 11th, which resulted in favouring the latter. A second game was played on St. Patrick's Day, and resulted greatly in favour of St. Leo's.

## OUR ROMAN LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

29th January.

THE King Humbert, the Queen, the young Prince of Naples, and Prince Amadeus have been touring it in Sicily, and have everywhere, according to the ministerial journals, been received with an enthusiasm described as phrenetic and approaching to madness. Indeed at one place the people, when they saw the Queen issuing from a church, were struck as by a vision and seemed inclined to adore her Majesty as an apparition from heaven. At Syracuse, or Catania (I forget which place), the royal train stopped when the passengers by an earlier train were still on the platform, and these loyal folks insisted on carrying their majesties from the train to their carriages. During this operation, somewhat irregular it must be confessed, the young prince became separated from his mother, and the Queen began to scream. The demonstrations of the people were of course spontaneous, but at the same time the printed and published manifestoes of the several Corporations contained notices to the effect that the inhabitants of houses along the route of the royal procession were to be supplied gratuitously with flags, banners, means of illumination, torches, and bundles of flowers to be tossed into the royal carriages. The manifestations of loyalty were, therefore, to some extent official. A manufacturer of snuff boxes threw a specimen of his handiwork at the King, but the fragrant missile missed its aim and struck Cairoli on the nose. A shoemaker insisted on presenting their Majesties with a pair of shoes, and doubtless was rewarded by an appointment as bootmaker in ordinary to the King. The university students in Catania met some days before the royal visit, and decided to take no part whatever in the civic demonstrations or rejoicings. In Catania the students are Republican, in imitation of their rector, who is a poet and atheist of repute. However, means were taken to rescind the first resolution of the students, and they actually fought for the honour of first place in the public procession. They fought with knives, bludgeons, and razors, and several of them were severely

wounded, the son of the Questor, or chief of police, being found armed with a razor, with which he distinguished himself as a leader in the fray. The local and other independent journals contain great complaints of the cruelty of putting the almost bankrupt Corporations of Sicily to the cost of entertaining their Majesties. During the absence of the royal family from Rome, the anniversary functions for commemoration of the decease of Victor Emmanuel were performed in the churches of the Sudario and the Pantheon. The principal chaplain to the court, Canon Auzino, said the Masses in both churches. In the Pantheon, the decorations were the same as last year, and the Mass was attended by nearly the same official personages, and most of the Protestant strangers in Rome. It was noticed that few knelt, even at the elevation of the host.

The Pope is now quite restored in health, and is able to undergo much fatigue. Last week he admitted to audience over 400 persons, and to every one of them said a few words. The Chevalier O'Clery, late M.P. for County Wexford and formerly a Papal Zouave, had a private audience on the presentation of General Kanzler, the former Commander in Chief of the Pontifical Army. Leo XIII. praised highly the valour and fidelity of the Irish Zouaves, but did not touch on matters of Irish politics in this interview. The Russian Grand Dukes Paul and Serge were received at the Vatican by their own special desire, and were closeted with the Pope for nearly an hour. The relations between Russia and the Vatican are now on a friendly footing. Already the Czar has permitted many of the Polish exiles to return to their native land, and has restored many Catholic priests to the free exercise of their ministrations. The Russian Grand Dukes visited Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State, and His Eminence returned the visit the following day, and was received with great cordiality, at the villa Sciarra on the Janiculum, by their Imperial Highnesses.

The Italian Government was defeated in the election of a Deputy for the 2nd College of Rome on the 16th, for the opposition candidate, Agosta Ruspoli, was returned by the exertions of the moderates by 872 votes against 667. The radical organs ascribe this defeat to the influence of the Catholic Associations, which, however, took no part in the contest. On the same day, the 45th anniversary of the birth of Francis II., King of the two Sicilies, three Catholic newspapers in Naples, the *Discussione*, *Italia Reale*, and *Crociata*, were sequestered by the police for articles concerning the dethroned sovereign. In Naples thirty-five of the persons arrested and imprisoned on the eve of the arrival of King Humbert are to be tried for treason. Italy is supposed to be preeminently the land of freedom, but there is little real liberty of the subject. Individuals innocent of crime may be arrested and detained by the police with impunity. Last week the Marquis Quartaro left Naples by train for Caserta, his only object in travelling so far on the way to Rome being to take leave of a dear friend who was *en route* to that city. When the train reached Caserta the Marquis got out on the platform, and his friend went on to Rome. The Marquis, while waiting for the next train to take him back to Naples, smoked a cigar and walked up and down, and attracted the attention of a too-clever policeman, who suspected the Marquis was an agent of the international, and probably an intending Passanante. Being asked to give an account of himself, the Marquis presented his visiting cards and told his story. But the police did not believe it, and the Marquis was arrested and detained that night and the following day, until the authorities in Naples sent orders to release him.

## OPENING OF THE CHURCH AT WINTON.

(Southland Daily News.)

WRITING on Monday, our correspondent says:—You are no doubt aware that our Roman Catholic friends have erected a church, a neat and substantial building of brick and concrete from the designs of Mr. Burwell, the construction of which reflects credit on the architect, and Messrs. Forest and Darling, contractors, and while it is an honour to our Catholic friends it is looked upon as an ornament to the suburban township of East Winton. The opening ceremony took place on Sunday, the 20th, when a special train from Invercargill conveyed the Most Rev. Bishop Moran, Rev. Father Kehoe, and a number of ladies and gentlemen from the city, including several members of the choir of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, whose efforts were highly appreciated, indeed the musical portion of the service, both vocal and instrumental, was an unqualified success. The ceremony was begun by the rev. the Bishop proceeding to bless the Church, which he did by walking around it, the usual forms being read by the Rev. Father Kehoe. The last-named gentleman officiated in the celebration of the Most High Sacrifice of the Mass. The Most Rev. Bishop then proceeded to deliver a most admirable and impressive discourse from the words, "This is the house of God, and this the gate of heaven." His Lordship feelingly thanked all concerned in the erection of the Church, including the architect, contractors, congregation, and the rev. Father in charge of the congregation. His Lordship's discourse was listened to with wrapt attention by the very large congregation, a number not being able to gain admission. After the sermon the rite of confirmation was performed, and the proceedings were brought to a close. His Lordship's visit to Winton will be long remembered, and looked back to with pleasure by the many who had the privilege to listen to his able discourse. I was not able to learn the amount of the collection, but, judging from the "pile" of notes and gold (saying nothing of the silver in abundance) it must have been liberal, although, the Church not being entirely free of debt, his Lordship informed the congregation that it (the Church) was not fully "consecrated," but, for the present, was dedicated to the worship of the Most High God.

THE Queen's Arms Hotel, Princes Street South, Dunedin, has been taken by Mr. W. Fitzgerald, late of Port Chalmers. The hotel will be conducted in the best style, and offers unsurpassed accommodation of all kinds to visitors and residents.

## ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, DUNEDIN.

An entertainment in honour of the approaching Silver Jubilee of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese took place in the presence of the bishop and the reverend clergy of Dunedin, at St. Joseph's School, Dunedin, on the Feast of St. Patrick. It is not usual in Catholic schools to hold anything of the kind during the holy season of Lent, but, as it is most probable that the Bishop will leave for Europe early in Easter week, it was considered that an exception might reasonably be made on this occasion, which was the more fitting, since it was also the festival of his Lordship's patron saint. The following programme was gone through with:—

Chorus—"Welcome to our Pastor;" Pianoforte solo—"Glittering Spray;" "The Silver Jubilee Ode," to commemorate the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Lord Bishop of Dunedin. Pianoforte solo—"Silvery Waves;" Tableaux Vivants—"Joan of Arc;" first scene: Joan of Arc dedicates herself to her Mission to save France; *Entre Scène*—Piano: "The Soldiers' Chorus" (from Faust); second scene: "Coronation of Charles VII., King of France, at Rheims; *Entre Scène*—Piano: "Silver Trumpets;" Piano (descriptive piece)—"Entry of the German Soldiers into Paris;" third scene: Death of Joan of Arc; *Entre Scène*—Chorus: "The Mermaid's Song;" Pianoforte solo—"The Troubadours' March;" a scene from "Handy Andy;" Chorus—"Hymn to St. Patrick."

The Tableaux Vivants were very prettily got up, and carried out in a most pleasing manner. The first scene was a harvest field in which the reapers and binders were busily engaged, and amongst them Joan of Arc, while a young lady, also in suitable costume, delivered some lines descriptive of what was represented. Joan as well made her mission known in verse, and in both instances the delivery was remarkably well done, with clearness, due emphasis, and spirit. The scene in which the King is crowned was, however, the gem of the whole exhibition; the altars represented being very beautifully adorned with flowers and lights whose arrangement was especially artistic. The robes of the courtiers were very gorgeous and graceful, and the bishop was magnificently vested. The death-scene was very solemn and impressive. The scene from "Handy Andy" which followed was of a very different nature, and occasioned a high degree of mirth amongst the audience. The young ladies who took part in it also appeared to enter into the fun with much zest. We append the "Silver Jubilee Ode," which had been especially composed for the occasion by one of the Dominican Sisters.

In anxious thought, with low-bent crowned brow,  
Christ's Vicar, saintly Pius, mused of yore  
How best to meet the need, deep-pressing now,  
But urgent then, on Afric's southmost shore.  
Grim foes to test the truest steel full sore,  
Their Gorgon heads uplifted high and bold,  
Materialism, Ignorance, and more,  
"The Great Tradition," scattering the fold:  
Hearts made to worship God put all their trust in gold.

