

# New Zealand Gabel

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### HOW THE CASTLE DOES ITS BUSINESS.

WE need not tell our readers that we have nothing but condemnation for the unfortunate men who were guilty of the Phoenix Park murders, and who, by their deed, not only committed an atrocious crime, but compromised almost irremediably the

cause of Ireland, whose enemies were on the alert to seize upon any pretence by which they could blacken it, and redouble the weight of their iron hand. Nevertheless, there is no criminal so bad as not to deserve the full means of defending himself against the accusations brought against him, of which the law of the land professes to allow of his availing himself, and we find that in the case of the criminals in question such a right was withheld so far as it was possible, and consistently, we may remark in passing, with the tactics exposed the other day by our contemporary the *Evening Star*, of securing for the Crown the aid of all lawyers of note, so as to deprive the accused of its benefit. Mr. Egan, then, has given to a reporter of the *Irish World* the following details of the treatment received by the men whose trials have just concluded at Dublin:—"as a matter of course the Government would be wanting in its duty if it did not do all in its power to break up a conspiracy of the kind and convict its members, provided it acted fairly and squarely in the matter, but the course adopted towards the men under arrest has been, to my mind, simply atrocious. Every established rule of law as regards identification and reception of evidence was set aside. A private investigation was held at the Castle, and there a number of Crown officials coaxed and bullied by turns the witnesses, and I believe in some cases tried the effect of refreshing them with whiskey. They dangled before the eyes of persons who never in their lives possessed £5 enormous bribes, varying from £500 to £10,000 to induce them to swear what they required. They arrested a number of men whom they believed to belong to the Fenian organisation, and marched them backward and forward in the Castle yard before a window behind which were concealed a number of wretched people, who were by that means able to arrange their identifications and their stories. The prisoners have been kept all the time in close confinement, without any opportunity of communicating with their families and arranging for their defence. Every means has been used to spread terror and prevent people from coming forward to aid them. The result is that the defence has been made, for the most part, by small subscriptions. It is currently rumoured in Dublin that a certain magistrate who took an active part in the investigation will receive a sum of £20,000 and the governorship of a colony in the event of his securing even ten convictions." With all this known in Dublin, then, we need hardly wonder if a certain sympathy with the criminals was manifested there. But such a demonstration must be taken as referring rather to their treatment than to the crime of which they were accused.—No man in the crowds, in fact, could say how soon his own turn might come to be falsely accused, and sent to trial undefended and at the mercy of suborned witnesses.—Again, since such was the state of things, we may very reasonably doubt as to whether among the men condemned there has not been also some victim of this abominable system that has from time immemorial proved the destruction of innocent men in Ireland.

OH, CAPITAL!—  
ACROSS THE  
CHANNEL.

HERE is an excellent illustration of the true state of affairs which we take from one of our daily contemporaries:—"A good story is told about Mazzini. While the notorious Italian agitator was in London he went out one day with an English friend and bought a lot of rusty old swords and pistols. 'What on earth are you going to do with them?' asked the Britisher. 'Nothing at all, replied Mazzini; 'only when the police hear of my purchase telegrams will be sent everywhere, and not a king or queen will sleep quietly to-night.' And the Italian chuckled."—Is it not, indeed, a good story, and one most amusing to the British mind?—But, supposing that it had been a Land League leader who had bought a barrel or two of exhausted dynamite—in order that the report of

his doing so might get abroad and interfere with the repose of Windsor Castle, what then?—Would the joke seem so exquisite in the ears of the loyal? And so it is—England has ever encouraged revolution abroad;—but when it seems to threaten her at home she falls into convulsions from fright and indignation.—To threaten and disturb, crowned head upon the Continent seems to her a merry jest—to cause the least anxiety to the aristocracy at home, even with respect to their usurpations, and unjust privileges cruelly used, is treason inexpressible.—But such is the pure British idea of justice and fair-play. Fair-play means John Bull's play only, and his horse-play when it suits him.

THE dynamite scare, although it excited a good deal of sympathy in America, and although the CONDEMNATION, policy of explosion was generally very warmly condemned there, seems, nevertheless, to have been the cause of a good deal of plain speaking on the part of the American Press, and to have called out an expression of opinion, even from newspapers that are not friendly to Ireland, which was anything rather than flattering to England. The correspondent of the *Times*, then, writes as follows:—"The American Press is extensively occupied in discussing the subject, and pronounces universally a condemnation of the dynamite policy. But there is, at the same time, a general expression of opinion that England should do something to mollify Ireland. The *New York Herald* thinks the situation absolutely hopeless, and that every Irish attack makes matters worse, by alienating all those classes who otherwise would sympathise with the just and honest demand for freedom. The *Herald* adds that there can be no possible respite until Ireland is allowed to make her own laws; but before that concession is granted, the present generation will long have passed away. The *New York World* says the only course is the recognition of Irish independence, and a reduction of the British supremacy in Ireland to a mere name. This is what is surely coming. The *New York Times* denounces the 'Skirmishers' and the assassin Press of this country, and adds: "England may rest assured that the Fenians are abhorred in the United States, as in England. There is not a right-thinking man who does not detest their principles and practices. Were Ireland at war with England, as a recognised belligerent, they would be conducted across the frontiers with exceeding promptness. But as mere political conspirators, though desperate in their purposes and mixed up in dynamite plots, we are, quite as much to our own disgust as to England's indignation, compelled to tolerate their presence and behaviour." But the *Times* thinks this class of Irish Americans is a creation of England herself—a sub-growth of 'generations of ill-treatment: 'Mr. Gladstone is reaping what Sidney, Carew, Mountjoy, and other Iron Lord Deputies sowed 300 years ago. England now sees her mistakes. No doubt, it is customary to speak of these tyrants as Ireland's worst enemies. It would be more exact to say that the assassins and dynamite Fenians are, with the landlord oppressors of Ireland and the advocates of a policy of stern repression, the worst enemies of unhappy Ireland. Together they shape England's course, acting and reacting on each other. Mr. Gladstone has not the courage to follow the promptings of his own judgment and to take the Irish question once and for ever out of their hands.'—While American sympathy with England, then, and American dislike of Ireland, are so mingled with the fixed conviction that English misgovernment has been at the root of all the evil, the English Government, that is still determined to prolong this misgovernment, gains little by the feelings in question.—On the contrary, a strong moral support is given to the Irish cause, and it is all the stronger that it comes from quarters where, although prejudice prevails, truth has forced an entrance.—The *New York Times*, that abhors the Fenians, also abhors the landlords and coercion.

ONE of our daily contemporaries has published a LOT OF GUSH, most comfortable extract containing the assurance of America's complete devotion to her mother Britannia, and declaring that she is ready to die upon the spot at any moment for the benefit of that time honoured mistress of the waves. Never, it says, did Britannia hold the waves in more abject slavery than she does at present, and as to that matter of the Panama Canal

why, we must only conclude that after all Jonathan will bow her ladyship in there when the real scratch comes.—He is now indulging in just a little joking for fun's sake and that is all. The *San Francisco News Letter*, then, tells us that Americans dote on Great Britain, and are ready to lose every drop of blood in their veins, in her service. They are only playing with Paddy for the sake of his vote, but they will throttle him at any moment that he treads badly upon Britannia's corns, and he is such a fool that it is easy to humbug, him, and get that vote out of him in the very way that it is desirable Americans, it seems are just as delighted at remembering that they they came straight down from Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror, as are Irishmen supposed to be at thinking of how they have inherited the glories—or the taste for them at least—of King Brian Boroihme. People says the *News Letter*, who think that Americans are in earnest when they pat Paddy on the back, and, "fool and cajole him to the top of his bent," have "never studied the history of the longevity of that feeling which in all lands springs from race affiliation, and, in a word, do not realise how much thicker blood is than water." And let us remark in passing, in how amiable a light this writer represents his fellow-countrymen, as lying to the Irish settlers among them while they have any object to gain, but ready at a moment to turn upon them and help England in trampling them under foot.—There, at least we are ready to acknowledge, if they will, spoke a true son of Britannia,—but so fresh is that well-known accent, that we may well believe it was first picked up within the traditional range in which is heard the ringing of Bow-bells.—Our contemporaries here, however, find in the sentiments of this writer all that is comforting and delightful, and where England is concerned they think especially that this feeling that springs from race affiliation is all that is excellent and commendable.—Such a feeling, however, where Ireland is concerned is anything rather than commendable, and for Australian Colonists to entertain towards Ireland the conditions of mind that American citizens may most laudably cultivate towards England is a very lamentable thing, a matter, as we are frequently told, which must prevent them from becoming a constituent part of the new nation.

BUT let us take another extract from this *News Letter's* article:—"The British Empire," he says, "is to-day strong in all its parts—indeed it never was stronger. In Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, and in numerous other portions of the earth's surface new Britains are growing up that are at least as devoted to the Old Country, as loyal to her flag, and so closely bound to her interests as are Englishmen themselves." Well, be it so. But some exception, there, nevertheless, is to this most encouraging rule. At the present moment, for example, in India we have the best reason to believe that there is a spirit growing which is anything but favourable to British rule. The debate on Mr. Ilbert's Bill, to appoint Natives to the judicial bench, and the opposition it has received, have called out a storm of anger on the part of the Native Press, and in which some very plain speaking has taken place. We clip from the correspondence of the *Times* the following particulars:—"The tone of the native papers, with some few honourable exceptions, is generally violent, and sometimes scurrilous. Thus the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* has an article on the Bill with the title 'The Empress v. The Privileges of Cowards.' Another paper the *Reis and Raiyat* describes the Calcutta meeting, at which all the principal citizens were present, as a needy and greedy mob of adventurers; and goes on to say:—"It is all over now with the last pretence of peace—the possibility or hope of an *entente cordiale* between native and European." Another paper boasting the title of *Progress*, says:—"You have accomplished a revolution in India, greater than you know of in giving us an English education. You have anglicized our ideas, you have overturned our native institutions; you speak proudly of your administration and education, your rule and railroads. We value them mainly as aids to a consummation which perchance you neither dream of nor desire. They serve to unite the nations of our Continental country. Finally, then, speaking for the educated classes of the country, we declare that we know what we want, and will never rest content until we get it. We want a free and united India, ruled by natives. So far as you help us towards this end, you will deserve and receive our thanks. We have a vision of the approaching time, when from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin a free, educated, and united country, will cease to be the plunder ground of aliens." I might multiply instances of this, and still more seditious kinds of writing. But what has been quoted above will give some idea of the ebullition of animosity towards England to which this most unhappy Bill has given rise." And again, this correspondent writing a week afterwards, March 18, reports that the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association is being organised in Calcutta. "The prevailing irritation," he continues, "is increased by the attitude of the Native Press, the great majority of the organs of which, without troubling themselves with argument or veracity, mistaking license for liberty, and impertinence for independence, day after day fill their columns

with violent abuse of the leading opponents of the Bill, and of the whole European community." The Governor of Bombay, moreover, pronounces the expression of public discontent to be the strongest and most united he has ever known, and he contradicts the opinion that it is likely to prove transient.—On the whole, then, we have, even in India quite sufficient reason to doubt the gushing statements of the *San Francisco News Letter*, and quite enough to show us that a strict regard to justice and good government alone will enable the British Empire to maintain the strength of which so much is boasted.

OF what it is that the "pinch of starvation" is looked for to drive the Irish peasantry into, the *News Letter's* article:—"The British Empire," he says, "is to-day strong in all its parts—indeed it never was stronger. In Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, and in numerous other portions of the earth's surface new Britains are growing up that are at least as devoted to the Old Country, as loyal to her flag, and so closely bound to her interests as are Englishmen themselves." Well, be it so. But some exception, there, nevertheless, is to this most encouraging rule. At the present moment, for example, in India we have the best reason to believe that there is a spirit growing which is anything but favourable to British rule. The debate on Mr. Ilbert's Bill, to appoint Natives to the judicial bench, and the opposition it has received, have called out a storm of anger on the part of the Native Press, and in which some very plain speaking has taken place. We clip from the correspondence of the *Times* the following particulars:—"The tone of the native papers, with some few honourable exceptions, is generally violent, and sometimes scurrilous. Thus the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* has an article on the Bill with the title 'The Empress v. The Privileges of Cowards.' Another paper the *Reis and Raiyat* describes the Calcutta meeting, at which all the principal citizens were present, as a needy and greedy mob of adventurers; and goes on to say:—"It is all over now with the last pretence of peace—the possibility or hope of an *entente cordiale* between native and European." Another paper boasting the title of *Progress*, says:—"You have accomplished a revolution in India, greater than you know of in giving us an English education. You have anglicized our ideas, you have overturned our native institutions; you speak proudly of your administration and education, your rule and railroads. We value them mainly as aids to a consummation which perchance you neither dream of nor desire. They serve to unite the nations of our Continental country. Finally, then, speaking for the educated classes of the country, we declare that we know what we want, and will never rest content until we get it. We want a free and united India, ruled by natives. So far as you help us towards this end, you will deserve and receive our thanks. We have a vision of the approaching time, when from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin a free, educated, and united country, will cease to be the plunder ground of aliens." I might multiply instances of this, and still more seditious kinds of writing. But what has been quoted above will give some idea of the ebullition of animosity towards England to which this most unhappy Bill has given rise." And again, this correspondent writing a week afterwards, March 18, reports that the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association is being organised in Calcutta. "The prevailing irritation," he continues, "is increased by the attitude of the Native Press, the great majority of the organs of which, without troubling themselves with argument or veracity, mistaking license for liberty, and impertinence for independence, day after day fill their columns

THE Birmingham *Daily Gazette*, an English Protestant paper, has a leader on "Religion and the NEWSPAPER ON Rates," in which some very sensible and fair THE EDUCATION remarks are made on the education question. IT QUESTION. warns Mr. Chamberlain that, for his own sake, he had better leave the Education Act alone, for, if he succeeds in changing it, the change may be made in a direction he by no means desires. Nevertheless, our contemporary says, the present Act presses unfairly on those who have proved themselves the best friends of education, and he quotes Cardinal Manning as to the injustice with which the education rate is given to one class of schools only, nothing having been done for those by whom the national education of England was created. He refers, again, to a meeting of Catholics at Neshells, where the decision was that the Board School system really attached a bribe to an irreligious education. "These remarks," he continues, "which were warmly applauded at Neshells have often, in substance, been made before, and will doubtless be heard hundreds of times again, until at length the anomalies and hardships complained of shall be removed by Parliament. The voluntary support of education has always required self-denial, but is rendered an oppressive burden now-a-days by the offensive hand-capping of denominational schools. The supporters of such schools, have to buy sites, erect buildings, pay teachers, and defray costs of management out of their own liberality and self-denial; whereas the secular Boards, composed in many cases of persons who never paid anything out of their pockets for education, have exclusive enjoyment and control of the rate and spend the public money lavishly upon sites, buildings, teachers, and other details, without ever contributing a penny by their own free gift. It is idle to tell the religious people of this country to free themselves from the hardship of paying twice over by closing their voluntary schools. With less injustice might Dissenters in old times have been recommended to save over their grievance of paying church-rates by the simple expedient of closing their chapels and attending church. It is mockery to call upon earnest Christians to submit to send their children to

Board schools from which the teaching of the Christian religion is excluded. As the Nechells Chairman said, it is calling upon them to violate their consciences, and to set the moral law below threepence a week." But, besides Cardinal Manning's proposal, made last December in one of the *Reviews*, our contemporary quotes the proposal of Mr. Mostyn Pryce, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools:—"He reported that 'the voluntary schools have suffered much under the existing law, and must suffer so long as a compulsory rate is levied for Board Schools, but subscriptions to denominational schools are not allowed to count in satisfaction of the tax. In Canada voluntary subscriptions are set off against the compulsory rate, and voluntary schools flourish. In Germany, that model country of popular education, contributions in the nature of a tax are levied. But when a sufficient number of householders require the supply of a school of their own denomination, they receive a proportionate share of the universal rate. Were this simple alteration affected, the march of schools where the various distinctive religious tenets may be taught would, I believe, outstrip the march of coming universal School Boards.'" "The German plan," adds our contemporary "appears to be pretty much what Cardinal Manning recommends. The Canadian plan is also a fair and reasonable one. The friends of religious education must insist that the one or the other be adopted in England, and that religious education be freed from the disabilities under which it labours. The stale objection will doubtless be urged that such plans would foster sectarianism. But the religion of a sect is better than no religion, and if children are not to be attached to any one form of Christianity there is little likelihood of their growing up Christians at all."

A SHARP  
OBSERVER.

WE find the following letter in our contemporary the *N.Z. Freeman's Journal*: "Sir,—In the Dunedin TABLET I find very often correspondence from Auckland, signed "Dally," in which the most un-

founded and absurd Catholic news is given as plain truths. For instance, I may quote, the *Pontifical High Mass held on Easter Monday*, at St. Patrick's Cathedral and at Parnell; the *abolition of flowers* by the Benedictine Fathers from St. Benedict's, Newton, and many others of the same kind which would be too long to quote here. I think that "Dally" ought to be either correct in his statements, or to refrain from writing, because, with his incoherent assertions, he brings himself and the Catholics of Auckland into contempt. Perhaps he does so without meaning, but we cannot always pass over in silence his wrong statements.—I am, etc., OBSERVER." We should have thought any "Observer" capable of exercising his brains, even in the slightest degree, as well as his eyes, would have seen at once that "Easter Monday," in this instance, was a typographical error.—And surely the character of Auckland Catholics is hardly likely to be affected by that! As for the rest, knowing that our correspondent was himself an educated and respectable Auckland Catholic of long standing, and so situated as to have opportunities of receiving accurate information on Catholic matters, we have not subjected those parts of his letters dealing with Catholic matters to any particular supervision—and therefore have, perhaps, been at fault in omitting to correct, so far as possible, inaccuracies of a trifling kind such as seem, however, to disturb the observation of this "Observer." We acknowledge, moreover, that we are mystified as to why "Observer" has written "Parnell" in Italics.—Is there not a Catholic church there? Or was the mistake made that Monsignore Fynes had celebrated Pontifical High Mass? Nevertheless, for all we knew, or still know, Monsignore Fynes might have been Prothonotary Apostolic Participans, in which case, with the Bishop's permission, he could have celebrated Pontifical High Mass. But how shall our correspondent excuse himself to this "Observer"? He, perhaps, may devise, but, for ourselves, we can only picture him as having recourse to Martine's plea—urged on a somewhat similar occasion, "*Je parlons tout droit comme on parle chez nous.*"

THERE is a rather amusing controversy or DIS-  
INCONSISTENCY, cussion going on at present as to whether or not it is desirable that Anglican bishops in the colonies should take the title of lord, or be addressed as "your lordship," and, among other things, it has been advanced that their doing so is inconsistent in a country where there are no titles of nobility, and which is determined never to admit of the creation of a territorial aristocracy.—But may it not be urged with equal force that such a state of things as this is also inconsistent with the professions of the colonies, and that the loyal subjects of a monarch who condemn titles and reject an aristocracy are acting somewhat oddly. We have then among us a throne without steps as it were, and standing next to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen there are Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson. The Court we have to deal with, moreover, is a notably exclusive and aristocratic one. There, for example, was that retired London tailor whose ambition was made the mockery of the whole English Press a year or two ago, and even celebrated with some *naïveté* by our own newspapers.—He, honest man, it seems

thought his happiness would never be complete or his hands entirely freed from all traditions of the goose, until he had made his bow at one of Her Majesty's levées, and by some means or other he succeeded in doing so, but only to have his presentation cancelled when the Court officials had discovered, with infinite horror, what his antecedents had been. The poor gentleman received a notice on the spot never to presume to show his nose again across the royal threshold. We blush to confess that we are entirely ignorant as to what may be the penalties of a transgression of the *défenſe*, but no doubt they would be calculated to produce a dreadful effect upon the nerves of those receiving or disregarding it.—Children and fools are as easy to frighten as they are to amuse. What is our quandary, then, in these colonies!—Nine-tenths of us can never hope to call upon our Gracious Queen—unless, of course, distance can accomplish what time, it seems, may not, and clear us from the miasma that clings to the tradesman. We are to have neither titles nor territorial aristocracy, and nothing is to make us fit for the royal presence.—There is, therefore, nothing more inconsistent in an Anglican bishop's taking a title here in these colonies than there is in the exclusion of titles by society generally. A monarchy—and we are the gushing and utterly overflowing-with-loyalty subjects of a monarchy, without titles of nobility and an aristocracy is an anomaly. The English monarchy whose Court is all steel and buckram to the backbone, is particularly out of character with such primitive simplicity.

### MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY ON MR. FORSTER.

AFTER Mr. Justin M'Carthy, in his speech, had related the incident of Mr. Forster's connection with Mazzini, he continued as follows:—That incident was not without its interest and its moral (hear, hear). He wondered that the memory of that time did not make him somewhat more generous, somewhat more honest (cheers), towards men of whom in heart he as little believed in the truth of the charge of sympathy with assassination as honest men believed it of him then (cheers). The hon. member then vindicated his connection with *United Ireland*, and said the right hon. gentleman went over a great many points by which he endeavoured to connect him and others with plots of assassination. For example, the right hon. gentleman spoke of a telegram sent by Mr. Brennan as correspondent to the *Irish World*, "All sorts of theories are afloat concerning this explosion (that was the Salford dynamite explosion) but the truly loyal one is that Fenians did it." He put it to the House whether the plain and evident meaning of that was not while there were many explanations, yet the fashionable and loyal theory, the theory of those who made parade of their loyalty, was, as a matter of course, that the Fenians did it (hear, hear).

Mr. Forster—I would ask the hon. member to read the remainder of the telegram.

Mr. M'Carthy said he had got no more; he had copied that from the papers (hear, hear). The whole theory and purpose of the right hon. gentleman's declamation and defamation (Irish cheers) was to make members of that House responsible for every violent act done, or even every violent word said, by any supposed partisan or hanger-on of their leader and party, either in this country or in America. How would that theory apply to the right hon. gentleman? (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman had not forgotten the riot which led to the breaking down of the Hyde Park railings, and to the maiming and wounding of many persons in the mob and the police force there. The right hon. gentleman and his friends came back into power, he might say, on the smashing of Hyde Park railings (hear, hear, and "Question"). The right hon. gentleman was well acquainted with the leader of the democratic movement, the late Mr. Beales.

Mr. Forster—No; I did not know him.

Mr. M'Carthy—He is dead (laughter). But, living or dead, Mr. Beales was a man of honour and courage. I knew him and I respected him. But he certainly got around him, and could not help getting around him, men of very odd character and very odd pretensions (cheers and laughter). Does the right hon. gentleman remember a certain Mr. Joseph Leicester, a famous glass-blower?

Mr. Forster—I do not remember him.

Mr. M'Carthy—He does not remember him. As a famous actor said on one occasion, "What a candour, but what a memory!" (cheers and laughter). At the time when Mr. Leicester's name used to appear in every London newspaper every morning (hear, hear), this distinguished supporter of the right hon. gentleman's party went to a great meeting one day—a great trades demonstration, held, I think, in Trafalgar Square—and this was part of the speech of Joseph Leicester. There was then, as there has been more lately, much talk of a kind of rush and raid on the House of Commons to force them to pass the right hon. gentleman's Reform Bill, and this was what that demagogic hero said:—

"The question is, were they to suffer those little-minded, decrepit, hump-backed, one-eyed scoundrels, who call themselves the House of Commons (laughter) to defraud them any longer of their rights?"

I was not a member of the House of Commons then, and did not come in for any part of that censure, but I ask the right hon. gentleman if someone as nearly connected with the hon. member for Cork as Mr. Leicester was with the right hon. gentleman, had used words of that description to a meeting of Irishmen what would he have said? (Loud cheers, and cries of "Oh.") Riots took place and people were wounded (cries of "Question"). There was no cry of question when the right hon. gentleman was defaming me and others, and went over land and sea and over years, to find charges against us. It is quite to the question. I want to say to him and the House that it is impossible in any movement to hold the leaders responsible for

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every idle word and act done by their followers (cheers). Of this movement Mr. Beales was the leader, and when the right hon. gentleman and his friends came to power did they repudiate Mr. Beales? They made him a county court judge (cheers and laughter). Did they at any time while these proceedings were going on repudiate the language of that man? No. There was once a newspaper in London of which the right hon. gentleman, and the right hon. gentleman sitting near him (Mr. Bright) knew something—the *Morning Star*. One morning there appeared an article by a writer not now living, calling upon the people unless a certain thing was done to destroy the House of Lords, and strew the Thames with the wrecks of its painted chamber. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Forster) took in that paper, whether he read it or not. The article was not under the notice of the House, but he (Mr. M'Carthy) never heard that the right hon. gentleman ever said a single word against it.

Mr. Forster—I was not a shareholder in it.  
Mr. M'Carthy—That was not a time of peace. There was danger then of something like a democratic rising in the streets of London. The right hon. gentleman had put him through a shorter catechism yesterday. Let him now ask the right hon. gentleman if he never heard at the time that a famous Continental leader of rebellion was over in London and was in negotiation with some of the men concerned in these affairs for the purpose of assisting them in a democratic rebellion? (Mr. Forster shook his head). He never heard of that. He never read any papers at that time or histories published since. Over and over again has the story of that foreign incendiary's visit been told, and the right hon. gentleman never read of it, yet he supposed that he (Mr. M'Carthy) read every copy of the *New York World* and every American paper which contained a hasty sentence or phrase. He had shown that the right hon. gentlemen ought to be cautious in making charges of sympathy with assassination, and slow in laying down the theory that a man was bound to know everything said and done by everybody on the outskirts of agitation under pain of coming under the penalty of organising and conniving at crime. The Land League was formed with the full and deliberate intent of drawing agitation above the surface, and it was because that was its motive that he joined it, and set forth his reasons in a letter which was published in many papers, but had not been seen by the right hon. gentleman, who only read the *Irish World* (a laugh). The League was tending to close the era of conspiracy, and then there came one winter, three influences of evil altogether—famine, the House of Lords, and the right hon. gentleman (Parnellite cheers). The House of Lords rejected a poor little Compensation for Disturbance Bill, which might have stopped for a while the tide of eviction and given a breathing space; and then to accumulate the misery and horror of the situation the right hon. gentleman presently got in his laws for the arrest of suspicious men, and drew into the net every local leader who might have kept order in his place. Then the movement, leaderless and hopeless, went down from the high tide to which it had risen to seethe and ferment in the old channels of conspiracy. Mr. M'Carthy then referred to Mr. Redpath, and pointed out that that gentleman had been a member of the Cobden Club, yet he (Mr. M'Carthy) could never dream of holding either Mr. Forster, who he believed was a member, or Mr. Potter, the president of the club, responsible for words uttered by Mr. Redpath. Mr. M'Carthy concluded by warning the Government, since it was now clear that there was to be no free speech or free Press in Ireland, not to rest too securely on a penal system, or assume that the decrease in outrages in the past has been due to that system rather than to the decrease of evictions. The penal system was driving disaffection beneath the surface again. Only the Irish members stood between the Government and the elements of conspiracy. The warning as to the future was for the present Chief Secretary. The blame for the calamities of the past he laid on the shoulders of another, of whom, adapting certain famous words written of a politician of a former day, he would say it had seldom been within the power of any human creature to do so much good as the right hon. gentleman the member for Bradford had prevented.

#### MR. JESSE COLLINGS ON THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

In the course of the debate on Mr. Gorst's amendment, Mr. Jesse Collings, who has so frequently shown a true appreciation of the Irish situation, delivered a speech from which we take the following passages, as reported in the *Times*:—

Mr. Collings complained that the only policy approved by the Opposition was a policy which would postpone indefinitely all remedial measures and rely for the pacification of Ireland on force alone. Almost all the constituencies in the kingdom—certainly those which contained a large number of voters of the industrial class—were slowly but surely coming to the conclusion that extensive powers of local government, always within the limit of sustaining the unity of the Empire, must be as soon as possible, if not immediately, given to the people of Ireland (hear, hear, from the Irish members). The absolute failure of the Coercion Act had been acknowledged by the Opposition, by many on that (the Ministerial) side who had supported it, and he believed by the right hon. member for Bradford himself. Some of them had protested against the Act, not only on account of its uselessness, but of the positive mischief it would do. When all history told them that as long as there were evils to be remedied, Coercion Acts were not only simply useless but positively mischievous, it was curious to hear the same line of argument pursued in favour of other and severer Coercion Acts. Carey had declared at Kilmainham that the "inner circle" was formed because the country was under coercion, and its leaders were in prison, and that, therefore, recruits for the infamous work were easily obtained. That point should be accentuated, because it would dispose of the suggestion of the mover of the amendment that the Government were in some way mixed up with these men. The member for the University of Dublin (Mr. Gibson) let out yesterday

the real meaning of the amendment, which was, if possible, to create a panic in the minds of the people of England and of the Government, so as to make any further remedial legislation for Ireland impossible. The history of the last fifty years showed that nearly all remedial measures for Ireland had been kicked out or so mutilated as to be rendered useless by the other House (hear). When the present Government came in, their first remedial measure—the Disturbance Bill—was thrown out by the House of Lords, and a feeling of despair took possession of Ireland. At first the people of Ireland regarded the Liberal Government with hope, but they failed to understand that the Government might not be able to carry out their wishes. The reasons for their discontent were well known, and had led to a state of things in which he was now glad to acknowledge an improvement from whatever cause. If the situation in Ireland had really improved, as he believed it had, it was important to discover the cause of the change and keep it in operation (hear). Many hon. members thought the change due to the careful enforcement of the Crimes Act, but that he entirely denied. In his opinion, the credit of the improvement belonged to the remedial legislation of the Prime Minister, to the general reduction of rent by about 20 per cent., and to the granting of fixity of tenure. The noble lord the member for Woodstock had said that the amendment related to the future; and the question no doubt was what was to be the future of Ireland. The Irish members themselves proposed Home Rule, the Opposition wished to keep the country in order by bayonets and police; but neither of these remedies would suit a Liberal Government, for on that side of the House the problem was so perplexing as actually to undermine, in the case of a few members, the principles of Liberalism itself. Repression could be no cure for the evils of Ireland, and it should be the first duty of a Liberal Government, on the restoration of anything like order, to bring in measures of reform. Otherwise there would be too much foundation for the charge that we yielded more to agitation than we yielded from a sense of justice. Unfortunately, there were too many who would pay no attention to peaceful demands, and who afterwards said they could not give in to violence, so that between the two they would never yield anything at all. The widest self-government for Ireland was consistent with the unity of the Empire.

#### JAMES CAREY INTERVIEWED.

A DUBLIN correspondent of the *Times* says in part:—

James Carey, T.O., the informer, now in Kilmainham jail, made several statements yesterday in answer to questions put to him during a long interview. He said—I never, directly or indirectly, have been the means of having any persons arrested on this or any other occasion. An informer is a person who decoys, and then for lucre sells his comrades. My statement saved innocent people who were not present in the park on the occasion—namely, M'Affrey, E. O'Brien P. Whelan, Joe Smith and Fitzpatrick. I had no idea I should be asked many of the questions till I was examined. As to his seat in the Town Council, he intended to take it, and at the next vacancy for the aldermanship of his ward he should contest it. He said the feeling of the Invincibles when they learned that Lord Frederick Cavendish was killed was one of regret. Carey made up his mind to save himself on Wednesday, the 14th of this month, when he heard Smith was arrested. He (Carey) was not aware that some of his comrades were prepared to give evidence before he communicated his resolve to do so; but he learned that which convinced him that what he knew was well known without him. When asked as to the identity of the woman who brought the arms, he said, "I never said Mrs. Byrne was the woman who brought over the knives and rifle." The Crown said, "We know it was Mrs. Byrne." He said, "I now believe she was Mrs. Byrne." Mrs. Byrne who was brought here to be identified by me, was not the woman whom I saw. He went on to describe his arrest and continued:—I most certainly intend to remain in the country—I could not conveniently leave, and I am not, nor never was, afraid of any man. I have always lost money, being engaged in politics. I defy anyone to say to the contrary. If I had all that I have lost I could have a carriage and pair to-day. When asked, in reference to his evidence in the witness-box, if he had any particular wish to modify it, he answered "Yes." In reference to the Land League. I spoke in haste when pressed for my opinion. There is more made of those few words than they are worth. Mr. Mallon called on me without my sending for him, and explained to me my position." Carey was next asked whether he expected a large pecuniary reward. He replied, "Well, when I passed the walls of the city placarded with rewards of ten thousand pounds since May last, I think that ought to be sufficient as to the insinuation that I did it for a pecuniary reward. No one regrets the role of approver more than I do. It was diamond cut diamond. I was hung before I was arrested. My hands are not stained with blood, nor have I ever seen anyone either killed or wounded. No, I have saved many lives. My character will bear the strictest scrutiny, socially, morally, and politically. There is nothing against my brother except that one night, at St. Mark's Church, while going home, he stopped to speak to some of the men he knew, and Farrell saw him there. I do not know anything about any murder in the city. I never was present at one except the unfortunate one under investigation (the Phoenix Park one), although I was not present actually. Everyone thinks I know everything. I was always minding my business. I did not write a letter of sympathy to Miss Burke. It would have been a base proceeding." At the conclusion of the interview he was asked whether Mr. Forster had not been particularly marked by the Invincibles, and he replied "Yes; but only for the member for Bradford's name there would not have been many recruits."

In reference to the foregoing, Chief Secretary Trevelyan said on Monday night in the House of Commons that Carey had not been interviewed at all.

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(By CONAL NOIR in the Dublin *Freeman*.)

## CHAPTER XVIII.

"I wish you had done as much half an hour ago," said Maurice rather coolly, "for we had really missed our way. You disappeared very rapidly."

"Disappeared! Maurice. Where should I disappear? I have not left my office this evening."

"Do you mean to say you were not on horseback in that valley east of the camp an hour or less?" asked Maurice, with the air of one who had not been well treated.

"In the Valley! Do you mean the Tchernaya?"

"If that be the name you give it, yes."

"I assure you upon my word and honour I was not," said Nolan earnestly. "As I have said, I have not been out of the tent this evening."

"I really thought you were," said Maurice, glancing at Harold, in whose eye he saw the same strange expression that he knew to be in his own.

"But the indications are, from present reports, that we shall all be probably there to-morrow, for the Russians are menacing us from that direction. But to-morrow can speak for itself. For the present, now. What will you have to drink? Whatever they may suffer elsewhere, we are not unprovided here."

The two friends were not indisposed to accept his hospitality, and the conversation for some hours passed pleasantly, so that it was long after midnight when they separated.

With much difficulty the two officers reached their tent.

"Maurice," said Harold, as they sat at the fire and pulled off their boots preparatory to throwing themselves on their beds for the night, "I am not particularly superstitious, but I confess I am strangely impressed with the apparition of that horseman to-night."

"Just the very thing I was thinking of myself," said Maurice.

"The whole business is certainly incomprehensible to me."

"It was Nolan's face certainly—strange and distorted, but certainly his."

"I hope there's no danger accruing to him," said Maurice reflectively.

"I hope not. We have lost a good many of our officers since we came. But I should regret any harm to him, worst of all."

"And I, too, for many reasons."

"Well, thank Heaven and Briney for our comfortable beds, and that we are not sleeping in this confounded puddle underfoot," said Harold, as he threw himself on his camp bed, and was soon fast asleep.

## CHAPTER XIX.

They were sleeping rather late the next morning, it being a day off duty, when an orderly rode down with a message for them. It was a hurried note from Nolan, half official, half private.

The Russians were massing in threatening force at the further end of the valley. Their batteries were being posted on the hills bordering it at either side, and commanding those forts garrisoned by the Turkish contingent. Heavy columns of their gray-coated infantry were moving up from the camp at the north side, and Nolan expressed his belief in his hurried note that there was a fierce and bloody struggle opening with the day.

Before they had finished reading, an order came from the colonel to boot and saddle, and in a few moments, thanks to Briney's care, the officers were dressed, with their uniforms as bright as if they had never left Portsmouth; and, hastily swallowing a cup of coffee, mounted their horses and were speedily making their way to where their regiment was mustering.

All was stir and bustle in the camp. The muster sound of the bugle was ringing in every section of it, and the lines of serried bayonets and of wheeling horsemen were everywhere evident.

As if to add to the briskness of the morning the Russian guns from the forts on the slope thundered unceasingly against their besiegers; and on the frosty morning air the boom of their heavy guns rang with great clearness. The French guns on the left were thundering back their challenge with life and strength; but the English guns mounted as yet being few, their reply was but slight.

The regiment was soon mustered on the slopes outside the camp; and in fine order the Inniskillings moved forward to join the cavalry marshalling at the front.

The bright sun dispelling the frosty mists glance brightly from, with changing effect, the drawn swords and polished trappings and housings of the horses. The cheering bugle notes resounding on the morning air, gave an air of festivity and gaiety to the scene, so that as the regiment filed forward, the men were full of hope and vigour. Maurice and his friend found their hearts and spirits rise with the prospect of active work that was before them.

That active work was before them it needed no prophet to tell, when they had taken up their position and had had time to glance at the enemy.

The Russians were moving in great force across the hills and into the further head of the valley. Their batteries of more than a score guns, drawn by powerful teams of horses, came in line in the middle; behind them dense columns of infantry; whilst at their wings came Russian dragoons, whose swords, reflecting the ever-shifting rays of the sun, gave a brilliant military appearance to the advance; and swarms of Cossacks, with their long lances, spread in far-extended array.

"That's a formidable business, Maurice," said Harold, as the latter sat quietly in his saddle, watching with great intentness the hostile forces advancing in the distance.

"They are advancing a column to attack that Turkish fort," said Maurice, not turning his eyes. "See! the garrison have opened fire upon them. They are going to storm it in the teeth of the guns, by Jove. Look at that column moving steadily up to it."

"The guns have ceased firing," said Harold after some time. The Turks have abandoned it without waiting to be stormed. And, by heaven! they are retreating on the second fort. Cowardly fellows."

"Yes, and there are the Russian swordsmen making for them. How they sabre and scatter them! I thought the Turks fought better."

"They are abandoning No. 2 fort also," said Harold, as they watched steadily through their glasses the advance, the attack, and the retreat.

"Nay, more, by Jove, they are limbering up the guns in the redoubts and taking them away! Our guns, too! What the devil possesses the General to allow that?"

The few regiments which, along with the Inniskillings, formed the Light Brigade (not more than seven hundred men all told) were ranged in close column at one side of the nearer end of a long valley, at the other end of which, some mile and a quarter distant, the Russian advancing batteries had arranged themselves in line with their heavy supports behind. Separated from the Inniskillings by a slight ascent, which sloped equally at the other side, were the dragoons and the heavier portion of the cavalry. To the left, higher up, they could see the waving plumes and gold epaulettes of the general and staff, where they watched the movements of the enemy; whilst, farther still, to the right, the ceaseless piping of the French buglers, and the occasional beat of the drum, told where their allies were rapidly mustering their forces and deploying, as swiftly as they could, their cavalry and infantry in face of the dangerous movement in front.

"There go the guns, by Jove," said Harold indignantly. It is a burning disgrace to the armies—to us particularly—if English guns are suffered to be captured by the enemy under our very eyes."

"It certainly is. If the Turks have abandoned them, that is no reason why our General should suffer them to be captured. But, look! there comes a staff-officer. They have got ashamed at last. What a devil of a way the fellow takes."

The officer in question had ridden straight from where the nodding plumes denoted the presence of the staff. Without waiting to seek the readiest way downward, he had ridden at the top of his speed, straight as an arrow flies, down the rugged and precipitous sides of the descent that led to the valley.

It was a venturesome ride, and none but a reckless soldier would attempt it. But evidently the aide-de-camp knew his own skill and his horses mettle, for with no faltering of hand or bridle he flew down the hill with as much confidence as if he were riding across the grassy plain.

