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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Now that we have at last received a full report of MR. FORSTER'S CONSISTENCY. Mr. Parnell's speech in reply to Mr. Forster, and which will be found in another place, we are confirmed in our opinion that even the most fervid condemnation of the outrages he could have made would have fallen flat and cold on the ears of prejudiced England. The speech is as powerful and effective as the manner in which it was delivered was dignified, and full of a wonderful self-command under the strongest provocation—Mr. Forster even having so far forgotten himself as to mimic the tones of some of the Irish speakers. But yet we know how the speech was received, and treated, and in the very same way would any utterance on the part of the speaker have been treated—with a bullying shout, whose loudness would have given it all its value. And not only did Mr. Parnell completely refute Mr. Forster's charges, Mr. Justin M'Carthy also made a reply, and, with a chapter of contemporary history, turned the tables on the maligner, and showed him to be, at least, in appearance, what even in appearance Mr. Parnell was not—a sympathiser and patron of assassins and men of violence. He recalled to the memory of the House how in 1864 Mr. Forster had defended Mazzini, the advocate of assassination, and an accomplice in it more than once: "But on that occasion," said Mr. M'Carthy, "the right hon. member for Bradford stood up for his friend (the member for Halifax), and what did he say in reference to Mazzini, from whose letter called 'The Theory of the Dagger' a number of extracts were read in the hearing of the right hon. gentleman. The right hon. gentleman rose in his place and said, 'The hon. and learned gentleman has brought a charge against an absent man, Signor Mazzini, who, whatever his faults, is a man of high character.' Whatever his faults—what though he did bless the knife of one man and the dagger of the other, and a system of guerilla warfare which removed Count Rossi—yet, whatever his faults, he was a man of high character. The Present Prime Minister did not agree with the right hon. gentleman in his estimate of Mazzini, for he said that 'these satellites of Mazzini make common cause with assassins.' Four days afterwards, when the question was raised again, the right hon. gentleman said, 'I should not be ashamed of being the friend of Mazzini; I am not ashamed of being his acquaintance.'" Mr. M'Carthy, nevertheless, did not accuse Mr. Forster of sympathising through Mazzini with assassination; he recalled the incident only to remind him that he owed the same indulgence towards others which he had himself expected to receive. There were other occurrences also which Mr. M'Carthy called to mind, and which abundantly showed that Mr. Forster and his friends were by no means the men to lay to the account of any leader of a party deeds of violence committed by even members of that party—still less, by wild men striking out for themselves a path abhorrent from all the plans of the party. But Mr. M'Carthy's convincing argument produced no better an effect than Mr. Parnell's powerful reply, it also fell upon the ears of men who had prejudged the cause, and who were not to be convinced by anything that could be said to them. Mr. Parnell, with the knowledge that it must be so, was fully justified in declaring that it was the good opinion of Ireland only he sought, and he would have stultified himself if, knowing the disposition in question, he had made a display of feeling.—And, indeed, who but an insincere man and a trained actor could have stood forth and made such a display in presence of all the coldly critical and immovable world assembled expressly to hear and condemn him?

THREE LETTERS.

BUT it would appear that Mr. Forster, and the Press that supported him, went too far in their arraignment of Mr. Parnell, so that even in England their motives were discerned, and their arguments valued at their proper worth, by men not carried away altogether by their prejudices.—And, indeed, the arguments of the newspapers, particularly, appear to us shallow and even childish to a degree, and, judged by them, the cause they were written to support seems but a

poor one. We find, then, three letters especially, written by Englishmen in the London papers, and which are most significant.—Mr. T. Thornton Hoskins, for example, writing from the Reform Club to the *Echo*, asserts that there are immense numbers of Englishmen who cordially share the views of that paper as to the "shocking manner in which Ireland is misgoverned by an assemblage of what Irishmen consider alien and repulsive foreigners," and he predicts that there will never be peace in Ireland until a legislative council, vested with power over all but strictly Imperial concerns, is established there. Another of this gentleman's conclusions would, we have no doubt, be agreeable, for instance, to the tastes of that veteran legislator, the O'Gorman Mahon, but Mr. Forster, in whose favour the writer more particularly arrives at it would hardly find it in accordance with his principles, and we are convinced that under no circumstances could an aggrieved opponent ever have had a slap of the kind at him.—It is that it would be desirable to renew the practice of duelling so that parliamentary libellers might meet with their deserts. The practice, adds the correspondent, is "in itself susceptible of careful regulation, and under certain conditions morally and religiously defensible."—We have ourselves, however, no desire to see Mr. Parnell returning to his coffee after having left "Old Buckshot" kicking on the sward—we hope, in fact, the venerable gentleman may survive to witness a state of things that will be a more severe punishment for him than even a charge about his skin of his own remedy would be—that is, Mr. Parnell treated by England herself as the great man he most undoubtedly is, and which it only needs the complete success that he is now hastening towards to make apparent even to his worst enemy. A second letter is that addressed by Mr. E. S. Beesly to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and in which the writer approves of Mr. Parnell's parliamentary proceedings, and, while himself advocating the dissolution of the Union, vindicates his irreconcilable attitude, and that to which he has stimulated his fellow-countrymen, as the most effective means of bringing round Englishmen to see that the Union had better be rescinded in the interest of both islands. To Mr. Parnell's character the writer testifies as follows:—"I for one hold that he is an honourable and patriotic man, who has rendered to his country more solid and more splendid services than any Irishman before him. I believe him to be worthy of the trust and devotion that Ireland so heartily gives him. She was long the sport of knaves masquerading as patriots. It is to her eternal honour that she did not sink into a cynical disbelief in the possibility of public virtue, but knew and accepted an honest leader when he stood forward." His conclusion is, that the gratification arising from an exhibition of rabid hatred by Mr. Parnell's enemies is dearly purchased at the increase of his popularity among the Irish people. The most important of the three letters, however, is that which appeared in the *Daily News*, not only because it bears the well known signature of Mr. Boyd Kinnear, but also from its contents. The writer very tellingly criticises the wisdom of Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, under which, he says, the Chief Secretary, with power to imprison for two years anyone suspected by his police, was himself six times signalled in the streets of Dublin by men whose purpose was to murder him, and not one of whom was suspected by the police. The conspiracy of murder, he adds, was actually the fruit of the Coercion Act, it not having come into being until Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon had been arrested. "Can more striking proof be conceived" he asks, "that unconstitutional and arbitrary government is not a resource or civilisation—that, on the contrary, it is a weapon of barbarism, and creates the savagery it professes to curb?" His conclusion is excessively pregnant and forcible; it is as follows:—"If there is one thing more than another through the dismal story it is that it was the application of the Act to purposes of repression of fair criticism that led to the conspiracy which culminated in the Phoenix Park murders of Mr. Forster's subordinate and his successor. There is one thing that ought to be said, though it is hard to say without being misunderstood. Detestable as was the deed, infinite as our grief, heightened, if it were possible, by the knowledge now gained that one of the victims fell because he would not save his life by abandoning the other, and by the words of divine forgiveness that seem to come to us from his grave by the lips of one who alone is entitled to forgive, let us for our own sakes not forget that these fell assassins were moved by no vulgar or selfish purpose. Their act could bring them no reward, it

never could be avowed, it was urged by no personal revenge. The motive, in their miserably perverted intelligence, was the hope to do some good to their country. Alas the country where minds may be so warped to deeds of cowardly cruelty! But let the lesson be to us to change that manner of government which turns men to wild beasts; to give those real institutions of free government which in other countries we can see clearly enough are the sole remedy against conspiracy and assassination; to admit the Irish people, unstained by the crime of a few individuals, to those powers of self-government which shall range the whole population on the side of Government." Mr. Forster's victory, then, which has led to such an imbecile, and childish cry of triumph in the anti-Irish Press—but which has been correctly seen through by the eyes of unprejudiced Englishmen, and has produced, especially, so plain and powerful a statement of the truth as that of Mr. Boyd Kinnear, may be reckoned at best with that of the conqueror of old who cried, "One more such victory and I am undone."—And yet hardly even that, for, after all, that was a real victory, though a destructive one, while Mr. Forster's palm might have been stitched up by the most paltry manufacturer of artificial flowers that ever lived.

THE London correspondent of the *Dublin Daily Express* gives as a specimen of Radical manners, but by no means the worst specimen, the conduct of an English Radical member who, when showing some friends around the House of Commons the

other night, exclaimed, so as to attract general attention, at seeing Mr. Forster and Mr. Trevelyan within a short distance of each other in the lobby, "That is Old Buckshot, and the other is Young Buckshot." But whatever may be the aspect of the Radical member's conduct from a mannerly point of view, there is little doubt that such as Mr. Forster was during his hour in Ireland such has Mr. Trevelyan rapidly become. The heartlessness of the office he holds—twice cursed in the injury it inflicts on him who fills it and on those over whom he is set, has gained ground in his case also, and has left him the ruthless minister of a cruel system, and the pitiless oppressor of the poor and miserable. An extract or two from a speech made by him the other day will, however, be enough to prove how gentle is the man to whose hands the famine-stricken people of Ireland are now looking for aid.—But if they look there for bread they shall have a stone, and a snake will be given them instead of a fish. Mr. Trevelyan, then, finds that the workhouse test is that by which the poverty of the people, or more properly the degree of starvation they are able to submit to, may best be tried. He brings forward the figures of 1849, when the number of people receiving outdoor relief was 784,000, a number that was reduced to 12,000 in a few months, when the outdoor relief given was stopped, and the people were forced to go into the poor-house. That, however, by no means proved that the outdoor relief was not still needed, and sorely needed, but it showed the willingness of the people to brave death itself rather than bear the horrors of the workhouse, a place where their humanity was outraged and the life that was prolonged to them was dearly purchased at the sacrifice of all that made life worth living.—Have we not ourselves seen the misery that was borne rather than that those condemned to it would have recourse to the workhouse, and have we not heard the true descriptions given of that institution by those who had been driven to take refuge there? But for those who have never had the means of learning what it was, and is, there is the description given, without a word of pity, or without a feeling of anything but hatred towards the poor, by the brutal Carlyle of what he saw at Westport, and it should be sufficient to tell any intelligent man what is the nature of the indoor relief that the Government provides for the Irish poor. As for those of us who have heard of the place in question from the poor themselves, and witnessed the shrinking agony with which they were forced to approach its doors, we cannot even think of it, after many years, without indignation and a burning heart. But "Young Buckshot's" cheerful test, by which he measures the degree of famine the Irish people can suffer and still live, is the following: "In 1847, when the people began to feel the pinch of starvation, they went most readily to the workhouse. They were beginning to do so in 1879, and would do so now if they were not advised to do otherwise." The "pinch of starvation" is well availed of, and admirably serves as the hell-hound by which this official and his Government drive the poor into subjection to their will. Why, hardly the famous custodian who turned the key in the door of the Tower of Hunger itself could have surpassed in Stoicism the man who made such an utterance unmoved. But is it not a sacred duty that every Irishman, we had almost said every Christian man, owes to humanity to labour with all his might to free the people from this ancient bondage that shows no signs of relaxing the cruelty of its spirit? And as to what the "pinch of starvation" is, that the people will bear we find an instance at hand, and it also gives us an illustration of what the refuge is that the Government provides. A woman, then, at Clónakilty, named Keohane, had clung to her cabin, notwithstanding the

pinch of starvation which had for some time held her and her family in its tightest grip. But still, she said that if she went to the Union, and gave up her little cabin, she could not get it back again, and even this miserable being, it seems, dared, although contrary to the behests of British law in Ireland, to cling to the thoughts of home and its associations, wretched as they were.—Is there not some error in the creation that has not provided for the loss of human feelings when the being becomes too poverty-stricken to be able to support them properly?—or, at least, British law in Ireland seems based on some such doctrine as this. When this poor woman, however, gave birth to a child as she lay without food or raiment on such a bed as we may imagine, if our imaginations have been sufficiently schooled in the surroundings of the wretched, and in addition the flood came into her hut, she was removed to the workhouse hospital.—And how was she treated there? Well, she was driven by "the pinch of starvation"—Mr. Trevelyan's favourite hell-hound, wherewith he would discipline the poor, to her death. She went to the workhouse on Thursday, and on Tuesday she was dead of neglect,—neglected in soul as well as in body, for they could not even find a messenger to bring the priest to give her the comforts of her religion, as she went out of the life in which she had been so hardly used. When Radical members, then, or any others, point to Mr. Forster and Mr. Trevelyan, they may in future distinguish the younger man as he who, to the buckshot and coercion of the elder, has added the "pinch of starvation" as the means of subduing the people, and making them law-abiding, and the faithful, loving subjects of British rule in Ireland.

AMONG the signs of the times which it is agreeable to mark, and as indicating that, however violent has been the denunciation of the leaders of the Irish League, their steadfastness and perseverance in the face of all obstacles are beginning to tell on the mind of England, we hail the following paragraph, which we clip from the London correspondence of our contemporary the *Otago Daily Times*: "So inviting is the opening for a general and spirited assault on Parnell that few persons care to consider whether or not the attitude of the Home Rule leader is consistent with the political theories he and his party have all along avowed. They ask—Why does he not denounce Irish crime? Why has he taken advantage of it? One reason, at least, may be given. The persons who call upon him to denounce Irish disorders are those who believe that these disorders proceed from the incorrigible depravity of the Irish character. If Parnell joined in with them, that would be taken to mean that he accepted their view without reservation. He will not risk such a misconception. He is the exponent of a party who believe—unreasonably perhaps, but quite naturally—that the Irish are not worse than other people, but worse governed. His attitude does not necessarily imply sympathy with crime. He might deplore Irish outrages as an effect of English rule, but nobody would listen to the qualification. What can he do under these circumstances but let the outrages point his moral and fulfil his prophecy? In that sense he has taken advantage of them. It is not Irishmen only who assign a deeper cause to Irish atrocities than a wanton habit of dinking. More than a century ago, Junius summed up thus the Irish question of his day: 'The people of Ireland have been uniformly plundered and oppressed. In return they give you every day fresh marks of their resentment.' That occurs in his letter to the King. A modern writer on politics lays it down as a general principle, applicable to all times and countries, that the imposition of laws on a people who are averse to them, or unprepared for them, results in an enduring opposition between the people and the Government, which is incompatible with all political and social progress, and constantly threatens revolutions and spasmodic changes in the personality of the rulers. The papers of yesterday contain a long letter from Captain O'Shea in defence of Parnell. It comes like a still small voice after the hurricane of abuse to which that much-enduring man has been subjected."

ANOTHER sign of the times, and a very notable one, was the motion by Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords on March 5th, for a Royal Commission, to report as to the most effective means of forming by purchase a peasant proprietary in Ireland, which his Lordship declared to be necessary for the interests of landlords, as well as for those of the State. The present facilities, he said, were not sufficient to bring about such a condition of things, and it would therefore be desirable to increase them. Relief by emigration, he added, would be a slow process, and, with a view to the amelioration of the peasantry, and amendments in local government soon to be made, it would be well to establish a large body of men cultivating their own freeholds. He also added, and in this we no doubt find the true motive of his proposal, that the recent legislation had so depreciated the value of land in Ireland that no one would lend money on it, and no one but Irish tenants would buy it.—Had his Lordship only said further, that, now their power of exacting rackrents had been taken from Irish landlords, their chief interest in their property was lost to them, he would have exposed his whole mind on the subject.—But is it not a remarkable thing to find this nobleman whose, or whose

father's, dealings with his Irish tenantry have acquired for his house the right to quarter in their coat-of-arms a skeleton on a field of blood, condemning emigration with which his name must ever be most cruelly associated, for the mortality among the exiles of the Lansdowne estates will never be forgotten in America? It is, indeed, a most encouraging token to find one of the most extensive amongst the absentee proprietors of Ireland calling out that his investment no longer pays him, and that he is anxious for the privilege of being allowed to remove his capital elsewhere. Our Irish absentees were, in fact, usurers of the coarsest kind, and all their attraction to the country they so long cursed, was that they were able to exact their murderous percentage. Now that that power has been wrested from them, they are anxious to make the best terms they can for themselves, and begone, and verily the country may wish them God-speed, although to do so will give proof that there exists there no small degree of Christian charity. Nevertheless, Lord Lansdowne and the other lords, of whom there were several, were informed by Lord Carlingford that they must curb their impatience until the effect of the Bright clauses of the Land Act had been fully tried. Let us hope, meantime, as the times seem hopeful, that an Irish Parliament may legislate on this matter to the full satisfaction of both landlord and tenant.

THE state of affairs on the Congo seems to grow in complication, not only France and Belgium are represented there respectively, and perhaps somewhat hostilely by Messrs Stanley and De Brazza, but England, Portugal and Italy are also reported to have shown some disposition to have a voice in the matter. Mr Stanley, attended by a company of Protestant missionaries who, let us hope, will flourish and make a profitable settlement under the protection of this doughty champion, is at Stanley Pool, where two steamers divided into pieces for the sake of convenient carriage, are being brought on men's shoulders up the precipitous country on the river's lower course, and by means of which, no doubt, the explorer will be able to defy the vengeance of the hereditary boatmen of the stream excited against him by his short method of dealing with them on his first visit. M. de Brazza, who is no friend to missionaries of any kind, let us add, is, meantime, advancing also towards the river, and also possessed of a vessel, intended for its navigation,—having, moreover, for his escort two detachments of *tirailleurs*, and a personal staff of 20 gentlemen—of whom one is the son of the famous M. Rochefort. But between the rival leaders and the sea, there intervenes the power of Portugal whose claim to the control of the mouth of the river, dating from time immemorial, England is said to have now recognized.—And a commercial expedition from Italy is, at the same time, said to be approaching. It is of some interest, then, to speculate as to what the issue of all this may be, and as to how the native races are to be introduced to European civilisation—not altogether impossibly as the spectators and auxiliaries, on one side or the other, of the contending forces of enlightenment,—of Protestant Christianity, championed by Mr. Stanley, and Freethought principles defended by M. de Brazza. Portugal, however, may perhaps secure a footing in the territory protected by her for Catholic missionaries, of whom, no doubt, there is sore need, but whose mission will be made more difficult than ever.

A TRIAL which excited a good deal of interest terminated the other day in London by the defendants' being found guilty. We allude to that of Messrs. Foote, Ramsey, and Kemp, indicted for publishing a blasphemous libel in the Christmas number of the *Freethinker*, and which had been published, as the paper itself said subsequently, "in order to cause a stir and carry our ideas far and wide." The Judge, in summing up the case, said that the legal meaning of blasphemy was any "contumelious reproach or profane scoffing against the Christian religion or the Holy Scriptures, and any act exposing the Holy Scriptures and the Christian religion to ridicule, contempt, or derision," and he denied that there was, in any of the works of eminent writers referred to by the counsel for the defence, anything which could approach to the illustrations contained in the *Freethinker*. But apart from all considerations of irreverence, or of the insult offered to holy things by such publications as that referred to, it strikes us as very necessary to prohibit the obtrusive issue of literature calculated to offend the feelings of Christian people, or such as may furnish to the ill-disposed a ready weapon of attack upon them. To defend the Christian religion altogether from being attacked is what nobody would now think of doing. In a state of society where all were united Christians, it would be possible and legitimate, we hold, to do this, and we believe it would be done with usefulness, not only to save from perversion the faith of the young and weak, but to preserve from disturbance the established form of things; but where disunion exists among Christians and all forms of religion are tolerated, it would be absurd and unjust to make any attempt of the kind.—Even a breach of the letter of the law on the part of such writers as Shelley, or Mill, or Spencer, or any of those mentioned in the list brought forward, could not without folly and inconsistency

be made the grounds of legal action. This, however, is a different thing from the issuing of a publication for the express purpose of making religion ridiculous and contemptible among the mob, and to gain proselytes, perhaps at the expense of causing divisions among families, and certainly at the risk of doing so, and being the means of annoyance and suffering in many forms. It is, undoubtedly, necessary to protect freedom of opinion, but the protection to be rational must be impartial, and the Christian sentiment of the day may claim a share of consideration as well as that which is non-Christian.—We hold, then, that obtrusive blasphemy being an offence against good manners and decency, and the rights and feelings of of the Christian public, is very justly punished. A feature, however, in connection with this trial, of no little significance, was the fact that the court and its precincts were filled with a crowd who sympathised warmly with the accused, and who reproached the Judge on his passing the sentence of 12 months' imprisonment on Foote with cries of "Christian, Christian."—The title "Christian," then begins to become one of reproach in England as that of *Bon Dieu-sard* is in Paris, and "so runs the world away

OF the spirit which guided Mr. Forster in his Irish career, and which still guides him in his denunciation of the Irish cause, we have found no more clear illustration than that which appeared in the *Bradford Chronicle*, a newspaper which we may reasonably look upon as inspired by him, or, at least, as taking his utterances and principles for its guide. Commenting on Mr. Parnell's reply, then, this newspaper speaks as follows:—"When Irishmen have set aside their evil passions and learned the value of human life; when they pay due respect to the rights of property and obey the law, adopting legitimate means for its alteration when it is absolutely wrong, then will have arrived the time for more remedial legislation, and not till then." The treatment due to Irishmen, then, is to be measured by their conduct rather than by the justice which is their right! And not only is it to be based on their conduct but upon such an interpretation of their conduct as may seem fit to men who dislike, and thoroughly misunderstand them. But what must be thought of the Statesmen from a careful study of whose motives and actions a journalist is able justly to derive such views? Meantime Macaulay speaks thus as to that which is the due of even an ill-behaved and untutored people? "Many politicians of our time," he writes in his "Essay on Milton," "are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water until he had learnt to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may, indeed, wait for ever."