This work requires no common skill and grace  
The Holy Father thought: such wounds to heal  
A will demands, brave, gen'rous to embrace  
All sacrifice and toil for souls' true weal;  
Great fortitude, and energy, and zeal;  
A heart from passions purified and free;  
Calm eloquence, the message to reveal;  
Rare gifts of mind and heart, in high degree,  
Built on the firm foundation of Humility.

God's spirit pointed to the Chosen One  
Mid loveliest scenes of Erin's lovely land,  
His studious boyhood's years had passed. A son  
By loving sire resigned, amid the band  
Of chosen warriors of Christ to stand.  
Beside the fever-stricken couch he's found,  
Where sorrow-laden hearts to him expand,  
Or where pale misery and want abound;  
Eblana! by thy city splendours veiled around.

And now, to other climes he must away,  
Another people claims his watchful care.  
For them, for us, thrice happy blessed day,  
When called he was the shepherd's staff to bear,  
With Christ, sad pain and toil for souls to share!  
Neath Afric's burning sun, the heavenly seed  
In hearts of men—stern soil—with courage rare,  
He plants by living power of word and deed;  
Ne'er failing in his charge Christ's wand'ring sheep to feed.

But when his loving toil was just repaid,  
Great deeds achieved for learning and for truth,  
Went forth a stern decree. And he obeyed.  
Left he them all—his best-loved work for youth—  
His fellow toilers in the cause of truth,  
His children in the faith, his second home;  
Sad severings these, and keen the pain, in sooth!  
Braved he again the mighty Ocean's foam,  
To spread "o'er bounds of earth" the sway of Christian Rome.

Take up the echo of our praise, ye hills!  
His every word some real good imparts;  
In music tell our joy, Zealandia's rills!  
The gratitude and love of our poor hearts.  
Our foes he pierces by Faith's fiery darts,  
He seeks to save us for Eternity.  
Our earthy mind into a new hope starts:  
Beloved Lord and Father, may we be  
Close by your feet in your Eternal Jubilee!

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited), reports for the week ending 23rd March as follows:—

Fat Cattle were in very short supply at Burnside to-day, only 95 head having been yarded, which sold at an advance equal to fully 2s 6d per 100lb. Bullocks realised £5 5s to £8, and cows £5 17s 6d to £8 per head. We sold a small draft at quotations. Price for best beef fully 22s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—4 were forward, which sold at from 23s to 32s each. Fat Sheep.—The supply consisted 1004 head of cross-breeds and 250 merinos, which were well competed for at from fully last market rates to 1s 6d per head advance. Cross-breeds fetched from 8s 9d to 11s, and merinos from 3s to 6s 9d per head. We sold 180 cross-breeds on account of Mr. John Duncan, of Cherry Farm, at 10s 3d to 10s 9d. To-day's quotation for prime mutton is 2d to 2½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—493 penned and sold at from 6s 3d to 9s 6d per head.

Fat Pigs.—98 were offered and realised from 24s to 52s each. We sold 50 head on account of Mr. T. W. Leslie, of Timaru, at from 24s to 30s each.

Store Sheep.—The demand continues very active for all descriptions of store sheep, excepting broken mouthed. We report sales of 2500 head.

Wool.—Recent advices by telegram report a continuance of the favourable movement recorded in our last, and lead to the conclusion that prices have more than recovered the decline which they exhibited in the earlier auctions. Local sales show no quotable change from recent prices.

Sheepskins.—Our sale on Monday was well attended, and with good competition previous prices were fully maintained. Cross-bred skins realised from 2s for ordinary to 5s 11d for full-woolled; merinos 2s 4d to 4s 6d; lambskins, 1s 2d to 3s 1d; pelts, 6d to 1s 5d each; skins in bales, 8½d per lb (for scoured lambskins).

Hides.—We sold all consignments in hands at our auction on Monday at up to 25s 6d each for wet salted, prices ruling a shade lower than previous week. There is ample inquiry to clear off all coming forward.

Tallow.—Quotations realised at public sale this week ranged from 21s 6d to 26s per cwt., the latter being for well-rendered clean tallow. Rough fat we have sold at from 15s to 17s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: Millers are manifesting greater disposition to purchase, but prices cannot be quoted higher than in our last week's report, say 3s 6d to 3s 9d for best milling, at which several parcels have changed hands. There are now a good many samples of the new crop on the market, giving evidence of having been favourably harvested. Oats are firm at last prices, the inquiry for feed oats for shipment having continued through the week. We quote 1s 6d to 1s 6½d for feed, and 1s 7d for milling. Barley: Several parcels of fair to good quality are offering, but except for really prime—of which very little is forward—there is no demand. For prime malting, 3s to 3s 3d might be readily obtained.

## PRODUCE MARKET—MARCH 24, 1881.

MESSRS. MERCER AND McDONALD, Rattray street, report:—Fresh butter is still very plentiful, best and favourite brands (in 1lb. and ½lb. prints), 8d & 10d per lb.; Eggs, 1s 6d per dozen. Roll bacon, 8d per lb. Good salt butter, in kegs, none selling.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 1s 5d to 1s 7d per bushel; milling wheat, 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel; barley's feed, 2s to 3s; barley, malting, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; feed, 1s 9d to 2s 6d per bushel; hay, £3 per ton; chaff, £2 15s per ton; straw, £2 per ton; bran, £3 per ton; pollard, £4 per ton; flour, £9 10s to £10 per ton; oatmeal, £9 per ton; butter, fresh, 6d to 8d; salt, 6d to 8d; eggs, 1s 2d; bacon in rolls, 8d; side, 8½d; hams, 10½d; fresh pork, 4½d per lb.; potatoes £2 15 to £3 per ton.

MR. JOSEPH B. SHEATH, Tuam street, Christchurch, reports on the grain market for the week ending March 23rd, 1881. Wholesale prices:—Wheat, milling, 3s 5d to 3s 9d; chick, 1s 9d to 2s 6d. Oats, good milling, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; feed, 1s 4d to 1s 6d. Barley, best samples, 3s to 3s 6d; other sorts, 2s to 2s 6d; feed, 1s 2d to 1s 9d. Grass seed—in good demand, at from 2s 6d to 3s 6d: cocksfoot, 2½d to 2¾d. Butter, 6d to 7d. Cheese, 3d to 3½d. Hay, 40s to 50s. Oaten sheaves, 35s; good oat straw, 25s.

Messrs W. Lane and Co., MacLaggan street, Dunedin, have obtained prize medals both at the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions for their mineral waters, wines and liqueurs. These will be found of the best possible qualities and extremely wholesome.

Since the colonial troops took the field to crush the present rebellion, 9,000,000 rounds of ammunition—Snider, Martini-Henri, and Westley-Richards—have been sent into the field; 20,000 stands of arms have been issued, and if 15,000 men were marched into headquarters to-morrow they could be armed. Descriptions have already appeared of the powerful siege guns and howitzers recently imported; and one each of the latter is now in the hands of our commanders at Maseru and Mafeteng. Four hundred and fifty rounds of howitzer ammunition were despatched to the front this week and a large stock is still on hand. The Commissary of Ordnance has also just received the latest pattern heliographs, powerful reflecting lamps for night signalling, and sets of signal flags, all of which will be sent forward to the several commands without delay.—*Witchman.*



## OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, March 15th, 1881.

In Mr. Berry's opening speech on Reform he had the honesty and the audacity to state that he meant to pass the Bill this time, as it was of no more use to him. That is to say, that the country was so sick of the question that Mr. Berry could no longer make it a stalking horse by appealing to the worst passions of the people. If he wants to continue to set class against class, he must look out for some other means. Since then, however, the Premier has changed his mind. He does not want our Constitution reformed, at any rate not just yet. I suppose he fancies that he can revive the cry against property, &c., and thereby have another year of office.

The opposition were most anxious to assist the Government in carrying this measure through the House, and for that purpose proposed that there should be a conference between the two Houses before the Bill was committed. Mr. Berry strenuously opposed this proposal, and, on a division being taken, the Government had a majority of five. The result of this will be that the Bill will inevitably be lost in the Upper House, that is, if it ever get there. It is highly probable that the measure may be defeated in the Lower House.

The torpedo explosion, causing the instant death of five men and the annihilation of three of the bodies, created a very painful sensation. The whole thing for the present is wrapt in mystery. The inquest threw no light on it. A Board of scientific men has just been appointed to enquire into the matter, and it is to be hoped that some good will come of it, though I much fear it may prove only an opportunity for each savant to ride his peculiar hobby. They may tell us, however, why the Captain was not on board his ship at the time of the accident, and also by whose authority this particular torpedo was fired, as it would appear by the evidence that it was not in the programme. I hope they will also tell us if a rumour about Captain Mandeville be true or only a story. It is said that the Cerberus Band, which was playing airs from "Pinafore," at Queenscliff, when the terrible accident occurred, at once stopped playing, when the captain appeared and ordered them to continue. He was told of the accident, but refused to believe it. Just then some one arrived from the scene of the disaster. Disbelief in the matter was no longer possible, so Captain Mandeville, determining to have music of some sort, ordered the band to strike up the "Dead March in Saul," which they accordingly did.