"It is Nolan! Maurice," said Harold as the staff-officer rode at some distance past them, without ever stopping to look at them, so great was his speed.

"So it is, by heaven!" said Maurice, as he, too, recognised him. "None other than he would have attempted that ride, and none but he would have succeeded. I might have known that at once."

"He is a magnificent horseman, undoubtedly. Small wonder he has such a name among the Austrians. He has a message for the dragoons."

"I fancy the message is for us. See, here comes, riding furiously, the General."

As they looked they could see the General commanding the Heavy Brigade in excited conversation or discussion with the officer. It did not last more than a few seconds, when the former spurred his horse and rode swiftly across the light ascent that separated them.

He addressed a few words to the officer commanding the Light Brigade. Immediately the bugle sang out the "Prepare to mount! Boot and saddle! Forward!"

Some of the soldiers who had been standing by their horses leaped into the saddles, and in a few seconds the force was in motion.

"Our turn has come," said Maurice.

"So it seems. But where are they sending us? Surely they do not mean us to fight the whole Russian Army?"

"It seems very like it."

## CHAPTER XX.

A hurried and energetic exchange of conversation seemed to be going on between the Generals, as the men got ready in their saddles and formed into two long parallel lines, facing the guns at the further end of the valley.

It continued for a few seconds, when General Scarlett rode slowly back to the ranks.

"The General does not seem to have his heart in the business," said Harold, who was watching him closely.

"I doubt if he knows what it is about," said Maurice. "It looks as if we were about to ride down those guns yonder."

"With those six heavy columns of Russian infantry massed behind them," said Harold gaily.

"No, no; not that, surely."

"What then?"

"We are going to recover those guns you spoke of a few minutes ago. See! they are still busily engaged carrying them off. By Jove! they have yoked their cavalry horses in huge teams to them for that purpose."

"That ought to be our destination—but it is not," said Maurice firmly.

"No?"

"No; I am assured of that."

"How?"

"We should never be drawn up in this formation if that were so."

"The Commander-in-chief is not mad."

"He must be—else there has been a huge blunder somewhere."

"Nolan is not the man to blunder. He is too clever and clear-brained for that."

"No, not he; but others can."

"Here comes Cardigan! There! Scarlett, and we have got into another discourse. How they shake their heads—confound them! And the Russians carrying away our guns under their eyes—their very noises, and we sitting idly here. Only think of it, Maurice!" said Harold, restless with anxiety and impatience.

(To be continued.)

## DISSOLUTION SALE.

OF

**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, 1883.

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'SWIGAN 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'SWIGAN 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. ROSS**

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 Athenæum Octagon, Dunedin.

**M. CONNELLAN,**

GENERAL GROCER,

TEA AND COFFEE 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 Ripples and Sluice Plates.

Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Thrashing, 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, Pony 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. BLAKE,**

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 Digestion Bread."

Wedding, Pound, Sponge, Luncheon, Madiera, 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.

THE colonial wool sales opened in London on Wednesday. There were a good attendance and fair demand.

James Fitzharris has been found guilty of being an accessory to the Phoenix Park murders, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Daniel Delaney and Thomas Martin have confessed, and been sentenced to death.

At a meeting of the Irish National League a resolution was passed protesting against the Pope mixing in politics.—If he has done so, *quod est demonstrandum*.

In consequence of the defeat of the rebels in Afghanistan, the tribes who hitherto refused to give allegiance to the Ameer are now tendering submission, and it is believed that the pacification of the kingdom will shortly be completed.

News received in Auckland states that Mr. Redmond will not arrive here for two months.

The Mataura, at Auckland, has filled up with her cargo of frozen mutton.

Coleman's Hot Springs Hotel, at Te Aroha, has been burnt down. The boarders had just time to escape. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is £2200, and the insurance £700 in the Victoria, and £410 in the South British.

The Christchurch Gas Company have resolved to reduce the price of gas to 10s. for lighting purposes, and to 8s. 4d. for cooking and engines; also to increase the capital by 8000 £5 shares.

Four of Mr. Jacobsen's diamonds have been pronounced genuine by two experts from South Africa.

The North Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association to-day resolved to request the Government to take steps to prevent the introduction of stock diseases to the Colony, by imposing quarantine arrangements of at least two months.

J. Louth, accused of embezzlement, has been committed for trial at the Supreme Court, Dunedin, on both counts.

The manager of the Elenborough mine at Eaglehawk, Victoria, will be tried for manslaughter in connection with the death of two men who were crushed by a fall of stone in that mine last month.

The statement that Mr. Berry intended to proceed to Wellington is incorrect. He has undertaken to write fully to the Government regarding the decision of the Australian Colonies to join the Postal Union.

It is stated that a bank manager at Eaglehawk has made use of £3000 worth of scrip deposited by customers. The name of the manager, however, is withheld.

The two youths, Ogden and Sutherland, who were committed for trial for the atrocious murders in Epping Forest District, have been found guilty and sentenced to death.

The reported discovery of a headless corpse at Wart Hill Creek, Teviot, was incorrect. The bones of a man who had died there some years ago, supposed to have perished in the snow, were what was in truth found.

Mr. Graham Tawhai, son of the Bay of Islands chief, and who is still very young, has distinguished himself by a speech made by him in admirable English, at a meeting of the Salvation Army in Auckland.

The Christchurch *Press* reports that Mr. T. O. Kelsey has taken Home with him 2,200 supposed specimens of diamonds, weighing 15 carats, to be tested.

An infernal machine has been discovered at Ballina, and six men have been arrested in connection with the discovery.

The Land Leaguers are said to be dismayed at the Pope's circular. Mr. Sexton, M.P., contends it does not apply to the laity, and no doubt so contends correctly if he so contends at all.

The Agent-general for Queensland, Mr. Archer, in a letter to the *Times*, denies that the Colony has any desire to enslave the Papuan inhabitants of New Guinea under any form of labour traffic.—That is, we conclude, until their capabilities as labourers have been tested.—The Queensland planters would work an angel, if they could clip his wings.

The goldfields escort brought to Dunedin last evening £25,000 worth of gold.

The salary of the chairman of Vincent County has been fixed at £150 per annum.

A letter was received by the Dunedin Education Board yesterday, informing them that free education in the High School will be given to pupils making over 50 per cent. of marks at the Senior Scholarship Examinations.

The Queenstown correspondent of the *Cromwell Argus* reports that tobacco grows remarkably well in his district. The Chinese firm of gardeners are thinking of erecting drying-rooms and kilns for its manufacture.

The same correspondent says that something like dummyism is suspected at Maori Hilllocks, Dart River, where two of Mr. John Butement's shepherds have applied for two areas of 320 acres each, the runholder, who had, so far, always opposed the sale of this particular land, favourably consenting.

A shipment of Victorian apples has been received in London in good condition.

Joseph Mullett and E. M'Caffrey have been found guilty of participation in the Phoenix Park murders, and been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude; Thomas Doyle received a sentence of five years; Edward O'Brien, William Moroney, and Daniel Delaney, who pleaded guilty, have each been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The Special Commission for the trial of the Phoenix Park prisoners is now closed.

Mr. Marshall's Myrtle won the Derby at the Oamaru coursing meeting to-day; Mr. Dalgleish's Dead Shot being runner-up. Mr. Gemmell's Psycho won the All-aged stakes.

In connection with the recent fire at Waihenga Hotel, Edward Tolly has been arrested on a charge of arson.

A big fire occurred at Mos Flat Estate last night. Incendiarism is suspected.

Three nine-roomed houses belonging to U. and W. Hall, carpenters, Wound road, Sydenham, were burnt down at 4 a.m. to-day. The cause is not known. The houses were insured in the Standard Office for £900, in the Union for £300, in the Norwich for £300, and in the Northern for £200. The Halls lived in one of the houses, and their furniture was insured in the New Zealand Company for £400. Another house was occupied by Mr. Kelly, whose furniture was insured in the National Office for £300. The third house was empty. The fire began in Hall's kitchen.

Joseph Brady's brother, who was committed for trial on a charge of sending a threatening letter to the foreman of the jury who convicted Brady, has been found not guilty, and discharged from custody.

The *Cromwell Argus* says that the Dunstan Jockey Club have found that the horse Pathfinder, otherwise The Joker, was improperly entered for the Grand-stand Handicap at the Clyde Summer Races, and they award the stakes to the owner of the second horse, who at the time entered protest. They also resolved to disqualify the owner for dishonest practices, from ever entering or running a horse on the Dunstan course, and they also disqualified for ever the horse Pathfinder, late The Joker.

A three-roomed cottage in London street, Dunedin, owned by Gordon M'Dowell, and occupied by John Dwyer, caught fire by the upset of a kerosene lamp last night. There was damage done to the amount of about £70. Insurances:—furniture and effects, £150, building, £75.

Mr. J. Simpson, of New Mexico, formerly of Cromwell, writes to the *Argus* warning settlers against following his example in leaving New Zealand. The climate, he says, is inclement, business at a stand still, work hard, and wages low. There is, however, a fair opening for men with capital.

Mr. J. T. Brown's saw-mill, near the gas works, Sydenham, was burned down early this morning. It was insured in the New Zealand Office for £750. The origin of the fire is not known.

SATURDAY.

The report of the Comte de Chambord's death has been confirmed, and the Comte de Paris is consequently the representative of the kings of France.

It has been decided in Sydney that steam engines cannot legally be used on the tramways, where they are the only motors.

Six hundred people have joined the Blue Ribbon Army at Christchurch during the week.

Since the 10th inst. it is estimated that 454 tons of potatoes have been landed at Auckland from southern ports, and more consignments are coming. Ruling prices are £4 10s. to £5 per ton.

A man named Thomas Hamilton was killed to-day by a fall of earth at the excavation of the Sugar Company's works at Northcote. Deceased was married only five weeks ago.

Shareholders in the Colonial Bank at Napier are incensed at the frequent changes in the managers of the local branch—there having been seven managers during the eight years of its existence.

A meeting is to be held on Monday to take the initiatory steps to start a woollen factory in Wellington. It is proposed to form a company with £100,000 capital, in £5 shares.

The Aborigines Protection Society urge that New Guinea may be made a Crown colony—animadverting upon the outrages which are alleged to have been committed by the Queensland police upon Natives of that colony.

Daniel Curley, the second of the Phoenix Park assassins, was executed yesterday. There was an immense crowd of people outside the gaol, and much sympathy with the murderer was expressed.

Several officers of the Imperial Guards in Petersburg have been arrested, charged with being members of a secret revolutionary club.

The *Evening Star* understands that Mr. R. E. N. Twopeny (late editor of the *Telegraph*, Christchurch) has been appointed to the editorship of the *Otago Daily Times*, and will assume office in September next.

The *Tapanui Courier* states that the skeleton found at Wart Hill, is conjectured to be that of a man named Ronald Stronach, who was lost in a snow storm in that locality some years ago.

A shepherd named John Butcher, who fell into a barrel of carbolic acid about a week ago at Cottesbrook Station, Strath Taieri, died this morning in the Dunedin hospital.

The number of persons relieved by the Committee of the Dunedin Benevolent Institution for the week ending 19th May was 675—viz., 41 men, 170 women, and 464 children, the outlay being £65 8s exclusive of coal, clothing, etc. The number in the institution is 95—viz., 53 men, 13 women, and 29 children.

All the single men and women by the Westmeath found employment at Auckland. Many of the *Kangitikei's* passengers were also engaged.

A petition will be forthwith lodged against the election of Mr. Edward Shaw for Inangahua. Four grounds are alleged.

The Wellington correspondent of one of our daily contemporaries hints at the probability of Mr. Bryce proceeding to England for the purpose of prosecuting Mr. Rusden, author of the "History of New Zealand," in which Mr. Bryce is so badly slandered, for criminal libel.

A five roomed house, St. Asaph street, Christchurch, owned and occupied by Mr. Alfred Buckley, was burnt down at half-past 8 last night. It was insured in the National Office for £500.

The *Southern Free Press* states that on Thursday two labourers at work on Mr. J. Hoffman's county road contract, near Mr. M'Pherson's, Chilton, were buried by a fall of gravel. One of them, named Hefkie, a German, was conveyed to his own home; the other, Michael Walsh, was brought to Gore, and conveyed to the Invercargill Hospital by the afternoon express. He appeared to suffer severely on being carried into the train.

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 Rhodum, Fencing Wire. Potato-digging machines, Fanners.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, DUNEDIN

**OCCIDENTAL HOTEL**  
(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.**

**DONALD REID AND CO**  
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 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.  
Baines, 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 Francis 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 complet 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.  
Statues from 3d to £20 each, a beautiful selection.  
A splendid Statue of St. Patrick for 21s.

GREAT CARE TAKEN IN PACKING.

**KAITANGATA COAL.**

**THE KAITANGATA COAL**  
Is now mined from the Deepest of the Company's Workings, and is consequently of  
**MUCH SUPERIOR QUALITY**  
To anything previously delivered.

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

**MOST PLEASANT, CHEAPEST, AND CLEANEST COAL**

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.

**VICTORIAN HOTEL**  
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.

**ROYA EXCHANGE HOTEL**  
HIGH STREET.

The extensive improvements in the above Hotel have been completed and the new  
**DINING-ROOM NOW OPEN;**

LUNCHEON daily, from 1 to 2.30.

D. C. O'MEAGHER, Proprietress.

A post-office, with all the *et ceteras* will be opened at Macandrew Road, South Dunedin, on Monday.

At the Marton-Bangitikei Steeplechase meeting, held at Bulls yesterday, Lady Bab won the Maiden Steeplechase, Reform the York Farm Steeplechase, Abolition the Consolation Stakes, and Rata the Marton-Bangitikei Handicap.

A man named Henneley, suspected of horse stealing in November last, escaped from a train going full speed between Middleton and Addington, on Thursday.—Detective O'Connor jumping out after him. He has not yet been found.

A limited liability company will be formed to conduct the iron-sand works at Onehunga.

Mr. D. P. Keogh, of Moa Flat, has let lands for cropping for a term of years as follows:—Messrs. M. M'Carthy, 600 acres; J. O'Brien, 400; A. Barron, 540; R. Caffell, 600; T. Wilkins, 200; C. M'Donald, 300; and D. Haugh, 400.

Another fire, resulting in the destruction of about 1,000 bushels of oats, occurred on the farm of Mr. John Finlay, Crookston, last Thursday morning, says the *Tuapeka Times*. The oats were in bags in the paddock. They were seen to be all right by Mrs. Finlay, who was up at the time, shortly before four o'clock in the morning; but a little after four a man named Anderson, who had been sleeping in the barn and who had seen the glare of light from the fire, came and reported the matter to Mrs. Finlay. About fifty bags were saved by being dragged away before the flames had caught them. The grain, we learn, was uninsured, and the loss, which is estimated at £125, will fall heavily on Mr. Finlay, the owner, who is at present an inmate of the local hospital, suffering from a broken leg. Constable Greene, who visited the scene of the fire, found no suspicious circumstances attaching, and no clue as to the origin of the fire has been discovered.

The guard's van of the Kaipara train was jerked off the rails at Teahapua in the railway yesterday, but no serious results followed.

The Premier has given the following reply to a deputation of the Christchurch Chamber of Commerce:—1. Railways.—A large supply of additional rolling-stock has been ordered some time ago, and part of it is now in course of arrival. 2. The non-political management of railways is still under consideration of the Cabinet, and a decision will be come to before the session, and either a bill will be introduced or the reason given early in the session why the Government cannot propose such a measure. 3. Inspection of Machinery.—The railway machinery is inspected by proper officers as carefully as is done in the case of machinery owned by private persons, if not more so. 4. The other suggestions made by the deputation have been specially brought under the consideration of the Railway Department. 11. San Francisco Mail Service. The negotiations are concluded. An answer from the Company accepting the final propositions of the two Colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales was received to-day. 111. Minister of Agriculture.—The Government will propose to the Assembly that provision be made for a Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Bowron has been appointed to impart information in reference to the manufacture of cheese, butter, and bacon, and is now at work. The appointment of an inspector to "grade" wheat exported appears at present premature. IV. Bankruptcy.—A bill dealing with this question has been prepared and will be introduced early in the session.

#### MONDAY.

At a meeting held in Invercargill, on Saturday, it was resolved that the Farmers' Co-operative Association should be wound up and reorganised under the Joint Stock Companies' Act as the Southland Farmers' Grain and Produce Export Company (Limited); the capital to be £50,000, in shares of £5 each.

A correspondent of the *Thames Advertiser* states that the brother of the late Mr. Costley is about to take steps to upset his will.

The funeral of the late Mr. Rutherford, M.H.R., took place at Kaitangata on Saturday, and was largely attended.

The *Dunstan Times* says that McQueen's big iron dredge at Alexandra has again got fairly to work, and is on splendid gold. Scott's dredge has shifted her position, and is now just above the bridge. The gold she is getting is of a very coarse character, some of the pieces being fully 2dwt. Amongst the stuff dredged is a quantity of cinnabar ore, and, strange to say, at nearly every washing-down of the sluice-boxes more or less quick silver is obtained. The manager has got fully 4oz. of quicksilver, and he has been only on the ground about a week.

The *Evening Post's* correspondent at Nelson telegraphs:—"Mr. Shaw has just returned from Reefton. He says the petition against his election is all bunkum."

A young man named Edward Darling, a station hand, was killed at Teani on Monday by a fall from his horse.

Hennelly, accused of horse-stealing, and who jumped from a train at full speed, has been retaken. He was not hurt.

A cyclone passed over the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois. Many lives were lost and much damage done to property by the storm.

It is believed that the Pope's recent decisive action in reference to Irish affairs is due to the instigation of Mr. Errington, M.P., and Cardinals Manning and McCabe. The clergy in Ireland tacitly acquiesce in the decision of his Holiness, but the leaders of the Land League assume an attitude of defiance.—Our readers will, of course, understand that we must wait for the Irish papers to learn what the Pope's encyclical really has contained. It is not likely his Holiness has been guided by Mr. Errington, himself an arch-evictor, and deservedly condemned by all Irishmen throughout the world, and Cardinal Manning is known all along to have sympathised with the Irish movement.

The *Wanganui Herald* says that a native named Uru te Angina, resident at Parihaka, has set up as a healer *a la Milner* Stephen, and scores of Natives are visiting him to be cured.

The *Western Star* says that the Orepuki Coal and Shale Company are supplying the Caversham Gasworks with five tons of shale, with a view to testing its suitability for gas-producing purposes.

The Papanni Town Hall, built about two years ago, has been sold for £1075, not half the cost price.

At a meeting at Christchurch of shareholders in the Diamond Company, it has been resolved to apply for a lease of 500 acres already secured by miner's rights for six months.

We hear, says the *Wakatipu Mail*, that landholders and the Government are very busy just now poisoning rabbits throughout the district, and, as a consequence, the rabbitskin industry is thriving remarkably well and many hands are employed collecting skins. Amongst others employed in destroying the pest, we are informed that eighteen men are employed by Government on the Upper Shot-over country (but they will be removed to Bushy Creek next week), at Mount Nicholas there are 14, on another run at Wanaka there are 34, and at Mount Pisa station no less than forty hands in full work.

The accounts of W. Cuthbert, late treasurer and secretary of the Longbeach Road Board, Canterbury, show defalcations amounting to about £400. The Board have taken steps regarding his fidelity policy, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The first races of the Auckland Bicycle Club took place on Saturday at the Domain Cricket-ground, when 1500 persons were present. The Slow Race, of 100 yards, was won by K. Service. The Club Championship, five miles was won by Wm. Service; F. Llewellyn, 2; Fitton, 3;—time 20½ minutes. Fancy Biding.—Nears, 1; Fitton, 2. Open Handicap, one mile.—F. Llewellyn (scratch) 1; Ashton (150 yards), 2; Bottle (100 yards), 3;—time, 3¼ minutes. Mounting and dismounting, half-mile.—F. Llewellyn, 1; Nears, 2;—time, 2½ minutes. Consolation Handicap, one mile.—Allen, 1; F. Waites, 2. The events were well contested, especially the Championship and the Consolation.