MR. BRYCE in his speech the other night at New Plymouth referred to a history that had recently been published, in which he affirmed that he had been grossly calumniated, and in a manner for which he meant to call the slanderer to account.—Nor will it be denied by anyone, when the passage alleged by Mr. Bryce to be calumnious is read by him, that a very emphatic remonstrance, and a convincing proof of the falsehood of the accusation brought against the Minister is necessary, not only to clear his own character from a very horrible stain which has been cast upon it, but to deliver the Colony from the disgrace of counting among the members of its Government a man who had at any time been guilty of so frightful a deed as that imputed to him. The passage alluded to, and which occurs in Rusden's "History of New Zealand" runs as follows: "The literary cravers for blood were soon to be gratified on the West and East Coasts by events of which some were not officially reported, nor told in Mr. Gudgeon's 'Reminiscences of War.' Lieutenant Bryce, who was in after years a Native Minister, distinguished himself. Some women and young children emerged from a pah to hunt pigs. Lieutenant Bryce and Sergeant Maxwell of the Kai Iwi Cavalry dashed upon them, and cut them down gleefully and with ease. This exploit will be looked for in vain in Mr. Gudgeon's book, which records a rash and unfortunate affair in which, subsequently (December 28th), Sergeant Maxwell, riding up to Titokowaru's pah, Tauranga-ike, was shot. But the treatment of the children was not unknown. Dr. Featherston, the Superintendent of the Province of Wellington, expressed his horror; Banghiwinui declared that he would not have joined the local forces if he had thought them capable of such acts. He earned thereby the hatred of Bryce, who, long afterwards, when Native Minister, dismissed Banghiwinui from office. Bryce earned among the Maoris a title which will cling to him. They called him *kohuru* (the murderer)." If this, indeed, were true—and let us hope not only for Mr. Bryce's sake but for that of the whole Colony, as we said, and perhaps even for the British name generally, that it may be speedily and convincingly proved to be false, there would be no further need for Mr. Bryce to apologise for shaking hands with Te Kooti, or to explain that he had done so only in the public interests. For, in that case, Mr. Bryce would shake hands with a comrade most suitable for him; or, if there were any difference, it would be rather in

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favour of Te Kooti, who might plead the excuse of native barbarism and a savage nature, which would make his deeds less guilty than those of the civilised, even if plain and unpolished, European. The credit of the Colony, then, as well as that of Mr. Bryce, requires that the true version of this event described by Mr. Busden may be at once published.

BUT in connection with the outrages in Ireland and the clamour that has been made for the leaders of the League to control and prevent them, the thought presents itself to us that an impossible claim is made. The leaders of the League are impotent to control the men who do these things, and no degree of denunciation on their part could restrain the commission of crime. The men who commit crime are not capable of being restrained by moral influences, and the effort to persuade them would be wholly thrown away. Were the leaders of the League, indeed, able to follow up their denunciations by repressive measures, and to punish criminals, there would be some reason to call upon them to act, and to condemn them as the accomplices of crime were they to refrain from action, but as it is they are powerless. They must, indeed, be more than human if by a word they could control millions of people, and had so gained their confidence that no man among those millions should hold them capable of making a mistake, or refuse to accept their decision in all instances as final.—Wild spirits there are in abundance, and the members of secret societies, who will look upon them as cowards, and consider their own device of violent measures far the best. Let the leaders of the League speak or be silent, and these men would still follow their own way. But let power be given to the leaders of the people by which they can enforce their denunciations, let them have power, in a national parliament to pass repressive measures as well as denounce crime, and the face of affairs will be altered. An Irish Parliament would be still more severe upon the evil-doers of the country, than the English Parliament has been.—But it would be so upon the evil-doers only, and would not confound the innocent with the guilty,—so that the whole force of the well-disposed people of Ireland would be brought to bear upon repressing crime and rooting it out.

INVERCARGILL CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

It may interest your readers that there exists in Invercargill for the past nine months, a Catholic Literary Society, conducted under the same principle as the Timaru and Christchurch Societies. The first meeting of the Society was held on the 19th July, 1882, which was attended by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. M. Rooney, D. E. Lawlor, E. J. Dennehy, M. J. Gavin, D. Bradley, W. J. McKeown, M. O'Brien, B. Bradley, L. McIntyre, and E. Laidlor. It was then unanimously agreed to form the above Society, having for its object to create a friendly union amongst the Catholic young men, the introduction of good Catholic literature, also for the improvement of the members by debates, recitations, readings, etc. The following members were duly elected to the respective offices:—Rev. Father McEnroe, S.J., spiritual director; M. Rooney, president; D. E. Lawlor, vice-president; E. J. Dennehy, secretary; M. J. Gavin, treasurer; B. Bradley, librarian; and W. J. McKeown, steward. The first important step taken was to form a library fund, and directly afterwards the Society agreed to order suitable books from Mr. E. O'Connor, Christchurch, and Whitaker Bros., Wellington. The Society lost no time from that date in getting into working order, which followed in the shape of a very interesting debate on the present discontent in Ireland, and the *pros* and *cons* were very fairly discussed. The receipts up to date have reached the handsome sum of £45, including a donation of £5 from the Rev. Father McEnroe, S.J. As there is an election of officers every six months, the following members were duly elected:—M. O'Brien, president; P. Mulligan, vice-president; J. Weavers, secretary; J. McIntyre, treasurer; W. Powell, librarian; D. Bradley, steward. At the last meeting the President (Mr. M. O'Brien), produced several catalogues of books which he had received from the local booksellers, and these have been carefully examined. The members gave the necessary authority to the committee to purchase those approved of; with the additional number of books the Society will possess a large and well-selected library,—the books of which are from the best authors, and are very widely circulated among the Catholic congregation. After the ordinary business had been transacted and one new member elected, and another nominated, the Rev. Father McEnroe, S.J., delivered a short but interesting address on the laws of debate, which was chiefly intended for the edification of the members who are preparing to take part as debaters on the different subjects to be discussed during the winter months. The reverend gentleman was loudly applauded and received a hearty vote of thanks. A reading from the "Life of Nelson," by Mr. George Weavers, and an Irish comic recitation by Mr. P. Reid, brought a most enthusiastic meeting to a close.

A Donaghadee correspondent says: "One of the severest storms that has ever been witnessed on this part of the coast took place on a recent Saturday evening, but as the gale was from the west, little damage was done to property in the town or harbour."

The body of a woman named McAnally was discovered dead on the roadside at a place called Cornamuckla, near Dromore. Evidence having been given of the finding of the body, the jury returned a verdict in accordance therewith, and added that they had no evidence to show how death was brought about.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

AFTER the ordinary routine business of the above Society had been transacted at its usual weekly meeting on April 23, the programme of the evening, which was a debate, "Whether the statesman, the soldier, or the poet has contributed most to the well-being of mankind," was next discussed. Mr. Perceval, in the course of a very humorous speech, contended that the greater number of those who took war for a profession were of a cruel disposition, and chiefly actuated by ambitious motives, caring but little for their fellow-men, so long as they were able to gain their desires. Statesmen were not exactly so bad, but were not to be compared to poets, who were the most unselfish of mortals. He gave several instances of the writings of ancient and modern poets, which specially appealed to man's better feelings.

Mr. O'Connor took a similar view. He said not only does the poet urge us to nobler and higher ideals, but he also contributes in no small degree to our amusement and instruction. When statesmen and soldiers would be forgotten, the memories of the poets would be fresh in the minds of their countrymen. Wallace and Bruce might be forgotten by Scotchmen, but Burns' name would not die out as long as the English language lasted, neither would that of Moore. He showed that the ideas of poets were not always impracticable, as often alleged, as the poet and statesman were often combined in the one person. For example, the leading poet of New Zealand was a statesman of some repute.

Messrs. Oakes, Sullivan, and Baxter were of a like opinion. Mr. Dobbie, in the course of an eloquent speech, argued that although the statesman and the poet had in ancient and modern times served mankind, yet the result was in no degree to be compared with the good done to the human race by the soldier. Were it not for Wellington, England would be only a French dependency to-day. What did Napoleon care for the songs of poets, or the sayings of statesmen? Russia was hovering like a bird of prey over Asia at the present time, and was only prevented from swooping down on some of her weaker neighbours by the combined armies of Europe. It was the soldier who made the flag of England respected throughout the world, and established that empire on which the sun never sets.

Mr. Lavery supported the previous speaker. The President was of opinion that the world would have got on without any inconvenience in the absence of poets or warriors, but statesmen were always necessary in the government of the human race. If there was any good to be got from reading poetry, it was read by so small a number that its effect in improving mankind would be scarcely noticeable. The theories of poets were in most cases impracticable. If Russia was not of an ambitious and warlike disposition, there would be no necessity for the other Powers of Europe to oppose her designs on Asia. Had it not been for the ambition of Napoleon there would be no need of a Wellington, and although the latter was successful as a soldier, he was not so as a statesman.

Mr. Barrett, whilst admitting that soldiers and poets had done a vast amount of good for mankind, yet the statesman was the true benefactor of his fellow-men. It was said that the poetry of Moore, by finding its way into the drawing-rooms of English society, had done almost as much for Emancipation, by disarming the prejudices and exciting the sympathies of the upper classes of England, as did the statesmanship of O'Connell. But this was a solitary example. Statesmen were necessary for the proper government of a country, to make laws for the protection of the well-disposed, and the punishment of evil doers. The world would neither feel the want of poetry or war, but without statesmanship all would be chaos.

Mr. Geegan criticised the arguments of those in favour of poets and warriors, which he considered illogical. Good government was essential to the well-being of the community, whilst without good statesmen this could not exist.

Messrs. Hall and Crooks agreed with the last speaker. On the question being put to the vote, it was found that about half of the number present were for statesmen, the remainder being equally divided between the soldier and poet.

The *World* of this week contains the following paragraph:—"Only three months ago Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., eloquently, and Mr. T. D. Sullivan effusively, proposed and seconded the election to the Dublin Town Council of their tried and trusted friend of long standing, Mr. James Carey, Land Leaguer, murderer on his own showing, and, within the last few days, "accusing spirit" against some of his associates in the criminal dock. Of course the newly elected councillor was welcomed by Lord Mayor Dawson, in his most felicitous phraseology, to his seat in the conclave of patriots and publicans in the City Hall; and from his well-known close alliance with Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. Egan it was generally understood in Land circles that Mr. Carey would in due time be put forward as a Parnellite candidate in the House of Commons." In all this—from beginning to end—there is not word of truth. Mr. O'Brien did not propose Carey's election to the Corporation; Mr. Sullivan did not second his election; and neither of them could have proposed or seconded it, as neither of them is or has been a Burgess of Trinity Ward, for which James Carey was returned. We may add that Mr. Sullivan never saw Carey but once previous to his election, and had nothing whatever to do with his candidature. The other statements of the *World* are equally without foundation. And this paragraph in the *World*, for which there is not the smallest foundation, is a fair specimen of the writing of the English press on the Carey incident. The most desperate, unscrupulous, and reckless attempts are made just now by English writers to discredit the Irish National party, the hope being that some at least of the mud flung will stick. We are not surprised at this circumstance, for we have long been aware of the nature of the fairness of mind with which the animal John Bull is said to be endowed; and, moreover, we are not a bit frightened at it. It is, in fact, a sign of coming victory for Ireland, for it is only a tottering cause that requires to be buttressed up by falsehood.—*Nation*, Nov. 24.

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THE FORTUNES OF MAURICE O'DONNELL.

(By CONAL NOIR in the Dublin Freeman.)

CHAPTER XVI.

"BUT the cause of it rests with you, Miss O'Donnell,"

"With me?" said Grace, in surprise.

"Yes, Miss O'Donnell; the depression I feel at parting—a depression I never felt before—arises from you."

"I regret to hear that. I am sure it is not the case. You distress me greatly."

Grace felt what was coming, and dreaded it. She, however, braced up her mind to at once reject his proposal, and to encourage no further hopes which she knew would only prove delusive. But her resolution was no sooner formed than it melted away again. Her nature was too gentle to inflict additional suffering at the time of parting and to make what was sad enough sadder still.

So when he said—

"I had intended to go away without saying what I now say, and to part from Craighome and you, dear Miss O'Donnell, without opening the secrets of my heart, but carrying my love and my sorrow with me. But I feel that would be unmanly, and unfair—at least to myself. And therefore it is that, despite of myself, I must tell you how dearly I love—how your face has grown to be a part of my dreams, and how night and day you are ever present to me—present to me as much when absent as when reading before me."

The embarrassment of Grace's feelings as she heard this passionate avowal was overwhelming.

All she could say, in tones of affliction and entreaty, was—

"Don't speak, I beseech you—for your own sake and mine and Maurice's—don't speak further on this matter now; leave it until another time. I am very much distressed now."

To which he acceded, and they rode on in silence.

They were at the station some time in advance of the train. When it did arrive, Grace was agreeably surprised to find an exceedingly pleasant and prepossessing young lady, pretty much of her own age, descend from it and warmly embrace her companion, who quickly introduced them both.

Her appearance came with a sense of undefined pleasure to Grace—so elegant, cultured, and high-toned it was. Unlike most other young ladies possessing good looks, who dislike a rival near their throne, Grace saw in the new arrival but a companion and visitor, who would make the time pass agreeably and brighten up with a new light the drawing-room at Craighome.

"I am obliged to you, dear Miss O'Donnell, for your kindness to the invalid; and to prove that I am, I come to be a trouble to you myself."

"You are heartily welcome to Donegal, dear Lady Alice," said Grace, you can only show your appreciation of our kindness by the length of your stay. Our Irish Highlands, will, I am afraid, seem rude and uncivilised to your eyes."

On their way home, and during the pleasant conversation they carried on, the young lady stranger took quick note of her new-made acquaintance.

Her diagnosis, on the whole, was favourable—was more than favourable; for she remarked to herself as the triangular conversation was carried on, "Frank is evidently in love with her, and I don't wonder at it. She is an uncommonly attractive girl."

Lady Alice was in raptures with Craighome. She had never seen such scenery before. She had never seen such exquisite tintings as the fading colours of the heath and the dying russets of the low-lying woods gave forth. The fresh air of these northern hills gave a healthier tone to her reveries, and the marble colour of her cheeks, after a day or two, began to give way to a faint tinge of colour that still more enhanced her delicate beauty.

Lady Alice and her brother, to whom she was some two or three years junior, were orphan children. They were children of an English nobleman who died in their infancy, and they had been under guardianship of trustees until their coming of age. The similarity of the position of the two girls in this respect added a further bond to the friendship that was fast growing up between them. Indeed, as it would be not to like the gentle and affectionate girl who swayed the destinies of Craighome, so it would be impossible not to love the unsophisticated, cheerful young lady that came as visitor.

The only cloud that came to throw a shadow on the brightness of their lives was the immediate departure of Frank. The young lady was greatly afflicted at his departure; and Grace, in sympathy with her, felt sorrow for it too. But, as he thought to himself, "it was not the sort of regret that he expected or wished;" and, indeed, there was apparently very little love in it. He attempted no further conversation of a tender nature with her, but trusted to Alice's good offices to influence her favourably in his regard. Indeed, it was with regret that Alice silently noticed the fact of his unreturned love—and felt all the more regret for it because she felt how worthy of him that gentle, handsome girl would be. She had studied her carefully during the few days she had been there, and had found no leaven of selfishness or unworthiness in her whole disposition.

But the morning came at last when he had to leave Craighome. It was a sad parting, much more sorrowful than when the two former gentlemen left. Either Alice was more attached to her brother than Grace was to hers, which it would be difficult to be, or her anticipations of the future for him were more distressing, but the parting on Alice's side was very sad and very bitter. And, in truth, in face of this unusual sorrow, and love, and concern, Grace had felt herself soften towards him until, when the morning came for his departure, she felt towards him that unusual feeling half of love and half of loneliness that had marked her regard for Harold.

So that when they stood dressed ready for the journey into Derry, whence he was to take the train to Dublin—he and Grace alone at the drawing-room window, looking over the uplands—he said simply—

"Parting is very sad, Miss O'Donnell. It seems to me always the emblem of the great parting of all—death."

The tears rose into Grace's eyes as she said—

"It is sad, but I think this is the saddest parting I have yet seen."

Struck by the unusual tremble of her voice, he turned round, for he had been looking silently, and wrapped in thought, over the uplands before him and noticed the tears which she sought in vain to hide.

Gratified by the token of tenderness in one whom he had begun to think unfeeling and selfish, he said—

"I am glad I do not go away altogether unremembered, Miss O'Donnell."

"Oh, Captain Buchanon," said Grace, "how could you think you would?"

"Because," said he, unheeding her. "I think nothing adds to the bitterness of parting with the knowledge that when one is gone he is forgotten."

"Your name will be remembered—always remembered here, Captain Buchanon," said Grace, until the pleasant days come when you will all come back again when this dreary war is over."

"Tell me, Miss O'Donnell—I wish I could call you Grace, the name is so pleasant—have you thought over our last conversation?"

"Yes," said Grace softly, in answer to his whispered question.

"And have your thoughts changed since? Surely, dear Miss O'Donnell, your heart cannot be so hard as to refuse me one slight promise—one token of affection—a mark of love on this day, when we may be parting for years?"

The tears rose afresh to Grace's eyes, and she remained silent.

"Tell me at any rate that I am not altogether indifferent to you; that even though you may not be able now to respond to the love that I feel for you, you may feel it for me in time yet to come. Love is sometimes slow growth, my dear Grace. Surely you cannot have made any engagement that could prevent you giving me such a promise—a promise that will brighten the future that would otherwise be so dark and dreary? Is there Grace? Is there any engagement?"

"No; there is not," said Grace, greatly affected and embarrassed by his words.

"Then, dear Miss O'Donnell," said he, "why is it that I cannot obtain even that slight promise from you? How is it that you dislike me so much?"

"I do not dislike you, Captain Buchanon; I like you very dearly for my brother's sake, and—"

"And for myself," said he, rapidly interrupting.

"And for yourself, Captain Buchanon."

"I thank you for these words, Miss O'Donnell," said he taking her hand in his. "Though I should prefer you using the word love to like. But I trust the day will come, and soon, when liking will turn to love, and that the deep and sincere affection I feel for you, you will come to feel for me. May I hope for that day?"

Grace was silent although she let her hand rest unresistingly in his.

"If I did not so hope," he added bitterly, seeing her silence, "it should be better for me I had never awoke from the fall at yonder cliff. For I would only awake to a disappointed life, without purpose and without future. But I am sure you will change your mind, Grace," and his voice visibly softened. "Love so earnest and true as mine for you can never be wholly thrown away. Say that it is not Grace—say that it is not. Is it, Grace?"

"I don't know—perhaps not—it is not," said Grace, wholly embarrassed and overwhelmed by the impetuosity of her suitor.

"And that I may yet hope to gain your love, Grace. Promise me that, Grace. That much; that only. Say yes, Grace."

"Yes," said Grace, half unconsciously in the bewilderment of her ideas.

"God bless you, Grace. You have," said he taking her in his arms suddenly and embracing her, "made my heart light as a sun-ray, and thrown a brightness over the future I did not think it could ever possess again."

Just at this juncture his sister entered, fully dressed and equipped for the ride to Derry. Her quick eye noticed at once that some more than usual or casual conversation was passing between the pair standing at the window. The slightest glance at their faces told her this, as with a prompt air of unconcern and unnotice she walked over to the fireplace where the fire glowed, for the mornings on the Donegal highlands were beginning to grow chilly.

"The horses are ready saddled below, Frank. It is nearly time to be starting. Your luggage is in Derry by this," said Alice.

"So it is," Frank said, glancing at his watch, "I shall be ready in a few minutes."

And so he proceeded to his room as Grace did to hers; and in a short time the young officer, sad and silent, with tears ready to leap into his eyes, if his manhood would let them, parted from the white mansion of Craighome.

It had been a place of delicious repose and pleasure to him. The kind attention of his friends, the delicious feeling of returning health and convalescence, the entrancing delight of Grace's company and conversation, made it seem to him a veritable heaven upon earth—a paradise among the Donegal highlands.

It was therefore with a feeling which he never experienced before that he saw its white gables disappear behind the tree tops. He had since taking his commission been rambling all over the world, and had left station after station from India to Canada without bestowing a thought upon the last or the next. It was otherwise now.

(To be continued.)

The Pope has erected the Benedictine Monastery of Fort Augustus, in Scotland, into an Abbey, immediately subject to himself. Leo XIII., who by his first pontifical act gave back to Scotland her episcopal hierarchy, has now restored her monastic organisation.

Indian tea, whether black or green is purer than any China tea, or at least than any China tea that reaches our market.

DISSOLUTION SALE.

OF

S SAUNDERS, M'BEATH & CO'S
STOCK.

It being absolutely necessary that our Partnership Accounts be immediately closed, we have decided on having an IMMENSE DISSOLUTION SALE of our entire stock of £45,000 value, including the whole of our recent Imports for Autumn and Winter Seasons.

N.B.—The Stock Must be Realised, and the Public can depend upon getting their every want supplied from one of the Largest and Best Assorted Stocks in the Colony, at and under Landed Cost.

Rare opportunity for purchasing Newly Imported Winter Drapery at Dissolution Prices.

All Goods must be Paid for, Cash.

SAUNDERS, M'BEATH AND CO'S
DISSOLUTION SALE,
ALBERT BUILDINGS,
Princes Street.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
from 50s; Silver, 30s; guaranteed gold and silver jewellery. Watches cleaned from 4s 6d; new main-springs, 4s 6d—guaranteed twelve months.

A. FETTLING,
32 PRINCES STREET, Opposite City Hotel.

DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST,

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—
Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

DUNEDIN ELECTROPLATING
AND GILDING WORKS.