The Police Board has been at last appointed. Its Chairman is Mr. Longmore, who has been notorious for years for saying hard things about everybody, but more particularly about the police. He said the other evening from his place in the House that a certain gentleman, naming his name, ought to be in Pentridge. He said he was a perjurer, &c. Now, the perjurer in question is a respectable and respected citizen. I mention this just to give you an idea what sort of a judicial president Mr. Longmore is likely to make. Then we have Mr. Graves, another member of the Board. All through the Kelly campaign this gentleman was never done accusing the police, from his place in the House, of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanours. If he had been a barrister one might have thought he held a brief in the Kelly side. All the members of the Board appear to have been appointed more on the score of their being staunch Liberals than on any fitness, judicial, or other for the post.

Mr. Service had a magnificent banquet given to him, in the Town Hall, the night before his departure for Europe. All the principal men in the Colony assembled to do him honour. He made, as he always does, a capital speech, the effect of which, however, was marred (to Catholics at all events), by his bigoted remarks. Mr. Service is, and always has been, a bigot, and the last year or two's political experience has made him more rabid. The Catholics turned Berry out and placed Mr. Service in power, as all the world knew this fact at the time it is presumed that the Hon. James Service could not have been ignorant of it. To judge from his conduct, however, you would suppose that he did not know it, as from the moment of his accession to office he treated the Catholics as enemies. On all public occasions he went out of his way to say something nasty about them in regard to their opposition to the Education Act. This may have been very pleasing to the hon. gentleman, but it was not wise, as he found out to his cost, when he went to the country on his Reform Bill, and was hurled from power by the "poor" Catholics. He was good enough, at the Town Hall, to acknowledge his defeat at the hands of the Catholics, but he threatened them by saying "another such victory would ruin them," whatever he meant by that. The Catholics won this victory at the ballot-box in a constitutional manner, so that Mr. Service's threat is a piece of insolent impertinence.

Our Minister of Public Instruction, Major Smith, has just lost his wife, and one cannot help being struck at the incongruity of the thing; I don't mean the poor lady's death but her funeral. She was a good Catholic, and was buried with all the rites of Mother Church. She was followed to the grave by most of her husband's colleagues.

Our water supply is a source of great anxiety to us just now. Yan Yean water tastes, looks, and smells nastily. This would be bearable if it were not for the sickness it causes, and worse still the plagues that we are told it is to create presently. We have had no end of Boards of Enquiry, and the report of each Board is enough to cause a panic. The reports all tell us of the great evils that exist, but none suggest a remedy, except of such a costly nature that it is not practicable. It is to be hoped that some cure will soon be found, otherwise the consequences may be very serious. The water business has its amusing side. It is said that many staunch teetotallers have been driven to beer and brandy as a substitute for their habitual draught of cool water. I should not wonder if this were a fact. There are a certain class of people who never go to see play, such a thing to them is an abomination. Many years ago in Melbourne a fashionable Protestant clergyman leased the Theatre Royal for his Sunday evening sermons. The theatre was rushed by these people. After a time the dress-circle had to be reserved for their sole use. And didn't they enjoy themselves gazing at the green curtain and wondering what

was behind it. Need I say that that parson was a success. Well, the temperance men, who have been driven to drink by the unsavouriness of our Yan Yean water, remind me of these Sunday theatre goers. If a little whiskey gives some of them better tempers, then the polluted water will not have been all evil.

A good deal of excitement was caused on the racecourse the other day by the scratching of Grand Flaneur for the Australian Cup. The owner, Mr. Long, was heartily hissed, and he richly deserved it. The horse has been a great favourite, having won all the races he was entered for, and the public had backed him heavily. The horse's name was down as a starter up to five minutes of the race for the Australian Cup, so that his sudden withdrawal had the effect of causing all the Grand Flaneur money to fall into the hands of the bookmakers.

## MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

THE following description of the scene in the House on Wednesday, January 12th, when the Government tried to steal a march on the private members, is taken from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

There was but one other interrogatory on the paper, and this, in the absence of the Minister to whom it was addressed, was postponed; and now the way seemed smooth either for the married ladies of Scotland or the motion which stood in the name of Mr. Gladstone asking precedence for the resumption of the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment. Mr. Forster, instead of moving this motion, took the course of asking Mr. Anderson to withdraw his bill, and there was a similar request to Mr. Hinde Palmer, who had on the paper a measure of like import. The two members thus appealed to made the reply which members always do make in such circumstances; exposed to an unsympathetic House, their bosoms torn between love for their bills and allegiance to the Ministry, they, swearing they would ne'er consent, of course consented. All then was going smoothly, and there was the pleasant prospect of a day devoted to the speeches of Mr. Biggar and Dr. Commins. A very innocent intervention by Mr. Joseph Cowen did not by any means appear calculated to delay progress, for the member for Newcastle did no more than remonstrate with his usual gentleness and in his characteristic terseness against the new invasion of the fast receding rights of private members. Mr. E. D. Gray, however, raised another point of controversy by complaining that due notice had not been given of the intentions of the Government. Several other Irish members followed with a similar complaint, and pointed in proof of their being taken by surprise to the emptiness of their benches and the absence of Mr. Parnell. These statements, of course, involved counter statements from the Ministerial benches; and Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Bylands, who believes in his power to melt the adamant hearts of the Home Rulers, solemnly asserted that they fully believed and knew that the debate on the address would be resumed on Wednesday. At last Mr. Forster, who has had in his new office a large training in the scriptural art of giving the soft answer that turneth away wrath, intervened, and, in that somewhat good-humoured style which has given place to the irrepressible bitterness of his first few days in Parliament, declared that an Irish member was not to be taken by surprise. Then he protested that regularity and convenience required the debate on the address to proceed without interruption *de die in diem*. A slight diversion was made at this point by the intervention of Lord Eustace Cecil, who, elated by the prospect of being able to speak as a leader of Opposition—for he was still alone on the front Opposition bench—made the statement that he and his friends were not prepared for the resumption of the debate until the private bills had been got rid of—a disastrous admission, of which the Home Rulers made effective use, and which Sir Stafford Northcote some time after completely threw overboard.

By this time Mr. Parnell had come into the House. The Home Rule leader then joined in the complaint of the conduct of the Government, and in his blindest tones suggested, as a friendly compromise, that the debate should stop at four o'clock, in order to give time for a motion of his calling for a select committee to inquire into the alleged outrages in Ireland. Lord Hartington would have nothing to do with such a proposal, and again pointed out the desirability of continuing the debate on the address. Discussion still proceeded, and after some time Sir Stafford Northcote threw over Lord Eustace Cecil in the manner already indicated, and declared that he at least was quite prepared to find the debate resumed on the address. Mr. Beesford Hope, appearing on the scene in the gentle character of a mediator, succeeded in making the confusion worse confounded, and complaints arose as to waste of time. It was now half-past three, and Mr. Parnell, on behalf of his following, professed himself satisfied with the discussion and was content with one division—that on a motion for adjournment proposed by one of his friends. The division on this point showed 230 on the side of the Government and 33 on that of the Home Rulers, Mr. Joseph Cowen being in the minority.

The debate on the address, having been reached by this stormy and chequered passage, had most of the life out of it before it began; and Mr. Blennerhassett made a speech which was delivered to almost empty benches. The evening wound up with an address from Mr. Shaw Lefevre, which, while vigorous in denunciation of the Land League was firm and outspoken on the necessity for a strong, complete, and final settlement of the land question.

THURSDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

The following is an abridgment of the *Pall Mall Gazette* summary:—

In the House of Commons the period of questions grows daily more interesting, and supplies nightly incidents of humour, passion, hot retort, and sharp personal encounter. Irish subjects, of course, form the burden of the discourse; and every movement in the land war in Ireland is dogged by the Irish members with relentless vigilance, and dragged before the House with untiring persistence. Mr. Healy has not forgotten that he was a short time ago on his trial under a Whiteboy Act; and he demanded with acrimony if the

penalty of flogging, which can be inflicted under these Acts, would be abolished. Mr. Forster satisfied his interrogator, after some exchange of fire, by a virtual promise not to allow flogging as part of the sentence for Whiteboy offences. Released from one Irish member, the Chief Secretary soon fell into the hands of others: Mr. John Barry had an attack on the magistracy of Cork, and Mr. Parnell was anxious about the comfort of the gentlemen who are confined in Tralee jail; and, in order that the whole Irish administration might be made comfortable, another batch of questions was addressed to the Solicitor-General as to proceedings taken against the Land League in various parts of Ireland.

The most exciting incident of the evening took place immediately after the close of the questions on the paper. Lord Randolph Churchill asked a question, the suggestion of which was that Mr. Michael Davitt, the chief pillar of the Land League, who is out of prison on a ticket-of-leave, should be again imprisoned. There was an outburst of fury from the Irish members, and the noble lord was interrupted by loud cries of "shame," "shabby," and other uncomplimentary epithets. Before Mr. Forster could reply, Mr. Parnell aimed a cross-blow by asking if Mr. Davitt had not been released by the father of Lord Raulolph Churchill; if he had not already suffered eleven years' penal servitude; and if Mr. Davitt had not distinguished himself by outspoken denunciations of outrages and violence. Mr. Forster's reply was cautious. He would not say that Mr. Davitt's language was yet of a seditious character; but there was a significant addendum that a person in Mr. Davitt's position must expect to bear that his actions would be narrowly watched by the authorities. To Dr. Commins was reserved the duty of continuing the debate; and he distinguished himself by an oration which extended over two hours and a quarter, was delivered to almost empty benches, and went over much of the ground already traversed. Notwithstanding the length of this speech, the floodgates of eloquence were still open. Sir Patrick O'Brien made one of his incoherent and unintelligible harangues, and for some twenty minutes engaged the attention of the House, which had not the least idea of what he meant but all the same listened with the delicious languor and the entrancing want of thought which are produced by the perusal of the absurdities of "Alice in Wonderland." Then the debate was again adjourned.