By the outgoing mail, nominations for 604 immigrants, equal to 519 adults, will be sent Home; the total amount received on whose account is £1809 2s. Since the resumption of immigration, nominations for 6584 souls, equivalent to 5813 adults, have been forwarded Home; and the amount received has been £183,000 15s. 9d. Of these nominations, 2573 have been for English, 2365 for Irish, 1538 for Scotch, and 173 foreign; while the single men number 14 29, and the single women 2254.

A Royal Commission will be appointed to inquire into the management of the Dunedin Gaol. One of its members being Mr. O. Curtis, M.H.R., and the other a southern magistrate who has not been, in any capacity, connected with the Gaol.

There is a dispute between the Auckland Board of Education and the Grafton School Committee about the appointment of a teacher. The committee desire to have one Mr. Richard Talbot, against whom grave charges have been made, appointed in place of Mr. Healy, B.A., chosen by the Inspector.

The Pope has issued circulars to all the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland, commanding them to forbid the congregations under their charge from subscribing towards the Parnell fund.—This is an absurd statement. Neither Pope nor bishops would dream of doing anything of the kind, which would be quite outside their province. The attempt of the Colonial Press to injure Mr. Redmond's mission in this way is idiotic.

Charles Marison, lately married, twenty-four years of age, and in comfortable circumstances, drowned himself in the Manawatu river on Saturday, having written to explain to his wife, at Sandon, that he had a heavy weight on his mind.

Dr. Croke, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, who was summoned to Rome for the purpose of holding a conference with the Pope on affairs in Ireland, is returning, his visit having terminated somewhat abruptly.—We do not suppose it terminated a bit abruptly.

It is intended to send Kavanagh, James Smith, O'Hanlon, and Peter Carey, the approvers in the Phoenix Park murder cases, to Australia.—Just as we said. James Carey, however, is apparently to have private apartments and a suite of attendants at the Castle.

The Greymouth correspondent of the *Oamaru Mail* telegraphs that Mr. Wakefield's friends are reticent as to the exact grounds of the petition against Mr. Shaw's election, but the impression is that they are impersonation on an extraordinary scale, as well as other contraventions of the Act. More will be known in a day or two.

In consequence of evidence recently obtained in connection with the inquiry into other crimes, the Irish police have arrested seven men on a charge of having been concerned in the murder of Mrs. Henry J. Smith, who was shot dead, near Barbavilla House, County Westmeath, on April 2, 1882, while driving home from church in a carriage in company with Mr. Barlow Smythe, her brother-in-law, and Lady Henrietta Monck.

The *Southland Times* says that the following telegram has been received from Major Atkinson by Mr. J. P. Joyce, M.H.R., in answer to his communication asking if the Government could do anything for the workmen defrauded out of their wages by the absconding contractor, Matthew L. Bennett:—"Regret the delay in replying to your telegram in reference to the position of Bennett's contract. I find there are no funds available for the payment of wages due by the late contractor. The contract having been re-let at the risk of his sureties it is impossible to tell, until the work is completed, whether any moneys will be available or not. I much regret the hardship to which the workmen have been put through working for a dishonest contractor."

The police yesterday visited the various hairdressing and tobacconists' shops at Wellington, ordering them to close their premises. It is understood that this action has been taken under an English Act of Charles II., which provides "that no person shall follow their ordinary vocation on the Sabbath unless for charity or in case of necessity." The police will prosecute any shops open next Sunday.

Major Withers, Officer-in-charge of the Auckland Volunteers, died on Saturday of bronchitis. He was seventy-six years of age, and arrived at the Bay of Islands in 1847 with his regiment, the 65th, being then color-sergeant and pay-sergeant.

A Mr. Shippington, lately arrived in the Colony, has been robbed of £1,500 worth of jewellery either at Wellington, at Kaikoura or on board the s.s. Wakatu.

TREES! TREES!

**GORDON BROTHERS,**

BRAIDVALE NURSERY,  
NORTH EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN,  
Have a Large and Healthy Stock of Forest  
and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.  
200,000 Thorn Quicks from 5s to 15s per 1000.  
Priced Catalogues on application.

INSPECTION INVITED.

**GOURLAY AND RICHARDSON,**  
74 PRINCES STREET,  
TAILORS AND GENTLEMEN'S  
OUTFITTERS.

**GOURLAY & RICHARDSON**  
beg to announce their intention of  
Opening as above on SATURDAY, 19th current,  
with a thoroughly well-selected and entirely  
new stock of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs,  
Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, etc., etc.

The Tailoring will be under the manage-  
ment of Mr. GOURLAY (for many years cutter  
to Messrs. Brown, Ewing and Co.), and  
gentlemen favouring us with their orders may  
depend on receiving our best attention. In  
this department our stock will comprise the  
latest novelties in West of England, Scotch,  
Irish, Mosgiel, and Kaiapoi Tweeds, Fancy,  
and Worsted Coatings, Meltons, Serges, Doe-  
skins, etc.—our aim being to provide our cus-  
tomers with a thoroughly reliable article and  
a choice of the latest types of fashion.

**GOURLAY AND RICHARDSON,**  
74 PRINCES STREET,  
TAILORS & GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

MODERN DENTISTRY.

**M. R. COOPER,**  
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL  
DENTIST  
(Late of Adelaide, S.A.),

Artificial work in Gold, Platinum, Dental  
Alloy, and Celluloid on the latest principles,  
and at Lowest Charges.

PRINCES STREET,  
Over *Morning Herald* Office.

GUNPOWDER.

**MACKLEY & LEIJON,**  
Awarded Gold Medal for Blasting  
and Sporting Gunpowder, International Ex-  
hibition, Christchurch.

TO POWDER CONSUMERS.

As predicted, the Owake Mills BLASTING  
POWDER is fast superseding the imported  
article.

SPORTSMEN,

Try our Towerproof, Sporting GUNPOWDER,  
any size grain. It gives universal satisfaction.

Our Powder may be obtained from any  
dealer, or from MACKLEY & LEIJON,  
Farley's Buildings, Princes St., Dunedin.

Our Patrons will please note the regular  
days for Powder being carried by rail are—  
For stations North of Dunedin, every Tues-  
day; South of Dunedin, every Friday.

**JAMES J. PRYOR'S**

NEW SEEDS! CHEAP SEEDS!

Priced Catalogue and Calendar on  
application.

Pryor's Seeds being all new and thoroughly  
tested, require no special recommendation.

To be seen growing at  
**JAMES J. PRYOR'S**  
Wholesale Warehouse,  
193, GEORGE STREET.  
Or at the Branch,  
62 PRINCES STREET CUTTING.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL, CHRIST-  
CHURCH, 1882.

ALFRED H. BURTON.] [THOS. M. B. MUIR.

**BURTON BROTHERS,**  
PORTRAIT, LANDSCAPE,  
AND COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS  
NUMBER FORTY-ONE PRINCES STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

In PORTRAITURE we are determined to  
Excel—using the new Instantaneous Plates,  
employing Enamelling, producing all the  
recently-introduced Fashionable Sizes, and  
availing ourselves of every other recognised  
improvement.

In LANDSCAPE we shall continue un-  
weariedly, to add to our most extensive  
Series of Photographs of New Zealand's  
Scenic Glories. (A Set of Artistic Views of  
Christchurch, etc., has just been added.)

In the COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT  
we have peculiar facilities for Enlarging, Re-  
ducing, and producing large numbers at Com-  
mercial Prices.

MUSIC.

**MR. 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-  
form the public that he has purchased  
the business of B. S. CARLTON, and respect-  
fully solicits a share of the patronage so  
liberally bestowed on his predecessor, and by  
selling a good article at moderate prices,  
combined with civility and attention, will  
endeavour to merit their esteemed favours.

T. H. NORTH,

GROCEER, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
186 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

**R. B. DENNISTON,**  
MINING ENGINEER,  
No. 14 OCTAGON (ROSS'S) BUILDINGS,  
DUNEDIN.

Mineral Properties and Mines examined,  
and carefully reported upon; Surveys made;  
acts as Permanent or Special Advising En-  
gineer to Companies, and as Expert in all  
Mining matters.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

**JAMES A. PARK AND CO.,**  
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUATORS,

Temporary Offices:  
MURRAY, ROBERTS, & CO'S BUILDINGS  
Stafford Street, Dunedin.

**HYATT'S BATHING ESTAB-  
LISHMENT** near Octagon. Private  
Hot Baths, Rapid Swimming, and Baths of  
all kinds daily.

NOTICE.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

**CHARLES BEGG AND CO.,**

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSEMEN,  
Beg to inform the public of Dunedin and  
Suburbs that they have  
PURCHASED the WHOLE of the STOCK

of SHEET MUSIC, &c., lately belonging  
to Messrs A. R. KELSEY & CO.,

AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE

In consequence of the latter firm  
having discontinued their Music Store in  
this city.

The music is beautifully assorted, including  
copyright and non-copyright works, all com-  
paratively new stock, Messrs. Kelsey and Co.  
having been in business only three years. The  
music was originally ordered by Mr. A. R. Kel-  
sey personally, thus the public have an oppor-  
tunity seldom offered, of securing a *bona fide*  
concession which it would be impossible to  
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.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Buyers of large or small quantities will par-  
ticipate in the benefits offered.

CHAS. BEGG &amp; CO.,

Music Warehousemen, Dunedin.

Timaru Agents—Messrs. R. W. Hutton &amp; Co.

Oamaru „ Mr. C. G. Moore, Thames st.

Invercargill „ Messrs. Erskine and Whit-  
more, Esk street.Ashburton „ Mr. H. J. Weeks, Tancred  
street.

**THE Turkish and Russian Baths**  
being highly recommended by the  
Medical Press, have been found a useful  
remedial agent in a large class of cases; for  
example, in congestive and inflammatory  
states of the internal organs and viscera of  
the lungs, the liver, and kidneys in particular,  
renal dropsy, Bright's disease, etc. In virtue  
of its eliminating process, it has been suc-  
cessfully employed in the treatment of rheu-  
matism, sciatica, and gout. On the whole, the  
Turkish Bath is a valuable aid to medicine  
in the treatment of disease, and of very ex-  
tended, though not universal, applicability.

**GREAT STARTLING BOOT &  
SHOE SALE** at the City Boot Mart,  
for thirty days only.

**THIS** being our First Cheap Sale  
since commencing business, we shall  
offer the whole of our Large Stock,

**WORTH** £1,500, consisting of  
Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Girls'  
Boots, suited for the present season,

**AT** such Low Prices that all in want  
of Boots will do well to see our Stock  
and Prices.

**EVERYTHING** will be sold for Cash,  
And no Reasonable Offer Refused  
during the 30 Days' Sale.

**W. H. NEALE AND CO.,** The  
City Boot Mart, No. 25 George  
street, Dunedin.

A reply has (says the *Western Star*) been received by Mr. Boniface, of Riverton, as to the terms upon which a sculling match can be arranged between the New Zealand champion Hearn and G. Harrington, of that town. The terms are that the stakes be £100 a side; that £20 expenses be paid on either side to the visiting man; and that the course be three miles and a-half. Harrington has some very enthusiastic supporters, and there seems but little doubt that satisfactory arrangements will be made to ensure the match coming off.

## TUESDAY.

Mr. George Cliff, who was for many years Mayor of Timaru and a leading citizen, was yesterday presented with a purse of sovereigns on the eve of his departure for Taranaki.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, with their family, have arrived for their coronation at Moscow, where they have received an enthusiastic welcome.

Sixty-three people were killed by the recent cyclone in the United States.

Tynan, who is now in New York, and who is alleged to be implicated in the Phoenix Park and other murders committed by the Dublin "inner circle," has offered to surrender himself, if required, to the British authorities.

It is suspected that there is a youth in Dunedin who has devoted himself to the destruction of bicyclists. He spilled two of them at the Oval on Saturday night, and is supposed to be the same individual who a little time ago placed a rail across the path to upset them. May he meet his deserts in due course.

Mr. Bradlaugh is organising a monster meeting to be held in Trafalgar Square on August 6th.

The capital sentence passed on Patrick Delaney, who confessed to complicity in the Phoenix Park murders, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

Typhoid fever is prevalent in Victoria. 100 cases have occurred at Clunes, but without fatal results.

J. Bourke, of the telegraph-office, Russell, rescued a Maori child by jumping off the wharf and diving for it.

Colonel Lyon has been appointed to succeed Major Withers as officer commanding the Auckland Volunteers.

An inquest was held yesterday at Auckland on the body of T. Hamilton, who was killed by a fall of earth at the Sugar Company's works. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. Deceased had just left the Parnell drainage works, as he regarded the work as dangerous.

The body of Matthew Clough, who was drowned a week ago while crossing the Mongonui River, was recovered on Sunday morning. Two divers were engaged in the work, which was rendered extremely dangerous in consequence of the quicksands. At the inquest the verdict was "Accidentally drowned."

A man named James Thompson has been found dead in a survey camp at Waian, Coromandel. It is believed he died from heart-disease.

The friends of Mr. Thomas Allan are about to make him a presentation, as a recognition of his action in bringing such charges before the Dunedin City Council, *re* the ex-town clerk, as placed them in a position to discover his delinquencies.

The Captain of the Salvation Army was very roughly treated by 600 or 700 larrikins at Christchurch on Sunday. He says that not even among the roughs of the East End of London has he seen anything like their conduct.

In compliance with the request of a deputation, the Dunedin School Committee have granted the use of the school buildings, for religious instruction, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m., on five days of the week.—Let us hope the half-hour Christians will do credit to their various sects.

A trial was made on Saturday night at Lyttelton Harbour of the electric light. The moon was, however, unfavourable to the trial.

The Dunedin School Committee have passed a resolution making attendance at a public school compulsory on the children of the Juvenile Opera Company now in Dunedin.

The subscriptions to the Parnell fund are increasing largely. Archbishop Croke has, since his return from Rome, taken occasion to assert that his political sympathies are not changed.

A Bill has been prepared to legalise the use of steam motors on tramways in Sydney.

There was another animated meeting on the gas question held last evening at South Dunedin.—Cr. Clarke declaring that he meant to protest until he was "blue in the face," at which Cr. Carey drew the attention of the Mayor to that gentlemen, fearing that he had "gone wrong."

At a meeting of influential citizens held yesterday at Wellington the establishment of the Wellington Woollen Manufactory Company, Limited, with a capital of £100,000 in £5 shares, was resolved upon. The following gentlemen were elected to the provisional directory:—Messrs. G. R. Johnson, M.L.C., W. H. Levin, W. Hutchison, and C. J. Johnson, M.H.R.s, and Jacob Joseph, James Smith, and J. B. Harcourt.

The Blue Ribbon mission at Christchurch closed last night. Eight hundred and nine persons have taken the pledge since its commencement.

Mr. Isles, manager of the South Pacific Petroleum Company reports that the bore was down on Friday 160 feet, going well through the soft sandstone. Shares are tight at 4s., paid-up shares being quoted at 8s. 6d.

Messrs. Sydney James and John C. Morris were re-elected to-day city auditors for Dunedin, for the ensuing year.

A young man named John Tomlinson, whose knee got jammed and severely lacerated while he was uncoupling a railway wagon on Saturday, so that his leg had to be amputated, died last night in the Invercargill Hospital.

At a meeting of the Invercargill Jockey Club yesterday the receipts from the last races were shown to be £525, and the expenditure £348, leaving a balance of £177.

His Excellency the Governor formally opened the Auckland University last night, at the Choral Hall, by an inaugural address.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appealed to President Arthur, urging him to adopt immediate measures for the prevention of the indiscriminate immigration which is now going on.

French troops have been sent to support De Brazza on the Congo, at which the Natives and Portuguese residents are said to be displeased.

It is officially reported that Russia has commenced to fortify the Polish frontier.

## WEDNESDAY.

The Opawa, being loaded with meat at the Bluff, will also take Home 1000 dozen frozen oysters.

The *North Otago Times* reports that the coursing clubs of the district mean to "suppress" a certain sportsman who courses with from 8 to 15 dogs.

Cr. Clark, of South Dunedin, pursues his anti-gas demonstration in the columns of the *Otago Daily Times*—hoping, perhaps, to write out the blueness that he has talked into his face, and which, probably, the broad light of day has shown him to be unbecoming when mixed with the natural hue of his complexion. He denounces dreadful things against the Mayor for declaring the monopoly resolution carried, but does not favour the public with an example of the strong epithets which he says are "freely indulged in."—By the way, what was that old saying at Home? "Orange and blue is loyal and true."

Mr. MacDermott has written to the *Argus* contradicting the report of his address to the Brunswick Bench. He says: "My statement, which I know to be correct, had manifest reference to magisterial appointments generally, and not to the Brunswick Justices. I know nothing of the latter."

A fire broke out at 4.30 o'clock yesterday morning in the premises of Clifford, herbalist, Auckland. It is supposed to have originated in the consulting-room, among chemicals. The stock was insured for £200 in the Colonial, but the loss over that is £100.

The tender of F. Morgan, of Benmore, has been accepted for Lumsden-Mararoa branch permanent way contract.—Amount, £1172.

An official enquiry has been held at Auckland by the Collector of the Customs and Captain Fraser, nautical assessor, as to the abandonment of the Schooner *May Agatha*, the crew of which were picked up by the ship *Rangitikei*. The evidence of Robert Owens, master of the *May Agatha*, showed that the vessel was dismasted. As there was two and a half tons of dynamite on board, there was a risk of an explosion. The vessel could not float 24 hours after her abandonment. She was insured in the Port Maddock Insurance Company, for £2000 and was valued at £2500. The master could not tell the value of the cargo, which was consigned to order.

Great preparations are being made by the Natives at Tauranga to give Tawhiao a royal reception. He will be presented with £900 in notes, as well as with mats and curiosities worth £600.

The Marquis of Lansdown is to succeed the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada.

Work has been resumed at the Milton Pottery Works, and the *Bruce Herald* speaks highly of the new management.

Mr. Creighton, agent for the New Zealand Government, has completed arrangements with the United States Government for the continuance of the Pacific mail service, and expresses himself confident that the New Zealand Government will ratify his action.

Deferred-payment settlers owing the instalments of rent now due, and whose first three years of tenancy have expired, are warned to have their arrears capitalised before June 15, under penalty of the forfeiture of their licenses.

## LABOUR MARKET.—MAY 24, 1883.

P. M. GRANT AND CO., Labour Agents, report for the week ending May 24:—Business has been very quiet. Our engagements are not so many as preceding week. Ploughmen.—We have placed six at 20s and 26s; five general hands at 15s to 20s per week—a large number of general hands waiting engagements; youths and boys able to milk not to be had in sufficient numbers, wages 10s to 15s per week; we have engaged five. Business in shepherds and couples dull; we have engaged one shepherd at £60, and one couple at £75 per annum. Gardeners are not much enquired after; their season will soon be on. Day labourers, bushmen, station cooks, slight demand, and our orders have not been large; rates, 5s to 8s per day. Hotelmen fairly active; we have engaged eight during the week at 15s to 25s. Female servants in fair supply, but not of the class required; we have engaged ten during the week, at from 10s to 15s. Cooks and barmaids, 20s to 30s; farm girls, £30 to £45; house-keepers, two engaged, one at £52 and one at £60 per annum; farm girls hard to secure.

MESSRS. MERCER BROTHERS, Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s 2d per lb.; ordinary butter, 1s per lb.; eggs, 1s 9d per dozen; roll bacon, 7½d per lb. good salt butter, in kegs, 10½d per lb.; cheese 6d per lb.

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; flour, £10 10s to £11; butter, medium to prime 10d to 1s 1d per lb., salt 1½d per lb.; eggs, 2s per dozen; bacon, sides, 8½d per lb.; rolls, 8d; hams, 10d; pork, 5d; old cheese 8d to 9d, new 6d.