Every Description of
WORN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE RE-PLATED
EQUAL TO NEW.

Charges Moderate.

GEORGE LE LIEVRE,
146.—George Street, Dunedin.—146.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

H. LETHABY has REMOVED
from 112 George street, to 19 Royal Arcade. All persons having left Work at 112 George street, will please call for the same 19 Royal Arcade. Umbrellas Re-covered with the best Durable Silk, from 7s 6d; Umbrellas Re-covered with Silk Russel, 6s; with Zanella, Alpaca, and Italian Cloth, 4s 6d; Sateen, 3s 6d. H. Lethaby, Practical Umbrella maker, 19 Royal Arcade.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

[CIRCULAR.]

25 Princes Street, Dunedin.
May 1, 1888.

Dear Sir,

We have much pleasure in intimating to our Customers and the Public generally, that owing to the rapid Increase of Business with which we have been favoured, we have had to enlarge our premises by taking the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Collie and Pullen. The necessary alterations having been completed, we have much pleasure in inviting your inspection.

Our Stock is new, and comprises :

TWEEDS,
COATINGS,
HATS,
SHIRTS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SCARFS,
TIES, and
GENERAL MERCERY.

Our constant endeavour will be to give our Customers the best value consistent with supplying a good article; and by making only garments of superior workmanship and material, trust to merit a continuance of the support so liberally bestowed in the past.

We remain,

Your obedient servants,
WOOD, SCOTT & CO.

ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.

M'S WIGAN BROS.,
(Opposite Barrett's Family Hotel),
172, HIGH STREET,
Corner of Lichfield street,
CHRISTCHURCH.

All kinds of Sewn, Pegged, and Rivetted Boots Made on the Premises.

No reasonable offer refused.

Lowest prices charged.

Best Materials used.

Note the Address:

M'S WIGAN BROTHERS,
Ulster Boot Depot,
172, HIGH STREET,
Corner of Lichfield street,
CHRISTCHURCH.

WALTERS & CO.,

47, VICTORIA ST., CHRISTCHURCH.
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS

Funerals Conducted in Town or Country at Moderate Charges. The Trade supplied with every requisite at the lowest current rate.—W. W. STEVENS, Manager.

WANTED KNOWN.

G. LAWRENCE,
Jobbing Builder, keeps First-class Carpenters and Joiners on the premises. Every description of Jobbing in town or country. Stove, Range, and Copper Setter, &c., &c. Opposite Caledonian Hotel, King-street.

THE COMMERCIAL PRO-
PERTY AND FINANCE COMPANY

[LIMITED],

MORAY PLACE,

Lends Money on Land (freehold and leasehold), and House Properties; also on approved Bills, Shares, Script, and other eligible securities, and allows interest on deposits for fixed periods and at call,

D. E. BLACKE,
Manager.

A. H. R O S S
Surveying, Optical, and Nautical Instrument Maker. Optician to the Dunedin Hospital, and for many years Optician to the Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has REMOVED to those premises adjoining the Athenaeum Octagon, Dunedin.

M. C O N N E L L A N,
GENERAL GROCER,
TEA AND COFFE MERCHANT,
MAIN STREET, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders in Town and Suburbs.

All orders executed with despatch.
All goods at Town prices.

KITCHEN RANGES all Sizes
SPECIALLY DESIGNED for burning New Zealand Coal, both portable and for building in, fitted with either high or low pressure boilers.
REGISTERED GRATES, and a choice assortment of Verandah and Balcony work and other builders' requisites always in stock.

H. E SHACKLOCK,

General Iron and Brass Foundry, Crawford street, Dunedin.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO.
VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Millwrights, Iron Shipbuilders, &c.

High Pressure and Compound Steam Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Quartz Crushing and every description of Pumping, Winding, Mining, Stone-breaking, Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and Dredging Machinery made and repaired. Cast and Wrought Iron Ripplers and Sluice Plates.

Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of improved make.

J. AND W. STEWART,
COACHBUILDERS,

GREAT KING STREET,
(Nearly opposite Bacon's Stables),
Have for Sale—

Single and Double Buggies, Waggonettes, Popy Phaetons, Station and Express Waggon.

Also Made to Order—

Every description of Hose Reels, Hook and Ladder Carriages, Fire Brigade Plant, &c., &c.

All of their own make. Workmanship and Materials guaranteed.

A. H. B L A K E,
GROCER, BAKER, AND CONFECTIONER,

RICHMOND,

Corner of North and East Belt, Christchurch

Bread of Purest Quality and Groceries of all kinds delivered at Lowest Prices.

"Manufacturer of Genuine Digestive Bread."

Wedding, Pound, Sponge, Luncheon, Madeira, and Prince of Wales Cakes on Sale or Made to Order

FRANK A. COXHEAD,

PHOTO ARTIST,

PRINCES STREET (OCTAGON)

DUNEDIN

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

In the Wain case yesterday the medical evidence was continued;—Dr. Stenhouse stating, in the course of his examination, that Wain had brought the deceased for advice to him on October 16, when the man seemed not to have ill-treated the child, but to have done what any other father would have done under the circumstances. Dr. Alexander said that such treatment as that deceased had received would probably develop tubercular disease in a healthy child; Dr. Coughtrey agreed in the opinion. Mr. Denniston, on behalf of the accused, reserved their defence, and they were committed for trial, bail being allowed in their own sureties of £400 each, and two sureties of £200.

At a conference of the Railway League with members of Parliament, held in Christchurch yesterday, it was unanimously resolved—“That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable that in consideration of the vast importance of the proposal, from a colonial point of view, of connecting the east and west coasts of the Middle Island, the £180,000 set apart for the extension of the Middle Island Main Trunk line northwards, should be diverted towards constructing a line to the West Coast by the route decided on; and that this meeting recommend that all Government land for 15 miles on each side of the determined route be reserved from sale, and that the proceeds of the sale be applied towards constructing a railway to connect Canterbury with Westland.

Three hundred and fifty people were present at the Citizen's Ball given to the Governor and Lady Jervois at Auckland last night.

The ship, British Commerce, from London to Melbourne, has been run down in the Channel, 25 lives being lost.

100 persons were killed by the cyclone in the Mississippi States.

The delegates at the Irish convention in Philadelphia have, as a matter of course, reprobated the use of dynamite.—Rooney, a prominent delegate, urges the adoption of Mr. Parnell's programme, which he warmly praises.

Tongarua is in violent eruption, not equalled for 13 years.

The Obau Siamese twins are dead. The small sickly one died about a quarter of an hour before the other one.

The chairman of the Christchurch Chamber of Commerce has waited on the Colonial Secretary, bringing under his notice the Chamber's desire that New Zealand should be represented at the Boston Colonial Exhibition, and desiring to learn how far Government will assist their object. Government will consider the question.

The near approach of the opening of Parliament prevents Major Atkinson from lecturing in the North; he will, however, address his constituents.—The session will commence in the first week in June if the alterations to the House be finished.

The sum of £50 has been collected at Christchurch in aid of the sufferers by the Rhine inundation.

The Railway Commissioners left Christchurch for the West Coast this morning with Mr. C. Y. O'Connor, C.E.

A fire broke out at Franks' brewery, Timaru, last night, and did a considerable amount of damage. The loss is covered by insurances in the South British office.

A whale, measuring 75 feet in length, seen at daybreak yesterday in the Gulf, about seven miles from the Thames, was forced up the river into shallow water and killed.

A farmer named Edwards had his neck broken at the Thames by a fall from his trap, the horses having bolted.

The Tauranga residents have presented a handsome testimonial to Mr. Vesey Stewart, who goes home to float the Tauranga-Rotorua Hot Lakes railway, with a capital of £250,000, and a frozen meat company, with a capital of £30,000. Properties representing 60,000 acres have also been entrusted to him for sale.

In the Phoenix Park case the jury, in Timothy Kelly's trial, being unable to find a verdict, have been discharged. The trial of Michael Fagan began on Wednesday, and Joseph Hanlon has turned informant.

Prince Bathyani, an attaché to the Austrian Embassy, died suddenly at the Newmarket races on Wednesday.

The American news runs thus:—A fall of snow in Wyoming has blocked the Union Pacific line, delaying the homeward San Francisco mail. Earl Granville considers it premature to negotiate with the Government respecting the freedom of the Panama canal; and the English Government have asked for the extradition of Tynam, believed to be “Number One,” and resident in New York.

The Queen's medical attendants say now Her Majesty will probably not have recovered from the effects of her fall for some months.

The French difficulty in Madagascar is said to have been arranged, and the Queen of that country is seriously ill.

Earl Dufferin has been instructed to strongly protest against the Sultan's misruling of Armenia.

The *Mount Benzer Mail* reports that the Government Inspector of Mines has informed the Mayor of Roxburgh that £2000 would not construct the Waikaiti Bush road, and the money would be wasted. The Inspector recognised the importance of the road, but did not think Government would be justified in spending a very large amount on it.

A man named James Hooper had his left foot severely injured, and one of the toes cut off by a fall of earth yesterday at Logan's Point quarry, Dunedin. Another man named James Faulkner was also hurt, but not so seriously.

At the Supreme Court sittings, Wanganni, the trials of two Maori prisoners were concluded before Maori juries, which showed themselves to be intelligent, and in all respects as capable as Europeans.

The Ngatimanipetos at Te Kuiti have resolved to send Wahanui to Wellington to explain their wishes respecting the laws affecting the passage of Native lands through the Courts.

In the case of Jonathan Brown, who bought certain Native lands, the transfer being lost in the s.s. Taranaki, Judge Gillies, while admitting that a hardship arose from no provision being made in the Act for cases where a transfer was lost, has confirmed the refusal of the registrar to whom Brown had applied to register a memo. of transfer, and who refused as no such instrument was mentioned in the Act.

In the Massey case at Invercargill, his Honor, in summing up at 10 p.m. yesterday, told the jury that what they had to determine was whether while these debentures were in custody of the male accused as Town Clerk, he converted them to his own use by getting his wife to go and sell them. With respect to the female accused it was different. The evidence went to show that if the bonds were stolen she could not have acted independently of her husband in stealing them, since the larceny would take place when he converted them to his own use. There was no question of the female accused's having taken the bonds surreptitiously from her husband. The evidence seemed to his Honor to point to the fact that the husband, having the custody of the bonds, stole them and gave them to his wife to sell, so that she stood in the position of the receiver of them,—she was not charged with receiving the goods, or with wrongfully selling the bonds, but of converting them to her own use, and there was no evidence to show that she had stolen them. A verdict of guilty was returned against Massey, and not guilty against his wife. His Honor afterwards said he would decide to-day as to whether he would pass sentence on the second count, that charging Massey with the larceny of three pieces of paper—Mr. Stout having agreed to abandon the first count as the punishment would be the same on the second as on it. As to the course to be followed respecting the other indictments, Mr. Stout pronounced himself undecided until he should consult the Attorney-General.

The Hon. Mr. Bryce, speaking at Opuake to-day, said that a mistake had been made in telegraphing his remarks at New Plymouth. He had been careful to say that by the King Country's being opened up, he meant it was open for surveys of roads and railways. With regard to other surveys he anticipated considerable delay.

The Archbishop of Cashel has been called to Rome to consult with the Pope concerning Irish affairs.

It is said that many of the delegates at the Philadelphia Convention have refrained from censuring the dynamite policy.—And the saying is utter rubbish. It is also said that the American Cabinet are discerning the necessity of forbidding inflammatory speeches from being made, and this is more rubbish!

At the trial of the dynamite conspirators in London, Whitehead, proprietor of the Birmingham factory, has been proved to have bought large quantities of acids for the manufacture of explosives.

The ferry-boat, Waldemar, has been burned at Sydney. No lives were lost.

In the Parliament of New South Wales, the motion of the Post Master General for the continuance of the San Francisco mail service, has been carried.

A discovery of ruby tin, mixed with gold and platinum, is said to have been made by a Mr. John O'Connell, near Clunes, Victoria.

John Morgan Massey was sentenced to-day to three years' penal servitude, the heaviest punishment allowed for larceny. And all the money found on him at the time of his arrest—that is a draft for £200 on the Bank of New South Wales, and £10 18s. in cash—was ordered to be applied to the payment of costs and expenses of prosecution.

The house of James Holden, a fisherman at Port Chalmers, was burned down about one o'clock this morning. Holden and one of his sons were away fishing, and his wife had lain down dressed on a bed besides a little girl of two. On being awakened by the flames, the woman rushed out, leaving the child still in the bed, and the poor little thing was burned to death.

The details of the sad accident at Wanganni are thus described by the *Herald*:—On Saturday afternoon Mr. Kirkwood was shooting some pigeons, which had been frightened off the roof of his stable. He had killed two, when a third flew across the pathway. Just as he fired, his boy (aged seven years) called out “Dadda, dear.” Mr. Kirkwood declared at the inquest that he did not know that the child, who was playing in the yard, was behind this empty cottage until he heard his cry. Part of the shot penetrated the head, and some the left arm and chest. The poor little fellow died in his father's arms ten minutes afterwards.

It is denied that the jury in Timothy Kelly's case have been discharged. They have been locked up until Monday next, when a verdict of guilty is expected from them.

SATURDAY.

The Agent-General has suspended forwarding emigrants to the Colony until June. The ship Oxford sailed for Wellington on April 26, with 235 emigrants. This ship had been dismantled in the Bay of Biscay, and on her return to London typhoid fever broke out among her passengers, owing to their having been obliged to use bad water. The Waipawa left for Lyttelton on 4th February with 220 souls, equal to 205 adults, including 130 single women. The Caroline, the vessel which re-embarked the Wild Deer's passengers, left the Clyde on the 19th February for Port Chalmers with 235 souls, equal to 213 adults, of whom 112 were single women. Of the 164 statute adults on the Wild Deer 134 had sailed in the Caroline. A few were ill from exposure on the occasion of the wreck, and would be sent, if they recovered in time, by the Forfarshire. Some of the emigrants had refused to re-embark.

The Queensland sugar planters are making arrangements for the introduction of Chinese labour into their plantations by means of the compradore system, which the *Australasian* asserts to be a system of slavery. The labourers bind themselves in China, giving sureties to the comprador, who, on any breach of agreement abroad, exacts his pound of flesh at home, without being troubled by a necessity to cut it free from blood. In this way the Queensland planters will be able to have their slaves, and yet the reputation of the Empire will be preserved—on whose soil, as we all know, the foot of no slave may tread. The principle will be that of cheating the devil in the dark, of course, but not only have the Queensland planters been used to

NEW AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS

NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,
Have pleasure in intimating to Florists that they can be supplied with **NEW SEEDS** of Best Stocks and Strains, they having imported an extensive assortment from a first-class house. N. & B. have no old stock, and have every confidence in recommending this new importation.

Seeing that purchasers can be found for **FOUL SEEDS** because low priced, Nimmo and Blair would draw attention to the fact that this is a very false economy, and that having added to their grass-seed cleaning plant they are prepared to clean parcels for Agriculturists at a very moderate rate. Something like 10d per bushel will clean and carry grass seed for say 100 miles to and from Dunedin.

NIMMO AND BLAIR are Agents for—
Mitchell's Broadcast Seed Sowing Machines. It is an acknowledged fact that these machines soon recoup the cost, through the wonderful saving of seed.

General Agents in Otago for Bowen's Californian Seeds.
Drummond's Seed Cleaning Machines.
Sonntag's Brookville Nursery. Forsyth's best Manilla Rope.
Nicholson's Reapers.

FOR SALE.—Rock Salt, Iron Tanks, Sheep Nets, Cornsacks
Kye, Rape, Tares, Phosphorus and Oil of Rhodium, Fencing Wire
Potato-digging machines, Fanners.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, DUNEDIN

O C C I D E N T A L H O T E L
(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

This magnificent Hotel, having been enlarged to nearly double its former size, thoroughly repaired, painted, decorated, re-furnished, and improved in every respect, is now by far the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL HOTEL IN WESTLAND.

It commands a splendid view of the harbour, shipping, and roadstead. The house contains public and private bars, dining-room to seat 60 persons, and

GRAND BILLIARD ROOM,

With one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

THE SAMPLE AND SHOW ROOMS

Are admitted to be the best in New Zealand, and are kept for the use of Commercial Travellers, free of charge.

There are likewise six parlours, including two large, well-furnished Commercial Rooms, suites of rooms for private parties and families, bathroom, and thirty-three comfortable bedrooms, under the careful superintendence of the landlady.

The Proprietor, in returning thanks to the public for their patronage for the last sixteen years, begs to announce that while the Comforts are Largely Increased, the Tariff is Greatly Reduced.

WINES, ALES, AND SPIRITS,

Only of the First Brands, will be kept in Stock.

TABLE D'HOTE A 6 P.M.

Coaches for Kumara and Ross leave the Hotel daily, and for Christchurch on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers certain to be called in time for all coaches and steamers.

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

WOOL!! WOOL!!

OTAGO WOOL SALES, 1882-3.

D O N A L D R E I D A N D C O

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

Have much pleasure in announcing that their

NEW WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE

Is now ready for the reception of the season's clip, and being very spacious,

BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED,

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

THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES,

Which in the case of **FARMERS' CLIPS**, consist of the entire consignment.

THE OTAGO MARKET

Has now established itself beyond doubt as the best for the growers. By selling here they save the risk of a change in market value, and the many expenses attending shipment, and have the advantage of the produce being sold under their own inspection and subject to their own control; while the numerous Foreign and Local Buyers who attend to compete at sales, and the yearly increasing quantity arriving and disposed of here, prove that this market is thoroughly established as the most advantageous to growers.

W H I T A K E R B R O S .

CATHOLIC REPOSITORY,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Just received, Twenty Two cases, of Books and Religious Goods from London and Paris, comprising :

Catholic Controversy, A reply to Dr. Littledale's, Plain Reasons, 3s 6d.
Darras's General History of the Catholic Church, 4 vols., 63s.
European Civilisation, Protestantism and Catholicity Compared, 15s.
History of Civilisation, by F. Guizot, 2 vols., 16s 6d.
Religion in Society, by Abbé Martinet, 7s 6d.
Balme's, Criterion, How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth, 7s 6d.
The Clifton Tracts, 4 vols., 12s 6d.
Allies, The See of St. Peter, 5s 6d.
Social Aspects of Catholic and Protestantism 7s 6d.
De Concilio, The Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, 7s 6d.
The Grammar of Assent, Cardinal Newman, 8s 6d.
Father Burke's Lectures, 1s 3d, 2s 6d, and 5s.
Father Burke's Refutation of Froude, 1s 3d, 2s 6d, and 5s.
The Hermit of the Rock, 2s.
Luby's, Life of Daniel O'Connell, 6s 6d.
Life of Thomas Meagher, by Captain Lyons, 2s 6d.
The Irish Brigade and its Campaigns, 2s 6d.
Moore's Irish Melodies, with Piano Accompaniment, 2s and 9s 6d
Bourke's Easy Lessons in Irish, 2s 6d.
Self-Instruction in Irish, with easy lessons for beginners, 1s 3d.
Irish Grammar Rules, in Prose and Verse, by Rev. John Nolan, 9d.
The Book of Irish Readings, 1s 3d.
Life of John Murphy, Priest and Patriot, by a Priest, 1s 3d
New Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan, 1s 3d, and 2s 6d.
Notes of The Wandering Jew on the Jesuits, by John Fairplay, 1s 3d.
Rev. D. W. Cahill's, Lectures, Sermons, and Letter gilt edge, 15s.
Prayer Books from 6d to 40s each, and upwards of Two Thousand volumes suitable for Prizes Presents or Libraries.

Our Showroom of Religious Goods is now complete with Pictures, Holy Water Fonts, Rosaries, Medallions, etc., etc.
Best Wax Candles, for Churches or Private Residences, 4s 6d per lb.

Crucifixes in great variety, from 3d to £7 15s each.
Statutes from 3d to £20 each, a beautiful selection.
A splendid Statue of St. Patrick for 21s.

GREAT CARE TAKEN IN PACKING.

KAITANGATA COAL.

T H E K A I T A N G A T A C O A L
Is now mined from the Deepest of the Company's Workings,
-And is consequently of
M U C H S U P E R I O R Q U A L I T Y
To anything previously delivered.

It is the **BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL** in the Market, and is recommended to every Household and Gas Consumer as the

M O S T P L E A S A N T , C H E A P E S T , A N D C L E A N E S T C O A L
That can be used.

Its public favour keeps daily increasing.
All are respectfully requested to order the **KAITANGATA COAL**
And insist upon no other being supplied.
Sold by all Coal Merchants.

V I C T O R I A N H O T E L
COLOMBO-STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

P. BURKE PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Persons from the country visiting Christchurch will find it to their interest to enquire for the above Hotel. One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling, with loose-box accommodation.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. LEWIS desires to inform the public he still continues the **UNDERTAKING BUSINESS** as formerly at the Establishment, 152 George street, Dunedin.
Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

R O Y A L E X C H A N G E H O T E L
HIGH STREET.

The extensive improvements in the above Hotel have been completed and the new
D I N I N G - R O O M N O W O P E N .

LUNCHEON daily, from 1 to 2.30.

D] C. O'MEAGHER,
Proprietress.

avail themselves of this for the last fifteen years, or since the Polynesian labour trade was established by them, but there is some ground to believe that the Imperial Government have also, from time immemorial, found it useful to themselves.

Appropos of Ogden and Sutherland, the Tasmanian murderers, having been rabbiters, a gentleman writes to the *Hobart Mercury* quoting the testimony of the late Chief Sheep Inspector for the Colony to the effect that rabbiting is an occupation injurious to the morals of the lads who are habitually engaged in it. But we should have thought the fact was obvious, and hardly required to be explained. Any desultory, unsettled occupation of the kind must needs be deleterious, and of a degrading tendency.