#### FRIDAY, 14<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus summarises the debate when the division was taken on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address:—

The closing night of the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address was dull, decorous, and characterised, by that strange good temper which is the product of listlessness now and perhaps the prelude of a storm hereafter. The speeches were delivered to thin but patient and attentive audiences, and were calm in tone and quiet in delivery. Question-time was brief and without incident of note—in striking contrast with the passion and prolixity of Thursday's earlier hours. Mr. Labouchere emerged with his motion on hereditary legislators, which he had allowed to fall for some days into a state of suspended animation; Mr. Justin M'Carthy had an amusing notice in reference to one of his constituents who claimed protection from police protection; and Mr. Lalor, an Irish member, displayed an anxiety as to the doings of the Rebecca rioters of Wales which was not wholly an impulse of interest in the well-being of the principality. There were several allusions to the Irish magistracy, which led to the usual sharp interchange of questions and answers between the Irish members and the Chief Secretary. The prospect of a speech by Mr. Synan, who delivers prolix harangues in the voice of an exceedingly shrill Stentor, was not attractive, and there was a stampede from the House when the debate was resumed. Mr. Dillwyn, with many expressions of apology, announced that he should vote for the Government, and Mr. Mulholland, an Irish Conservative, made a rather effective and not unamusing analysis of a speech by Mr. Davitt. The demand for the right to speak continued unabated all this time, in spite of the dull void and the depressed condition of the House; and the debate appeared destined to go out in vapidly and dreariness. It was saved from this fate by Mr. Sexton, a young Irish member, who last night established his title to take high rank among the orators of the House. Hitherto remarkable only for an appetite for interrogation which was perfectly insatiable, for a fidelity to a particular seat only equalled by that of Mr. Hubbard, and for rhetoric more passionate than effective, Mr. Sexton last night proved himself capable of speaking with calmness, moderation, and dialectical skill. Starting rather inauspiciously with some personal comments of questionable taste on Lord Hartington, Mr. Sexton soon conciliated attention and favour, and gave an excellent sketch, from the Parnellite point of view, of the policy of the Land League, studious his speech with allusions of a not ill-natured satire which enlivened its progress; but he made the mistake of speaking half an hour too long. After this gleam of sunshine the debate again sank to a low level; the House emptied and the lobbies filled; those who remained inside sprawled on the benches and yawned unceasingly.

At ten o'clock the return of the diners-out again gave the House a brisk and modish appearance, and Mr. Hussey Vivian managed to give some sparkle to the scene by getting up a brief but stormy controversy with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Vivian alluded to the allegation that some young men had trampled in the blood of the late Lord Mountmorres—a statement which Mr. Parnell characterised as a "gross falsehood." There was a tempestuous shout of "Order" from the filled and excited benches; and the Speaker in a peremptory manner called upon Mr. Parnell to withdraw. The Irish leader making some demur, the manner of the speaker grew stern; and Mr. Parnell explained that he applied the term "falsehood" to the anonymous person whose statement Mr. Vivian had repeated—a withdrawal which, satisfactory as to order, but unsatisfactory as to essentials, aroused deep signs of irritation. Mr. Vivian then proceeded on his way, labouring heavily amid Irish interruptions. He was minatory against obstruction after his bland fashion, but finally, caught in the meshes of irregularity by the vigilant Irish, he was called to order by the Speaker. Mr. E. D. Gray made a short, sharp speech, quoting a declaration of an Irish bishop that the moment a man was arrested

under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act he would advise his flock not to pay rent and never again to pay rent until the last man was released—a declaration which excited much enthusiasm among the Home Rulers. Several English members rose after Mr. Gray.

At five minutes past one the division was taken, with the result of—For Mr. Parnell's amendment, 57; against, 435. The result was received with comparative tranquillity.

The following description of the scene referred to above between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Vivian is taken from the London correspondence of the *Daily Express*:—

The debate to-night was characterised by several scenes, but by far the most violent was the one in which the name of the unhappy Lord Mountmorres was bandied about from side to side. Early in the evening Mr. Dillwyn excited some anger by declaring that he had it on authority that men waded through the blood of the murdered Lord Mountmorres. The Home Rulers stamped Mr. Dillwyn under with great promptitude; but four hours afterwards Mr. Hussey Vivian, the Welsh member, returned to the point and said he could confirm Mr. Dillwyn's statement. Hereupon Mr. Parnell rose, and with a face grim and pallid, denounced the statement as a "gross falsehood." A yell of anger arose on the Liberal benches, answered by defiant cheers from the Home Rulers, and from this moment it was in vain the Speaker tried to get a hearing. At length he said that such language could not be applied to any member of the House. This was followed by screams—positive screams—of "Withdraw"; but Mr. Parnell coldly, slowly, almost contemptuously, repeated that, whoever was the authority of the hon. member, he had uttered a gross falsehood. After another burst of passion had subsided, Mr. Vivian went on to declare that his authority was a gentleman in her Majesty's service, but the Home Rulers received this with ironical laughter; and on a second struggle between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Vivian, the Speaker ruled the latter out of order. The scene was one of the most exciting of the debate, and it made it very clear that Mr. Vivian was no match for Mr. Parnell either with regard to the rules of the House or the power of denunciation.

#### MONDAY, 17<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY.

The *Freeman* thus sketches the scene in the House, when Mr. Justin M'Carthy moved his amendment to the address:—

Mr. Justin M'Carthy rose to move his amendment objecting to the use of military forces for the upholding of ejections, about a quarter to six, and spoke for nearly an hour. His moderate arguments were very cogent.

Mr. Gladstone had evidently not recovered from his recent illness, and was unusually irritable. He vented all his bad humour on Mr. M'Carthy and punctuated his abuse all through by constant rappings of his hand on the desk-box in front of him. He declared that he had difficulty in believing his own eyes when he read Mr. M'Carthy's amendment, for he doubted if during the many centuries the Speaker's chair had been occupied such a disloyal motion had ever been proposed. He looked on the amendment as an insult to the Throne, for it asked the Queen to renounce the rights she had sworn in her Coronation Oaths. He deprecated the waste of precious hours in considering such extraordinary questions.

Mr. Dillon continued the debate in an extremely spirited speech, in which he accused the Government and not the Irish members of being the obstacles to the passing of the Land Bill, and of erecting barriers in the pathway of carrying the measure. He held that if coercion were passed crime in Ireland would be increased tenfold, and the "hear, hears," which followed showed that the opinion was shared in by a good many Irish members. There was a tiff between Mr. Healy and Mr. Newdegate, which ended in the latter being called disorderly, and then Mr. Daniel Grant, returned by the votes of the Irish electors of Marylebone, said the discussion struck at the roots not only of law but of civilised society. Mr. T. D. Sullivan protested against the whole course of proceedings since the opening of Parliament, and Mr. Arthur O'Connor held out a hope of the recruiting officers being boycotted in Ireland. Mr. Healy, taunting the Ministry with their silence, said the mouths of the right hon. members were closed because they were filled with the crumbs of office. Mr. O'C. Power was the next to come to the front and he could only account for the gross misrepresentation of Mr. Justin M'Carthy by the fact that the Premier was asleep.

Mr. Parnell then rose, and created a profound sensation by the outspokenness of his remarks. He rebuked the unjust and ungenerous attempt to stifle free discussion, and stated that the Irish members had only occupied twelve hours in the debate of the past eight nights, and that was short time enough to instruct English representatives as to a country with which they were imperfectly acquainted. He asked what was the use of the Irish people sending members to Parliament at all if they were not to be allowed to state their opinions. He expressed his own ideas about separation pretty strongly, remarking that if landlordism in Ireland could be abolished they would, by the union of all Ireland, obtain the restoration of her legislative independence. If a fair chance presented itself of obtaining the freedom of Ireland, it would be the duty of every Irishman to do that which he believed to be the best for his own land, but he had always said it would be criminal to involve the Irish people in an unequal and useless struggle. He was peremptory in his idea that if coercion were passed there would be a cessation of rent in Ireland after the arrest of the first men, and that ten or fifteen thousand people would be arrested. He earnestly entreated the Government—before they went too far, before they engaged in a struggle in that House and in a struggle in Ireland which they could not measure—to pause, and, in the words of the right hon. gentleman, the member for Birmingham, "declare, by bringing their measures of conciliation and concession forward first, that force is no remedy." There were loud and continued cheers from the Home Rulers when the hon. gentleman sat down.