Dublin, March 19.—Archbishop Croke writes to the *Freeman's Journal* tendering a subscription of £50 to the Parnell testimonial fund, and strongly eulogising the Irish leader. He suggests the formation of a national committee, composed of a dozen men like E. Dwyer Gray and the Lord Mayor, to take charge of the matter, and to appeal to Irishmen at Home and abroad.

**ST. MARY'S, CHRISTCHURCH.**

Father Ginaty, S.M., Mis. Rect., begs to remind all friends who have kindly promised him subscriptions for the New Church, that their immediate payment in full or in part will hasten the erection of a School Chapel, as a means to help in raising funds for the New Church to be commenced at a future date.

All subscribers of Five pounds (£5) and upwards will have their names inscribed on a Marble Slab, to be placed under the High Altar; and during the next ten years the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered on every Wednesday morning at seven o'clock for all benefactors to St. Mary's.

Feast of St. Patrick. THE CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY, Christchurch.

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.

**THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, CHRISTCHURCH.**

Under the Special Patronage of the Right Reverend Dr. Redwood and Clergy.

Pure Wax Candles for Church purposes always in Stock.

IMPORTER OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' BOOKS.  
Catholic Schools and Societies liberally dealt with.

E. O'CONNOR

**MR. J. B. CALLAN**

SOLICITOR

BOND STREET DUNEDIN,

Has Several SUMS OF MONEY TO LEND on Good FREEHOLD SECURITY, at Current Rates of Interest.

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THE WEALTHIEST KNOWN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD, AND

DISTINGUISHED FOR MODERATE RATES, PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY.

HENDERSON LAW AND CO., Agents, Hope street.

AUTUMN SEASON, 1883.

**NEW BOOK! NEW BOOK! NEW BOOK!**

Price Ten Shillings and Sixpence; by post TWELVE SHILLINGS.

"A SEQUEL TO YOUNG IRELAND," SPECIAL AUSTRALIAN EDITION.

Four Years of IRISH HISTORY, 1846-1849; by the Hon. Sir CHARLES GAVIN DUFFY, K.C.M.G.

J. A. MACEDO, BOOKSELLER, 202 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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BRUNNER COAL—Is cheaper, and burns longer than Newcastle.

BRUNNER COAL—Far superior to any other New Zealand Coal.

BRUNNER COAL—Gives greater heat than Newcastle.

BRUNNER COAL—Of itself will make a good fire by using.

BRUNNER COAL—Only ONE-THIRD the quantity of any other coal.

BRUNNER COAL—Once used, always used. Try it.

BRUNNER COAL—Office, Vogel street. Postal Address: Box 328.

**NICHOLAS SMITH**  
Begs to announce that he has just opened his First Shipment of NEW AUTUMN GOODS,

Consisting of New Dress Stuffs in Cashmeres, Foulies, Costume Cloth French Merinos, Pompadours, Galateas, Sateens, French Cambrics etc., etc. Novelties in Fancy Goods. Novelties in Millinery. Novelties in every Department. Also,

**AUTUMN CLOTHING,**

In endless variety. Special value in Boy's and Youth's Suits; special line of Mens' Geelong Tweed Trousers and Vests (all wool), 21s 6d, worth 27s 6d. Newest Patterns in Regatta and Oxford Shirts. Soft and Hard Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes. New Shapes in Linen Collars, Scarves, Bows, Studs, and Ties, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Braces, etc., etc. The Cheapest House in Town.

NICHOLAS SMITH,  
The Cash Draper,  
33 George Street, near the Octagon.

**RABBITSKINS. RABBITSKINS.**

**THE NEW ZEALAND RABBITSKIN EXCHANGE,**

JETTY AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN.  
E. R. BRADSHAW, MANAGER.

Rabbitskins purchased in any quantities to supply orders from Felt Manufacturers in Glasgow, London, and Brussels. Agents wanted in country districts.

**F. A. INGLE AND CO.,** Nos. 6 and 7 Royal Arcade, having purchased the Balance

**OF MEINRATH AND CO.'S** Bankrupt Stock from the Trustees at 75 per cent. under cost,

**ARE** determined and able to give the Public Bargains. Boy's Tweed Trousers, 3s; Suits, 5s.

**600** Pairs Men's Heavy Tweed Trousers, 7s.—worth 13s. 280 Men's do. Trousers and Vests, 12s 6d.

**F. A. INGLE AND CO.,** for Men's Heavy Tweed Suits; Bankrupt Stock of Men's Overcoats, 25s.

**60** Dozen Men's Lambswool Undershirts, 2s 6d; Oxford Shirts, 3s; White Shirts, 3s; Cardigan Jackets, 2s 9d.

**1200** Real Ostrich Feathers, 5s 6d—worth 18s 6d, all shades; 6,000 yards Twilled Homespun, 6d—worth 10d.

**700** Children's Ulsters, 2s 6d—cheap at 6s; Ladies' Ulsters, cheap; Blankets, Blankets, Blankets at ridiculous prices.

**CALICOES,** Prints, Flannels, Shirts, Sheetings, Winceys; 700 yards of Figured Velveteen, 1s 11d—usual price, 3s 6d. Don't

**MISS** the Clearing Sale of Bankrupt Stock at F. A. Ingle and Co.'s, Arcade, Dunedin.

**INVERCARGILL CONVENT FUND.**

	Per Rev. T. M'Enroe	Per Rev. T. Reidy	£ s. d.
Mr. Forde, Invercargill	...	...	4 1 0
" Hynes	...	...	2 0 0
" Reid	...	...	1 0 0
" O'Brien	...	...	1 0 0
" M'Carthy	...	...	1 0 0
" Flaherty	...	...	1 0 0
" Fox, Invercargill	...	...	1 0 0
Miss Hinchey	...	...	1 0 0
" H. Lenahan, Winton	...	...	2 0 0
Mrs. E. Carroll	...	...	0 6 0
Mr. Hishow	...	...	1 0 0
" Horan	...	...	1 0 0
" Mulholland	...	...	1 0 0
" Ryan	...	...	1 0 0
" Carroll	...	...	1 0 0
Per Mr. Maher, Invercargill:	...	...	1 0 0
Patrick Moloney	...	...	1 0 0

**PORT CHALMERS PRESBYTERY.**

The Rev. Father Newport begs to acknowledge the following donations towards the erection of a parochial residence at Port Chalmers:—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Captain Thompson...	1	1	0	Mrs Smith	1	0	0
P. D. Woods ...	1	17	0	Miss A. Coleman ...	1	0	0
Per Mrs. D. Shaw :				D. Taylor ...	1	0	0
D. Shaw ...	1	0	0	Miss M. Cash ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Roach ...	2	0	0	Mrs Shields ...	0	10	0
Bauchope and Co. ...	1	0	0	Per Miss R. Day :			
Captain Logan ...	1	1	0	Mr Walsh ...	1	10	0
W. Sachtler ...	1	0	0	Miss R. Day ...	1	0	0
Mrs Hudson ...	1	0	0	Mrs Toomey ...	0	10	0
Mrs Coffey ...	0	10	0	Miss B. O'Donnell ...	0	10	0
E. Sutton ...	0	10	0	Mr Madden ...	0	10	0
J. Watson ...	0	10	6	Mr Buckley ...	0	10	0
J. Elder ...	0	10	0	Per Mr J. Burke :			
T. Eustach ...	0	10	0	J. Carson ...	2	2	0
J. Miller ...	0	10	0	W. Rummel ...	1	0	0
J. Gourley ...	0	10	0	Mrs W. Nash ...	0	10	0
Mrs Madden ...	0	10	0	A. Friend ...	0	5	0
Mrs Saunders ...	0	10	0	J. Smith ...	0	5	0
J.M.L.D. ...	0	10	6	Per Mr T. Flannery :			
A. Perry ...	0	10	0	T. Flannery ...	1	0	0
Mrs Day ...	0	10	0	Peter Flannery ...	1	0	0
Miss A. Corcoran ...	0	10	0	P. M'Donald ...	0	10	0
Mrs Beresford ...	0	10	0	P. M'Carthy ...	0	10	0
J. Galvin ...	0	10	0	D. Fogarty ...	0	10	0
J. Foot ...	0	10	0	P. Flannery ...	0	10	0
Miss Hickey ...	0	10	0	Martin G. Peara ...	0	10	0
Mrs Johnson ...	0	10	0	Joseph King ...	0	10	0
Mr Simkins ...	0	10	0	Michael Carey ...	0	10	0
J. Hansby ...	0	10	0	Thomas Power ...	0	10	0
Mrs. A. G. Watson ...	0	10	0	Patrick Murphy ...	0	10	0
A. Watson ...	0	10	0	Per Mrs Collins :			
J. Polack ...	0	10	0	Mr Collins ...	1	0	0
Per Mrs Smith :				Mrs Birlase ...	1	0	0
Miss B. Ward ...	1	10	0	Mrs Nelson ...	1	0	0
Miss Gilligan ...	1	5	0	Mr Duckworth ...	1	0	0
Dr J. Drysdale ...	1	0	0				

**CATHEDRAL FUND.**

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

£	s.	d.	
Mr. James Sloan, Ida Valley ...	1	0	0
Convent School Children ...	3	0	0
Mrs. Wilson ...	2	0	0

**WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Per Rev. P. Lynch	8	7	6	Per Mr. W. Hall	1	16	6
„ Mrs. Bell	0	15	0	„ Miss Faulkner	1	4	6

✠ P. MORAN.

**TO CHRISTCHURCH AND LYTELTON SUBSCRIBERS.**

Our Travelling Collector and Convoasser, Mr. W. Cunningham, will visit Christchurch and Lyttelton in a few days. We would respectfully ask our Subscribers to render him every assistance in promoting the interests of the TABLET.

**NOTICE.**

THE usual Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the N. Z. TABLET Company, Limited, will be held in the Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 1st of June, at 8 p.m. Shareholders unable to attend are requested to appoint proxies to represent them. We append a form of proxy:—

**PROXY.**

I, the undersigned, a Shareholder of the N. Z. TABLET Company, Limited, do hereby appoint

another Shareholder, to act as my proxy, at the General Meeting of the Company, to be holden on FRIDAY, the 1st day of June, 1883, and at every adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand, this day of May, 1883.

Signed.....

Witness.....

The above form duly filled up, signed, and witnessed, must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, Octagon, Dunedin, not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

JOHN F. PERBIN,

Secretary.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1883.

**WHICH IS IT?**



HO is No 1? Which of the persons whose names have been so unjustifiably paraded before the world, and whose characters have been so foully slandered, is the real culprit, or is any one of them? BYRNE is not the man, WALSH is not the arch-assassin, SHERIDAN is not No 1, and now TYNAN offers to give himself up, and defies the approver and the English Government to prove him to be the man who inaugurated assassination in Ireland. The names of all these, as well as of others, have been freely used for weeks, nay, for months, and the world—the entire world—has been taught to regard each one in succession as the fiend of fiends. Is there to be no longer any protection for a good name, for the character of honourable men? It would appear so. Is there no power to restrain the insolence and injustice of the telegraph wires; are these amenable to no law? Is there no power on earth capable of protecting a man's character from the recklessness and calumny of Reuter?

Has there been a No. 1 in reality; that is, has there been a No. 1 such as CAREY described? Perhaps so; and, if so, does it necessarily follow that he belonged to the popular party in Ireland? First of all it may, under the circumstances, be fairly doubted that any such person ever existed. Carey himself has proved that he was quite capable of playing the part of No 1, and that for the attainment of his wicked purposes, a No. 1 distinct from himself was altogether unnecessary. Until, therefore, the person described by CAREY as the prime mover of the Dublin assassinations is found, and on sufficient evidence convicted, we shall take leave to doubt of his existence.

But the telegraph wires are not the only slanderers. The British Press very generally has not hesitated to accept idle rumours, injurious to the character of Irishmen of unblemished fame; and, for no other reason that anyone can see, except political hatred, laboured hard to affix a stigma to that character. Nor is the House of Commons itself free from blame in this particular. Mr. FORSTER, the discredited ex-Secretary for Ireland, endeavoured in his place in that House, to prove Mr. PARNELL and other leaders to be responsible for the crimes of which we have all lately heard so much, and was loudly cheered by the gentlemen who composed that assembly. But he proved nothing more than his own vindictiveness and chagrin. Mr. PARNELL's honour and patriotism stand unshaken; and, strong in his own rectitude, he gave such an answer to both FORSTER and the House of Commons as could only be given by a man at once innocent, and defiant because innocent, by a man, able, unselfish, and confident as to the place he holds in the esteem and confidence of his countrymen.

When he made his attack on Mr. PARNELL, Mr. FORSTER must have, unfortunately for himself, forgotten his own antecedents and his own speeches even in the House of Commons. It was not for the friend and apologist of the Prince of assassins, MAZZINI, to attack any man, above all to try, in the absence of all evidence, to stigmatise the leader of an open, legal, agitation, as conniving at assassination in order to derive advantages from it. The fact is, nothing could injure Mr. PARNELL's cause so much as the very crimes, with conniving at which he is accused. This he knew well, as everybody acquainted with the cause also knew. If a man wished to prevent justice to Ireland, he could do nothing more efficacious towards gaining such an end, than provoke crime, and nothing more foolish than to connive at it. It is, therefore, not only most unjust, but also most absurd to endeavour to connect Mr. PARNELL in any way with the terrible outrages that have recently so disgraced the Irish metropolis.

We have already asked has there been really a No. 1? We ask this question again, and we answer, whilst doubting as to the existence of CAREY's No. 1, that there has been for centuries, and is to-day, a No. 1, at whose door the responsi-

bility of all agrarian crimes in Ireland must be laid.—That No. 1 is the persistent misgovernment and injustice with which the Irish people have been treated. This is the real No. 1—and so long as misgovernment and injustice exist, crimes may be expected. Mr. PARNELL, and such as he, are the real enemies of crime, because they labour to remove the source and cause of crime, whereas his detractors and opponents are the real No. 1, because they endeavour, and, we are sorry to say, successfully, to maintain misgovernment and injustice, which will certainly instigate to crime. Which is it, then? We have no hesitation in answering that No. 1 is to be found in the ranks of Mr. PARNELL's enemies, not in those of his friends.—It is not unlikely that future history will demonstrate something more definite than this general statement.

As we are obliged, owing to the occurrence of the Queen's Birthday, to go to press a day in advance of our usual time, we beg of our readers to excuse all short-comings they may find in our columns.—The list of subscriptions to the Dunedin Cathedral Fund, especially, is necessarily left incomplete.

THE Dominican Nuns acknowledge the receipt of blocks and remittances in connection with their Oamaru art-union from the following:—Miss Gaffney, Tezuka; Miss Connolly, Hyde; Messrs. J. Cameron, Closeburn; M. Burke, Burnham; and J. Hanley, Waiho.

At the meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society held on Friday evening, Mr. J. B. Callan read an essay on "The Reading and Study of Shakespeare." The essay, which was intended to point out the general bearing of the poet's writings and what they tend to teach, their wonderful charm and great literary excellence, displayed its writer's thorough acquaintance with the author, and a masterly understanding of his works and spirit. The reader, also, proved himself to be possessed of no mean dramatic talent, and his reading of passages from various plays, illustrating his remarks and theories, was thoroughly enjoyable. The next meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday evening, 31st inst., when Mr. John Harris will read a paper on "Youthful Culture and its Advantages."

The following paragraph from Mr. Egan's interview with the *Irish World's* reporter is deserving of especial consideration:—"A special jury in Dublin under the Crimes Act consists of 200 persons holding property at £50 a year and upwards. The majority are Conservatives. In capital cases the prisoner has twenty challenges, The Crown an unlimited right to challenge. The prisoner soon exhausts his twenty, and when each Catholic, Liberal Presbyterian, Methodist, or Quaker is called the Crown orders him to stand aside, and by this process selects a jury of twelve Tories. With a jury of this kind, a prosecuting judge, and a well coached battalion of bribed testimony, the Castle can, if they desire, convict with perfect certainty his eminence Cardinal McCabe or Bishop McEvily of any charge they might bring against them. It is now admitted by officials at the Castle—one of them made the admission to myself—that Hynes was hanged in the wrong, that they now know the real murderer of Dolougherty, but having hanged Hynes for it they do not want to open up the case again. It is beyond doubt that four others—Walsh, Myles Joyce, Poff, and Barrett—were innocent of the crimes for which they suffered."

THE *Glen Innes Guardian* credits Mr. Redmond with the following remark:—"The newspapers are my best friends. Had I given the Press of this colony £5000 to advertise me, I could not have been better served. The Press has made me. No man can fail that the Press hounds down as I have been hounded down."

We clip the following from our contemporary the *Sydney Express*:—"The death of Sir John O'Shanassy will be widely regretted. No grander figure than his, in its physical and moral proportions, ever stood on the arena of Australian politics; and although some fancied that he became somewhat Conservative in his latter-day notions, nobody will deny that he thoroughly comprehended what is meant—and all that is meant—by Civil and Religious Liberty. He caught the purest inspiration of his political creed from the great O'Connell, and was from first to last an independent Liberal, and an enlightened Catholic gentleman. He, doubtless, shrank from the developments of Victorian Democracy—a circumstance that shows that his mind was keenly awake to the danger which arises from pushing principles to the extreme. It was, however, as a Catholic, as a loyal son of the Church, that Sir John developed the powers of his mind and heart. He was a sturdy Irishman, a robust Tipperary man; but of all his great qualities that which most decidedly marked his character was his unalterable attachment to the faith of his fathers. It would be a work of supererogation on our part to eulogise his political career. He may have outlived the fervour of his early years of office and of hope; but Berryism proved such a bitter experience of his latter days in the Assembly that one cannot be much surprised at his studied moderation. He was certainly a good Catholic and a grand Irishman, and not only his countrymen, but

colonists of all nationalities will long regret him.—*Requiescat in pace.*"

FROM the message received as to the time to elapse before Mr. Redmond visits New Zealand, we are led to conclude that he will come here from Melbourne, and probably *en route* for San Francisco. In this case Dunedin will be the first city in New Zealand on which it will devolve to accord him a suitable reception, and we are confident that our Irish fellow-citizens will not fail to respond honourably to the call of patriotism and duty. It is now evident that what the enemies of the Irish cause dread most of all, is the continued supply of the movement for national freedom with money. Were all pecuniary support withheld from it, their conviction is that the agitation must collapse, but they see that, if it is only enabled to survive in all its health and vigour for a little longer, the laurels, hoped for through ages of oppression and sorrow, but never of abject craven submission, will be won. Their desperation at this sight it was, which goaded them on to show their hand so plainly, and all their plans and all their hopes and fears have been exposed to us in the violent attempt made by them to close the purse-strings of Irishmen, and cut off the supplies necessary to support the League for the time that still remains. But, if they had told us to give freely, there would have been more chance of their design's succeeding. We might, then, indeed, have suspected that they meant to spoil the Egyptians, and so have been misled. As it is, however, we have been admitted into all the secrets, and our plan of warfare has been mapped out for us by the enemy himself.—Mr. Redmond, we are happy to say, and proud of our fellow-countrymen we are who have enabled us to say so, has been most successful everywhere,—and we are confident that his success in New Zealand will be not one whit less than it has been elsewhere. Our hope is, indeed, on the contrary, that it may be a good deal more. Let us prepare, then, to give our valiant young fellow-countryman, who has braved the anger of a whole new world, and laughed in the face of its prejudices, the reception he, and the cause he advocates, deserve; and let us send him on his way rejoicing with a cheery message to those at Home, and a substantial aid for them in his pocket—for that will be the crown of the whole affair.

## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, May 19.

AFTER passing of minutes and other routine business at the weekly meeting of the Society on May 14, a motion of Mr. O'Sullivan's, to the effect that a box be placed in the rooms into which queries may be put; this box to be opened weekly and the questions answered if possible by the council of the Society, was discussed and agreed to. A motion by Mr. Oakes that had reference to the procuring of more suitable rooms, was next proceeded with. After an animated discussion it was resolved that the offer of rooms at the corner of Madras and Lichfield streets be accepted, and also that a committee be appointed to see to the necessary furniture and repairs, etc.