The medals of the Anglers' Association have been awarded as follows:—Acclimatisation Society's silver medal for bait-fishing in the Shag River on the 3rd March, Mr. William Webster, for a basket weighing 14lb. 12oz. In the competition of 23rd March, Mr. Webster took first prize with a basket weighing 14lb. 2oz., taken in the Shag River; and Mr. B. J. McKenzie, jun., second prize with a basket weighing 7½lb., taken in the Waitati. Mr. S. Thompson has obtained the gold medal presented by the Acclimatisation Society for fly-fishing in Lee Stream on 30th November, his basket weighing 4lb. 5oz.

The *Clutha Leader* reports a case of supposed incendiarism, by which 400 or 500 bushels of oats were destroyed in the stackyard of the Messrs. Small, at Inch Clutha, on Saturday.

The *Palmerston Times* reports favourably of the results of the threshing in its district—the yield being for the most part up to expectations.—Ploughing has been already begun.

The first meet for the season of the Otago hounds takes place this afternoon at Mr. Hungerford's, Waikari. We wish the sportsmen a "southerly wind, and a cloudy sky,"—or whatever, instead, may be conducive in these latitudes to the successful chase of a red herring.

One of our daily contemporaries understands that an effort will be made to form a company from among the debenture-holders and creditors of the Peninsula and Ocean Beach Railway Company to purchase the concessions and plant, and by working the railway, to eventually recoup themselves the loss they have sustained through the company suspending operations.

Somebody is reported to have made use of his umbrella last night in anything rather than a sheltering manner towards a borough councillor at Mornington. It is supposed that a particular description of the affair will be given to someone or other of our magistrates, and, no doubt, it will prove entertaining.

Mrs. Fuchs, jun., of the Wellington Hotel, Christchurch, had her foot badly crushed at Lyttelton, between a pile of the jetty and the gangway of the steamer *Wakatipu*, which had returned from an excursion to Akaroa. She was conveyed, under the care of Drs. Robson and Bakewell, to Christchurch, where part of the injured foot was amputated. The young lady is a daughter of Mr. Krull, of Dunedin, and has not long been married.

The Hon. Mr. Rolleston has pronounced the conference between the Canterbury M.H.B.'s and the West Coast Railway League very inopportune, in view of the fact that a Commission is now enquiring into the matter.

The *Lyttelton Times* states that a significant, but not very reassuring, sign of the times was afforded by the fact that no fewer than 76 men applied at the office of a commission agent in Cathedral Square on Thursday morning, in response to an advertisement for three men to work at the Belfast Chemical Manure Works.

An innocent individual yesterday evening stole a bundle of hats from Mr. Master's shop in Princes street, and shortly afterwards, with a childlike simplicity, returned to sell them there. It is needless to add that he was cordially received,—taken in, indeed, and done for on the spot.

The Canadian Land Company offer to locate 10,000 Irish families in that country if the English Government will lend a million of money for the purpose.

At Auckland, Mr. Montagu Smith has purchased *Hippodamia* for 345 guineas.

Squire Flockton, a man aged 50, in charge of the Guano traffic on Juror's Island, has committed suicide while suffering from sunstroke.

Mr. Allan McLean, of Napier, has purchased from the New Zealand Pedigree Stock Company a seven-months-old brown filly, at the price of 135 guineas.

The third son of Mr. Ferguson, tailor, aged six years, accidentally fell into the Wespport River yesterday afternoon and was drowned. The body was recovered by the Government divers.

M. Daniells, charged with arson at New Plymouth, has been committed for trial, bail being refused.

Messrs. Kennedy Bros., of the Brunner Coal Mine, have just concluded a contract with the Noumea Nickel Company to supply 250 tons of coke and 100 tons of coal monthly. The *Pelimen*, an iron barque, has been purchased, and will be despatched in May. Another vessel will be provided by Stone Bros., Auckland. Previously the Nickel Company obtained all their coal from Newcastle, but having seen a sample of the Brunner coke and coal, concluded the present contract. Hitherto the Brunner coke-ovens have been turning out only 100 tons per month, although material enough to manufacture 300 tons per month have been thrown into the river. New coke-ovens are now in course of erection, a cargo of bricks for that purpose having been sent up a few days ago.

A little girl of two, belonging to Mr. T. Smith, of Rangiora flour-mills, fell in the mill-stream on Thursday, and on her being taken out, apparently lifeless, her mouth was found to be full of half-chewed food, which had prevented the water going down her throat or the air been breathed out, and kept her afloat. She had recovered before nightfall.

Mr. J. O'Connor's Counsellor, won a trotting match for £50 against Mr. Milner's Cock Robin, on the Timaru racecourse yesterday.

A man named Maurice Power had his skull fractured on Friday, at Murray Creek, near Beeton, by a branch from a tree which he was engaged in felling.

The Boards of Reviewers under the Property Assessment Act, have raised, up to the present time, the valuations of properties in the Oamaru district over £50,000. The most of these were on appeals by Mr. Sperry, the commissioner, against the value of the valuers. The road boards first took action in the matter on account of many of the values being what they considered much too low, with the result as stated above.

The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture for the United Kingdom.

The *Clutha Leader*, in commenting on a report that the venue in the Wain case will be changed to Invercargill, says:—"This would seem to be a prudent course, for it is an undoubted fact that the public have lost all confidence in Dunedin juries."

The heirs of the late General Wynyard, have succeeded to a large fortune by the death of a relative who owned an extensive street property in London.

It is stated that the accident to Mrs. Fuchs occurred by the landing-stage's being pushed out over the wharf before the steamer had stopped, which caused it to be twisted round and to crush the lady's foot against one of the iron stanchions, and which has, moreover, been twisted out of shape.

At an indignation meeting held in Riverton on Tuesday evening, the following resolution was passed:—"That the anomalous position of the Waimea Plains railway—as a private line with all the inconveniences, expenses and uncertainties attaching to it as such, while it is virtually a trunk line—calls for the immediate attention of the Government, and that this meeting strongly urges on the Government the immediate purchase of the line."

Mr. Patrick Egan has expressed himself willing that the Land League accounts should be referred to an auditing committee.

A nitro-glycerine factory has been discovered by the police at Northampton.

Mr. Parnell, who has returned to England, has cabled to the Irish Convention at Philadelphia urging the delegates to adopt a prudent programme.

Three Fenians named Kingston, Gibney, and Healy have been arrested at Dublin, charged on the evidence of an informer with conspiring to murder.

Michael Fagan, the fourth of the Phoenix Park prisoners, has been found guilty and sentenced to death.

MONDAY.

The Hon. Mr. Rolleston, who is now in Christchurch, comes South on Tuesday, for private and departmental business.

A seven-roomed house, owned by John Clarke, and occupied by James Webber, was burned down at Philipstown yesterday morning. The insurance on house and furniture amounted to £650.

The barque *Monarch* was docked at Lyttelton on Friday. About 20ft. of her false keel, between the main and mizen masts, had been torn away, the keel bent upwards, and her copper wrinkled both fore and aft.

Sir Wilfred Lawson's perseverance has been rewarded by the carrying by a large majority of the House of Commons of his motion in favour of local option.

The Convention at Philadelphia have adopted Mr. Parnell's plan for the unification of all Irish Societies. This has displeased O'Donovan Rossa's faction, who have threatened to withdraw and take separate action.

It is reported that Dr. Croke has been censured by the Pope for his support of Parnell.—The report, we need not say, is a falsehood, and on somebody's part a wilful one.

The informer, Devine, has divulged the operations of the Vigilance Committee in arranging the attempted murder of Judge Lawson. The murderers of Cox and four other persons have been arrested in consequence of Devine's statements.

The Grey-County toll-gates have been sold by auction, fetching £1540 as against £1000, for which they were last year let by tender.

The *Wakatipu Mail* says that the potato crop has failed in the Martin's Bay district, leaving the settlers short of provisions.

The *Wakatipu Mail* says that the potato crop has failed in the Martin's Bay district, leaving the settlers short of provision.

The *Matuira Ensign* says the first section of the railway from Riversdale to Switzers is to be proceeded with at once. The vote of £5000 allocated for the work last session will be expended in forming and fencing the line to the point known as Mr. Gillander's pre-emptive right, some seven miles from Riversdale.

The Wellington Education Board complain in their report that Otago and Canterbury are unduly favoured:—"In 1879 the amount of grant to Otago was £44,522 6s 4d, and Wellington £13,857 0s 9d; in 1880 Otago, £28,500 and Wellington £16,000. These figures speak for themselves. 'Equality of sacrifice' may be a just political dogma, but it can only be so when applied to 'giving' as well as 'taking.' The traveller who visits Otago and Canterbury, with their numerous large and costly school buildings, and compares with these the wooden school buildings of this district, may well be excused for asking whether the same Government controls the system in both Islands."

The Auckland Rowing Association matches came off on Saturday afternoon. The races were well contested, North Shore winning the majority.

An apology has been made in the Mornington assault case, and consequently there will be no trial.

The Victorian crew won, by six lengths, the Inter-Colonial Eight-oared race on the Parramatta River.

The *New Zealand Times* publishes the following account of Southern's Falls, Arthur River, about 30 miles from the head of Milford Sound:—"It is said to be no less than 5700ft. high, and takes the whole waters of the Arthur River with it, making one almost perpendicular leap of 3000ft. downwards at starting. It is only 20ft. broad at the first point of its descent, and looks at a distance like a bright, broad thread of water. The source is apparently in some large glacier among mountains over 9000ft. high. Even in dry weather it takes down five times as much water as the Bowen Falls in the same district do at any time.

Mr. M. W. Green, M.H.R., has written to the *Observer* denying the statements made as to his having calumniated the Auckland settlers with respect to the Waikato war.

Bishop Cowie proposes that the Costley estate should not be sold but divided, so that the various institutions may secure the unearned increment.

Judge Richmond complains that without a balance-sheet it is impossible for the judges to ascertain a bankrupt's prior position.

The *Gazette* publishes regulations providing for the classification of prisoners, who may raise themselves by good conduct, with increase of privileges, and gratuities to be paid to them on leaving gaol. No smoking by prisoners will be allowed in future.

The Italian Press denounce the annexation of New Guinea as a usurpation of the fruits of Italian exploration.

A blast with half a ton of Mackley and Lejohn's powder brought down 15,000 tons of stone at Mr. Nicol's Caversham quarry on Saturday.

There is a probability of war between France and China on account of Tonquin.

The Queen has instituted an Order of the Royal Red Cross, for nurses of the wounded in action.

On the evidence of informers numerous arrests in connection with the conspiracies are being made in Ireland.

The Irish Convention at Philadelphia have concluded their sittings, and adjourned indefinitely. Before adjourning a motion was adopted, denouncing English rule in Ireland; urging the banding together of Irishmen in America and Canada for the purpose of obtaining autonomy for Ireland by lawful means; recommending the organisation of a National League; and resolving to co-operate with Mr. Parnell in his efforts to obtain redress of the Irish grievances.

TUESDAY.

The Railway Commissioners arrived at Kumara on Saturday night, and having inspected the diggings country went to Hokitika on Sunday afternoon. They were to return to Kumara and take evidence yesterday evening, and then proceed to Greymouth.

The Christchurch Acclimatisation Society will apply to the New Zealand Shipping Company for aid in importing humble bees as fertilisers of red clover.

Richard Bowen, who was injured last week by a steam-engine, died in the Christchurch Hospital last night.

The house occupied by Mrs. G. Thompson at Temuka was burned down yesterday morning.—Insurance, £100, in the New Zealand.

The Canterbury rivers are rising, and serious floods are threatened.

Hannah Daley was fined £10 and costs, or 14 days' imprisonment, yesterday, at Oamaru, for sly grog selling.

The Oamaru *Times* complains that the season is the worst known in the district for 10 years. Besides injury done, farming work has been delayed by the rains.

George Dowling, of Emerald Hill, will match Edward Blackburn against either George Robertson, champion of Australia, or Professor Miller, champion of the world, or any other man in the world, Border style, for £100 a-side, and the championship of Australia.

The Dunedin *Times* says: The Dunback contract, for which tenders are now invited, consists of two and a-half miles of formation, and the construction of four bridges on the Palmerston-Waiheimo line of railway. The contract extends over five miles and 50 chains and includes a number of culverts and crossings. Two of the bridges have one span of 60ft. and two of 13ft. each, while the others are somewhat smaller. The work extends as far as the junction of Macraes road, and it is to be completed within 10 months from the acceptance of the tender.

At a meeting of the subscribers of the Dunedin Athenæum, held last night, an amendment was carried recording the opinion of the meeting in favour of the immediate establishment of a public library in the city. The majority of the members present were adverse, and very properly so, to the proposed merging of the Athenæum in the library.

A man named John Wyllie, who, on hints being given as to his having had something to do with the mysterious shooting of William Chinn, near the Waiau River, some months since, endeavoured to have an inquiry undertaken, is reported to have been found shot through the head, as Chinn was shot, at Bellemont station, Waiau.

Arab fanatics have attacked the Greek residents at Port Said, and had not British marines been landed from the ships of the Mediterranean fleet, it is believed a serious massacre would have taken place.

The Fenians will blow up the London Guildhall on May 6, and O'Donovan Rossa, at a caucus of the dynamite faction, has declared that plans for further outrages are mature.—No doubt they will be published all in good time, so that folk may get out of the way of the explosion; but as to Rossa we may wonder, with Trincolo, "that a monster should be such a natural!"

Christchurch railway station is to be lit by electricity. One "Gilder" light tried on Saturday night proved most satisfactory.

Sir Wm. Jervois has pronounced the Waitemata-Manukau canal of insufficient importance to warrant a large expenditure at present.

The Russell police lately have been making a raid on sly-grog sellers, a number having started selling when the prohibition was in force against the Natives obtaining spirits at licensed houses.

The annual meeting of the Napier Jockey Club took place to-day. The report showed the total number of members to be 128. The total receipts for the year were £4564; the amount paid away in stakes was £2726, and there was spent in improvements £429. The revenue derived from owners of horses was £2453. The report recommended that for the future, in forming programmes, owners should be more liberally dealt with in the matter of nominations.

A Chinese gambling-house was discovered in Wakefield street, Auckland, this morning. A Chinaman who had lost £70 at fantan, and refused to pay, saying he had been cheated, was detained there as a prisoner until liberated by the police.

The trial of Fitzharris for the Phoenix Park murders has commenced.

Professor Walker and Tucker, of the Auckland University, were boating, and their boat capsized, Professor Walker being drowned. Mr. Tucker got ashore with difficulty.

An Orchestral Society is about to be formed in Dunedin.

The British Government are expected to apply for the extradition of a number of American Fenians said to be implicated in the doings of the Invincibles.

Keefe has been executed for the murder at Cork.

The heavy rains having injured the railway between Waimate and Timaru, through traffic between Dunedin and Christchurch has been suspended. The express from Dunedin to-day only went as far as Oamaru.

C. E. Dudley has been committed for trial at Kaiapoi, on a charge of embezzling money belonging to the Harbour Board. He is also accused of malpractice while acting as town clerk.

The Christchurch Diamond Company's shares are at a premium, and the stones found are generally believed to be genuine.

Mr. Trevelyan has stated, in the House of Commons, that a wide-spread conspiracy to murder has been discovered in Clare.

So many of the Irish prisoners have volunteered to become informers that the Government are seriously embarrassed in selecting those whom they will accept as Queen's evidence.

The American branch of the Land League have adopted the Philadelphia platform.

Heavy rains and floods are reported from Canterbury—there being four and a half feet of water in the main street of Temuka. The express from Christchurch has been stopped at Orari and the south train at Makikihi. Between Orari and Rangitata a considerable portion of the line has been washed away, and it is feared that the bridge over the Hinds River will go. The express from Christchurch to Dunedin was stopped at Ashburton, most of the passengers returning to Christchurch. It is expected that the line will not be ready for traffic for at least two days. The bridge over the Selwyn is also said to be in danger.

The grocery store of Mr. D. Stranaghan, Victoria street, Christchurch, was burned down this morning.—The adjacent unoccupied shop being also destroyed, and one beyond it damaged considerably. The fire is supposed to have originated in Stranaghan's office, where a fire was burning when he went to bed. His insurances amounted to £1150—the loss being about £300 in excess of that sum. The buildings belonged to Mr. Dearsley, and were insured for £550.

George Clark, the defaulting clerk of the Vincent County Council, has been remanded, pending an examination of the County books.

WEDNESDAY.

A trial was made on Saturday, in the Caversham tunnel, of the effect of luminous paint on a railway carriage. It was found that by means of the paint passengers could see one another distinctly, and an opinion was expressed in favour of having it used generally for the purpose in question.

The Mataura *Ensign* says that Mr. Howorth, County Engineer, accompanied by Mr. Arthur, Chief Surveyor, Dunedin, will shortly visit Waikata, for the purpose of deciding upon the most necessary roads to be constructed to open up the blocks of educational reserves shortly to be offered for sale and lease.

At the opening of the session of the Otago University last evening; a portrait of Mr. J. Hislop, which had been subscribed for, was presented to the Council by Mr. Stout.

The thoroughbred horse Palmbearer, which ran second in the Derby three years ago, died during the voyage out in the *Halcione*, by which it had been consigned to Messrs. Clifford and Weld, of Flaxbourne.

Mr. George Bennett, a very old and much-respected Wellington citizen, has offered to hand over to the promoters of the Home for the Aged Poor three acres of land in the neighbourhood of Wellington as a site for the Home.

A Hong Kong telegram reports that China is much excited by the French action towards Tonquin. The French men-of-war have been warned of an attack of Chinese, and have been ordered to keep watch on the coast.

Mr. Gladstone will move that precedence be given to the Affirmation in Lieu of Oaths Bill in the House of Commons.

The Shag River is flooded, and the Naseby coach could not cross it to-day. The heavy rain in the Palmerston district has hindered all kinds of farm work.

The flood at Albury washed away a blacksmith's shop, and a family named Cowper had a narrow escape of being drowned. At Washdyke several families had to be taken from dwellings on horseback in the middle of the night. Considerable loss of live stock is reported, and it will be still heavier if the rain does not soon cease.

Mr. J. O'Connor, a prominent Parnellite resident at Cork, has been imprisoned for refusing to give evidence before the secret inquiry which is being held at Dublin Castle.

A letter addressed to Mr. Forster, containing explosives, has been discovered by the Post-office officials, who stopped its delivery.

Professor Walker, who was drowned at Auckland yesterday, was a single man of 26, a fellow of Queen's College, and second wrangler in 1879, who arrived a fortnight ago to occupy a chair of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics in the Auckland University.

The Government scholars at Hokitika are in imminent danger of being perished out by a want of fuel. The committee, which has been unsuccessfully sued for £17, for coal supplied to the schools, have no funds, and unless the Board will provide them with money for the purpose in question, the schools will be closed.—But why could not each child fetch its own shovel of coal, as Irish school children used each to carry its own sod of turf.

Mrs. Doloughy, widow of the man for whose murder poor Francis Hynes was unjustly hanged, is on her way with her family to Port Chalmers—a sum of money, of which Mr. Clifford Loyd contributed £50, having been subscribed for her. It seems the woman was boycotted by her neighbours after the execution of Hynes, and this, although perhaps in some degree excusable in a neighbourhood where the innocent youth hanged had many friends, was very lamentable. It would, we need hardly say, be quite inexcusable and

extremely wicked, to look upon her on her arrival here as anything except the victim of troubled times, and deserving of pity and sympathy from all her fellow-country people.

It is reported that the rain has ceased in Canterbury, except between Hinds and Waimate. The injury done to the railway is comparatively light, and it is expected communication between Dunedin and Christchurch will be restored to-morrow night.

A verdict of "Not Guilty" has been returned by the jury in the case of James Fitzharris.

Heavy rain set in last night in Wellington.

THURSDAY.

No tenders have been received by the New Zealand Agent-General for the direct steam service between this Colony and England.

The trial of Edward M'Caffrey for the Phoenix Park murders began yesterday.

Dynamite bombs have been discovered at Smolensk, and a conspiracy is reported to exist for the foundation of a Russian Republic.

The West Coast Railway Commission are busy taking evidence. —They are proceeding from Greymouth to the junction of the Waiau, and the Hope, where they will separate, half going to Reefton direct, via Ada Saddle; the other half proceeding to Ahaura, by the Amuri Saddle. Both parties will meet at Reefton about the 15th inst., where they will take evidence. They will afterwards proceed to Westport, taking evidence there, and return to Christchurch either by Nelson or Hokitika, as opportunity offers.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the New South Wales land laws strongly condemn the effect of the Land Acts.

A fatal accident occurred last night at the Dunedin railway station to an engine-driver named Thomas Meek. He was engaged about the engine when he called to the fireman to move it along, and by some mischance got crushed between it and the coaling-stage. —He was terribly injured and died at the hospital a short time afterwards. He leaves a wife and three children.

There has been for some days a strike among the miners at the Walton Park coal mine, and as yet there is no sign of any agreement being come to between the men and the proprietors.

A destructive fire occurred at Kamo, Auckland, yesterday. Munn's Kamo Hotel and Cleary's butcher shop were destroyed. The loss is £3000. The hotel was insured in the Colonial Office for £1000, and £500 was reinsured in the Phoenix. The butcher's shop was also insured, but the office is unknown.

M'Callum's store, at Okato, was burnt down yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. Mrs. M'Callum had a narrow escape of being burned to death. The cause of the accident is not known. The insurance on the building is £200, and on the stock £350. M'Callum estimates his loss at £300 over the insurance. Not even their clothes were saved, Mrs. M'Callum being carried out of the house in her night-dress.