The *Irish Times* thus describes Mr. Parnell's speech:—

Mr. Parnell resumed his habitual freezing tone when he got up, speaking very low and very slow, but with the iciness of attitude, deliberation, and distinctness which betokens a provoking self-posses-

sion under the gravest circumstances, and at once chills and startles the hearers. "Much indeed the Prime Minister has to thank the metropolitan instructors for," he began, "at whose shrieks he has determined to stifle free speech on the Irish benches, while he is putting fetters on the Irish people." After he had pointed out that he had taken the precaution to note the time occupied by Irish speakers in the late debate, and that altogether they had occupied but twelve hours out of the seven nights' discussion, the member for Cork proceeded to charge the First Minister with inadequate preparation of his facts, with ungenerous and unjust resolves, and with a forgetfulness of that fair play which seemed at the present moment to have departed from his supporters as well as from himself. "Little use, I know," said Mr. Parnell, "that I should remind non-members of fair play, when it is only an Irish question. Yet I do make this appeal; perhaps it may be the last appeal I shall make to you." The Government benches began to stir. Mr. Magniac, who was snoring like a trombone behind Mr. Wisly Washy Warton, the author of three W's, which in vanity he told the House the other night he had made "all out of his own head," was suddenly aroused by his neighbour, and both listened to hear what terrible news was coming. Mr. Forster, the solitary member of the Government present, sent for the Irish Solicitor-General, who was promenading in the lobby. There was a general awakening everywhere. What was going to happen that this should be Mr. Parnell's last appeal? But the member only stooped to pick up and settle his fallen papers, then moistened his lips with water, and searched for his handkerchief. At length he broke the suspense in which every one was holding his breath. "This may be the last session in which you will have any considerable body of Irish members coming to this House," said he. "Already people in Ireland are asking what is the use of our coming here at all, and indeed it seems as if it would be far better to retire in a body and tell the country that it is useless." Mr. Speaker pulled up Mr. Parnell, but Mr. Parnell had said all he desired to say on that head, and went on to define his position in the land movement, and how certain queer people who had a habit of framing prosecutions had picked out bits of his speeches, and said he was seditious, though in this house he could repeat the same words without anyone objecting. Mr. Magniac could stand this no longer and sprang up as if he had been discharged from a spring trap beneath the floor, and Sir Stafford Northcote turned half round to view the member for Cork with a withering expression, which he maintained until he closed his remarks. But the member for Cork was determined to have his say out, and announced that there was one crime he had never condemned, and that was a homeless tenant going back to find shelter under the roof from which eviction had torn him, notwithstanding that the Whiteboy Act made it punishable with flogging and seven years' penal servitude. In fact he was proud to say now that he never would condemn it in the face of the crowbar brigade with which the Government were going to arm landlord revenge, but this much he might venture to tell the Government beforehand of the efficiency of their Coercion Act, that the first man who was arrested under it would be a signal for cessation of the payment of all rent in Ireland. Sir Stafford's sidelong contempt at the member behind him rose to rage at white heat, but Mr. Parnell only incensed him the more by his next sentence. "I tell you this," he said, "that if evictions increase, crime will increase, and murders will increase, and there is no class in this country who will thank you for coercion." Sir S. Northcote, coloured with indignation as he in effect asked, "Who is this that sets up to be the dictator and tells the Government of England what it is to do, and swaggers his authority as co-equal of the Queen?" The House thundered with applause, for it was now filled throughout, and the appeals of the leader of the Opposition struck a thought which was passing in everybody's mind. Mr. O'Connor managed to keep his feet for over an hour, nothing daunted by the cries of "Divide"; and Mr. O'Donnell infuriated the members the more by his indifference to murmurs like what one hears from a crowd behind the curtain on the stage, which rose in waves of sound every five minutes and drowned his voice. But these only made him settle his dress tie the more carefully, and wait with indifference until the murmurs ceased, and he began again; and so the night wore on, and the heat of debate became the violence of class hatred; and, as Lord Hartington threatened, the force of such proceedings will be to weaken the Land Bill.

Considerable uneasiness having been felt in some circles as to the fate of Bishop Jolivet, Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, who was a passenger by the missing coach, we may state that his Lordship arrived here yesterday morning hale and hearty, and none the worse for his stay amongst the Transvaal patriots. We have done ourselves the honour of calling upon his Lordship, and are truly glad that the exaggerated accounts of his treatment are idle fabrications. Bishop Jolivet was detained for nearly a fortnight in Potchefstroom, and it was only upon representations to the Commandant-General that he was conducted to Heidelberg where without difficulty he obtained a free passage. The plundering of stores, the ill-treatment of English gentlemen, &c., are all myths. The Transvaalers have commandeered blankets and the like necessaries for any army, but their behaviour, in the Bishop's own words, is such as he did not expect, and as could not be better amongst any so large a body of armed men, without drill and strict discipline, be they English, French, or German. The prisoners are well treated, and have no cause for complaint. The spirit of war is over the people, and they are, if anything, too confident of success. His Lordship visited the prisoners during his stay, and moved about among the people sufficiently to learn their views and feelings. In the Fort, he says, only a child (which was accidentally shot) has been killed, and the garrison is determined to hold out. Against Mr. Forssman, whose house is used as a prison, great ill-feeling exists, as much on account of his undisguised English sympathies as because he took refuge in the camp, and removed even his wife, an Afrikaner lady by birth, to it.—*Bloemfontein Express*.

## ADDRESS FROM THE IRISH NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—The Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, commonly called the Fenian organisation, fearing that the present agitation may lead to a premature outbreak in isolated districts, and apprehensive that some wild spirits of the Land League may, when thwarted by the government coercion bill, attempt to precipitate a revolution, has thought it necessary to issue a strong proclamation to the adherents of the national cause in the following terms:—

Men of Ireland,—The country is passing through a crisis full of danger to the national cause. The action of the British Government and its aiders and abettors is obviously intended to provoke premature resistance. Upon you, therefore, rests the responsibility of averting defeat and humiliation. You have a cause for revolt, but you are not yet prepared, and a crushing disaster now would leave to the next generation the task of beginning anew the great work already so far advanced. The salvation of our people lies in the achievement of national independence alone, but the time to strike has not yet come. Beware, then, of being misled by false and foolish outbreaks. The man who now incites you to attempts at insurrection is doing England's work, and must be held guilty of treason to Ireland. The most rigid discipline must be enforced and partial outbreaks prevented. Move only at the command of your officers. Our present duty is to prepare to watch and to wait until the hour for action comes. Let your attitude be one of calm and resolute self-sacrifice, and of unshaken confidence in the final triumph of our cause.

By order of the

IRISH NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

This proclamation was drawn only after grave deliberation and consultation with the Irish leaders in America, Scotland, and England. It was posted all over Ireland Saturday night, at midnight, on all the chapels and police-barracks of Ireland, and in the Irish centres throughout Scotland and England. In Dublin the copies were torn down and taken possession of by the police. The appearance of the document caused the greatest excitement. In Marlboro' Street Cathedral and Dolphin's Barn Catholic Church the priests, at early Mass, denounced those who had posted the seditious placards on the chapels as being guilty of sacrilege. Telegrams from all parts show that the appearance of the placards caused great uneasiness among the authorities, who immediately ordered them to be torn down. It is ten years since seditious placards have been posted simultaneously in Ireland.

## THE STATE TRIALS IN IRELAND.

THE State trials were a farce almost from the beginning. It was clear at the start that the government had no case. It tried to make one, but broke down in the first attempt. All Ireland could not help laughing at the absurd figure that the prosecution was obliged to put. The end was seen from the moment the malignant Chief Justice May was compelled, by public opinion, to withdraw from the Bench. It would be the same, however, if May had presided instead of Fitzgerald, who disgraced a good name by a charge as vindictive and indecent as the language for which May was forced to retire. It was not the court, but the jury, that held the issue in its hands, and the jury proved honest and sound.

The air of burlesque about the whole business was heightened by the conduct of the men on trial. Instead of sitting in fear and trembling in the Dublin court while the trial went on, they deliberately shook its dust from their feet and went off to London to bother Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Foster with obstruction. The proceedings in Dublin did not seem to interest them at all. They were told by the Government newspapers that if they attempted to leave Ireland during the trials they would certainly be arrested. But they did leave Ireland, and no one spoke of arresting them. It was a very odd thing indeed—rather a droll one—to see men who were on trial for "political offences" turning their backs on the court and going off to plague, with Parliamentary tactics, the very Ministers who had ordered them to the Bar.

The break-down of the Government was complete, when in order to prevent the traversers from proving the crimes of the landlords, it found itself obliged to abandon the principal count in the indictment. That settled the whole case. The Government did not dare to face the facts. Only one result could then be expected, and it came just as soon as the jury had an opportunity to take the case in hand.

What Judge Fitzgerald said about Irishmen in America did not help his side in the jury room. We say his side, because he spoke as a prosecutor rather than a judge. His attack on the American Irish was not only entirely out of place, as well as entirely unjust, but it probably made the jury see more clearly the spirit in which the Government was acting. His own malice was shown in a special way when he refused to detain the jury for the night, after satisfying himself that the only verdict that could possibly be reached would be one of acquittal. If instead of standing ten for acquittal and two for conviction, the jury had stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal it is pretty certain that Judge Fitzgerald would have tried a little harder to force an agreement.

The Irish in America know what they are doing. They have no thought of breaking any American law, but they have a very firm thought of giving their countrymen at home all the aid in their power, within the law.

The fiasco at Dublin is the greatest set back that Gladstone, Forster & Co. have yet received in their efforts to make English law override common justice in Ireland. It is a humiliating defeat, under which they should smart as under the stings of a lash. The result of the trials cannot do otherwise than encourage the people in the determination to keep on striking till the chain of landlordism is broken. It affords a hope, besides, that the time for so-called State trials in Ireland is very nearly expired, if not wholly so.—*Pilot*.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE AND HOTEL-KEEPERS,  
And the Trade generally.

WE have this day commenced business as Manufacturers of British Wines, Liqueurs, Cordials, &c., Bottlers and Rectifiers of Wines, Spirits, &c., in the premises formerly known as Copeland's Brewery, Cumberland street (between St Andrew and Hanover streets), and respectfully solicit your support.

WILKINS AND CO.

October 18, 1880.

TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

The undersigned are prepared to execute orders for BRIDGE, WHARF, and other TIMBER up to any reasonable size and length in Kauri, Ironbark, Red and Blue Gum, of guaranteed quality, at low prices and moderately short notice.

THOS. PATERSON & CO., Stafford street.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,  
Main South Road, Timaru.

DENIS HOARE ... Proprietor.  
Denis Hoare desires to inform his numerous friends, and the public that he has now opened the above Hotel. The building is entirely new, and will be found second to none in the town of Timaru.

A first-class Billiard Table will be placed at the disposal of visitors.

A grand Hand-ball Court at the back of the building replete with every accommodation.

Suites of Rooms for families.

The Kitchen in charge of an experienced Chef.

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

THE OTAGO FOUNDRY,

Cumberland-street, Dunedin

J. DAVIDSON & COY.,

Late W. WILSON,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND IRON FOUNDERS.

Machinery of all kinds Made to Order Also,

Engines, Boilers, and every description of Brass, Wrought Iron, and Cast Iron Work.

QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINERY.

FOR a good Photo go to COXHEAD and LE SUEUR. Proofs shown, and first-class work guaranteed.

COXHEAD & LE SUEUR,  
OCTAGON PORTRAIT GALLERY,  
PRINCES STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

OLD CLUB LIVERY AND LETTING STABLES  
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,  
THOMAS POWER PROPRIETOR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hacks for hire.

Wedding Carriages on shortest notice. Carriages, Buggies, and Waggonettes, single or double, ready on the shortest notice. First-class accommodation for Livery Horses

DENTISTRY.

H ROBINSON  
SURGEON DENTIST,

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—

PRINCES STREET,

Next door to Begg's Music Saloon

FRANK W. PETRE.  
Engineer and Architect,  
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches furnished under special arrangements.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

THE OLD ORIGINAL AND WELL-KNOWN CHEAP SHOP.  
BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

WANTED the Public of Dunedin and Surrounding Districts to know that E. LOFT has the Largest and Best selected Stock of Boots and Shoes to choose from; for prices and quality defy competition.

LOFT,  
10 and 11, Royal Arcade Established 1875.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,  
illeul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

L LISTON'S ROBERT BURNS HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.  
(Late of Hokitika, and North-Western Hotel, Palmerston, Otago.)

First-class Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables, also a first-class Hand Ball Court, where the lovers of the game will find everything necessary to the sport. The cellars stocked with the best of Ales and Liquors.

A good table kept and terms moderate.

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

V.  R.

GOURLEY AND LEWIS  
UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.  
Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

J. F. E M I N G  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE MERCHANT  
PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c. &c.

J. H. J E W I T T

Desires to inform the public that he is now in a position to supply

SMOKED AND FRESH FISH,  
of all kinds; also

OYSTERS

in Large or Small quantities. All Orders will receive prompt attention.

Address—

J. H. JEWETT,  
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

SALUTATION HOTEL,  
UPPER RATRAY STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

J. B. PEA SON, PROPRIETOR.

THE proprietor wishes to inform his friends and public generally he has purchased the above old established and popular hotel, and having renovated and re-furnished it throughout, is prepared to receive boarders and guests. The hotel is situated in one of the prettiest situations in the city, overlooking the city and harbour, and is also in one of the healthiest parts of Dunedin.

Private Sitting and Dining Rooms, and a First-class Billiard Room, with Alcock's best tables, and every convenience.

The Roslyn Tramway passes the door, and the hotel being within easy distance from the bustle of the city, is in every respect adapted for commercial and business men.

First-class Table. Terms moderate.

R. B. PEARSON, Proprietor.

DANIEL WHITE

(Late of the Crown, Royal, and Queen's Hotels, Dunedin, and late of Ravensbourne House),

Is now Landlord of the

ROYAL ALBERT HOTEL,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

EXPIRY OF LEASE.

REMOVED TO 76 PRINCES STREET  
(Opposite).

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

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

SALE! SALE! SALE!

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

GREAT ALL-ROUND REDUCTION.

ANTE UP FOR BARGAINS.

THE LITTLE DUSTPAN  
Necessitating an immediate clearance of entire Stock of

CHINA, GLASS, IRONMONGERY

FURNITURE, CUTLERY,

PLATED GOODS.

Rare opportunity for parties furnishing

Come one come all.

See our prices, and judge for yourselves of the genuineness of the Great Sale, at the,

LITTLE DUST PAN.

MARTIN & WATSON  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE  
MERCHANTS,

STUART-STREET,

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut) Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

WINTON AND ROMERIL,  
Fishmongers and Poulterers

(Late of King-street), having purchased the business of Mr. Cuisin, of George-street, beg to thank the public of North Dunedin for their patronage, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage at their new premises, Frederick-street opposite White Horse Hotel.

[A CARD.]

MR. J. P. SPRING  
Money and Share Broker.

AGENT MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION  
OF AUSTRALASIA.

91, PRINCES STREET.

ALLEN AND NEILSON,

AERATED WATER

AND

CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS,

30, STAFFORD STREET,

Dunedin.

J. GEOGHEGAN,  
HAIRDRESSER AND

TOBACCONIST,  
PERFUMER AND WIGMAKER,

Athenaeum Buildings,

Esq Street, Invercargill.

A first-class Hairdressing Saloon, not to be surpassed in the colonies. A splendid assortment of Tobaccos, Cigars, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes always in stock. All kinds of Ladies' Hair Work made up.

Latest Designs in Device Work.

WISHART'S

**ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL,**  
HIGH STREET,  
(Immediately opposite the Railway Station.)  
DUNEDIN

Above magnificent Hotel is now ready for the reception of Families, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Travelling Public, offering accommodation unequalled in the colony for elegance, comfort, and convenience.

The cellar stocked with the very best obtainable brands and Spirits, Reynolds' celebrated Wines, and the famous uncomparable Bull Whisky, which speciality can only be obtained at Wishart's Hotel.

Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

A. J. W H I T E ' S

STEAM CABINETMAK'NG  
AND FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT,  
CHRISTCHURCH,

Will be found one of the most convenient in New Zealand.

The Stock being so varied, that Purchasers may at once select any Article they can possibly require, suitable for any class of House. This will be found an

IMMENSE ADVANTAGE TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS,  
Thus saving time, trouble, and expense.

**SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL ... ONE MILLION STERLING.  
Every description of  
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE  
Effectuated at  
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.  
Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.  
Offices—  
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.  
ANDREW MAXWELL,  
Manager for Otago.

**FRANCIS MEENAN**

Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT  
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Opposite Hospital.)

**W.M. GILCHRIST AND CO.,**  
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,  
GLAZIERS, AND DECORATORS.  
OTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Tenders given for all kinds of work.  
Paints, Paperhangings, Glass, and Varnishes  
at lowest market prices.  
New designs in electro-plate, chinaware,  
pictures, and fancy goods, at prices to defy  
competition.

Great bargains to be got at  
W. GILCHRIST & CO'S,  
Otago, Dunedin.

**NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA (LIMITED).**

THOMAS EVATT,  
General Agent for Central Otago.

OFFICE: SPEDDING'S BUILDINGS,  
Princes street South.

**NEW ZEALAND BREWERY,**  
NORTH EAST VALLEY,  
Dunedin.

P. McCARTHY AND COMPANY,  
Ale and Porter Brewers,  
Desire to intimate to the trade and general public, that they are now prepared to execute orders for their new Brew which they feel confident will give satisfaction to all consumers.

**CROWN HOTEL,**  
Rattray Street, Dunedin,

The above Hotel is most centrally situated, and affords Splendid Accommodation to the public. Suites of Rooms for families. Single and Double Bed-rooms. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Passengers called for early trains. One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables. Terms liberal.

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

PROPERTY EXCHANGE,  
Manse street.

**FOR SALE,** Building Sections, Freehold and Leasehold Properties in all parts of Dunedin and Suburbs. Bank and Insurance Shares at Current Rates.  
J. T. ROBERTS,  
Estate & Commission Agent, Sharebroker, etc.,  
MANSE STREET.

ENCOURAGE NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRIES.

**CAREW AND CO'S**  
Celebrated SAUCES and PICKLES have been pronounced by Eminent Analytical Chemists to be equal, if not superior, to any similar Goods Imported.

WORCESTER SAUCE, of the Finest Flavour.

TOMATO SAUCE, made from the Best Colonial Tomatoes.

All kinds of PICKLES and PRESERVES prepared by experienced manufacturers.

As a Guarantee of the Excellence of the Goods, each bottle has a Certificate from PROFESSOR BLACK, Government Analyst attached to it.

Hotelkeepers, Housekeepers, and Colonists generally, now is your time to prove that you have the welfare of the Colony at heart, by encouraging New Zealand Manufactures. Why purchase Imported Sauce and Pickles, when you get as good articles, at your own doors for less money?

Note the Address—

CAREW & CO.,  
GREAT KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**NORTH OTAGO FAMILY HOTEL,**

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.  
F. DOHERTY (late of Ashburton), Proprietor

F. D. begs to announce to the public of Oamaru and districts that he has become the proprietor of the above well-known house, and visitors favouring it may rely upon getting accommodation of a quality unsurpassed by any other hotel in New Zealand. It commands a magnificent view of the town and harbour, and being situated out of the bustle of the town makes it one of the best houses for those in search of comfortable apartments to put up at. All liquors are of the choicest quality, the proprietor making it a study to keep none but the best.

One of Alcock's best Billiard Tables is on the premises for the convenience of patrons. Cabs run to and from the Railway Station as required.