The President thought the rooms would be ready for the annual meeting which takes place on the second Monday in June.

As the entertainments provided by the council for the Society during some previous nights were confined to lectures, papers, and debates, it was deemed advisable to change to lighter fare on this occasion. Accordingly the programme for the above evening consisted in a day at the Police Court, something similar to that reported in the TABLET some time since.

Mr. Percival occupied the magisterial chair on this occasion and discharged the onerous and responsible functions pertaining thereto with a dignity and a gravity that would not ill-become the "beak" who graces Bow street or the Mansion House with his presence.

Mr. Baxter made an excellent Clerk of the Court.

The first case was that of a man, stated by the constable, Mr. Kennedy, to have been found at midnight embracing a lamp-post and addressing the flickering gas jet, which he mistook for the moon, as "Thou goddess of the night," and other poetical terms. The police described him to be a vagrant and, worse still, a poet as they had every reason to suspect that he was the man who was the indirect cause of the suicide of three editors in San Francisco, who found life to be unbearable in consequence of the "inundations" of poetry which he poured in on them every week. They concluded, also, that the prisoner had the wild and unsettled looks of a man about to start a newspaper, and unless restrained might be the cause of driving the gentlemen who inspire our evening "busters" to do the same rash act. The prisoner was duly lectured on the enormity of his offence, and the pernicious effect on the community at large, and ordered to gaol for a long period.

The next was a civil case in which the plaintiff, Mr. Gegan, sued Mr. O'Sullivan for damages in consequence of being bitten by defendant's dog.

Mr. Maskell was counsel for complainant, and in the course of a very able address, exaggerated the injuries received by his client to such a degree that it was impossible to imagine that there was any of the complainant left to come into court, whilst the dog and his owner were such ferocious monsters that killing first and hanging afterwards would be exceedingly mild treatment for them.

The complainant deposed that on returning to town one night about twelve o'clock he was suddenly attacked with the "land fever," just as he was passing defendant's residence. He then and there called on him to enquire if he had on sale a city section for thirty shillings; but, instead of receiving civility, he was advised to go to sultry country, where blankets are not required, save by Queens-



landers; the defendant making use of some very unpoetical language, not to be found in religious books, and finally set on his dog Cæsar to him.

The constable deposed that at the hour named he heard shouts and a disturbance, and, after waiting until the fight was over, according to the police regulations, he proceeded in that direction, meeting on the way complainant, with a dog attached, whom he arrested for stealing the brute. The defendant, in the course of a very humorous speech, put in several pleas. He denied that he was possessed of a dog with such a classical name as Cæsar; he considered he was justified in "setting on" his dog to any person prowling around his place at unseasonable hours. He also stated that the dog never attacked anyone save doubtful characters; the last persons whom he operated on, were a half-pay Marshal in the Salvation Army, a Chinaman who had a taste for fowl raising, a book-agent who wanted to sell a "Tale of a Gooseberry," a novel in twelve volumes, a census taker, and a sanitary inspector.

Messrs. Hall, Sullivan, and Milner gave evidence both for plaintiff and defendant.

If a man wants to candidly understand himself, the best way would be to take promiscuously a number of his neighbours and enquire of them concerning his good qualities or little weaknesses.

One set of witnesses in this case testified that the complainant was a man of unblemished character, unsullied reputation, as pure as the driven snow, and untainted as the gently falling dew—in fact, nothing more nor less than a second edition of George Washington.

But, alas, for the unanimity of human judges, for another class of witnesses now came forward who said the complainant was exactly the reverse, a man of irregular habits, and doubtful integrity, whom you might entrust any amount of property, providing there was nothing more movable than real estate.

Mr. Maskell replied, and quoted several cases of a similar nature from Blackstone and Euclid, St. Lawrence and Mark Twain, etc.

Mr. Perceval summed up in a lucid and able manner, and then delivered a most ridiculous judgment, which, perhaps, was not more so than happens in reality in out-of-the-way places at Home, where the great unpaid are lords of all they survey, and are free from the criticism of the healthy public opinion of these colonies.

The entertainment was very amusing, and kept the audience laughing all the time.

## DEATH OF SIR JOHN O'SHANASSY.

(From the Sydney Express.)

THE news of the death of Sir John O'Shanassy, which occurred at half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 5, has been received throughout Australia with a wide-spread feeling of regret. About a month since he suffered from a blister under the large toe of his left foot, which rapidly developed into mortification; under the care of Dr. J. P. Ryan the gangrene was reduced, but on Thursday week the disease began to spread, and on Friday the patient became much worse, continuing afterwards in extreme prostration. Dr. Fitzgerald was then consulted, but all efforts to check the spread of the disease proved fruitless.

John O'Shanassy was born in the year 1818, near Thurles, a town in the county of Tipperary, Ireland. He married on attaining his majority and emigrated, reaching Melbourne, then a struggling place with a population of 5000, in the year 1839. He first directed his attention to farming and stock-breeding, and struggled manfully with the difficulties of the position for several years, but in 1846 he removed to the city, and established himself as a draper in Elizabeth street. A powerfully built young man, he had already attracted attention by his energy, and now, taking an interest in public affairs, he soon displayed conspicuous ability. He was returned to the City Council for Gipps Ward in 1846. This was his entrance into that political life for which he at once showed remarkable aptitude. He was always a leading speaker in the agitations against the importation of convicts, and in favour of the separation of Port Phillip from the colony of New South Wales. When Victoria, in 1861, attained its independence, he was returned for the City of Melbourne to the single chamber of which the Parliament was composed. As a member of the old Council, which consisted of 10 Government nominees and 20 elective members, Mr. O'Shanassy always led the Opposition to the nominee and extreme squatting elements. As one of the members of the committee appointed by the Council to report upon the best form of a constitution for the colony, Mr. O'Shanassy was practically the author of some of the chief features of Victoria's legislative system. On the inauguration of the bicameral system of legislation, of which he was always an ardent advocate, he received the compliment of a double return, being elected for Kilmore and re-elected for Melbourne. On the defeat of the Haines Government in 1857, he became Chief Secretary, but only held office for six weeks. In March 1858, he again became Premier. He retired from office in October 1859, still retaining his seat for Kilmore, and he again displaced the Haines Government in November 1861. His Ministry this time lasted for 20 months and passed a large number of important measures, but was beaten in June 1863, upon Mr. Duffy's proposal to increase the squatting assessment. Mr. O'Shanassy never again held office, though he remained a member of Parliament, excepting a few short intervals, up to the date of the general election in February last. In May, 1866, being in indifferent health, Mr. O'Shanassy took a trip to Europe, returning to the colony in August 1867. Mr. Fellows having surrendered the leadership of the Constitutional party in the Upper House to enter the Legislative Assembly, Mr. O'Shanassy took his place in February 1868, being elected without opposition for the Central Province. On retiring by rotation in August 1872, he was re-elected without opposition for 10 years, and then came forward as an unflinching if unsuccessful opponent of the Education State-aid Abolition Bill. Tiring of the comparative inactivity of the life of an Upper House member, Mr. O'Shanassy determined upon re-entering the

stormy arena of the Legislative Assembly. In April 1874, he resigned his seat in the Legislative Council and contested Kilmore for the Legislative Assembly, but was defeated by Mr. Hunt. In January, 1876, he sought election for Villiers and Heytesbury, and was defeated by Mr. Joseph Jones, the Commissioner of Public Works. At the general election of May, 1877, however, he was returned for Belfast, and held the seat until the last general election, when he suffered, with other Irish members, the additional unpopularity brought upon them by the Dublin assassinations.

"In his early days," says the *Age*, "Sir John O'Shanassy was a firm advocate of the right of the people to self-government, to the fullest control over the territory and over the constitution of the country they might be said to have created. During his career in this Colony he witnessed the growth of the population from a mere handful to the numbers of a nation, and the dawn of the unexampled material and social progress we are now able to boast of. He had no small share in shaping the destinies of the country which, as he once said, he 'loved so well.' Though in the latter part of his career he was at variance with the popular will, he will be remembered as a successful colonist, and a statesman (in the not very strict sense) of distinguished ability, and as a politician whose name has become part of our history for all time."

The funeral of the deceased statesman took place on Monday. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, the Office for the Dead and Requiem Mass were celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the presence of an immense congregation, which filled the spacious building to overflowing. Archbishop Goold occupied the Throne. Archpriest O'Meara officiated as celebrant, the Rev. E. Nolan, S. J., as deacon, and the Rev. J. Heffernan as sub-deacon, Dean Donaghy being master of the ceremonies. The Archbishop having pronounced the final absolution, the Rev. T. Cahill, S. J., delivered a brief funeral oration, taking for his text the words, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life." The mournful cortege started from the Cathedral for the Melbourne General Cemetery about half-past one o'clock. The pall-bearers were Mr. Lalor, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Sir Bryan O'Loghlin, Mr. Doggshun, Mayor of Melbourne; Dr. Hearn, M.L.C., Mr. Orkney, M.L.A., Judge Quinlan, Messrs. W. H. Archer, P. O'Brien, E. Fitzgerald and A. Stacpoole. The Archbishop's carriage, containing the Very Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, V.G., and Archpriest O'Meara, preceded the hearse. Most of the clergy attending at the church were likewise present at the cemetery. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with spectators. At several places in the city flags were hung at half-mast, and the Government offices and law courts were closed at noon. The burial service was conducted by Archpriest O'Meara.

## FREE RAILWAY PASSES.

THE following letter on the subject "Free Railway Passes" to denominational school children, from the pen of Mr. Henry Copeland, M.L.A., appeared in the Sydney Herald: Sir,—In your Parliamentary report last week, on the above motion of Mr. McLaughlin, you only gave the division list on the amendment, and not on the original motion, which has evidently been somewhat misleading, as some of my friends have drawn my attention to what appeared to them inconsistency on my part—they thinking I had voted against the motion after speaking strongly in favour of it; whereas I voted in favour of the motion, but against the amendment, which proposed that children going to school should travel free on trams and steam ferries, which seemed to be undesirable in itself as well as uncalled for, seeing the privilege had not been granted to children attending public schools, and it seems to me we shall act wisely by not importing the question of "secular" versus "sectarian" into the working of our railways, tramways, and other works of general utility constructed and maintained at the cost of the whole community. Hitherto steam power has not been known much as a religious question, nor have locomotives been worked as a general thing on principles of church doctrines, though it may be said that tram motors have sometimes developed free-thinking proclivities, and have on many occasions decided on leaving the orthodox track in search of a better way; but now it appears we are to have "secular, compulsory, and free," railway trains, which sectarian children may not ride to learn that two and two make four. Oh, for the rarity of Christian charity! This is State aid to religion, say some; and I suppose on the same principle we may make good roads to State schools, but a road leading to a denominational school must be left unmade, as this expenditure would be equally State-aid to denominationalism, and the children must pay the penalty for their parents' conscientious religious scruples by trudging through the mud or dust, the rain or heat, footsore and weary to school, while the secular or State school children ride in a comfortable State railway carriage; and if police protection was required on the roads to the two classes of schools, it would be granted to the one but refused to the other, and if the two schools were on the other side of Pyrmont Bridge, the denominationalist children would have to pay tolls, while the secularist children would be permitted to pass over free; for if you take them free by rail, why let the bridge-tolls stand in the way of children going to school—that is, a State school—but it would be State aid to remove the same obstruction to a denominational school. Only a few months ago, Sir Henry Parkes strongly opposed Mr. Buchanan's motion to withdraw the stipend from prison chaplains; but he was in office then and could not see his way to withdraw this direct State aid, in which I agreed with him as a matter simply of expediency; but it seems peculiar logic to say that while the children are innocent and respectable, you will treat one class as those of an outcast race by making them walk while others ride, but no sooner do they become criminals than the principle of State aid is on all sides nearly allowed to sink out of sight, and the "denominational" criminals are treated with the same degree of liberality as the "secular, compulsory, and free" criminals, and each have their spiritual welfare delicately cared for at the cost of the State.

## WHO AND WHAT IS MR. PARNELL?

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in one of its leading articles, says:—  
 "Who and what is Mr. Parnell," asks the *Times*, indignantly, that he should invite the House to censure faithful and honoured servants of the State?" Mr. Parnell is the duly elected representative of the city of Cork, who in that capacity is entitled to move any censure he pleases subject, of course to the authority of the Speaker, upon any servants of the State, no matter how faithful and honoured they may be. He cannot be interfered with in discharging what he, rightly, or wrongly, regards as his duty to his constituents, without striking a blow at the fundamental principle of Parliamentary institutions. Apart from what the *Times* describes as the "technical," but what in reality, is the legal and constitutional right of every member of the House, if he pleases, it would not be amiss if people, both in the House and out of it, would try to remember "who and what Mr. Parnell is." Parnell was elected simultaneously at the last general election by three of the largest constituencies in Ireland. At this moment there are hardly half a dozen constituencies in Ireland, outside Ulster, where even with the present restricted franchise, a candidate opposed to Mr. Parnell would have any chance of election. If a plebiscite were taken to-morrow of all the adult males in Ireland, Mr. Parnell would head the poll by an enormous majority above all the men who now sit in the House of Commons. Mr. Trevelyan has told us that the Irishmen who sympathise with crime are a small minority. The Irishmen who sympathise with Mr. Parnell are unquestionably a large majority. This fact may be disheartening, it may be calamitous; but that it is a fact no one disputes. To demand, therefore, that Mr. Parnell should be gagged is to demand that the spokesman of the majority of Irishmen should be gagged, and from that it is but a short step to the exclusion of Irish members altogether from the House of Commons. That also has been proposed in some quarters, and it would at least be more straightforward than to allow them to enter and then to deny them the exercise of their rights. Fortunately, that blunder is one the mere proposal in print of which is sufficient to deter any man from attempting to put it in practice.

## MR. EGAN INTERVIEWED.

(From the *Irish World*.)

REPORTER.—Your landlord friends say, Mr. Egan, that you "escaped" from Ireland in the garb of a priest?

Mr. Egan.—Yes, so I see; but all I have to say is that all that sort of thing is entirely void of foundation. The chief object of my visit is commercial, as I have long wanted to visit Chicago, St. Louis, and other points in connection with the business of my firm in Dublin. My coming was hastened by the request of Mr. Sheridan that I should be here to testify in his behalf in the extradition proceedings. There is not a particle of truth in the assertion that I fled from Dublin in disguise to avoid arrest.

Reporter.—Well, how does the cause stand, Mr. Egan?

Mr. Egan.—I have no hesitation in saying that although at the moment the national cause is surrounded by difficulties, the prospect is entirely hopeful. I have always held with John Mitchel that the more England is obliged to coerce us, the sooner we will achieve independence. The brutality practised during the past two years by the Liberals, or, as O'Connell truly called them, the "base, bloody and brutal Whigs," has widened the gulf between the two countries a hundred-fold. I am convinced that the present state of things must result ere long in the attainment by the Irish people of national self-government in some shape.

Reporter.—Having regard to the difficulties thrown in the way of reform in Ireland, what do you believe to be the best policy for Irishmen?

Mr. Egan.—My opinion is that our people should endeavour to occupy every representative position in Ireland, from that of member of Parliament to Poor Law Guardian. And that the combined resources of the Irish people at home and abroad should be used to make English rule in Ireland impossible.

Reporter.—Do you think that could be done by Parliamentary methods?

Mr. Egan.—I regard the Parliamentary party only as a deputation from the nation. It is the attitude of the people that will bring about results and not the action of their Parliamentary representatives alone.

Reporter.—In the action you refer to would you have the people confine themselves to constitutional agitation?

Mr. Egan.—I consider that it is the duty of the Irish race to make every sacrifice and have recourse to every method which matured sense and uncompromising patriotism may find necessary for abolishing English tyranny in Ireland.

Reporter.—What is the situation in Dublin now?

Mr. Egan.—Well, simply a reign of terror. You see, in addition to the ordinary police force, during the day time, a whole swarm of detectives parading the streets, and after nightfall you meet in all directions, every side you turn, groups of from three to seven of the marines, who have been especially selected and brought over from Chatham just because they are the greatest ruffians in the British service.

Dublin, March 19.—The Most Rev. John MacEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, replying to Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, on behalf of the Catholic Bishops in Ireland, writes that the action of the Government in insisting on extending relief to the distressed people through the workhouse is an outrage and a covert system of exterminating the native race.

## SKETCH OF MR. EGAN.

(From the *Irish World*.)

BORN at Ballymahon, County Longford, the 13th of August, 1841, he was but a schoolboy at the time Young Ireland held the field in Ireland. His father, Francis, and all his relatives were farmers. At an early age he entered the office of an eminent firm of corn merchants in Dublin, and after a short time became their chief accountant. Since 1868 he has been engaged in the flour and baking trade as a member of the firm of Egan and Bourke, a firm which now does one of the largest businesses of the kind in Ireland; is also a director of the Dublin North City Milling Company, the most extensive mill concern in the country. These latter facts will serve to show that Mr. Egan's connection with the National movement is one not of gain but of sacrifice.

For the past twenty years, from early manhood, there has not been a political movement looking to the welfare of his country that Mr. Egan has not been connected with. He was one of the founders and most active members of the Fenian Amnesty Association in 1868, and the prime mover in the eventful Longford election of December, 1869, supporting John Martin against Earl Greville, the clerical candidate. Out of this election grew the Home Rule League, of which Mr. Egan was one of the original executive members. He took an active part in securing the election of John Martin for Meath in 1872, and, after the death of that noble character, he accompanied Mr. Parnell to Navan and introduced him to the Central Committee of that place, which a few weeks after secured his election as Meath's representative.

To Mr. Egan was due the monster demonstration that greeted Sergeant McCarthy, Michael Davitt and the other political prisoners on their release in 1878, as was, also, the great O'Mahony funeral cortege of a few years ago.

While Mr. Egan has taken an active part in all the agitations for years, it has ever been understood that he was something more than a mere Home Ruler.

One of those spirits desirous of seeing something accomplished in their day, he joined Davitt, Brennan, and a few other devoted men who saw in the Land movement the lever by which to overthrow the whole British system in Ireland, and was in at the inception of the Land League movement, being elected Treasurer of that now famous body. In April, 1879, Mr. Davitt and Mr. Brennan went into the West of Ireland and started the Land movement at Irish-town, and for several months the movement was almost entirely confined to Mayo, Galway and Sligo. When in the following September Mr. Davitt saw the necessity for a Central Committee in the metropolis, it was to Mr. Egan he addressed himself. The result was the meeting in the Imperial Hotel, Oct. 21, 1879, at which the Irish National Land League started, and it was only under the greatest pressure from Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, and other friends, that Mr. Egan consented to accept the post of Honorary Treasurer, and with that acceptance the movement went onward.

He acted in that capacity in Dublin while the Government would allow the movement to go on in its course, but when the cloud was seen in the distance it was realised that the treasury was the one essential thing that England should not be allowed to place her hands on, and for the better safety of the fast accumulating fund, shortly before the swoop, Mr. Egan started for Paris, where he remained during all the exciting events which he, at times, in great part, had the sole direction of. After the release of the suspects, the conference held in Dublin on the 17th October last relieved Mr. Egan of his onerous duties, and on the 24th December he returned to Dublin to see after the business he had sacrificed to serve Ireland.

He is a man of family, having nine children, and, as we have already said, is extensively engaged in the flour and bakery business as member of the firm of Egan and Bourke, Mr. Bourke, his partner, being uncle of our esteemed correspondent and Land League Secretary, Mr. Thomas Brennan.

The name of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, better known as "Buckshot" Forster, has been mentioned in connection with the Governor-Generalship of Canada. If the arch-coercionist is to be sent out here, we suppose it will be for the object of striking terror into the hearts of those Canadians who have of late been talking so loudly of independence and of cutting adrift from England. Forster is just the man to put down such treasonable and seditious utterances.—*Montreal True Witness*.