At the meeting of the Otago Land Board yesterday, the applications for licenses made at the last meeting were dealt with, one only being granted—that of Matthew Elliott, section 2, block III, Strath-Taieri. The Board still maintain their determined attitude towards the alleged cases of dummyism.

James Fitzharris will now be tried for conspiracy to murder.

Mr. J. E. REDMOND, M.P.

MR REDMOND has addressed the following letter to the Irishmen of Queensland:—

Fellow-countrymen, —It is to me a matter of very great regret that I cannot visit all portions of Queensland. This regret is intensified by my knowledge of the sterling patriotism and past exertions of this portion of Australia. Nothing but the absolute necessity which exists for a speedy return to my labours in the House of Commons prevents me from visiting you,

I venture to appeal to you, to form as far as you can, in every town, branches of the National League. In the name of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, I ask my fellow-countrymen to open subscription lists at once, and to forward all accounts to Father Breen of the Australian Office in Brisbane. These funds will be devoted to a double purpose; first, to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-stricken people in the West and North of Ireland, and, secondly, to assist in destroying the cause from which famine has sprung in the past—to root the people as owners on the soil, and to obtain for Ireland the restoration of her undoubted rights of self-government.

In this matter time is of paramount importance. I ask you to set to work at once, and I feel convinced that the result of this appeal will be to prove to Ireland and the world, that the Irishmen of Queensland are still true to the cause for which they have so successfully and generously worked in the past.—I remain, your faithful servant.

J. E. REDMOND.

Messrs. Wood, Scott and Co., Tailors and Clothiers, Princes street, Dunedin, announce the enlargement of their premises, which has been necessitated by the great increase to their business.

In consequence of the dissolution of partnership by Messrs. Saunders and M'Beath, the well-known drapers, Princes st., Dunedin, a clearing sale is being held by the firm, at which immense bargains are to be secured.

Mr. E. B. Bradshaw, Jetty and Crawford streets, Dunedin, offers the most liberal terms for rabbitskins, of which he requires an unlimited supply.

A Ballymote (Mayo) despatch says: "The poor labourers in this district, never very far from the border line dividing them from actual starvation, are at this time worse off than they have been in many years."

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending 2nd May as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—180 were yarded for to-day's supply. This number not being excessive competition was brisker, and an advance on prices ruling for the last few weeks was obtained. There were a few pens very fair quality, but the greater portion was only medium. Bulls fetched from £4 5s to £11 12s 6d, and cows up to £8 5s. We sold a draft on account of Mr. William Shand, Greytown (light weights), at from £5 5s to £7 5s. We quote prime beef, 22s 6d; medium, 17s 6d to 20s per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—46 were penned, and found buyers at from 15s to 27s each.

Fat Sheep.—2024 were penned, about half being merinos. Both cross-breeds and merinos of indifferent quality were lower and hard to quit, but good quality was higher, best cross-breeds realising from 13s 6d to 16s 3d; medium do., 11s to 12s 6d; merinos, 6s to 9s. We sold, on account of Messrs. Wilson Bros., 75 cross-breeds at 11s; the New Zealand Agricultural Company, 172 merinos at 8s 3d to 9s; Messrs. A. and T. Little, Mount Stewart, 30 cross-breeds, 16s 3d. We quote mutton 2d to 2½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—Only 26 forward, which brought 7s 9d to 10s 6d, each.

Pigs.—57 were penned, and sold freely. Competition being active, sold at from 28s to 53s each.

Store Sheep.—The demand for these is not so brisk, except to a certain extent for cross-breeds, which could still be placed if they could be purchased at prices to leave a margin for fattening.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Monday last. The attendance was good, and with spirited competition every lot was speedily cleared at prices slightly in advance of those obtained last week. Nearly all the lots were butchers' skins, which fetched—for green cross-breeds, 1s 6d to 2s 10d; do. merinos, 1s 7d to 2s; dry pelts, 5d to 1s 4d; lambskins, up to 2s 6d.

Rabbitskins.—We offered and sold 6 bales and 2 bags. Suckers and inferiors brought 4d to 6½d; fairly well-saved summer skins 10½d to 1s 1½d.

Hides.—There is no alteration in values. The demand continues good, more especially for heavy parcels, which command up to 4½d per lb.

Tallow.—The demand is equal to the supply, and there is no trouble in placing for local requirements all coming to hand. We sold on Monday: inferior, at 22s 6d to 54s 6d; medium, 31s to 32s 6d; prime is worth 33s 6d to 34s; and rough fat, 23s to 24s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat in good condition is easily disposed of, but prices are not quite so firm. Prime samples of Tuscan are worth 4s 3d; white velvet, 4s 2d; red straw, 4s to 4s 1d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 3d.—Oats are not moving off quite so speedily as we would wish. There are, however, some lots picked up for shipment occasionally, which relieve us; and although stocks are increasing, prices remain about the same as last week—say, for stout bright milling, 1s 10d; do. feed, 1s 9d; Danish and discoloured, 1s 7d to 1s 8d.—Barley: Malting samples are inquired for, but very few good lots come to hand. Any such could be disposed of at from 4s 9d to 5s.

Ryegrass seed continues dull of sale.

PRODUCE MARKET—MAY 3, 1883.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 1s 7d to 1s 10d per bushel; milling wheat, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; fowls' feed, 2s to 3s 3d; barley, malting, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feeding, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hay, new, £4 per ton; hay chaff, £4; straw, £2 10s; bran, £4; pollard, £4 10s; potatoes, £2 5s; oatmeal, £12 10s; flour, £10 10s to £11; butter, medium to prime, 10d to 1s 1d per lb.; salt, 10d per lb.; eggs, 2s 3d per dozen; bacon, sides, 8½d per lb.; rolls, 8d; hams, 10d; pork, 6d; old cheese 8d to 9d, new 5d.

MESSRS. MERCER BROTHERS, Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½-lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s 2d per lb.; ordinary butter, 1s per lb.; eggs, 2s 6d per dozen; roll bacon, 7½d per lb. good salt butter, in kegs, 10½d per lb.; cheese 6d per lb.

LABOUR MARKET.—MAY 2, 1883.

P. M. GRANT AND Co., Labour Agents, report for the week ending 2nd May as follows:—Business has been very slow this week, owing to the inclement weather preventing all kinds of out-door work. Threshing, ploughing, bush, and contract works are entirely stopped, and in consequence a number of men are waiting engagements, especially general hands, rabbiters, and couples with families. For good ploughmen the demand is good; couples (no encumbrance), wanted; female servants, suitable for country service, hard to procure in sufficient numbers to meet orders: girls evidently prefer remaining at work in factories in town to the country, even when offered high wages. Current rates of wages for couples, £60 to £75; shepherds, £60; ploughmen, £50 to £60; gardeners, £65 per annum and found; general hands, milkers and grooms, 15s, 20s; boys, youths, 5s, 15s; station cooks, carpenters and blacksmiths, 25s, 30s; hotelmen, 16s, 20s; cooks, barmen, 25s, 50s per week and found; day labour—road, rail, and bush, 6s, 8s per day. Tradesmen seem fairly employed at satisfactory wages. Wages for female servants, good; housemaids, laundresses, waitresses, general servants for town hotels, 12s, 15s; cooks, barmains, 20s, 30s per week; useful girls for stations, farms, country, £30 to £52 per annum.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders was held at the Banking-house, Queen street, Auckland, on April 20 at noon, the Hon. James Williamson in the chair.

The General Manager (Mr. D. L. Murdoch) read the advertisement calling the meeting, also the minutes of the last half-yearly general meeting, and the report and balance-sheet as follows:—

Forty-third Report of the Directors of the Bank of New Zealand to the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors, held at the Banking-house, Auckland, on Friday, April 20, 1883.

The operations of the past half-year enable the Directors to place before the Shareholders the following satisfactory result:—

The net profit for the half-year ended 31st March, after full appropriation for all known bad and doubtful debts, and in reduction of Bank premises and furniture accounts, amounts to ... £89,525 18 1
To which has to be added balance from the half-year ended 30th September, 1882 ... 9,925 9 11

Giving a total available for division of .. £99,451 8 0

Which it is proposed be now appropriated as follows:—

To payment of dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum ... £50,000 0 0
To bonus of 5s per share, equal to 5 per cent. per annum ... 25,000 0 0
To balance carried to profit and loss new account ... 24,451 8 0
£99,451 8 0

The dividend and bonus will be payable at the Head Office, Auckland, to-morrow (Saturday), the 21st inst., and at Branches on receipt of advice.

For the Board of Directors.

JAMES WILLIAMSON,
President.

Aggregate Balance-sheet of the Bank of New Zealand at 21st March, 1883, including London Office at 31st January, 1883.

LIABILITIES.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up	1,000,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	600,000	0	0
Notes in circulation	562,564	0	0
Bills payable in circulation	1,889,600	17	10
Deposits and other liabilities	8,380,930	13	10
Balance of profit and loss	99,541	8	0
	£12,532,546	19	8

ASSETS.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
Coin and cash balances at bankers	1,157,175	3	4
Money on short call in London	225,720	0	0
Bullion on hand and in transit	159,232	14	11
Government securities	316,777	5	0
Bills received and securities in London	2,042,229	17	7
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the Bank	8,389,802	9	10
Landed property, Bank premises, etc.	241,609	9	0
	£12,532,546	19	8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To dividend on 100,000 shares of £10 each, at rate of 10 per cent. per annum	50,000	0	0
To bonus at rate of 5s per share, equal to 5 per cent. per annum	25,000	0	0
To balance carried to profit and loss new account	24,451	8	0
	£99,451	8	0

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By balance from half-year ended 30th September, 1882	9,925	9	11
By net profit for half-year ended 31st March, 1883	89,525	18	1
	£99,451	8	0

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To balance	600,000	0	0
	£600,000	0	0

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By balance from last statement	600,000	0	0
	£600,000	0	0

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Bank of New Zealand for the half-year ended 31st March, 1883, and that we have counted the cash balances and examined the bills and other securities held at the head office, and compared the returns of

the branches with the statements in the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) BENJ. TONKS }
WM. INNES TAYLOR } Auditors.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said: Gentlemen, the report and balance-sheet just read will, I am sure, commend themselves to shareholders. The figures in the balance-sheet, while awaiting evidence of the extent of the Bank's business, do not materially differ from those in the previous statement, the most noticeable feature being a satisfactory increase in the deposits and other liabilities. The other items do not call for special remark. When I last had the privilege of addressing you from this chair I expressed the anticipation that the inflation of imports to the Colonies would increase the demands on the local resources of the banks; the experience of the last six months throughout the Colonies fully justifies the forecast I then made. The demand for money to meet the increasing requirements of importers has been so great that a 6 per cent. rate for 12 months' deposits has become general throughout the Colonies, and in some cases where pressure has been more marked even higher rates have been given by some of the banking institutions. Such excessive rates for money would fully have warranted a corresponding advance in lending rates, but recognising the burden which most importers are now carrying, our policy has been rather to suffer a temporary diminution of profit than to insist on rates which would unduly press on commerce. Our profit and loss account, consequently, does not show as favourably as it otherwise would, as we have been obliged to allow current rates for deposits, with no compensating alteration in our lending rates. While offering this explanation, you must not understand that I am in any way apologising for a report which gives you a dividend of 15 per cent., and carries forward the handsome sum of £24,451 8s—a result which I feel assured will be generally regarded as most satisfactory. It may reasonably be expected that as the brake has long since been put upon importations to the Colony, an easier condition of the money market will ere long result, but I cannot hope for much progress in this direction during the current six months. Importers have not been singular in having their calculations upset. I regret very much that the Agricultural interests have suffered in some degree from heavy rains damaging a portion of what otherwise would have been an exceptionally good harvest; but, notwithstanding this misfortune, I believe that in a great majority of cases the farming operations of the past season will show a profit. Our genial climate and the fruitful character of our soil are attracting increasing attention, and evidence is not wanting of a growing desire on the part of agriculturists in the adjoining Colonies to cast in their lot with us. Apart from this encouraging feature, the rapid development of the export of frozen meats and of dairy factories opens up a prospect for agriculture which I have every confidence will largely influence the value of all improved lands, and the rapid settlement of the waste lands of the Colony. With these remarks I beg to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet as read.

MR. THOMAS RUSSELL, C.M.G.: By your leave, sir, I second the adoption of that report, and I take this opportunity of expressing the pleasure which I feel on being permitted again to address the shareholders of this institution in the place where so many years I have, in concert with my colleagues, so often represented this great institution, and at the same time of conveying to the directors and shareholders the satisfaction which I feel in noting the progress of the Bank on the safe lines on which it continues to be conducted; and to adding my testimony to what I have ascertained since I have come to the Colony, of the great popularity and usefulness of this institution in promoting the material interests of the Colony. I have been very much pleased, in travelling about New Zealand, to find how much the settlers recognise the material benefit conferred by the Bank on those attached to the soil and commerce of the Colony, and the advantage they have in dealing with a liberal and powerful institution, locally represented. And as I think you will not consider it any deviation from the objects of the meeting, I shall briefly refer to what I have observed of the progress of the country since my return to New Zealand. A period of six years has elapsed since I last resided amongst you, and although in constant communication with the Colony by every mail, and fully posted in its progress, and, moreover, a careful reader of every scrap of news from the Colony, I have been very much struck with the rapid progress made during my absence, far exceeding all my expectations. Local industries have sprung up everywhere, and in the development of which I see the greatest energy and ability displayed. All around in every part of the Colony are to be seen the most marked and solid signs of advancement and prosperity. I see everywhere satisfaction with the progress of the past, and a confident expectation in the future. This condition of affairs in the country is, I think, a source of satisfaction to us as shareholders in this institution; for, as we have to deal with a prosperous condition of affairs, the results must be more satisfactory to us and to our customers. The outlook I believe to be equally good. I do not think it needs a prophetic eye to discern that the immediate future of the country will be satisfactory. Coming events are, indeed, casting their shadows before, and I believe that New Zealand, by leaps and bounds, will very shortly attain a degree of prosperity that many in the Colony fail to realise. (Hear, hear.) Our great want in the past has been an outlet for our agricultural produce. You may build up fine towns and trade and commerce, but they will be ephemeral, and success will not be permanent and lasting unless the great agricultural interests are assured—unless the cultivation of the soil of this Colony is made profitable, and its products are payable. You have soil that cannot be surpassed for fertility; a climate unrivalled in the world, and scenery the most beautiful; you have everything to attract population; but we just lack one thing—a payable result for the capital and labour of the farmer. The great want—the want of a market for the over-production of the soil—I believe is shortly about to be realised. By the refrigerating process we shall be able to export the splendid surplus produce to a market without

limit, and which will afford you a paying price for the labour of the agriculturist; and thus will be ensured a prosperity which will be permanent and lasting, and which will aid commerce, give greater use for your fine harbours, and the works connected with them; they will all be required to aid and develop the agricultural interests of this great country. I congratulate the shareholders and directors on the success we have attained, and I believe in the future we have a yet finer field before us than we have had even in the past. (Applause.)

Motion put and carried.

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TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

YOUR assistance is earnestly solicited in the shape of a donation, however small, towards the fund for reducing the debt upon, and completing the building of the CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS, ASHBURTON.

This is the only Church in this our adopted land erected to the honour of, and in reparation for the terrible blasphemies uttered against the Holy Name.

Kind Catholic readers, help us in this our endeavour, and the Blessing of the Infant Jesus will be upon you.

FATHER EDMUND COFFEY.

[A CARD.]

THE MISSES HUME are prepared to RECEIVE PUPILS for instruction in Singing and Fixing the Voice. Full particulars at Begg's Music Warehouse, on Wednesdays and Fridays, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to notify that, having this day purchased the Business formerly carried on by CAREW AND CO. as Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, we have entered into Partnership, and intend to carry on the Business in all its branches, under the style or firm of "Kilgour and Co." We respectfully solicit a fair share of support, and shall use every endeavour to merit the same.

ROBERT KILGOUR.
NICHOLAS MOLONEY.

Great King street,
Dunedin, 27th November, 1882.

Queenstown, 18th April, 1883. Mr. Drmer. Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in adding my testimony (to the many you have already received) to the great value of your treatment of Rheumatism and Gout, and will cheerfully recommend sufferers to give you a trial.—Yours faithfully, M. J. MALAGHAN.

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CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
T. G.	1	6	0				
R. N.	8	0	0				
Mr. John Doyle	1	0	0				
Miss Bridget Hessian	1	0	0				
	WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	6	12	6	Per Mr. N. Smith	0	14	0
" Mr. Drumm	2	2	6	" Mr. Hamilton	0	10	0
" Mr. Conway	0	19	0				

✠ P. MORAN.

TO NAPIER SUBSCRIBERS.

MR. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, our Country Collector, will visit the Napier District next week. Subscribers will please render him every assistance in promoting the interests of the TABLET.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1883.

CAN IT BE?



HE Archbishop of Sydney is reported to have spoken as follows on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a Catholic school at Balmain:—
"He knew the English mind. Englishmen were prejudiced, but they were eminently just, and when the scales dropped off, payment by results would come. But he did not advocate "fighting" for that act of justice; he advised them, on the contrary, to keep quiet, and do their work, and it would come. The country would have justice done, and until the public mind saw its way, and fixed justice on an immovable basis, it was best for them to wait. Any see-saw that would keep up a ferment, and keep Catholics out of pub-

lic life, had better be avoided, if possible. His pastorals had had the effect, politically, of giving perhaps no favour, but certainly fair play, to Catholic politicians. When were so many able men of theirs in Parliament before? Let them wait. They would work and wait until a sense of justice throughout the land swept away all cobwebs and levelled all bigotry, giving to the true and loyal Catholics of the British Empire justice pure and simple."

For the present we assume that Dr. VAUGHAN really spoke these words, or their equivalents. He said he knew the English mind; that Englishmen were eminently just; that he did not advocate fighting for justice; that, on the contrary, he advised them to keep quiet, and wait. This is a change of front. Why, is it because two Catholics are in the N. S. Wales Ministry, and about half-a-dozen Catholics are members of Parliament? For this reason it is that the fight, which has been a pretty brisk one, is to be given up and abandoned till the Greek Kalends. There is no secret about the motive. Dr. VAUGHAN avows that any see-saw that would keep up the ferment and keep Catholics out of Parliament had better be avoided. It is clear, then, that his Grace advises Catholics—the entire Catholic body of New South Wales—to give up all agitation for justice, lest a few Catholics should be kept out of Parliament. He advocates a very poor recompense for a very great sacrifice. Godlessness is to be permitted to pursue its course undisturbed, lest a few Catholics should suffer some political embarrassment!

Dr. VAUGHAN says he knows the English mind; that it is eminently just; and that it is only necessary to wait, and be quiet; and that justice will be done. His Grace's co-religionists in England and Scotland were very quiet, and waited for a few centuries for justice from this eminently just English mind, and waited in vain. The justice full and simple never came; and even an instalment was not given by this eminently just mind till the Irish Catholics, who had sad experience of its justice, wrung it from the fears of this mind, from which, however, Australian Catholics are exhorted to expect great things, provided only they will be quiet, and wait.

How long are they to wait? Two or three or four centuries? The Irish Catholics have waited for seven centuries for justice from this eminently just English mind, and have not obtained it yet. They were for long periods quiet, very quiet indeed. The quietness of a plundered, down-trodden, enslaved people was theirs again and again for long periods. But the justice they waited for never came.

It was only when the indignant demand of a nation determined at any cost to be no longer trifled with, thundered in the ears of this eminently just English mind, that even a small relaxation of cruel penal laws was most reluctantly conceded. And our experience of colonial life convinces us that if Catholics remain quiet and wait till justice is spontaneously done them by the eminently just minds of British colonists, they may make up their minds to wait till doomsday.

Agitation, no doubt, is rather inconvenient for such ambitious Catholics as wish to further their own political views at the expense of their co-religionists. Agitation may probably help to keep such gentlemen out of Parliament. But if Catholic members, as we know some have done, vote against justice to Catholics, why should Catholics be called upon to make sacrifices to help them to seats they so egregiously abuse? What is the use or meaning of trying to return Catholics to Parliament if they are not to be expected to advocate justice to Catholics both by speech and vote. If not, anyone, Turk, Jew, or Atheist, will be just as eligible; in fact, more so, for a man's greatest enemies are those of his own household.

It is evident, therefore, we differ *toto celo* from Dr. VAUGHAN on this point. He is entitled to his opinion and the expression of it; we also are entitled to our opinion and to the expression of it. And, in addition, we protest against the policy that calls upon Catholics to throw aside all effort to enforce their claims to justice, in order that an empty compliment may be paid to that myth, the eminently just English mind,—though we admit there are large numbers of just-minded men in England,—and an easy way may be opened to the ready sale of the Catholic vote for mere political ends.

THE Wairoa correspondent of the *Napier Telegraph* writes as follows:—"I have much pleasure in bearing witness to the self-sacrificing character of the visiting Catholic priest, Rev. E. Beignier, a

thoroughness of purpose in religion that one rarely sees in these degenerate days. A sister of the Aatepe chief, Berei Te Ota, lay dying of pulmonary consumption, and the husband sent for the reverend priest to minister to her spiritual wants. He started at once (on Monday) for Tururoa on foot, in all the storm of wind and rain, reaching the pah in time to give the Sacrament to the dying woman, as provided in the Catholic ritual. When his services were no longer required he started home again *via* the Tururoa cuttings, reaching his lodgings about dark, having walked over eight miles on a 'beastly road,' and in excessively bad weather. The worthy old priest, when he performed this feat, wanted but one day to complete cycle of 72 years, and this devotion to his duty is well worthy of eord.