F. DOHERTY, Proprietor.

**T. B. CAMERON,**  
ARCHITECT,  
GEORGE AND BATH STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.

Plans and Specifications for all descriptions of Buildings at shortest notice, with or without superintendance.

**WATTS & CO**  
ENGINEERS & ELECTRICIANS,  
UPPER STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.  
(Opposite St. Paul's Church).

THE FOLLOWING MADE TO ORDER OR REPAIRED, VIZ.,

All Light Engineering and Machine Work. Models of Machinery. Tide Gauges, self-registering. Electric Bells, Relay Bells. Galvanometers. Medical Coils. Induction Coils. Indicators. Telephones and Telephone Switches. Thermostats. Microphones. Burglar Alarms. Telegraph Fire Alarms. Phonographs. Press Buttons. Water Engines, &c. All requisites for the Construction of Batteries, Zinc Plates, Cylinders, Carbon Plates, Blocks, Clamps, Binding Screws, &c. ELECTRO-PLATING AND ELECTRO-GILDING

FERNHILL COAL COMPANY,

PRINCES 67 STREET

Two doors south Queen Theatre.  
TO PREVENT MISTAKES the public are hereby notified that the Offices of the FERNHILL COAL COMPANY

Are situate as above.  
Reduced Price for Cash,  
SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS PER TON DELIVERED.

Wholesale Price at the Railway Depot,  
12s. 6d. per ton.

N.B.—A Liberal Discount to purchasers by the truck.

Remember the Address :

PRINCES 67 STREET.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS** of the

PATENT STOPPED  
AERATED WATERS.

THOMPSON & CO.  
Steam Aerated Water and Coardial  
Manufacturers,  
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS,  
DUNEDIN,

And Chalmers Street, Oamaru.  
Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Coardials.  
Makers' Goods of every description.

**ALLIANCE HOTEL,**  
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

MATHEW GRANT ... PROPRIETOR

Good Accommodation for Boarders at  
Moderate Charges.  
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home  
Good Stabling.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

**M. R. BEISSSEL**

Begs to inform his town and Country patrons that his new Ladies' and Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, with Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, is now ready, at the new

COFFEE PALACE BUILDINGS,  
Adjoining the City Hotel,  
Moray Place, Dunedin.

AUTUMN 1880.

**BROWN, EWING AND CO.** Are now showing all the Latest Fashionable and Serviceable Goods in each department for the coming Season, and beg to notify that the whole of the shipments have been very carefully selected by our Home Buyers, thereby guaranteeing the best possible value, assortment of styles, materials, and range of qualities.

**BROWN, EWING AND CO.** solicit inspection of LATEST PARISIAN MILLINERY, French Flowers and Feathers. Their well-known make of Black Silk. All the latest shades in Coloured Silks and Velvets. A Special Purchase of Ladies' Cloth Jackets exceedingly good value. Furs, Shawls, and Wraps, Ladies' Underclothing and Baby-Linen. Handsomely-worked Pelisses, Hoods, Hats, &c., &c.

**BROWN, EWING, AND CO.** desire to draw Special Attention to their very large and exceptionally well-assorted stock of DRESS MATERIALS, notably the Pompadour, in a variety of colours.

The COSTUMES this Season have received great care in the selection. Every description of Mourning Materials. A Splendid Assortment of Dress Trimmings and Buttons.

**BROWN, EWING AND CO.'S FANCY DEPARTMENT**

Is now replete with the Latest Designs in Fancy Ribbons, Scarves, Ruffings, Lace Goods, Sewed Work, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, in all shades, Wool Squares, Ladies' Handbags, Ladies' Umbrellas, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Black and Coloured Kid Gloves, 2 to 8 buttons, Lace Mitts.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU**

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."  
**JAMES MARKHAM**, having taken the above establishment, has just made extensive alterations and improvements, and is now prepared to accommodate a number of respectable Boarders on moderate terms.  
 The cellar is stocked with the choicest wines, and the ales and Spirits supplied at this house are of the very best brands.

Don't Forget

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,  
 THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

**CALEDONIAN HOTEL,**

Corner of  
**HOPE AND WALKER STREET,**  
**G. FISHENDEN PROPRIETOR.**  
 This large and well-appointed hotel, which has recently been erected, is now open to the Travelling Public. It has been fitted up in the most modern style, and nothing has been forgotten to make it one of the best and handsomest in Dunedin. The present proprietor has for many years been caterer for the travelling public at Invercargill, and hopes that the success which has heretofore fallen to him will not fail him in his new hotel. Private Sitting and Dining Rooms, Billiards, Baths, &c. The situation is very good, overlooking the Bay, and adjacent to the business centres. Terms moderate.

**HOU-HOU TANNERY, ARAHURA,**  
**HOKITIKA.**

**HAVING TAKEN the TANNERY**  
 and FELLMONGERY BUSINESS of Mr. John Dowling, at the Little Hou-Hou Creek, I am now prepared to PURCHASE HIDES, SKINS, and TALLOW from the trade, at current prices.

In three weeks from date I shall be in a position to supply Leather and Grindery in all their branches, and in unlimited quantities.

All Correspondence or Orders will require to be addressed to me at Hokitika; and Accounts against me must be rendered prior to the 1st of each month.

JOHN MAHER.

January 12, 1881.

**TELEGRAPH Line of Royal Mail**  
 Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, and Ross, leave Springfield for the above places every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the first train from Christchurch, returning to Christchurch on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Special to Tourists.—Dunedin to Hokitika in 3 days.

Passengers, parcels, and luggage, to be booked at Cobb and Co.'s office, Christchurch, not later than 7 p.m. on Monday and Thursday Nights.

Luggage at reduced rates.

A. BINNIE & CO.,  
 Proprietors.

C. A. ULRICH, Agent,  
 Cobb and Co.'s Booking office, Christchurch.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

**JOHN HERON,**  
 ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER,  
 Great King street, opposite Museum.  
 Limbs made to suit all cases of amputation

**WANTED KNOWN**

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.**  
 Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S  
 North East Valley Works.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

**BARNINGHAM & CO.,**  
 Manufacturers of all kinds of  
**ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS**  
 For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading,  
 Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds,  
 Register Grates, &c., &c.,  
**GREAT KING STREET NORTH,**  
 (Opposite the Hospital, Dunedin.)

**BUTLER'S FAMILY HOTEL**  
 Ashburton. J. F. Butler (late of Ararua, West Coast), begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened the above large and commodious hotel, which is situated at the corner of Cass and Havelock streets, and is convenient to the Railway Station. Excellent accommodation for travellers, families, and boarders. All wines and spirits of the best brands. One of Alcock's best billiard tables.

**BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,**  
**NORTH-EAST VALLEY,**  
**DUNEDIN.**

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

E. KIRK, Proprietor.

**UNIVERSAL HOTEL**  
 Maclaggan Street, Dunedin.  
**MRS. ANN PAVLETICH, Proprietress.**

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.  
 The Finest Brands in Wines, Spirits, &c.  
 Refreshments always ready.

**IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
 DEE STREET,  
 INVERCARGILL.

H. J. SPROULE, Proprietor  
 First-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.  
 Private apartments for families.  
 First-class Billiard Room.

V.  R.

**FUNERAL REFORM,**  
 ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,  
 Combined with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE, may be ascertained at the time of giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by

WALTER G. GEDDES,  
 Undertaker, Octagon, Dunedin.

By appointment to the Dunedin Hospital Lunatic Asylum, and Immigration Depot.

**AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,**  
 MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor having leased the above well-known Hotel from Mr JAMES PATTERSON, begs to announce to his Friends, Travellers, and the Public generally, that he will spare no pains to promote their comfort. The Hotel contains good and well-ventilated Bedrooms; Private Sitting-rooms, with piano; Hot and Cold Baths.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection of the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales.

The Billiard Room is furnished with one of Alcock's best Tables.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKY,  
 Proprietor.

**THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED GROCERY BUSINESS IN DUNEDIN.**

MERCER AND M'DONALD

Having secured a large parcel of first-class Colonial Ale and Porter, are prepared to sell for Cash at prices hitherto never attempted in the City. Consumers will find it cheaper and better than buying in bulk.

Colonial Ale... .. 7s per doz.

" Stout ... .. 6s

Every description of Goods at Lowest Prices for Cash.

Our Boxes of Tea at 17s 6d are pleasing everybody.

MERCER & M'DONALD,  
 Rattray street.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.  
**THE** undersigned have ON SALE a large stock of American Clear Pine Doors, from 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. to 7ft. x 3, 1½, 1¼, and 2 inches. Also, American Shelving Lumber, Clear Pine, Spruce Deals, Scotch Flooring, and Baltic Deals.  
 Colonial Timber of every description.  
**G. O'DRISCOLL & CO.,**  
 Cumberland-street

**JOHN CONROY**  
 VETERINARY SHOENING FORGE,  
 LIGHTFIELD STREET,  
 CHRISTCHURCH.

N.B.—Good Accommodation for Country Customers.

**H. F. PIKE & CO.,**  
**TEA BLENDERS,**  
 AND  
**GENERAL CHEAP GROCERY FRUIT**  
**AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
**SUSSEX HALL BUILDINGS,**

51, GEORGE STREET.

The immense sale and high reputation our BLENDED TEAS have attained are a sufficient guarantee. We are not to be surpassed, or even equalled, in this speciality.

PRICES AS UNDER:

A Challenge. 2s per lb. 11lb Boxes, 20s.	Special Blend. 2s 6d. per lb. 11lb Boxes, 25s.
Our own Blend. 3s per lb. 11lb Boxes, 30s.	