Sir Salar Jung died of cholera on the evening of Thursday at Hyderabad. From the Viceroy downwards the sad news will be received with the deepest regret. It is not for us to speak of his eminent qualities as a politician and statesman, which are universally recognised to have been of the highest order. As such, his loss is perhaps as great to England as it is to India. But we cannot let the mournful occasion pass without paying to his memory the tribute of saying that in him the Catholic charities have lost a warm admirer and a generous supporter. The Mission of Hyderabad, in particular, is indebted to him for many benefits, and, if we remember rightly, more than once has his Holiness testified to the deceased Mahomedan nobleman in high appreciation of those benefits.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, Feb. 10.

A rather novel occurrence has taken place on the farm of a gentleman residing near Killeagh, Kerry, and which occasioned a considerable amount of surprise until the mystery was explained. A few nights ago a number of newly-weaned lambs were placed for shelter in one of the out-houses in the farm yard, but in the morning it was found that the greatest number had lost their tails, which were nowhere to be found. On examination, however, it was discovered that the tails had been eaten by rats during the night. The lambs do not, however, appear to have suffered from this novel method of cutting off their tails.

## MR. REDMOND'S VISIT.

THE following letter has been refused insertion by the *West Coast Times* :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST COAST TIMES.

Sir,—Since the arrival of Mr. Redmond in Australia the columns of the *West Coast Times* are almost daily filled with one-sided extracts from the landlord Castle Press of Ireland, and their faithful henchmen among the colonial Press, obviously in order to defame his character and those of the other Irish leaders, and to prevent his mission from being successful. In this conduct there is neither justice nor honesty, much less courtesy or hospitality to a respected member of the Imperial Legislature visiting this distant Colony, and affords another proof, if proof were wanting, of "British fair play," which we hear and read so much about. It may be considered some to be courage and magnanimity of the highest kind to assassinate the characters of such noble-minded men as Parnell, Davitt, Egan and Healy, at a distance of sixteen thousand miles, on the assertion of the foulest murderer and the most repulsive informer that ever did the dirty work of the British Government in Ireland. Irishmen do not expect truth or justice from your luminous evening contemporary of Auckland, to which you have looked up with so much admiration lately, as it is the organ of a sect which were always the tools of the dominant oligarchy of Ireland. But something more in consonance with liberal principles should be expected from a paper posing as the cream of liberalism on the West Coast, and the opponent of all squatteristic abominations in the Colony. There is liberalism and liberalism, but the liberalism which is confined by geographical boundaries is not worthy of the name, for true liberalism, like charity, is universal. Now, I do not set out to lecture you on your right to do those things, as I believe you are as unfitted to receive any advice from me or any other Irishman, as Irishmen are to take yours as to the mode and manner of receiving Mr. Redmond, if that gentleman do us the honour of paying us a visit. But I do claim the right that, in common justice and honesty, you should state both sides of the question, and let your readers judge between the landlords, bailiffs, and emergency men, on the one side, and the whole Irish people on the other.

One of the most outspoken declarations made by an Englishman on the Irish question was made at Leeds in February last, by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P. He asked his constituents always to remember that wise legislation for Ireland re-acted in every way beneficially upon England. He then proceeded to tell the English people what no Irishman dare tell in Ireland, "that the Government of Ireland was one of the most disgraceful despotisms on the face of the earth." After paying an eloquent tribute to the high degree of civilisation which the Irish people had reached in the early ages of Christianity and up to the time of the Norman invasion, he characterised the English Government as "a complete catalogue of political blunders." "The repulsive selfishness of English merchants and traders had crushed Irish manufactures for their own benefit." He denounced the traditions of the Castle, and declared that the confidence of Irishmen could never be given to an Executive Government which at times came in contact with the people through the medium of an "official magistracy and an Imperial police force." He dealt quite as plainly with the subject of Home Rule. As England had given a Parliament to her great colonies, with the most beneficial results, and as she had lost America through withholding political freedom, he thought there were strong reasons for granting Home Rule." Such are the statements of the son of the great statesman who presides over the destinies of England. Then again Mr. Duiquan, an English gentleman speaking at Walsall in the same month after hearing Sir Charles Forster address his constituents, said: "Again we are told that the Irish are a most discontented and turbulent race, and that it is impossible to govern them. Nothing is further from the truth, and if you ask any person who has dealt amongst them they will tell you that if you treat them kindly they are tranquil and easily led. There are some classes of people who will stand oppression. You may oppress the Hindoos, and they will not rebel, but the Irish belong to a race which it is impossible to oppress; they have Celtic blood in their veins—the best blood in the world—and when you oppress Irishmen you are sure to make them rebellious. Let me point out to you what is the state of affairs in Ireland at the present moment. You find freedom of the Press absolutely gone, you find freedom of speech gone, and you find the right of public meeting gone. In England the Englishman's house is his castle, but that does not prevail in Ireland; the Government have the absolute power to suppress any newspaper, and fine and imprison any editor who writes anything of them, consequently they are exasperated." I also send you an article which appeared in the London *St. James's Gazette* of February 7, written by an English officer totally unconnected with any Irish whatever, which I think would be read with astonishment by some of your readers. With your permission I will make one or two extracts from it. "Of all the blunders committed by the Castle Government there has been none so certain to produce disastrous results as the latest device, borrowed apparently from the Franco-German war, of fining whole districts for alleged 'hostile attitude,' robbing struggling and starving peasants of their scanty earnings under pretext of defraying the cost of (in most cases wholly unnecessary) additional constabulary. There is no better contrivance than the wanton and reckless imposition of an undeserved fine for converting into dangerously active, though for a time impossibly covert antagonism, the passively 'hostile attitude' which, until his country regains the self-government that is her right, must, and will be the attitude of every honest Irishman towards the 'Castle' machinery of oppression and repression. . . . And the inventors of this precious trick are the new-fanged officials, whose enormous salaries would be in jeopardy if they could not point at least 'hostile attitude' to justify their retention and authority." . . . "Forgetting for the time the cynical protection accorded to the uniformed murderers of the poor little boys with their toy drums and whistles at Ballina, and to the bayoneters of prostrate women at Belmullet,

the most advanced of the popular journals, led by *United Ireland*, vied with one another in clamouring with one accord for the sweeping of the strange assassins from the face of the earth." I shall leave to your own discretion to quote any more from this manly Englishman's outspoken truthful article.

The *West Coast Times* prides itself on its opposition to the land sharks of New Zealand. But let us suppose that the squatters of Australia had appropriated New Zealand and governed it by a majority of their own ilk from Melbourne or Sydney, that the Judges, police and army were depending on them for their pay, that the same squatting government passed a Curfew Act to prevent honest people in New Zealand to leave their homes after sunset, that the police and soldiery could enter and violate the sacredness of the virginal or maternal bed-chamber, that the same squatting police suppressed meetings held to protest against such diabolical conduct, that the reporters of the Press, whose duty compelled them to be arrested and imprisoned, and that the leaders of the people were also obliged to don the prison garb and go into solitary confinement, that some men, maddened at such tyranny, murdered two officials, and that the same squatting government wishes to destroy the popular leaders by getting hiring scribes to defame their character, by attempting to trace in some manner their connection with the murderers. How would the people of New Zealand act under such circumstances? They would, unless they were deprived of arms as Irishmen are, rise as one man and banish the squatting government once and for ever. As for the lip loyalty of the *Auckland Star* and its ravings about sedition, I think I may venture to say for my countrymen that if ever this their adopted country was attacked, by any foe whatever, they would rush to its defence, while some of the lip loyalists would run to hide their precious carcasses until the danger was over, and then commence afresh to calumniate its Irish defenders.—I am, etc.,  
J. J. CROFTS.

Ross, April 22, 1883.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AFTER Mr. Parnell had spoken on Mr. Gorst's amendment to the address, Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, and other gentlemen addressed the House. From Mr. Chamberlain's speech we take the following passages :—

It has been asserted again and again that I have been a party to intrigues within the Cabinet having for their object the expulsion of my right hon. friend the member for Bradford. I must say that a charge of that kind pays a very poor compliment indeed to my colleagues in the Cabinet, and to my right hon. friend the member for Bradford, who is not a man to be expelled by unworthy intrigues. I am content to refer to the statement of my right hon. friend himself, that while he was in the Government he was loyally supported by all his colleagues. For my own part I have to say that any communications received by me with reference to the Kilmainham transactions were communicated to me instantly by my right hon. friend. He was as much a party to all that took place when he was a member of the Government as I was myself. If I have ever differed from him I have frankly told him so, and I should be ashamed to be a party to anything like backstairs intrigue or unworthy motive (cheers). In this case twelve men thought the prisoners ought to be released, and one man thought not. That is the sole difference of opinion. My right hon. friend says he knew Ireland and that we did not. But my right hon. friend was not the only man in the Cabinet who knew Ireland. The release of the prisoners was supported by Lord Spencer, whose administration satisfies you now (hear, hear). It was supported by Lord Kimberley, who has also been the authority of the English Government in Ireland. It was supported by my noble friend the Secretary for War, who formerly conducted the administration as Chief Secretary; and it was supported by Lord Carlingford, who has also been Chief Secretary. My right hon. friend set his experience against those four members of the Cabinet who knew Ireland. Well, sir, there is one other object which has been perfectly evident throughout the whole course of this debate, and that is the desire on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite to discredit what they call the policy of conciliation. They take advantage of the excitement of the natural indignation which is caused by the disclosures in Dublin of an assassination conspiracy in Ireland, and they try to divert that indignation, and to cause the whole people of Ireland to suffer for it. There can be nothing more unstatesmanlike than to refuse justice to Ireland (Opposition cries of "justice"). Yes, justice to Ireland (Ministerial cheers). Because a horde of assassins have been unmasked in Dublin we are told by the ex-Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson) that we are to rely entirely on the Crimes Act.

Mr. Gibson—I did not make that statement.

Mr. Chamberlain—The only effect of the speech of the right hon. gentleman was that at this time it was only by a firm administration of the Crimes Act and not by remedial measures, that the difficulty in Ireland could be properly dealt with. The Crimes Act is for assassins; it is not for the people of Ireland (loud Ministerial cheers). What message are you going to send to the Irish people when the assassins, when the conspirators have been crushed? How are we to meet the discontent which it is admitted still prevails in that country? Will it be possible that we can go on governing Ireland permanently by a system of absolute repression and nothing else? How long will that policy bear the test of experience? How long is "England's danger" to be "Ireland's opportunity"? (Ministerial cheers.) How long will the people of this country tolerate such a policy as that—involving, as I said on another occasion, the existence of a Poland within four hours of our shores? (Opposition cries of "Oh!" and Ministerial cheers.) That policy will break down in practice, as it deserves to break down (cheers), and then we shall be face to face once more with what has been called "The greatest problem of our time." If your only remedy is repression,

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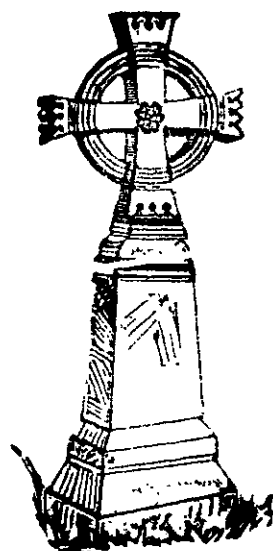
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and more repression, then I say you are right to be dissatisfied with the policy of her Majesty's Government. But the policy of the Government remains now what it always has been—a two-fold policy (cheers and counter cheers), a firm repression of crime and outrage, and at the same time a persistent search for the causes of crime and outrage and every endeavour to remove them (cheers). To carry out no other policy will we remain in office (cheers). We believe any other policy would be impracticable, if possible, immoral, unjust, and altogether unworthy of the Government of a free people (prolonged cheers).

### THE DYNAMITE POLICY.

THE subjoined appeal to the Irish in America against the incendiary projects of the Dynamite party has appeared in several of the principal Irish journals in the United States:—

"Sir,—The Atlantic cable informs us this morning (February 24) that certain Irishmen in America propose to 'help' their countrymen at home by redoubled energy in the dynamite direction. 'What happened in Chicago,' we are told, 'through the accidental upsetting of a single kerosene lamp, can be outdone by 50 or 100 sworn agents here in London,' and so forth. Even before I visited America I knew fairly well the average value and purpose of these announcements; that they were generally, though not always, composed for the express purpose of being cabled to London and being quoted in the House of Commons; so that subscribers should hurry up with the dollars seeing how mortally 'John Bull' was being 'frightened.' I know that the leaders of Irish affairs here invariably refused to regard these things seriously, and discouraged all notice of them as calculated only to serve a mischievous purpose. I am equally well aware of the efforts which you and nearly every man of note and character among Irish nationalists in America—revolutionary and non-revolutionary—have consistently made to keep the Irish cause within the lines of fair and honourable warfare. Yet in view of passing events I cannot refrain from offering just now a few words, which I pray may not be wrongly judged or misunderstood. I am not foolish enough to imagine anything I could say would move from their purpose, if they really have such purpose, the men who have irrevocably committed themselves to what is called the Dynamite policy. On the other hand I think they will concede that I have a fair right to speak out on such a point to the thousands of my countrymen who have not hitherto yielded themselves to such projects, but who under passing circumstances may be provoked to weigh them as possibly both justifiable and useful. For my own part, I hold that that which is morally wrong can never be truly called honourable, and that that which is neither moral nor honourable can never be really expedient for men who stand by the good old principle of 'death before dishonour.' Yet I will for the moment pass by the higher and nobler moral considerations of the matter, and put it from another point of view. I am one of nearly two millions of Irishmen resident on this side of the Irish Channel. Our homes are in the midst of the cities that are, forsooth, to be kerosened and dynamited. Our little ones are to reast in the fires which chivalrous friends (safe and sound 4,000 miles away) in New York or Peoria are to send men to start around us. The brute creation will fight for its young. Are we lower and baser than they? could we hearken unmoved to childhood's shriek from garret and nursery, calling in vain on fathers for rescue? Should we, forsooth, coolly answer back to our perishing children, 'Burn, burn away, dear little ones,' in order that Mr. Crowe, of far-off Peoria, may feel that he has 'frightened John Bull.' Let there be no mistake about it—2,000,000 of Irishmen in Great Britain are entitled to a voice in a matter which concerns them more than it does Irishmen anywhere else. It is a wise old proverb that, 'those who make the game should pay the stakes.' Let those gentlemen in America, who feel so inclined, burn up their own children, if they will. Let them make a game in which they pay the stakes and not play at other people's risk. They are very patriotic and generous with burning up homes and families that are not their own. I put it to them whether this is very manly or very brave on their part 4,000 miles away.

"But perhaps on the eve of the conflagration they would give secret warning to the 100,000 Irish of Liverpool, or the 200,000 of London to move quietly out of the way with their households, while the homes and families of their English neighbours and fellow-workmen were being treacherously fired? Brilliant idea! What a 'secret' that would be! Fancy 200,000 people moving out of the way of Mr. Crowe's *petroleurs* unknown to any of the neighbours. No, no; the firing of any large English city at the present day means (apart from every other enormity) the treacherous destruction of tens of thousands of innocent Irish men, women and children.

"Suppose they had 'moved away': suppose them so base as give no warning to their English neighbours and friends, doomed to helpless destruction, what would be their fate next day? Better for them they, too, had perished in the flames. They would be hunted down like wolves, and slain without mercy. This is the fate, such the penalty, being valorously prepared for them by men, secure and safe in Manhattan and Illinois. Why, sir, even their mere vapourings in the Press, and their tin canister foolings about the London Mansion-house and Liverpool City-hall, have brought suffering and destitution into Irish homes in this country. Not only have Irishmen been refused employment, but many of them in comfortable positions have been dismissed, with no cause, save the not very unnatural apprehension of their English employers. Indeed, of the scores who have sought my poor assistance in their distress, not a man of them blamed those employers, considering all they have read in the papers as to projected burning of warehouses and docks

"It is, in such a case as this, an argument from a very low level to discuss the mere expediency of those projects. If anything and everything be justifiable to any and every man against anyone whom he on any ground dislikes—if there is no such being as God, and no tribunal of religion, conscience, and morality to judge human conduct, of course men may imitate the tiger and the hyena, and all resorts are much the same. But the Irish people believe in God, and

in a tribunal established by Him to justly judge and wisely direct the thoughts and actions of mankind. Of all subjects, life-taking or blood-spilling is the one on which, among Catholics especially, individuals are not allowed to be sole judges for themselves; and the line between what is lawful and not lawful, even in open war and between parties entitled to make war, is one which only the tribunal of authority which we, as Catholics, believe in, can for us, rightly and safely settle and determine. Even between belligerent nations in time of war such resorts to treachery and murder as I am alluding to would be forbidden. But 'all things are lawful against England.' Are they? What tribunal of public morality or religious accountability has settled that point? And what is meant by 'England'? Is it unarmed English men and women and children? If so, are we to cut the throats of any of 'the enemy' we can take at a disadvantage on a lonely road, or in a railway train? If so, are we to 'frighten England' by battering out the brains of any little English boys or girls we can catch coming home from school? What is the difference in morality between employing men to treacherously burn down London, at no matter what sacrifice of human life, and employing them to poison the water-mains, and so 'kill the enemy' by millions? Or suppose some handful of men secede from Mr. Crowe, and call him 'half-hearted' because he shrinks from a magnificent scheme for a simultaneous dosing of the London milk supply with strychnine would they be entitled to call themselves 'Ireland,' and to make 'war' on 'England' after this fashion? If the world could produce a body of men capable of any such line of action as that, the nations and people of Christendom would, I hope and believe, confederate to exterminate them as human monsters.

"Right well I know no such cowardice and atrocity dare be practised or really will be practised. But while those men on your side of the water, who publish such schemes, are only thinking of how to 'frighten John Bull,' or to 'put Sir W. Harcourt in a rage,' as some of them declared to me last autumn, they are not frightening England a bit, but they are doing horrible injury to Irishmen and to Ireland. They are evicting honest Irishmen from good employments and comfortable homes, and casting them into cruel poverty. They are hurling Irish girls upon the streets of English cities. They are, before my eyes, driving Irish children of tender years to mendicancy and crime in the gutters and slums of London.

"I ask even the most irreconcilable of Irish American Nationalists to weigh fairly what I say. During my recent visit to America, as I freely own and warmly remember, all classes and sections of my countrymen extended much kindness to me; and I hold by the resolution I then formed to be always as considerate as I could for their views, no matter how wide the chasm may be between us in almost any case. They may be assured that this remonstrance is compelled from me, not alone by very obvious moral and public principles, but as well by considerations for the welfare of the Irish people and the honour of the Irish cause, which I should consider it grievous cowardice for any man to evade at a moment like the present.

"Yours very faithfully,

"London, Feb. 23, 1883."

"A. M. SULLIVAN.

### REAFFORESTING.

THE reafforesting of Ireland has become a leading subject of interest. Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, writing to R. D. Lyons, who is leading the agitation for planting forest trees on bare lands, says:—

"Educational grants, you say, have been either wholly withheld or grudgingly granted; arterial drainage, though long and loudly called for in extensive districts, has never been attempted; millions of acres of waste lands have been left unreclaimed; no practical attention has been ever paid to deep sea or other fisheries; fuel is at fabulous prices in a country where turbaries abound; and thousands of the labouring classes are suffering actual starvation, though profitable employment may be had for them at their very doors. Such is the indictment that you have drawn up against British rule in Ireland."

Dr. Croke believes in the project of reafforesting the country, because, in his own words, "it would extract a million of money from the British Treasury for Irish purposes; it would be the means of employing at least 100,000 men, besides lots of women and children; it would render profitable 250,000 acres of land now nearly useless; it would beautify the country; it would afford increased and much-needed shelter to cattle; it would supply cheap fuel and materials for fencing, besides being, no doubt, otherwise highly beneficial from a sanitary point of view." But the Archbishop asks: "For whom are these forests to be planted? Are the people to get the benefit, or the landlords?" If the former, Dr. Croke says, "well and good." He adds:—

"But if, on the other hand, the contemplated forests are to be planted at the public expense by Irish labourers, and for the benefit of Irish landlords, I beg leave to enter my emphatic protest against your scheme of reafforesting Ireland."