A DREADFUL row has all this time been going on at Westport about a letter already referred to in our columns, and accusing the school committee of having "prostituted the public funds" by permitting Moody and Sankey to be sung in the State school. The committee evidently want everyone to agree that the "Sweet by-and-bye" is as necessary to the repertory of the virtuous young true-born Briton as is "God save the Queen" or "Rule Britannia," and they are quite resolved to prepare a by-and-bye anything but sweet for those who dare to deny it.—They want damages, in fact, to soothe their wounded feelings, and are bent on bringing the law to bear on the unfortunate editor of the local *Star*, and his correspondent. But could not something be done to exchange this committee against that fireless one at Hokitika?—It is quite clear that no children under their care need go cold for want of fuel. They are adepts in the art of making matters hot, and a parade made by them through any schoolroom in the Colony ought to be sufficient to warm it up to several degrees of Fahrenheit for the day. Positively the people at Hokitika should borrow them until the money comes in.

BUT the storm of hatred that has been excited against Mr. Parnell in England, is only the signal of his coming triumph, and, now that that triumph is so clearly foreseen, it could not have been otherwise, for it would be strange were the enemies of Ireland able to bear the thoughts of it with equanimity, or without a very wild burst of fury. Mr. Parnell's growing strength is well-explained by Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*:—"For my part, I have no doubt that Ireland will never be either pacified or prosperous until we recognize the elementary truth that the Irish ought to be their own masters in every matter locally affecting them alone. As long as we arrogate to ourselves the right to dictate to Ireland on Irish matters, so long all Irishmen who are not servile will do their best to render our government in that country impossible. In the next Parliament Mr. Parnell will have at least 70 members at his back. This means a voting power on every division of 140, and to them will be added some English Radicals. Such a voting power, throwing itself, now on one side, now on the other, and ready to join whichever side wishes to drive out the other, so long as Home Rule is not conceded, will absolutely command the position. The Irish, therefore, have the game in their own hands, and, as Mr. Trevelyan said, they would do well to be patient, for it will not be long before their patience is rewarded by victory." Standing in the shadow of such coming events as these, what can Mr. Parnell's foes possibly do but gnash their teeth and howl?

SPAIN also has had her troubles of late, originating in the starvation of the peasantry of Andalusia, where, for some seasons, the harvest has failed, so that an opening was made for the secret conspirators, who, in every country at present, are on the look out for their opportunities, and well know how to use them. The conspiracy alluded to was known as that of the "Black Hand" and was Nihilistic in its plans. Whether, nevertheless, there is, as the *Popolo Romano* believes, some bond of union between the different conspirators, and they are connected by some common centre of which they are the unconscious branches, varying according to the country in which each is situated, and its particular circumstances, there is hardly as yet anything to determine, but the suggestion seems pertinent, and it would certainly be wise on the part of Governments against whom the anarchic powers may be suspected of making use of the reasonable grievances of the people, to take the advice tendered to them by the Roman journal, and "use every effort to improve the moral and material condition of the lower classes." But if the fact be as it is suggested, the folly of coercion in Ireland, and the continued irritation of its people becomes still more apparent. The anarchists, if they be at work there, are only so engaged with a view towards gaining a footing in England, and the more violent becomes the confusion, and the more protracted, the better will their purpose be served.

THE Bishop of Nelson, it appears, approves of the maxim that the end justifies the means. At least, speaking of the Salvation Army the other day, his Lordship is reported thus:—"Although they did much that was undesirable, let us, he would say, look more at their object and less at their method of attaining it." The Bishop, moreover, finds the Army fitted to do in a "rough and ready manner" what the Church of which he is a pillar is unable to do at all, and that it will provide for the spiritual needs of the *canaille*, leaving him to pursue his own particular work of which his hands are quite

full, but into which, it appears, the preaching of the Gospel to the poor—at least, the very poor and ignorant—does not enter. And the Bishop, no doubt, has scripture, or article, or homily, or something or another for all this, but still he does seem to us to make a new application of an old saying—*ne Suter ultra crepidam*.

It seems, however, that, although the "pinch of starvation" has hardly had all the success that had been looked for in driving the famine-stricken people into the work-houses,—and we are told they are, many of them, as usual, dying rather than be driven there,—it has come just at the nick of time to forward the Government's de-population policy, and shiploads of people are being conveyed away to America from the west of Ireland. They go, of course, under the false persuasion that plenty awaits them on their arrival, and their disappointment will be bitter when they find themselves even worse off, taking it altogether, in the slums of the American cities than they had been at home.—Among them, moreover, are hundreds of young girls who go out under contract to work in certain factories.—Let us hope, however, factories not conducted on the same principles as that which we found described the other day, where a visitor found crowds of children stuffed into close and unhealthy rooms where they worked from ten to twelve hours a day; and whose master boasted that he had made a large fortune.—In any case young girls going from the bracing air of the west of Ireland, and used to an out-of-doors life, will feel the change to the close factories sorely, and it is to be feared that comparatively few of them may live out the time of the contract. But what a mistaken policy is this on the part of England, to be heaping up for herself hatred upon hatred on the American continent, whose feeling towards her she becomes every day less able to despise. Nay, more, is it not a false policy even towards these colonies of ours, whose future career must be to a great extent modified by means of the Panama Canal now soon to be completed, and which the United States may undoubtedly control at will? All these poor people who go away forced from home by the "pinch of starvation" will remember the circumstances under which they left their country, and the suffering that lies before them will add fresh bitterness to their recollection.

WILL the editor of the *Dunedin Evening Star* explain why it is well that the public should bear in mind "these two facts—first, that Carey was franked, so to speak, by Mr. O'Brien, the member for Mallow; and second, that his canvas was prompted by the most prominent members of the Parnellite section in the Corporation"? Is it that the public may fully partake in the virulent and disgraceful hatred for Irishmen that during his long career, or so much as we know of it, has distinguished the editor himself—that the young may use their strength to insult Irishmen, and the old, forgetful of the one foot they have placed in the grave, may raise their moribund voices in a pitiable shriek of bigotry and impotent fury? But what the *Evening Star* asserts to be a fact, to be borne in mind, is no fact. It is a miserable lie coined, as so many lies have been, to overwhelm a just cause by the weapon of the bully and the coward.—These particular lies about Carey have been noticed by the *Dublin Nation* and received from it the fullest exposure.—But what even if the Parnellites had been deceived by Carey—is it not known that the wretched informers, the miserable tools which the British Government have very consistently used all along in the tranquilisation of Ireland were masters of deceit? If they had not been so, indeed, they would not have served the purposes of Dublin Castle, or been suited to act as the faithful followers of those high English gentlemen who forgot their native nobility there to play the part of flatterers to men whom they longed to kick—as one of the highest of them all has left on record. Oh no, there is nothing to prevent an honest man from being deceived by a cunning scoundrel, and, what concerns our contemporary the *Evening Star* still more, there is nothing to prevent the minds of just men from being perverted by the constant and unscrupulous howling of a bigot.—If, however, our editor did not know this very well he would most probably keep silent as to Irish affairs. There would be nothing for him, then, to gain by meddling with them.

THE Misses Hume's concert, which was given in the Lyceum Hall on last Friday evening, was in every way an unqualified success. Every seat in the building was occupied, and some few had to be contented with standing room. The vocalisation of the Misses Hume was all that could be desired, and they well merited the enthusiastic praise bestowed throughout the evening. Miss B. Hume contributed Pinsuti's "Heaven and Earth" and "down the Long Avenue," which latter the lady was compelled to repeat, although she twice bowed her thanks to the audience before doing so. Miss M. Hume gave the "Last Watch," by Pinsuti, and Marzial's "The Miller and the Maid." Both ladies sang together in the "Venetian Boat Song," their voices harmonising very pleasingly. Signor Carmini Morley, who seems to have regained some of his old vigour, was heard to great advantage during the evening. His singing of the "White Squall" and "Good Night Beloved," was heartily applauded, and in response he gave "Good-bye Sweetheart" and "The Bloom is on the Rye," respectively. Mr. A. J. Barth showed his ability as a pianist in the execution of

Chopin's Polonaise in E flat, and the fantasia on "The Ancient Mariner," and in the duet with Mr. Schacht on the violin on Hungarian airs, both instruments were heard to great advantage. The violinist was very deservedly encored for his solo. Mr. Jago's contributions, "The Old Brigade" and "The Lighthouse," were well received, and the accompaniments of Her Steinmetz throughout the concert were very good.

ANOTHER portion of the inventions respecting Carey is that he was the representative of a Radical Ward in the Dublin Town Council, and that he had been elected by Parnellite voters. This, however, is especially a story that may be told to that traditionally credulous body, the "horse marines." Those of us who know anything of Dublin know that Trinity Ward includes Merrion Square and other fashionable quarters of the town, there being few streets in it where it is not considered respectable for members of the upper ten thousand to reside. If Carey, then, got 124 votes out of 214, it is quite evident he must have been supported by a large proportion of the Conservative and anti-Parnellite inhabitants of the Ward; and the district is the head-quarters, as we have said, of the fashionable world of Dublin—the hangers-on of the Castle.

THE opening meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was held on last Friday evening, the rev. president occupying the chair. After the business portion of the meeting had been concluded, the rev. chairman delivered his inaugural address on "Literary Societies." The rev. gentleman spoke for upwards of an hour, and gave a very interesting and pleasant discourse on the advantages to be obtained from such societies. He was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his remarks a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously carried, on the motion of Mr. P. F. Daniel. Mr. J. B. Callan took the chair during the lecture, and in conveying the thanks of the meeting to the Rev. Father Burke spoke with great praise of the lecture, and complimented the various gentlemen who spoke during the evening. He also promised to deliver a lecture on "The Reading and Study of Shakespeare." It was announced that the next meeting would take place on Friday evening, May 18.

THE usual monthly devotions in honour of the Sacred Heart, consisting of Rosary and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, will be held this evening in St. Joseph's Church, at 7 o'clock. The devotions of the Month of Mary commenced on Tuesday evening.

THE Bank of New Zealand are, as usual, to be congratulated on the very encouraging report and balance-sheet presented at their half-yearly meeting. The Company is in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and the Directors deserve the warmest commendation for the management which has conducted to such excellent results. A dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 5s. per share have been declared.

THE proposal made recently with respect to religious teaching in the schools by the Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, and by way of meeting the Catholic claims surprises us by its foolishness, for we had so far supposed Dr. Moorehouse to be a man of good common sense. No man of common sense, however, and knowing anything at all of Catholic doctrine could suppose that Catholics would consent to receive for their children undenominational teaching from the Douay Bible. Catholics submitting to undenominational teaching would be Catholics rebellious against their Church, and exposing their children to infidelity, and as to the Douay Bible, there is no particular reason why it should be made by Catholics the medium of religious instruction.—The Christian doctrine, indeed, is otherwise taught and learned by them. Such an utterance on the part of Dr. Moorehouse we understand to be mere trifling with a subject concerning which something better might have been expected from him.

WE regret that pressure on our space obliges us to hold over to next week the conclusion of the list of subscriptions to St. Joseph's Church, Temuka. The stoppage of communication with Christchurch has prevented us from receiving our correspondence thence.

The telegraphic news by the San Francisco mail contains a good deal of information respecting affairs in Ireland, but as it is almost without exception culled from the anti-Irish Press, it is hardly worth reproducing, and we await the Irish and American papers for the true details. An exception, however, is that the *Freeman's Journal* says that "No. 1," whose name is Tynen, was in Dublin until the first day James Carey was examined. He then managed to reach Bremen by way of Hull. From Bremen he proceeded to Havre, and thence to New York. He was a member of a Volunteer corps.—And the fact of his having been a Volunteer strikes us as very suggestive, and as pointing to a different origin for the "Invincibles" from that they are commonly believed to have had. It is again interesting to learn that the Queen's favourite servant, John Brown, may be looked upon as having fallen a victim to Irish affairs,—as his death is said to have been in part caused by an interview he had with Lady Florence Dixie respecting the attack imagined by her.—Poor John must have been of an exceptionally sensitive nature.—Not but that a course of Lady Florence's megrims might prove trying to the most robust constitution.—The explosion at Westminster was of a more serious character than we had supposed—shaking the whole neighbourhood violently, and shattering masonry and woodwork, as well as an immense quantity of glass.—The loss caused by it is estimated at \$4000.

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BARNINGHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
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New Year's Gifts, Novelties in Toys
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NORTH EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN,
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200,000 Thorn Quicks from 5s to 15s per 1000.
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M. CHARLES WAUD
begs to announce that he resumed
TEACHING on JANUARY 11TH, and that he
has Vacancies for Pupils desirous of learning
Singing, Piano, Violin, Violoncello, and
Double Bass.

For Terms, apply Ocean View, Canongate.

[CARD.]

DR. R. W. STIRLING (late of Law-
rence and Cromwell Hospitals), Mem-
ber of the Royal College of Surgeons, and
Licentiate of the King's and Queen's College
of Physicians, Ireland, has COMMENCED
PRACTICE in DUNEDIN, and may be Con-
sulted at his Residence **MANOR PLACE**
(nearly opposite Fernhill Club.)

MR. T. H. NORTH wishes to in-
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fully solicits a share of the patronage so
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selling a good article at moderate prices,
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endeavour to merit their esteemed favours.

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Hot Baths, Rapid Swimming, and Baths of
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AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE
In consequence of the latter firm
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The music is beautifully assorted, including
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sey personally, thus the public have an oppor-
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give in the ordinary course of business.

We have decided to lay aside this Stock,
which amounts to about £1000 in value, and
offer it to our customers at one-fifth the marked
price, thus dividing with them the advantage
we have secured by clearing the whole lot.

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A LADY'S LETTER FROM MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE has, for the last fortnight or so, broken out into bazaars in the most reckless manner; bazaars for all kinds of objects, and on every possible scale, from a small Wesleyan effort in a little school-room, to a tremendous Catholic undertaking in the Exhibition Building. This last bazaar is called an "International Fair," and its immense success leaves everything achieved by former bazaars, completely and absolutely in the shade. Its principal attraction (there are myriads of lesser ones), is a game of chess, where the pieces, instead of being carved out of inanimate wood or ivory, are represented by real live people. The rival queens are two well-known, and much admired ladies of Catholic society; and the kings are such goodly men, so majestic of mien, and so courtly of demeanour, that although they are both taller than most of the crowned heads of Europe, each is every one of his inches a king. There are also in fitting costume, venerable bishops, gallant knights, and battlemented castles, while the red pawns are wonderfully drilled little lads, and the blue pawns bewitching little lasses. The game of living chess played on a high chess board, is really a sight worth seeing, and has drawn thousands of spectators to the Fair.

The English cricketers, if they have suffered some defeat in the field, have been eminently successful in another direction, where success is even more highly prized. Several of them, it is reported, have become engaged to Melbourne girls, and the Hon. Ivo Bligh, in particular, has earned the eternal detestation of many men, who could more easily have forgiven him any cricketing triumph, than the fact of his having been able to charm one of the reigning belles of Melbourne ball rooms.

"Were there no bonny dames at Home,
Or no true lovers here?
That he should cross the seas to win
The dearest of the dear!"

A Protestant young friend of mine, who was recently preparing for confirmation, was asked by the examining Clergyman who had the charge of instructing her: "Why is matrimony not a sacrament?" Not being versed in the church catechism, I do not know what the correct answer should have been, but the one she promptly gave is comforting to spinsters and bachelors,—“Because it is not necessary to Salvation!”

A neat confirmation, I must tell another anecdote, which, though it may appear irreverent, I had from the saintly and revered Archbishop Polding, who died some years ago in Sydney, full of years and honour. In the early days of the colonies, when his missionary labours often carried him far into the wilds of the bush, he once came across a shepherd who professed to be a Catholic, and wished to be confirmed, although he appeared to be wholly uninstructed in the Christian doctrine. Finding that, in spite of his ignorance, he was in good disposition, the Bishop gave him a short lesson on the principal mysteries of religion, and left him a Catechism, saying, "I shall come back by the same road in a few weeks' time, and hope to find that you have studied your Catechism diligently, and that you remember all that I have taught you." Dr. Polding then went on his way to look after his scattered flock, and having visited many townships and stations, returned in due time to his catechumen, whom he found at the appointed place awaiting his examination. "Well, my son," said the kindly Bishop, "can you tell me how many Gods there are." The shepherd answered promptly and correctly. "Very well, tell me now how many Persons there are in God." The answer to this was also, after a little hesitation, given correctly. "And now, how do you call the three Divine Persons?" The shepherd replied: "The Father and the Son." "That makes only two," said the Bishop, "how do you call the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity?" "Indeed, then, sir, I can't tell you," said the perplexed pupil; "I know the Father and the Son all right, but I can't mind the other gentleman's name!"

Two little Australians, who were returning lately to their native land from a visit to Europe, seem to have had as confused ideas of the Paraclete as this bushman. Among their fellow-travellers were some nuns, whose unusual dress greatly puzzled the children. Whenever the Sisters appeared on deck, the little girls stopped their play and gaped with wide, opened-eyed astonishment at the veiled heads, the cloaked forms, and the crucifixes and rosaries of the *religieuses*. Their nurse reprimanded them for their want of manners, but her scolding had no effect, and as a last resort she complained to their mother, who was greatly pained at their conduct, and said, "My dears, I am shocked that you could have behaved so badly; how would you like, if you were grown up, that rude children should stare at you as you have stared at these ladies." "But they are not ladies, mamma, dear," said one of the culprits. "Not ladies; what are they?" asked the mother. "Oh, I don't know exactly, but Ada and I think they are Holy Ghosts."

John Gilpin's wife has been greatly commended because, "although on pleasure she was bent, she had a frugal mind," but I doubt whether her hatred of waste would have enabled her to do pleasantly what I saw a wife forced to do one day. Her husband had taken her for an evening's outing to a bazaar, and when they had wandered about and seen all the sights, he thought he would like some refreshment. He went to a confectioner's stall and looked with greedy eyes on the dainties, unable to make up his mind what to choose. All the good things were at bazaar prices, and, although he liked cakes, he very much disliked spending his money. At last, unable to decide, he produced half-a-crown, and asked one of the charming ladies who presided over the stall to choose for him; and she, probably judging his taste by her own, handed him a Vanilla ice. The poor wife, who had, so far, been offered nothing, stood meekly on one side, while her lord prepared to commence his feast. Evidently he had never tried an ice cream before, and when he tasted he found it detestable. He stormed, and demanded his money back again, declaring that the nasty stuff they had given him gave him toothache, and was a regular imposition. The lady confectioner, however, was inexorable, and told him that it was really delicious, and that it was his want of taste

made him unable to appreciate it. "Come along, then," said he to his wife, "let us see how you'll like it; it's paid for, and must not be wasted." And although she liked it scarcely better than he did, he insisted on her finishing it to the very end of the glass.

New brooms proverbially sweep clean, and new Ministries generally set out with a number of brilliant plans for the benefit of the country. I do not know whether it is to the fact of our having a brand new Minister of Railways that we owe two useful novelties, which I have observed within the last few days. One is that, at all the stations the names are painted on the lamps, so that the benighted traveller can see at a glance where he is, and not risk being whirled past his destination. And the other, I think, must have been invented in the interest of the station-masters and porters, who are being perpetually asked by people who seem unable to master its time-table, "What time is the next train for A B C, X Y and Z?" It is an ingenious invention, with the names of all the trains starting from the main station painted on it, and moveable indications telling the hour the next train starts for everywhere along the line.

MR. PARNELL'S REPLY TO MR. FORSTER.

MR. PARNELL, who was received with loud and continued Irish cheers, said—I wish to intervene for a very short while and very limited extent in this debate. I can assure the House—and I may venture to make the assurance with the greatest possible respect, although some people may think it not a very respectful assurance to make, but still I make it with the greatest possible respect—I can assure the House that it is not from any belief that anything I can say, or wish to say at this time, will have the slightest effect on the public opinion of the House (loud Irish cheers), or upon the public opinion of this country (renewed Irish cheers). I have been accustomed during my political life to rely upon the public opinion of those whom I have desired to help (loud Irish cheers), and with whose aid I have worked for the cause of prosperity and freedom in Ireland (great Irish cheering); and the utmost that I desire to do in the very few words which I shall address to this House is to make my position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad (great Irish cheering) from the unjust aspersions which have been cast upon me by a man who ought to be ashamed to devote (cries of Oh, oh, and Irish cheers,—who ought to be ashamed, I say, to devote his high ability to the task of traducing them (loud Irish cheers). I don't wish to reply to the questions of the right honourable gentleman (cries of Oh, oh, and Irish cheers). I consider that he has no right to question me (Irish cheers), standing, as he does, in a position very little better than an informer with regard to the secrets of the men with whom he was associated, and he has not even the pretext of that remarkable informer whose proceedings we have lately heard of. He had not even the pretext of that miserable man that he was attempting to save his own life (Irish cheers). No, sir; other motives of less importance seem to have weighed with the right hon. gentleman in the extraordinary course which he has adopted on the present occasion of going out of his way to collect together a series of extracts—perhaps nine or ten in number—out of a number of speeches—many hundreds and perhaps thousands—delivered during the land movement by other people, and not by me, upon which to found an accusation against me for what has been said and done by others (loud Irish cheers). If the right hon. gentleman had even been accurate in his quotations there might have been some excuse in it; but unfortunately upon this occasion also he had displayed the same remarkable ignorance as to matters of fact in connection with Irish affairs as he displayed during his tenure of office as Chief Secretary for Ireland (hear, hear, and cheers). He has charged me with the responsibility for writings in the *Irish World*. Sir, I suppose that if there is one newspaper that I differ with more than another, that I have read less of, than I have studied less, it is the *Irish World*. The right honourable gentleman appears to have been studying the *Irish World* very closely during the progress of this land movement (laughter), and if he considered that the articles of that newspaper incited, or were likely to produce crime in Ireland, why did he not exercise the power, the common law power, which he subsequently exercised, and refuse to allow that newspaper to circulate in Ireland? (Irish cheers). What is the difference between the responsibility of the right hon. gentleman who read these articles, and who believed what their tenour and result would be, and who refused to take the responsibility of preventing their circulation amongst the peasantry, and the man who never read the articles which are now brought up as an accusation against me, because, indeed, Mr. Patrick Ford, in his office in Brooklyn, or in New York, chooses to direct his newspaper for the purpose of destroying, or attempting to destroy, the movement which we have been so carefully building up in Ireland? (Irish cheers). Mr. Patrick Ford's aims and objects and programme are not my aims and objects (Irish cheers), although they may be much nearer the aims and objects which the late Chief Secretary appeared desirous to bring about (loud Irish cheers). I have had very little time to look into the speech of the right hon. gentleman and to arrange the different accusations which he has made against me in order, but I think another of his grand points was that which he has made, not against me, but against my hon. friend the member for Mallow and the editor of *United Ireland*, for some paragraphs which appeared in that journal. He asked me, "Does the member for Cork approve of the articles in *United Ireland*?" and I nodded my head. I supposed that the right hon. gentleman alluded to the articles that appeared in *United Ireland* either before or since my imprisonment; but what was my surprise to find after he had gone further that he was alluding to some paragraphs in that newspaper at the time when my hon. friend the member for Mallow, the responsible editor—and, recollect, the editor responsible in the eyes of the law—when he and myself, together with the majority of the staff, were in prison (loud Irish cheers), when we were denied the privilege of seeing a single copy of that newspaper, when it was utterly

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Meals at all Hours.
WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., of the Best Brands.