**G. BERTINSHAW & CO.**  
**SILK AND FELT HAT**  
**MANUFACTURERS AND FURRIERS.**  
 PRINCES-STREET, (Next Queen's Theatre),  
 Dunedin.  
 English, French, and American Silk Hats.  
 Ladies Riding Hats made to order.  
 Felt Hats made from New Zealand Furs.

**GRIDIRON HOTEL,**  
 Princes street south, Dunedin.  
 Mr. M. FAGAN (late of Palmerston),  
 Proprietor.

The Proprietor begs to intimate to his Dunedin friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in the above well-known Hotel.

**YATES, SONS AND CO.,**  
**DRAPERS,**  
**CLOTHIERS, AND IMPORTERS**  
 Nos. 161 and 163 GEORGE STREET,  
 DUNEDIN.  
 Marriage and Mourning Outfits.  
 Dress and Mntle akin g.

**J. GEBBIE**  
 NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, AND FLORIST,  
 GREAT KING STREET,  
 DUNEDIN,

Has for Sale—Fruit, Forest and Ornamental  
 Trees, Shrubs, Roses, in great variety, &c., &c.

TREES! TREES!

**GORDON BROTHERS**  
 BRAIDVALE NURSERY  
 NORTH EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN,  
 Have a Large and Healthy stock of Forest  
 and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.  
 .000 Thorn Quicks from 5s. to 20s. per 1000.  
 Priced Catalogues on application.  
 INSPECTION INVITED.

**QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,**  
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
 Dunedin.

**M. MOLONEY** - PROPRIETOR.  
 The above new and commodious Hotel being now finished, the Proprietor begs to inform his friends and public generally that he prepared to receive boarders and resident families. The Hotel, being centrally located, is easy of access, and adapted in every respect to business men, &c. Private Parlors, Sitting-rooms, &c. Baths. Every attention paid to ensure comfort.

**WHITE HART HOTEL,**  
 THAMES-STREET, OAMARU.

The above Hotel is within five minutes' walk of the Railway station, has first-class accommodation for travellers, lofty and well-ventilated bedrooms, and numerous private sitting rooms and suites of apartments for families. It commands a beautiful view of the sea and Cape Wanbrow. Water and gas laid on throughout the house.  
**BILLIARDS.** BILLIARDS.  
 A new and magnificent Table has just arrived.

A SPLENDID HAND-BALL COURT IS NOW COMPLETED,  
 Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the finest quality  
**THOS. HANNON, Proprietor.**

**OCEAN VIEW HOTEL**  
 South Dunedin.

**N. MOLONEY** ... PROPRIETOR.  
 The Proprietor desires to draw attention to his new Hand-ball Alley now opened, to which lovers of that manly game are invited

**WERTHEIM'S**  
 WONDERFUL HAND AND TREADLE  
 SEWING MACHINES,  
 EFFICIENCY, ELEGANCE, AND EASE.  
 SIMPLICITY, SILENCE, AND STRENGTH.  
 PLEASE EXAMINE THEM  
 MINUTELY.

No Soaping of Seams.  
 No Sperm Candle-Greasing.  
 No Basting or Tacking.  
 No Folding by Hand.  
 No Breaking of Cogs.  
 No Escaping of Shutt  
 No Breaking of Cneck-Spring.  
 No Missing of itches.  
 No moving of Work, Alteration of Tension, or Breaking of Needle in Crossing Thick Seams.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN THE COLONIES

That will kilt to various widths and sew on at the same time. No folding by hand; no heat; no basting (or tacking). Will kilt 50 yards an hour.

TIME PAYMENT UPON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE "WERTHEIM" HAND MACHINES, from £3 15s.

THE "WERTHEIM" TREADLE MACHINES, from £6 10s.

AGENT—

**R O B T. L O C H H E A D**  
 140, GEORGE STREET,  
 D U N E D I N.

Needles, Duplicates, Oil, Accessories, &c., always kept in Stock. Machines repaired.

**CITY COAL AND PRODUCE DEPOT,**  
 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.  
**JOSEPH B. SHEATH,**  
 Coal, Wood, and Produce Merchant,  
 Delivers to all parts of the City and Suburbs, Newcastle, Greymouth, and Malvern Coals, Coke, Firewood, and Drain Pipes, Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, &c., and all kinds of produce

**FINDLAY AND CO.'S**  
 OTAGO STEAM SAW,  
 PLANING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND  
 SASH FACTORY,  
 Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,  
 DUNEDIN.

We beg to announce that having recently entered into engagements with some of the Best

**SOUTHLAND SAWMILLS**  
 For a regular and extensive supply of  
**RED AND WHITE PIN**  
 IN

JOISTING, SCANTLING, &c.,  
 Conveyed direct into our Yards by Rail, thus saving us cartage and double handling, together with our complete plant for working T and G Flooring, T and G Lining, Weatherboards, &c., &c., we are enabled to treat with the Trade at Greatly Reduced Prices. Also Large Stocks of  
**CEMENT, BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY, REGISTER GRATES, FURNITURE, &c., & FINDLAY AND COMPANY.**

**J. S E I V E R**  
 CHEAPEST  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BEDDING  
 MANUFACTURER,

GREAT KING STREET,  
 (Next Carew's Cordial Factory).  
 Spring Mattresses, Sofa, Church Seat, and Cart Seat Cushions made to Order.

Old Mattresses re-made equal to New.  
 J. S. would intimate to the public generally that he has had large experience in the above branches, and all orders are under his personal direction, so that every item will receive the closest attention.

Note Address:

**J. S E I V E R,**  
 Great King Street (Next to Carew's),  
 DUNEDIN.

**R O Y A L H O T E L,**

George Street, Port Chalmers.

**JAMES MORRIS, Proprietor.**

**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND MARINE.)  
 Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859.  
 With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:  
**HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,**  
 Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,  
 With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Green Island ...	William Gray
Tokomairiro ...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ...	David Grant
Baichutha ...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti ...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston ...	John Keen
Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrug
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	Wm. M'Connachie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Taparui ...	Alex. M'Duff
Arrowtown ...	Wm. Jenkins

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

**GEORGE W. ELLIOT,**  
 Agent for Otago.

# CHAS. BEGG & CO.

CHEAPEST AND BEST

PIANOS IN THE COLONY

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY

INSTRUMENTS TO CHOOSE  
FROM.

ALL GUARANTEED.

PIANOS ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS  
FROM 30s. PER MONTH.

Timaru Agents: P. W. HUTTON & Co.  
Oamaru: C. G. MOORE.



LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

SHEET MUSIC

BY

EVERY MAIL.

BRASS AND WIND INSTRUMENTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Agents for Smith's American Organs.  
" Brinsmead's Prize Medal Pianos.

## NORTH-EAST VALLEY HOTEL

(Near Dunedin.)

FRANCIS McGRATH, Proprietor.

The above new and commodious Hotel is situate in one of the most charming and healthy suburbs of Dunedin. The tramways start for, and return from, the centre of the city every few minutes. The hotel is handsomely furnished, and all the apartments, especially the bedrooms, have thorough ventilation. Persons desirous of a comfortable home free from the noise and bustle of the city will do well to enquire for the above hotel.

## WHITE HORSE HOTEL

GEORGE AND FREDERICK STREETS,  
Dunedin.  
JAMES DALY, Proprietor.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the present Proprietor, and can now offer First-class Accommodation.

Stabling for 40 Horses, and experienced Groom always in attendance.  
Prize Medal Billiard Table.  
Persons called in time for early trains.

## GLOBE HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

MRS. DIAMOND ... Proprietress.  
First-class Accommodation for Families and Boarders.  
One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.  
Good Stabling with loose boxes.

## VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE & CO.,  
Maclaggan Street.

## GRANGE HOTEL

HANOVER AND LEITH STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.

[C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.]

## HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY.  
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,  
Oamaru.

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
91, PRINCES STREET,  
(Next Wilkinson's Medical Hall.)

J. M. has always on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a First-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully invited.

## M. AND J. MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS,  
Corner of George Street and Moray Place  
Dunedin.

## SOUTHERN HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH'  
DUNEDIN.

THOS. HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR  
Desires to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, and hopes by strict attention, &c., to the wants of his patrons to obtain a fair share of public support.

Good Stabling, with Loose Box

## GEORGE HOTEL

GEORGE STREET  
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE!  
(Late of the Commercial)  
Proprietor

The Hotel is situated in the principal business part of the Port, and is within one minute's walk of the Railway Station and Steamboat Wharf. It has undergone a thorough renovation, and can now offer accommodation second to none in Otago.

OTAGO WOOL AND GRAIN STORE,  
CASTLE STREET, DUNEDIN.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to make liberal Cash Advances on growing clips of Wool and Grain, and on Wool, Grain, Rabbit skins, Hides, Tallow, and all kinds of produce placed in their hands for sale here or shipment to their London office; also, on Fat or Store Stock placed in their hands for sale.

No charge is made on wool sent direct to Port Chalmers for shipment; and in the case of wool sent into store and not sold, One Shilling per bale covers all the Company's charges.

The Company acts as Agents for MALDEN ISLAND GUANO, and for the celebrated M'CORMICK REAPER and BINDER, DONALD STRONACH, Manager, Dunedin.  
Office: Bond street, Dunedin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOLLY, CONNOR & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon, Dunedin, this 25th day of March 1881, and published by the said Company



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

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

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

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