V.

R.

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impossible, so close was the watch kept by the gaolers of the right hon. gentleman, who fulfilled their trusts well and faithfully, as I know, though attempts to throw doubts upon their faithfulness have been made. So closely were we watched that it was perfectly impossible to obtain a copy of that paper, and taking advantage, recollect—and this is what makes his conduct so guilty, and it is this conduct which marked his career when he was Chief Secretary—and taking advantage of the ignorance of the members of this House on Irish affairs—taking advantage of the prejudices which prevail in this country against Ireland—and, of course, there are always reasons for prejudice when one nation attempts the impossible task of governing another—taking advantage of the trials in Dublin, when so many men will have to face the tribunal constituted by the Crimes Act for the purpose of deciding whether they shall live or die—taking advantage of all the unprecedented and extraordinary circumstances which surround us at the present time—the right hon. gentleman selects writings and incidents such as these for the purpose of founding an accusation against me, and making me responsible for the works of others. And, furthermore, he is not only guilty of sins of commission,—he is guilty of suppression also (Irish cheers). Not only the *suggestio falsi* but the *suggestio veri* is applicable to his speech (Irish cheers). The heading of these paragraphs was, I believe, "Incidents of the Campaign," but the very moment my hon. friend the member for Mallow was released from prison and resumed control of his paper, that very moment the heading disappeared (Irish cheers). It is, I say, infamous and shocking that we should have such accusations made against us in this House for acts over which we could not by any possibility have the slightest control (great Irish cheering). Now, I do not propose to accept the rather indecent invitation which has been held out to me to discuss the recent proceedings in Dublin (hear, hear). I have been asked to give an explanation with regard to matters which have been put in evidence at the preliminary investigation at Kilmainham. The right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary, who is a lawyer of great eminence and ability, rebuked the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Dublin for asking him to go into these matters (hear, hear), and expressly declined to go into them. The right hon. gentleman, however, shortly afterwards loudly applauded the subsequent speech of his hon. friend when he invited me to go into these matters, and not only loudly applauded, but rolled on his seat in ecstasy (hear, hear, and Irish cheers). I don't want to refer to the evidence which is now being given before the courts of Dublin, but as that evidence has been by the Dublin correspondents of the London papers garbled in the most extraordinary way, I will just refer so far as to state what the evidence actually was—I mean the evidence which is supposed to throw suspicion on some members of the Land League—as having connected them with these terrible assassinations in the Phoenix Park (hear, hear). Now, sir, the statements that were made in that direction were made by the approver Carey. There is no need to comment upon that fact by saying that they were statements not of fact, but of belief. They are three in number. Firstly, Carey swore that he had met a person in the garb of a priest, that he was introduced to him as Father Murphy, and that this man informed him (Carey) that he was going down into the country to form a branch of the Invincible organisation. Carey then said that he was afterwards informed, but he did not say by whom, that this Father Murphy was Mr. Sheridan of Tubbercurry. Secondly, Carey swore that some amongst his comrades believed the money came from America, but others believed it came from the Land League. This, again, the House would bear in mind, was only a statement of belief, and the House will acquit me of any desire to comment on this evidence. I simply quote it to show what the evidence really was, and I am perfectly satisfied to allow the House to draw its own conclusions (Irish cheers). Thirdly, Carey swore that a woman, whom he was informed was Mrs. Frank Byrne, wife of the secretary of the English Land Confederation, brought him weapons. That, too, is hearsay evidence. I wish to point out again that all these statements of Carey's would not have been admissible in an ordinary case, and would not have been admitted were it not that this was a case of conspiracy, and were it not that he had sworn that he heard these statements made by some amongst the prisoners who were charged with being participators in the conspiracy (Irish cheers). That evidence, I say again, was hearsay evidence; and, so far as we have gone, the third statement, that the woman who brought the weapons was Mrs. Frank Byrne, has been abundantly disproved, for when Mrs. Byrne was brought over for identification Carey failed to identify her, and she was discharged with profuse apologies (Irish cheers). The second and the other statements—namely, with regard to the source from which the money came—seems to rest on what was said by his comrades, and which I am perfectly willing to admit, and which I believe to be true—that some of these men got cheques for the support of their families from the Sustentation Fund while in prison. Those cheques, it is right to tell the House, were sent to hundreds of the families of prisoners throughout the country. It was the ordinary custom of the managers of the Sustentation Fund to give money to the families of all prisoners, and very often it was given to the prisoners themselves, and it was given because the families of the prisoners were deprived of the ordinary means of support by the imprisonment of the bread-winner; and I believe evidence will be produced to show that Edward McCaffrey, one of the prisoners, actually sent back his cheque to the Ladies' Land League, and told them that he did not belong to the Land League, that he did not sympathise with their objects, and that he did nothing that would entitle him to support out of the Sustentation Fund. And yet the fact that the Ladies' Land League sent these men cheques, in common with hundreds of other suspects throughout Ireland, has been put forward as implicating us in a grave suspicion of having found money for the purpose of committing the Phoenix Park murders (Irish cheers). Now, sir, with regard to Mr. Sheridan, a statement has been made, and very extensively circulated in the English newspapers, that I offered the services of Mr. Sheridan to the English Government for the purpose of putting down

outrages in the west of Ireland, and considered him a fit person for the work because he knew all the details of these outrages. This statement is based upon a celebrated Government memoranda, which the right hon. gentleman states he furnished to his colleagues, and which they were in full possession of at the time when they decided upon our release (hear, hear from Irish members.) But it is right to point out for the information of the English public that the right hon. gentleman is directly contradicted with regard to that Government memoranda and the statements upon which it is based by my hon. friend the member for Clare (hear, hear). My hon. friend the member for Clare wrote to all the London newspapers on the 18th May—that was, I think, the day following the publication of the Cabinet secret (Irish cheers) by the right hon. gentleman the member for Bradford—"The following are the facts. I myself know nothing about the organisation of the Land League, but I told Mr. Forster that I had been informed by Mr. Parnell the day before that if the arrears question were settled that organisation would explain the boon to the people, and tell them that they ought to assist the operation of the remedial measure in the tranquillising of the country. I added that Mr. Parnell had expressed his belief that Messrs. Davitt, Egan, Sheridan, and Boyton would use all their exertions, if placed, in a position to do so, to advance the pacification of the country, and that Mr. Sheridan's influence was of special importance in the West, owing to the fact that he had been the chief Land League organiser in Connaught, while Mr. Boyton had held a similar appointment in Leinster. Upon these points," he concluded, "I knew no more and I said no more" (Irish cheers). So that we at once come to this that a question of grave dispute with regard to a matter of fact has arisen between the right hon. gentleman the member for Bradford and the hon. and gallant member for Clare (hear, hear). Now, sir, it is a very remarkable thing that the right hon. gentleman should not have mentioned those other names (Irish cheers) in his Cabinet memoranda.

Mr. Forster.—They were not mentioned to me ("Oh," from the Irish members.)

Captain O'Shea rose amidst cries of "order" from the Ministerial benches, on which the hon. and gallant gentleman sat down, but there being cries of "O'Shea, O'Shea," he rose and walked hurriedly out of the House as if to obtain some document, a movement which provoked amusement.

Mr. Parnell.—Mr. Davitt was released immediately afterwards owing to the representations which were made by the hon. member for Clare. Why was Mr. Davitt's name not included in this Cabinet memoranda? (Irish cheers.) Why was Mr. Boyton's name not included in this Cabinet memoranda? (Renewed cheers,) who had left Ireland immediately after his release and who, it was known, could not return to Ireland without being arrested? Why was Mr. Egan's name not included in the Cabinet memoranda? (Irish cheers.) Why was it that Mr. Sheridan's name was selected for the purpose of attempting to make out that I was privy (Irish cheers)—that I was privy to and knew of some connection of Mr. Sheridan's with outrage or attempted outrage? (Hear, hear, from the Irish members.) Sir, I leave these questions to be answered by Irish members who may have a better knowledge with regard to what actually passed than I have. I hope, however, their significance will be considered and pondered on by the House. The right hon. gentleman has asked me to defend myself. Sir, I have nothing to defend myself for (loud Irish cheers). The right hon. gentleman has confessed that he attempted to obtain—(here Captain O'Shea was observed re-entering the House with an open copy of *Hansard*)—a declaration or public promise from me which would have had the effect, if given, of discrediting me with the Irish people (Irish cheers). He has admitted that he failed in that attempt (loud Irish cheers), and falling in that attempt he lost his own position (cheers). He boasted last night that he had deposed me from some imaginary position which he was pleased to assign to me, but at least I have this consolation—that he also deposed himself (renewed Irish cheers). We both fell into the ditch, and I do not think that in the process of pulling the right hon. gentleman and myself out of the ditch I have suffered quite so much in the opinion of my countrymen as the right hon. gentleman has suffered in the opinion of his countrymen (prolonged Irish cheers). If the right hon. gentleman has deposed me from my position as a permanent Irish politician, I admit that he has been very successful in that. I have taken very little part in Irish politics since my release from Kilmainham. I expressed my reason for that upon the passing of the Crimes Act. I said that in my judgment the Crimes Act would result in such a state of affairs that between Government and the secret societies it would be impossible for constitutional agitation to exist in Ireland (hear, hear, from the Irish members.) I believe so still (hear, hear). And what is the item of news which was published in the journals of yesterday cabled from America? That Mr. Patrick Ford of the *Irish World*, who used to collect money for the purpose of sending it to us is now collecting it for a very different purpose (hear, hear, from the Irish members). The right hon. gentleman may claim it as a part of his work (Irish cheers). I regret that it should be so. I look with the utmost apprehension to the future relations between England and Ireland (hear, hear). I see that is impossible to stem the torrent of prejudice which has arisen during the last few days. I regret that the officials charged with the administration of the Act are unfitted for their post (Irish cheers). I am afraid the right hon. gentleman the present Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant must admit that to the fullest extent (hear, hear, from Irish members); and looking round upon the member for Bradford, he must say to himself, "Why am I here while he is there?" (Hear, hear). Why was the right hon. gentleman the member for Bradford, who had acquired experience in the administration of Ireland—who according to his own account knew everything, although he was invariably wrong (Irish cheers)—why was he deposed from his position and the right hon. gentleman Mr. Trevelyan—a 'prentice, although a very willing hand—placed in his stead? I feel, I think, that the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant must say to himself in the words of Scripture, "I am not worthy to unloose his shoe latchet" (hear, hear). It would have

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been far better if you were going to pass an act of this kind and to administer an Act of this kind as you are going to administer it, and as you have been obliged to administer it—up to the hilt—by the seasoned politician who is now in disgrace (Irish cheers). Call him back to his post (hear, hear). Send him to help Lord Spencer in the congenial work of the gallows in Ireland (Irish cheers). Send him to look after the secret inquisitions of Dublin Castle (renewed cheers). Send him to superintend the payment of blood money (renewed cheers). Send him to distribute the taxes which an unfortunate and starving peasantry have to pay for crimes not committed by them (renewed cheers). All this would be congenial work (further cheers). We invite you to man ranks, and send your ablest and best men (renewed cheers). Push forward the task of misgoverning and oppressing Ireland (loud Irish cheers). For my part I am confident as to the future of Ireland (hear, hear). Although her horizon may appear at this moment cloudy, I believe that our people will survive the present oppression (Irish cheers) as they have survived many and worse ones. And although our progress may be slow it will be sure (hear, hear); and the time will come when this House and the people of this country will admit once again that they have been mistaken—that they have been deceived by those who ought to be ashamed of deceiving them—that they have been led astray as to the right method of governing a noble, a generous, a brave, and impulsive people; and that they will reject their present leaders, who are conducting them into the terrible course which, I am sorry to say, the Government appears to be determined to enter upon—that they will reject those guides and leaders with just as much determination as they rejected the services of the right hon. gentleman for Bradford (Irish cheers).

Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. O'Shea rose together, and, amid loud calls for Mr. O'Shea, the former gave way.

Mr. O'Shea—Yesterday the right hon. gentleman, in the course of his speech, said that no other name was mentioned in any conversation with him on Sunday, the 1st of May, except that of Mr. Sheridan. On the 16th of May last, in this House, I quote from *Hansard*—"Mr. O'Shea wished to say for the information of the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Dublin that he did mention Davitt to the right hon. gentleman the late Chief Secretary for Ireland on the Sunday in question, and the fact that the right hon. gentleman had not entered the name in his memoranda, was only another proof of his inaccuracy." The right hon. gentleman then rose and said: "I did not give a note of the whole conversation." As I am on my feet, I will merely ask why he did not give a note of the whole conversation. Was it that he wished to hoodwink his colleagues? (Home Rule cheers.)

AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 21, 1883.

THE sum taken at the Coromandel bazaar in aid of the convent schools of that district, amounted to close upon £200.

The Rev. Father Cassidy has gone to Puhoh (the German settlement) and the surrounding districts to administer to the spiritual wants of the faithful residing there.

A meeting of the Ladies' Committee of Saint Mary's Benevolent Society was held at Ponsonby last week. Monsignore Fynes, V. G., presided. The meeting was merely of a formal character. Several ladies handed in amounts collected by them during the past three months. Additions are being made to that portion of Saint Mary's Orphanage known as "The Star of the Sea," by the direction of Monsignore Fynes; this will be a great comfort to the little orphans.

The hour of evening service held each Sunday at St. Benedict's, Newton, has been altered to half-past six o'clock. This is on account of the change in the season of the year.

There is to be a grand entertainment in aid of the building fund of St. Benedict's Church, and Tuesday, 24th April, has been chosen as a suitable day to hold the same. The Theatre Royal has been engaged, and Monsignore Fynes, V. G., and the clergy are to be present upon the occasion. The well-known name of Mr. Seton is associated with the management of the Ethiopian portion of the entertainment, and therefore it is expected that a fair sum will be realised.

At a concert held by the H. A. C. B. Society, a certain sum over and above expenses remained, and this was divided amongst the orphanages of the district,—St. Mary's Orphanage, Ponsonby, amongst others, having received the sum of £7 as its share.

A meeting of St. Benedict's Church Committee was held, on the 4th instant, at Newton. A financial report for the quarter ended 31st March was receipted and adopted by those present after accounts and details had been audited in the usual manner. Five gentlemen were elected members of committee by virtue of a provision contained in a motion passed at last meeting, viz:—Messrs. Prince, O'Connell, Collins, Jones, and Payne. It was proposed and duly carried that a copy of the financial report be inserted in the *N.Z. Freeman's Journal pro bono publico*. The following is an abstract from the report inserted:—Receipts during quarter, £709 15s 6d; expenditure, £709 14s 4d; balance in hand, 1s 2d. The liabilities remain as under:—To Colonial Insurance Company, £315; Bank of New Zealand, overdraft, £1618 5s 1d; architect, £114 18s; interest, Bank of New Zealand, £1 12s 8d; unpaid contingencies, £25 7s 10d; total liability, £4910 3s 7d. The Reverend Father Vaggioni, O.S.B. (who occupied the chair), in a neat speech, spoke of the energy of the people, and their endeavours in co-operating with the priests in order to wipe out this debt, and he warmly congratulated them upon the manner in which they had responded to the calls made upon their incomes. He said, further, that the matter of paying off the debt was entirely in the hands of the people, and that they should take pride, as they seem already to have done, in endeavouring to lessen the encumbrances. A vote of thanks was cordially passed to the Chairman, and several members of Committee spoke as to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the accounts of the last quarter had been

kept and the financial balance-sheet drawn out. The meeting adjourned therewith.

I have to record the death of Mr. Edward Costley. Mr. Costley has been a benefactor, not only to the city of Auckland, but also to this Colony of New Zealand. He has bequeathed his vast estate to several of the institutions of the city, and made sundry minor bequests to friends who appear to have merited his esteem and confidence. He has, we are informed, left over £120,000 to the following institutions: The Auckland Hospital, the Old Men's Home, the Parnell Orphan Home, the Auckland Institute, the Auckland Free Library, the Sailors' Home, and the Training School at Kohimara-rara. The whole estate is valued at about £135,000. Mrs. Mackie, with whom deceased has been boarding for the last seventeen years, has a legacy of £3000, she having paid many little attentions to him during that time. It is supposed that each of the above institutions will take, under the will, to the extent of £14,000. This act of philanthropy should not be allowed to go unrecognised. The deceased resided in Auckland during the greater portion of his life, and became a very well-known personage in that busy thoroughfare Queen street. He had reached the age of 89 years, and was unmarried at the time of his death. The executors of the will, Messrs. Samuel Jackson, solicitor, and David Hean, manager National Bank of New Zealand, by letter, informed the City Council of the several bequests, which letter was duly published in the local papers. The funeral passed off very quietly; gentlemen representing the several institutions being present. The Costley bequests will long be remembered by the inhabitants of this city, and ought not to go unrecognised. It is the duty of the people to erect some substantial and lasting monument in commemoration of the name of the deceased, and if a column and statue, standing in some public place, is not the result of this beneficence, the progeny of those who now dwell in and occupy this city of Auckland will have cause to shed bitter tears at the mention of the ingratitude of their ancestors. People are intoxicated with happiness, and even gratitude at times, and lose their wits, but let them have a care in this instance lest, in calmer moments, when the fire of gratitude has gone and the glow remains, they have reason to regret their actions. The legacy duty, which is expected to amount to £10,000 odd, has warranted the executors in corresponding with the Government, so as to exempt the payment of same on such portions of the estate as the public institutions above named are entitled to.

The Society of Arts Exhibition has been a very successful affair. The number of exhibits was very great, and the pictures generally gave pronounced satisfaction. One thing noticeable amongst others was the large number of paintings exhibited by the gentler sex, and the beauty and excellence of the same. There is no doubt every facility in such a tropical clime as this for painting, both on account of the beautiful weather and the infinite variety of subjects in landscape; for when the Southerner is obliged to go some distance—aye, miles—in order to obtain a subject for a picture, the artist in the North has only to go a comparatively short distance. It is needless to mention any names in connection with the late exhibition, suffice it to say, however, that Lady Jervois and family, during the week, paid sundry visits, and great satisfaction was expressed by her Ladyship as to the number and designs of the exhibits.

His Excellency the Governor has been visiting the surrounding country and has already given his opinion on many of the districts, and especially of the much-spoken-of harbour. He assures the people that their harbour is second to none in the world, and adds that the facilities for commerce of this city are very great. His Excellency visited the Lake district yesterday, and was shown over the principal places by Mr. W. J. Hurst, M.H.R., the representative of the constituency of that place.

Mr. John Lamb's stone wall and some 3000 tons of earth fell the other night, when all had retired for the night. Mr. Lamb has been some years constructing this ponderous structure, and at an immense outlay. It appears that the heavy rains of the preceding week had soaked into the natural crevices of the earth abutting upon the wall, and acted with hydraulic power, thus forcing earth and wall into the street. Much sympathy has been expressed at this loss of Mr. Lamb's. The scene of the occurrence presents a very peculiar appearance, and has been visited by great crowds.

Miss Jennie Lee opens in the Opera House with "Jo."
Miss Eloise Juno has been playing there for some time past to good audiences.

Business is improving, but money is still very tight.
A large firm took advantage of the clauses of the Bankruptcy Act a few days back, and the public are losers to the extent of tens of thousands thereby.

The Auckland Rowing Association holds a rowing regatta in a few days. This Association is formed by the union of the different clubs around Auckland. A splendid and successful regatta is anticipated, as the rowing races at the last regatta actually fell through.

DAILY.

A meeting of the Arklow National League was held on January 14. A band was present from Anghrim, and the large banner of the Arklow fishermen occupied a prominent place in the demonstration. Mr. D. Condren, T.O., presided. The following resolutions were adopted: That we declare at this public meeting that the Irish people can never be contented or prosperous until we obtain the restoration of our native Parliament. That in order to improve the labourers' condition, we call upon the Government to provide them proper houses with plots of land, independent of either landlord or tenant, and to charge them such rent as will pay off the principal and interest in fifty-two years. That we, the people of this district, in public meeting assembled, pledge ourselves to use, extend, and promote Irish manufactures. That in view of the great distress prevailing in many parts of Ireland, we call upon the Government to open up reproductive works, and give employment to support the labourers, and further to expedite loans to farmers for improving their holdings, and giving employment to the laborers.

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Manners-street and Taranaki Place,

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Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given

Orders from any part of the colony will receive prompt attention.

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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.

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BOOTs and Shoes: the Dark Stout Man Will do the best for you he can; If you will only on him call, He'll try to please you one and all.

NOTICE.—If this should Meet the Eye of the person or persons who are wanting good

BOOTs and Shoes, they should not Forget the Address of the Dark Stout Man, 13 Royal Arcade.

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THE Undersigned are now Booking Orders for Season 1883, and as the demand exceeds that of any previous year, it is desirable, in order to prevent disappointment as to time of delivery that parties requiring Machinery should lodge their orders without delay. The latest improved "Colonial" Thresher has given all parties who had it last season the greatest satisfaction.

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FAT STOCK

Is sold by auction at the Burnside Yards, near Dunedin, on Wednesdays, from 10.45 a.m.

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Sales privately, or by auction, as may be arranged.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBITSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, &c., are disposed of by auction at their Warehouse on Mondays, at 2.15 p.m., and Wool during the Season on Special Days, the Sales being previously on show on a well-lighted wool floor, with ample convenience for proper inspection by buyers.

GRAIN.—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in addition to transactions by private contract.

LAND.—Arrangements can be made for public Auction at any time to suit Vendors and Buyers' convenience.

In all cases the Produce is carefully inspected and valued by the Company's Representatives, and every endeavour made to protect Constituents interests. In the event of wool not being sold when offered it can be shipped to the London Market at an expense for warehouse charge of only ONE SHILLING per Bale. The position of the Company as the largest Importers of Wool to the Home Market, and the personal attention given to every consignment, are sufficient guarantees that Shippers' Interests are studied and will not be sacrificed.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

are made to Consignors, and every despatch observed in making up Account-sales and remitting proceeds. Advances are made also on Stations and Farm Properties, and on Growing Clips of Wool and Grain Crops.

MEMORANDUM FOR GUIDANCE OF COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.

FAT STOCK for sale at Burnside should be consigned to that Station to the order of the Company.

WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin.

(A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with complete protection from the weather.)

WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE not to be offered in the Local Market, but for Shipment to London, should be consigned to Port Chalmers to the Company's order.

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WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS supplied at Lowest Market Rates.

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INTERVIEW WITH MR. SHERIDAN.

(From the *Irish World*.)

KNOWING that an interview with Mr. Sheridan at this time would be interesting to our readers we have submitted a number of questions to him calculated to elicit his views and future plans, every one of which was readily and cheerfully answered, and is printed below:—

Reporter.—Do you know this informer Carey who says you were introduced to him at the Angel Hotel, in Dublin?

Mr. Sheridan.—I never met the man in my life. His references to an interview with me in the Angel Hotel, Dublin, and his statement about my promising to forward him some atoms from London are sheer fabrications, and convince me that his story has been concocted in Dublin Castle, and that Carey, in order to save his miserable neck, volunteered to swear to it in the witness-box.

Reporter.—As a matter of fact, have you been in the disguise of a priest in Ireland, as alleged?

Mr. Sheridan.—Yes. I found it necessary to visit Ireland for two reasons, which I will give you, and being aware of the fact that a general order was issued from the Castle to the police to arrest me if found in any part of Ireland—at that time the British Government was arresting every Irishman who was thought to be of service to the Land League cause—I assumed the disguise of a priest, and went to Ireland, first, for the purpose of arranging for the recovery of some property of which I had been robbed during my imprisonment and exile; and, second, for the purpose of putting down agrarian acts and upholding the "No Rent Manifesto" by the process of social ostracism, that being, in my opinion, the most potent, as well as the most moral weapon within the people's reach. I also found it necessary to inquire into some alleged neglects and abuses in connection with the expenditure of Land League funds, arising out of the fact that the Ladies' League in Dublin, as well as Mr. Egan and myself in Paris, had been deprived of the assistance of our trained organizers who were then locked up in prison as "suspects."

Reporter.—How came your name to be mentioned by Mr. Forster in connection with Irish crime after the Kilmainham treaty?

Mr. Sheridan.—Mr. Parnell fully explained that when replying to Mr. Forster in the House of Commons. In substance his reply was, as I can remember, that it was impossible for the people to tamely endure the tyranny which the Government had been practising on them; that the men who could intelligently influence their actions were either imprisoned or in exile. Without my knowledge or consent Mr. Parnell mentioned me by name as one of those men who, in his opinion, could put a stop to acts of violence if allowed to return to Ireland, explaining that my intercourse with and knowledge of the people, particularly in the West of Ireland during the Land League agitation, had given me an influence over them.

Reporter.—Why should Mr. Parnell have selected your name from amongst the other leaders not then in prison?

Mr. Sheridan.—Well, I believe that Mr. Parnell thought I possessed some influence in the West of Ireland, to which I belong, and that he was anxious I should have an opportunity to exert it for the suppression of acts of violence that were being then committed on land-grabbers and other obnoxious characters. Besides, I have no doubt but a kindly consideration toward myself may have influenced Mr. Parnell in some degree, knowing as he did the great financial loss and injury I had sustained by my imprisonment and enforced absence from Ireland.

Reporter.—Do you think, if you had been allowed to return to Ireland, that you could have prevented many of these acts of bloodshed?

Mr. Sheridan.—I have no doubt but if myself and other active men then either in prison or exile were allowed to move about as usual amongst the people, society would be spared the horrible exhibitions, or most of them, that followed. Forster ruled otherwise, and on him, and him alone, rests the responsibility. Maamtrasna, Gurteen, Ballina, the Phoenix Park, and like tragedies throughout Ireland would be unheard of. In fact, Forster has on the floor of the House of Commons admitted his responsibility of the acts committed by the officers of the law, and I feel that history will charge him with the responsibility of the crimes committed by the people. He it is that should be on his trial for these massacres, the Phoenix Park included.

Reporter.—In your opinion have any of the Land League Funds been employed for the promoting of disorder in Ireland as alleged?

Mr. Sheridan.—Such a presumption can only emanate from one of two sources, viz.: either a total ignorance of the Land League policy and its leaders or an ill-concealed desire to disparage both.

Reporter.—Have you distributed any money in Ireland during your disguised sojourn there?

Mr. Sheridan.—I have. When Mr. Forster charged that I was engaged in fomenting disorder I was occupied in bringing succour to men, women and children whom he had left without a house or a morsel to eat. One case is noteworthy, as it occurred on Christmas Day, which is my only reason for selecting it from others. Finding myself in a poverty-stricken district in Munster, I discovered that no fewer than fourteen evicted families were forced to seek shelter on that Christmas Day under a fence in Valentia, an island on the west coast of Kerry. There the tender babe and aged grandaïre had to look for the manifestations of those "tidings of great joy," which Christian men are wont to associate with that holy season. The telegraph wires flashed a word of cheer to the reverend pastor of the district, and the next post took him some relief for the victims of Forster's law. You will please to note this as a sample of the outrages committed by the man in "disguise of a priest."

Reporter.—Have you witnessed any eviction scenes in Ireland?

Mr. Sheridan.—Yes, many. During my connection with the Land League I have visited the scenes of some of these evictions, and gathered carloads of women and children from under the fences in the depth of Winter. On one occasion I have seen the fever-stricken patient carried on a pallet from his poor cabin and placed on a dung

heap which was covered at the time with a foot of snow. While the Sheriff was going through the legal form of taking possession, the poor man expired with the snowflakes falling on his face.

Reporter.—That certainly was a hard case. Are such instances of frequent occurrence?

Mr. Sheridan.—You had better hear Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, on that, whose description of an eviction I have been just reading. He speaks of their character and the frequency of their occurrence from his own personal observation.

Reporter.—Do you propose leaving New York to avoid being extradited as has been threatened by the English Government?

Mr. Sheridan.—I had intended going west previous to my reading of the informer Carey's references to meet the Dublin trials; but I have now decided on remaining in New York. If any emissary of the British Government wants to know where I am, he will find me at my desk in the *Irish World* office any day of the week.

Reporter.—Do you not think that the consequences might be serious if you were placed in the dock in Dublin?

Mr. Sheridan.—British courts of law in Ireland are organized simply to convict. Victims are wanted. I know that if the British Government got me into its clutches I would certainly be hanged, even though I disproved, as I could easily disprove, every charge which the informer Carey has sworn against me. My innocence or guilt would not affect the issue.

Reporter.—With such fears on your mind would it not be better to move to some country having no extradition treaty with England?

Mr. Sheridan.—If there were no other consideration than my individual safety I might be induced to think so, but I feel that my trial here, should it come to that, will result in giving the American people an opportunity of judging of the class of evidence on which irreproachable men are almost daily hanged in Ireland. Such an exposé, I imagine, would be productive of results for Ireland. Therefore I remain.

Reporter.—Do you entertain any hopes for the prisoners in Ireland?

Mr. Sheridan.—No; Dr. Nulty's life is no safer than James Mullett's if the English Government only deemed it politic to hang him. If Carey, Kavanagh, and Farrell found it necessary to save their necks to swear that Dr. Nulty killed Cavendish and Burke, they would do it. The Government has only to name its victims and the informers will swear according to order.

Reporter.—Supposing those men should be hanged, what do you think will be the result?

Mr. Sheridan.—That is a matter only to be guessed at. There is one thing, however, of which I have no doubt, and that is that Ireland was never so determined on the achievements of her independence and never so straight on the track to obtain it as she is at this hour.

The resignation of Mr. Healy, M.P., for Wexford, on his going to prison was rather an unusual thing, and many were unable to see the real meaning of it. Among those who were puzzled by the act were Mr. Healy's own constituents in Wexford. They were justly proud of having as their representative one of the ablest men in the House of Commons, and on hearing of his resignation they held a meeting to consider the matter. The following resolution was proposed by the Mayor of Wexford and carried with enthusiasm:—"That while we once more reiterate our entire approval of every public act of our faithful representative, and unhesitatingly condemn the petty tyranny of British officialism in sending him to a prison cell, we would strenuously enjoin Mr. Healy to retain his Parliamentary seat during his incarceration, even were his incarceration tenfold increased; and we decline to accept his resignation." Mr. Healy was deeply touched by this expression, and sent word to his constituents that he did not wish to resign the representation of Wexford; that it was the proudest day of his life when the men of Wexford took him up, an untried man, and elected him as their representative; but it was not to individuals they were to look; they must strengthen, not weaken the hands of the Irish Parliamentary party. Mr. Sexton, speaking for Mr. Healy told the Wexford people that the Government must see that every cell they fill with an Irish member will result in the immediate election of another representative of the same principles. The men of Wexford saw the point, and consented, on the understanding, however, that no man would be accepted, temporarily or otherwise, to succeed Mr. Healy, without having previously received the approval of Mr. Parnell.—*Pilot*.

The growth of the English colonies and their relation to the Imperial Government were the questions discussed by Sir Alexander Galt (who represents Canada in England) recently, before a distinguished audience at Edinburgh. He asked his hearers to consider that the British Empire covered 8,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface, and was inhabited by 241,000,000 people, governed by 35,000,000 in the British Islands, and 10,000,000 of the same race in other lands which England owns. These colonies contribute to the empire 184,000,000 pounds sterling; but their great value lies in furnishing a field for immigrants. If these colonies, said Sir Alexander, become lost to Great Britain, they can never be recovered; and even now, while they are thoroughly loyal, they feel that the empire takes too little interest in their welfare and is largely ignorant of their condition and needs. They feel a sense of isolation and realize that, while the more important of them enjoy self-government they have no share in the government of the empire, no voice in questions of peace or war which affect their interests, directly or indirectly. In considering the necessity of extending self-government to these colonies, Sir Alexander Galt said:—"Ireland's demand must be considered; for quietness and prosperity there is of importance to Canada, the greatest of the colonies, which contains a population of 1,000,000 Irishmen, and borders upon a country containing 7,000,000 more men who sympathise so closely with their uneasy fellows at home that uprisings of more consequence than Fenian raids are possible." The stern truth that Ireland must be allowed to look after its own affairs, is being gradually impressed upon the more thoughtful minds amongst Englishmen.—*Pilot*.

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In thanking the public for past favours, begs to intimate that he has opened those premises, 106 George street (opposite the Steeple View Hotel), and will be pleased to have a visit from old Friends.

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Wellington, 12th May, 1882.

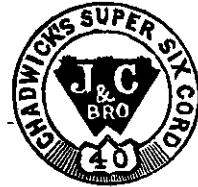
MESSRS. ANDREW HAMIL-

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Mr. CHAPMAN will visit the West Coast and other mining centres periodically, with a view of procuring reliable information on mining matters for the benefit of the firm's constituents.

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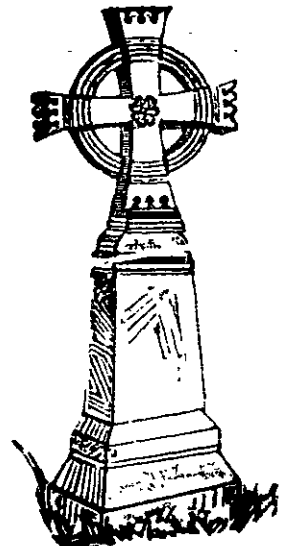
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LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
bush.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
burns, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, whi-
ch 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.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

MATHEW GRANT ... PROPRIETOR

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

DOUGLAS HOTEL,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

J. LISTON ... PROPRIETOR.
Having purchased the above well-known
Hotel, and made several alterations in
it for the comfort of Patrons, I hope by
strict attention to business to meet with a
fair share of Public Patronage. First-class
accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.
Private suites for families. Terms moderate
The Hotel is centrally situated, close to
the Shipping and Railway Station.
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
None but the Best of Wines and Spirits
kept on Stock.
One of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.
J. LISTON, Proprietor.

THOMAS J. TREACY,
Plain and Fancy
CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURER,

Cumberland street,
Near St. Andrew street.

Hat, Bonnet, and Muff Boxes. Chemists,
Jewellers, and Drapers' Stock Boxes.

Wedding Cake Boxes.
Importer of Fancy Paper and Paper Lace.

**COALS DELIVERED IN TOWN
AND SUBURBS.**

Also,
CHAFF, OATS, BEANS, WHEAT, FLOUR,
BRAN, SHARPS, HAY, STRAW, &c.
JOSEPH B. SHEATH,

City Coal Depot, Tuam street,
CHRISTCHURCH.

PIONEER HOTEL,
FORBURY ROAD, ST. KILDA,
DUNEDIN.

W. HALLIGAN, for many years
resident in St. Kilda, desires to
intimate to his numerous friends in the Pro-
vince, and to the public generally, that he
has opened the above-named Hotel, situated
close to the Ocean Beach, and is prepared to
receive boarders and visitors and to offer
them first-class accommodation. Splendid
stabling convenience. None but the best
wines and spirits kept on hand.

W. HALLIGAN, Proprietor.

GLACIER HOTEL,
BEALEY,
Hokitika and Christchurch Road.

JAMES O'MALLEY ... PROPRIETOR,
(Late of Ahaura).

Desires to intimate to Tourists and the
Travelling Public that he has taken the
above Hotel, and hopes by attention
business to obtain a large share of support.

GRANT AND CO.,
120 PRINCES STREET,

House, Land, Estate, Hotel, and General
Commission Agents, Money Brokers,
Valuators, Shareholders, Grain and
all kinds of Produce bought and
sold on Commission. Servants
Registry Office. Agri-
cultural Seed Ex-
change.

Important to Farmers.—Having made ar-
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Seed, farmers wishing to change will be en-
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having samples for sale suitable for seed are
requested to forward same to us.

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120 PRINCES STREET.

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

Are prepared to execute Orders for all de-
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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.
Sandeman's Dry Amontillado
Very superior, pale, and delicate; 10 years old
6-Diamond

5 " " Dry and Full
" " " Flavoured

4 " " Fruity and
" " " Ladies' Wine

3 " " Medium
" " " Dinner
" " " Dinner and
" " " 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.

SUGARS:
Company's and all Mauritius sorts.
Crushed Loaf.

GENERAL GROCERIES.
STATION STORES,
STAVELY, AUSTIN, & CO.,
Bond and Jetty streets.

**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 Tow
throughout the Province:

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

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Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Green Island ...	William Gray
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Baichlutha ...	J. Macdonald & Co
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Walkouaiti ...	W. C. Ansell
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Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & B. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
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St. Bathans ...	Wm. M'Connell
Clinton ...	Cameron & Gardner
Matanra ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapanni ...	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 Institu-
tions

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
agent Otago

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

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
South Dunedin.
D. 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.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.
J. DALY PROPRIETOR.
Mr. Daly begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known Hotel, and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.
Under his supervision, the Shamrock has been entirely re-fitted and renovated.
Suite of Rooms for Private Families.
Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

THOMSON AND CO.,
BUILDERS;
MONUMENTAL WORKS
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN
(Opposite First Church),
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE AND
GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Arbroath and Caithness Hearthstones, all sizes. Oamaru stone of superior quality. Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, &c., &c. Designs forwarded on application to any part of the colony

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.

CORBETT AND KNOX,
PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS,
ZINC-WORKERS, BRASS-FINISHERS,
TIN & COPPER-SMITHS,
(Next Messrs. J. Robin & Co.'s Factory),
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.
Baths, Closets, Wash-hand basins, Hot-Water Apparatus, and Electric Bells fitted up.
Gas and Water laid on Estimates given.

JONES AND PETERS
TIMABU,
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS & MONUMENTAL
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Designs, with prices, for all classes of Monuments in Marble, Granite, and other stones. Enrichments and Engraving accurately done.

FRANK W. PETRE.
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Complete designs for Catholic Churches Furnished under special arrangements.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Established - 1865.

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

Monuments and Tombstones Erected; Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces, and Hearth Stones fixed. Estimates given.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

THOS. HALL, Pastrycook, Confectioner, and Biscuit Baker, 190 Princes Street South, and corner of High and Princes Streets,

IN returning thanks to his patrons for past favours respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

WEDDING, Christening, and Birthday Cakes made to order. Picnic parties supplied. Terms moderate.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Shortbread, Real Scotch Ginge-bread, Loaves, and all kinds of Confectionery. Please note address

SIEVER & CO., Great King street, are the cheapest Wholesale and Retail Upholsters and Bedding Manufacturers.

SIEVER & CO., Great King street, near Knox Church, for cheap Bedding and Furniture.

SIEVER & CO., Great King street for cheap Toilet Sets and Upholstery work.

250 PAIRS Palliasses, 73 Flock and Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, &c., exceedingly cheap. Must be cleared.

SUITES re-stuffed and covered. Mattresses re-made equal to new.—Siever and Co., Great King street.

COSENS & BLACK,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND
IRON-FOUNDERS,
CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.
Manufacturers of Brick and Pipemaking Machinery, Woodworking Machinery, and Agricultural Implements.
All kinds of Engineering and Blacksmith's Work executed

MR. JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
Authorised and Licensed
SURVEYOR,
Dunedin.
Second Floor Albert Buildings,
Princes street.

VENETIAN BLINDS!
VENETIAN BLINDS
At Moderate Prices
PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,
Maclaggan Street.

HALL OF COMMERCE
D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
OAMARU.
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
1, 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 solicited

REMOVAL NOTICE.
NEW ZEALAND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
ALBERT BERGER
(Late of George street),
WATCHMAKER AND MANUFACTURING
JEWELLER,
Has REMOVED to BAILEY'S Late Shop,
4, Rattray street, Dunedin.
Country orders punctually attended to.

M. DONAGHY AND COMPY.
OTAGO STEAM ROPE WORKS,
DUNEDIN.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Best quality Manila, 1/4-inch to 24 inches—
" " " Tether Lines
" " " Clothes Lines
" " " Halters
" " " Plough Reins
" " " Tanned Rope
" " " Yacht Rope
" " " Whale Lines
" " New Zealand Flax, 1/4-in to 24 in.—
" " " Tether Lines
" " " Clothes Lines
" " " Halters
" " " Tanned Rope
" " " " Pipe Pack-
ing
" " " " Spun yarn
" " " " Untarred
" " " Hay Lashing
" " " Leather "
" " " Wool "
" " Russ. Hemp Plough Lines
" " " Tanned House-line
" " " Marline
" " " Hambroline
" " " Lead Lines
" " " Log Lines
" " " Signal Halyards
" " Italian Flax Engine Packing
&c. &c. &c.

SPECIALITY FOR DRAPERS & BINDERS,
Manilla Harvesting Twine } For Reaping
Italian Hemp " } and Binding
N Z. Flax " } Machines

SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL,
Main Street, South Dunedin.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR.
The Proprietor wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to supply first-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. The trams pass the door every few minutes from Post Office. Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.
THOMAS HEFFERNAN, Proprietor.
(Late of Southern Hotel, Princes Street, Dunedin.)

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 Practica
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care
will receive his utmost attention.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.
MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.
The above commodious and comfortable Hotel offers first-class accommodation to Tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
Princes Street South.
B. ZURBANO ... Proprietor.

THE Proprietor (late of Spanish Restaurant and Caledonian Hotel) begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and is prepared to receive Guests and Boarders.
Commodious Dining, Sitting and Smoking Rooms, Billiard and Bath-Rooms, etc.
The best of Wines and Cigars.

Meals, 1s. Beds, 1s.
Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOLLY CORNOR & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon Dunedin, this 4th day of May, 1888, and published by the said Company