The answer of Dr. Lyons to Archbishop Croke is interesting. He advocates the plan of making the trees "a crop," the property of the occupiers who plant them, their value to be allowed in case of sale or loss of holding. Dr. Lyons says:—French and Prussian engineering researches show that reafforesting is the primary operation in all works of reclamation. It regulates rainfall, prevents the downweep of the mountain detritus, which has in forty years almost wholly nullified and destroyed the arterial drainage of Ireland, partly attempted, which in 200 years has silted up our streams and rivers, made navigation difficult and impossible, poisoned and driven further and further seaward the fish frequenting our shores, and rendered our once abundant fishing industries impossible till a new supply of large craft and a heavier and more expensive nets and other engines are procurable. Reafforesting will bring immediate occupation, will enrich the country and everyone in it, will save the country from further waste, clear our rivers, and invite inshore to purified waters the fish God sends in abundance to feed our people. Reafforesting is in scientific engineering the first of the operations for utilizing our waste lands."

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EDWARD KIRK, Proprietor.

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Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated and Mineral Waters, &c., &c.

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## MR. PARNELL ON THE WORKHOUSE TEST.

THE following report of Mr Parnell's speech is taken from the *Dublin Freeman* :—

Mr. Parnell said he was sorry to be obliged to press the Chief Secretary, more particularly with regard to the points brought forward by his hon. friend the member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien), and subsequently alluded to by his hon. friend the member for Sligo (Mr. Sexton). The right hon. gentleman had not attempted to answer the main points of the speech of his hon. friend. He wished to know whether the Government intended to adhere to their policy of insistence upon the workhouse test as a condition of relief? Further, he wanted to know what the Government had in their minds with respect to the permanent relief of the congested districts (hear, hear). The Chief Secretary had turned these questions aside by an entirely irrelevant attack on an Irish newspaper, edited by his friend, the hon. member for Mallow. It was impossible for the Irish members to have allowed the opportunity of this vote to have passed without raising this question, because they would have no other near opportunity, and in the meantime the distress would be over, the people would be dead, the damage would be done, and he was glad they were able to state their case in the presence of the Prime Minister. The Chief Secretary in reply to a question which he (Mr. Parnell) had put, pledged himself a few days before the end of last session to give outdoor relief in Ireland, to save the people from hunger. Was he aware when he made this solemn pledge that the Lord Lieutenant was about to address a letter to the Local Government Board, of which the right hon. gentleman himself was president, insisting upon the rigid enforcement of the workhouse test? He wished also to know whether, before Lord Spencer issued the cold-blooded letter—as cold-blooded an epistle as ever issued from a department of State in England (Irish cheers)—the Cabinet was consulted, or whether it was written on the responsibility of Earl Spencer alone. To satisfy some idea of the gentleman that starvation was the best means of forcing an unwilling population to emigrate, a paid officer of the Government had testified to the condition of the people in one district. Dr. James Ferguson, the medical officer of Gweedore, in Donegal, had reported on the awful condition of the poor in his district, the general distress, the imminent danger of fever, the sufferings of men, women, and children. That was a public document, and what it related was typical of what prevailed in other places. In order to meet that state of affairs the Chief Secretary had told them that the Irish Government intended to insist on the enforcement of the workhouse test. They knew what that meant in Ireland. It meant many deaths and famine fever (Irish cheers). That was the experience of the last famine. The English public ought to understand that the Irish labourers and peasants rather than break up their homes to go into the workhouse would endure poverty and want until death almost approached their doors. That was not exaggerated language. He was incapable of using exaggerated language about anything. It was simply the history of successive attempts to relieve famine in Ireland. He in London, with his hon. friend the member for Wexford (Mr. Healy), should be very glad if the poor starving people went into the workhouse, but he did not wonder that they refused. They had some experience of the workhouse system in Ireland. It was a system which separated children from their parents, husbands from their wives, and exposed young girls to the risk of contamination by placing them among elderly women who were permanent inmates. It was no wonder they clung to their last meal and preferred seaweed to this. A small grant, not exceeding £150,000, to certain unions in the West of Ireland, in order to enable them to administer outdoor relief, administered under the proper checks of relieving officers, would meet the difficulty. The late Government gave outdoor relief. The member for Bradford (Mr. Forster) even gave it. Why should the present Chief Secretary alone refuse? Was it in the hope of being able to facilitate his scheme of emigration by insisting on the workhouse test? The Government would undertake a grave responsibility if they ignored the signs of the times (Irish cheers), and left the people to their inevitable fate. The adoption of a policy such as that announced by the Chief Secretary would render it impossible for any party to support the Government in any scheme of emigration—it would, in fact, compel the Irish members to offer strong opposition to any scheme of emigration bolstered up by such a horrible policy (Irish cheers). Their policy, cold-blooded and cruel in its character, was a short-sighted one. The question of the immediate relief of the distress in those districts should not be confused with the question of the perpetual amelioration of the condition of the people. These were two separate questions. The Government must save the lives of the people, and not let them die of starvation.

Mr. Whitworth.—What about the Land League Relief Fund? (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Parnell, continuing, said he supposed the relief fund amounted to £27,000, and, by a judicious distribution of the fund, had been the means of keeping many of the people in their homes during the last few years (Irish cheers). It had not been subscribed for the purpose of charity, but with the object of stemming the tide of landlord oppression, and the fund would continue to be employed for that purpose (renewed Irish cheers). They now pleaded for the relief of wholesale distress. He held the Government responsible if they did nothing to aid the people now so distressed. He thought they were entitled to an answer from the right hon. gentleman as to those points. Did he still maintain the workhouse test as a condition of outdoor relief? Was he aware when he pledged the House to give outdoor relief that Earl Spencer had written the letter to the Local Government Board to which he (Mr. Parnell) had drawn attention? Was the Cabinet at that time aware of Earl Spencer's policy with regard to outdoor relief? Up to that time outdoor relief had always been given in times of pressure like the present. They asked that the immediate wants of the people should be attended to, and that they should be saved from starvation and pestilence. When the Government had done that, then the Irish representatives would con-

sider any proposal of the Government for the permanent amelioration of the condition of the people of those districts, whether that proposal went in the direction of emigration or migration (cheers).

## PATRICK EGAN ON THE LAND LEAGUE FUNDS.

(From the *Irish World*.)

REPORTER.—How about the Land League Funds and the Invincibles?

Mr. Egan.—The story of our contributing towards that conspiracy is most certainly not true. Not a penny of Land League money was ever supplied for such purpose. On the contrary, money was expended in preventing outrages to the extent of sending men to localities where there might be danger of attempts against landlords. By that means very many crimes were prevented. Among those who owe their preservation to the Land League are Lord Ardilaun, formerly Sir Arthur Guinness. But for its protection he would have fallen a victim to the harsh treatment of his tenants. The game of the Castle officials is to connect the Land League with the commission of outrages, and thus to damage the National Party. To accomplish this they will stop at no villainy, however black. I am informed that one of the conditions on which they accepted the evidence of the informer Carey was that he should inculpate me, and through me, the Land League. He failed to come up to this requirement and I suppose his bribe will be cut down. I am informed that a leading Castle official said they would spend £50,000 to hang Egan.

Reporter.—What about the charge of misappropriation made by Lady Florence Dixie?

Mr. Egan.—Lady Florence Dixie has been led, through her, craving for notoriety, to become the mouthpiece of Richard Pigott whose own statements would receive no attention. In April, 1881, Pigott wrote to me that he had been offered £500 by Castle officials to publish a statement in his paper, *The Irishman*, alleging misappropriation of Land League funds. He said he needed money, and threatened to accept the offer unless I sent him £300. Of course, I refused to do this, and defied him to do his worst. Subsequently a pamphlet, the manuscript of which was in Pigott's handwriting, was set up in type for Lady Florence Dixie. She became frightened at the serious charges it contained against the leaders of the Land League, and gave orders that the few copies printed should be burned and the forms broken up. I secured one of the copies, and all the charges made since by Lady Florence Dixie are those that were then made in the pamphlet. Of course they are utterly false. My accounts have been thoroughly audited by John Dillon, the Rev. Father Sheehy and Matthew Harris. No complaints have ever been made by the actual subscribers to the Land League Fund. The balance of the fund on hand at the time of the National Conference in Dublin, in October last, was £31,900.

Reporter.—Is that money still on hand?

Mr. Egan.—It has been increased by some small amounts received afterwards, and out of it there has been sent to the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the Mansion House Committee for the relief of evicted tenants £4,000. There has been expended by a committee composed of Mr. Parnell, John Dillon, and Arthur O'Connor, £2,500 for the relief of evicted tenants. Some other small amounts have also been expended. There is now on hand between £25,000 and £26,000, all of which is invested in American securities in the names of five trustees.

## CRIME IN ITALY.

THE condition of the Romagna is getting worse every day. Formerly the crimes were laid to the sacerdotal rule. For twenty-five years there has been no such rule; yet the Romagnoli of the present day fully justify the saying, "The Romagnoli are certain beasts that live among pipes and daggers." Within a short time two police inspectors, Fumagalli and Grasselli, have been murdered in Bologna. Another was assassinated in Ravenna, and a fourth in Faenza. In Cesana a Sardinian prefect was butchered. Count Moratelli and Count Farniani have been killed in Faenza, and Count Manzoni in Lugo. In Ravenna, Mr. Cappa, the Royal Prosecutor, has been shot dead, and Dr. Lusconi and Messrs. Ghizzo and Monghini, bankers, have been seriously wounded. Scores of police officers have been killed by organised bands of thieves and assassins. The Romagnoli are trained to handle the dagger and practice with a pistol and a gun at an age when other boys play with toys and marbles. This may to some extent account for this seeming bloodthirstiness. The very newspapers which formerly quoted crimes in the Romagna as due to priestly misgovernment, are now aiding the perpetration of crimes by assailing judges, police officers, prefects, and the friends of public order. The Premier, Mr. Depretis, has been aroused. He has virtually told Parliament that he will pull the reins and put on the brake. It is high time, for the distant Romagna is not alone the scene of robberies and assassinations. The very castle seems to be a forest of Bondy. Robberies have been committed outside the Porta Pia, on the Pincio, and around the Coliseum. [Carlo Cafiero, the Italian Pyat, is insane. He was arrested a few days ago by the police of Fiesole, near Florence, while running around the country in a nude state. A gendarme covered him with his cloak. Cafiero is from Bari, in the southern provinces. He was born rich. To study the condition of the workingmen he went to Paris and worked in a factory for years. In 1877 he was at the head of a band of Socialists around Benevento. He proclaimed the Commune in a little town, and was soon defeated by the carabinieri. He was sent to prison, his family paying twenty francs a day for his support. He was a bitter opponent of Costa, who has got the best of him. He is in the insane asylum of Bonifazio, in Florence, while Costa fills a seat in Parliament.





# Irish News.

[From the Irish and American papers.]

Three hundred women will start from Limerick this week for New Hampshire, where they will be employed in a cotton factory. The Board of Guardians have voted £50 towards furnishing the emigrants with an outfit.—*Cablegram.*

"London, March 10.—Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech in the House of Commons this afternoon, assured the House that the condition of Ireland was more tranquil than it had been for some time past."—*Cable despatch.* "The tranquility of a gagged, manacled, and prostrate man. The Press muzzled, public meetings forbidden, trial by Government-juries established, a curfew law in full operation; the country filled with soldiers and armed police, a famine wringing the vitals of tens of thousands of men women, and children, who are denied food and offered the work-house or the emigrant ship! A tranquil country! God avert such ghastly tranquility from every other country in the world!

The Catholic Bishop of Raphoe has written to the Press severely criticising the Chief Secretary's proposals in reference to Irish distress. With regard to his reference to the poorhouse as an efficient means of relief, the bishop points out that in West Donegal 14,000 persons are destitute, while there is workhouse accommodation for only 800.

Mr. Patrick Egan has acted well and wisely to clear out of the British dominions. They meant to have him, and probably to hang him. With wretches like Carey ready to swear at the bidding of the Government hacks called Irish judges, and with juries selected by these same judges to find the verdict, no man's life or liberty is safe in Ireland. Every man who thinks, knows that the Land League had nothing to do with assassination. It was the only influence in Ireland against violent retaliation. But men like Forster, driven to ferocity by their own failure to rule, have ready tools to do their dirty or wicked work.

A meeting was held in Moneyrea Hall to consider what steps should be taken in reference to the position of the farmers under the Land Act. Two cases on the Downshire estate had been before the Sub-Commissioners on Wednesday, and the solicitor for the landlord had claimed the buildings and drains under an old lease. A report was made to the meeting to the effect that the landlord's solicitor had used disrespectful language to the tenants, jeering them about the quality of their clothing. One tenant said that his brother had been refused as a tenant because he kept a greyhound, and notice to quit was produced in reference to the land. Copies of the Downshire lease were laid before the meeting. It contained provisions to the effect that upon certain occasions the tenants were to give their best beast or best piece of plate, or a certain sum of money; use all their straw, etc., on the farm; have all their corn ground at a particular mill; plant trees as often as the landlord removed full-grown ones, and other extraordinary provisions, including that upon which the landlord now relied—viz., that at the end of the lease the tenant should deliver up all buildings, drains and improvements of every kind to the landlord.

A curious racing case was decided at the Leitrim assizes recently by Judge Barry, on appeal from Mr. Waters, County Court Judge. The proceedings were brought by the stewards of the Drumshambo races, Co. Leitrim, against Mr. J. D. McDermott, to recover possession of a "Traders' Cup," valued at twenty guineas, of which he had obtained possession under the following circumstances:—In the year 1877 there was a race meeting in Drumshambo, and the principal event on the programme was the "Traders' Cup," value for twenty guineas, to be won three times before it became the property of the winner. Three horses started for this race. Mr. McDermott's Round-the-Corner came in third, but Mr. McDermott lodged objections to the other two, and claimed the cup. After considerable litigation the matter was decided in his favour, and he obtained possession of the cup on signing an agreement to give it up for a subsequent race at Drumshambo on receiving a month's notice. There was no race until 1882, when the stewards advertised a race and collected subscriptions, but when they came to demand the "Traders' Cup" from Mr. McDermott he refused to surrender it, claiming it as his absolute property on the ground that his horse had won it the first year, and had not been beaten either of the two subsequent years when the race should have been held. Judge Barry, however, overruled this contention, and ordered him to give up the cup.

The Catholic clergy of the diocese of Swinford have passed a resolution in which they charge the Government with neglecting the distressed people and condemn the remedies offered—namely, the workhouse or emigration.

After a fire which occurred in Dublin on the premises of Mr. Doyle, Pill Lane, a fireman discovered a tin case filled with revolver cartridges, and a pocket-book containing a number of greenbacks. Farrell, the informer, was in the employment of Mr. Doyle, and the ammunition and money are believed to have belonged to him.

An Enniskillen correspondent says evictions are imminent in several parts of the county Fermanagh, although but a few have been effected recently.

It is stated that Douglas Pyne, suspect, will contest the county Waterford, in connection with Mr. Power, of Tramore, a National candidate, at the next election.

A charge brought against a number of little boys for obstructing the police while posting notices under the Crimes Act, and shouting "Harvey Duff," was dismissed by the magistrates at Drimoleague Petty Sessions.

The distress around Kells and Navan continues, and the help rendered is utterly inadequate. "The land-thieves give nothing," says a correspondent.

It is understood that in the course of a short time a woollen factory will be started in the vicinity of Ballindraithe, Donegal.

The Westport Guardians have passed this resolution:—"That inasmuch as the bulk of local taxation falls upon the ratepayers of Ireland, and as, owing to the continual failure of the crops, and the progressive increase of the poor rates and of the county cess, the small tenant-farmers request the Government to introduce a bill into Parliament whereby the lands of this country which originally were the property of the Catholic Church be restored to the Catholic clergy in trust, for the support of the poor of the respective parishes; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the several Boards of Guardians in Ireland for their adoption."

Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, sub-sheriff of the county, accompanied by sub-inspector Connors, Cashel, and a large force of constabulary, proceeded to the lands of Ballinahinch, Cashel, and evicted D. Quinlan, for non-payment of rent, on the estate of George Errington, M.P.

Dr. Ferguson, the medical officer for Gweedore, in his official report upon the condition of the poor, says, of the children, that poverty and destitution are too clearly evident, and that diarrhoea and influenza, which largely prevail, are traceable to insufficient, low, and unvaried diet.

Two bailiffs, named Monaghan and Hoctor, despatched recently from Tullamore by sub-sheriff Whelan to eject a tenant named Spollen from his holding at Killantubber, near Clare—a decree for possession of which was recently obtained by Thos. Hackett, of Castle Armstrong, the landlord—deliberately set fire to the house, thereby destroying it with the furniture which it contained. On the information of Spollen the bailiffs were arrested after returning to town. Hoctor was admitted to bail; Monaghan remains in custody.

John Harold Barry was charged at Castletownroche with trespassing on the lands of a farmer named Barry while hunting. The complainant had published a notice warning off trespassers. On the day referred to Mr. Barry and three other gentlemen were riding across his lands. He warned them off. Three of the gentlemen turned back, but Mr. Barry persevered and rode through a field of corn and vetches. The defendant wrote, stating he would make no defence, and Mr. Eaton, R.M., imposed a fine of only five shillings. Of course, Eaton is a brother sport.

An eviction took place in the townland of Leiter, about four miles from Clonakilty, under very pitiable and distressing circumstances, by which a delicate man, his wife and five children are thrown on the world to beg or enter the workhouse. The tenant evicted, Michael Cullinane, held twenty-six acres from Francis E. Bennett, J.P., Rosscarbery, at the yearly rent of £17 11s, the valuation being £13. The sheriff's officer stated that strict orders were given not to allow them back as caretakers and not to allow them in any way to trespass on the farm. Accordingly, the entire family, in a most pitiable plight, left the house, and, having made a fire, boiled some potatoes by a corner adjoining their late farm. Great commiseration is felt for this large, helpless and unfortunate young family.

At a meeting of the Granard Board of Guardians a letter was read from Lord Longford notifying, for the information of the Board, that he has recently brought under the notice of the Government and of the House of Lords that, in the opinion of many persons favourably disposed towards National Education the appointment of a Sister of Mercy as schoolmistress is not in accordance with the rules of the Board of National Education. He entirely recognised the devotion of the Sisters of Mercy to the duties they undertake in the cause of piety, of charity, and of education, but under the system and rules it does not appear that they are eligible in the usual course for employment in schools that retain their connection with the National Board. The Guardians unanimously resolved that they, as the representatives of the people, cannot agree with Lord Longford's opinion in the matter.

An Athlone correspondent says: Not for many years has the river Shannon risen to such an alarming extent as at present in and about Athlone. Hundreds of acres of land adjoining the river are covered with water, representing one immense lake, and a number of houses are completely submerged by the floods. From Athlone to Seven Churches, a distance of about six miles, over seventy families have been obliged to abandon their homes, the consequence being that serious destitution prevails. The greatest destruction has been occasioned to property. Large quantities of potatoes are rotten in the ground, and owing to the recent severe storms a large quantity of hay and corn stored in haggards has been swept away by the current. For miles round the country presents one vast series of lakes, rendering spring operations utterly impossible. Reports from the country districts states that a number of sheep and cattle have been drowned. Four families residing convenient to the quay in the Westmeath division of Athlone were flooded out of their houses.

The moving bog is visited daily by a large number of persons. It is only a mile and a half from Castlereagh. The bog is known by several names, but principally as the Baslick Bog. It stretches four miles along the country towards Frenchpark, some parts of it being two miles in width. The visitor has to leave the road, and go through the fields adjoining it for about two miles on the north-western side of the road to where it first started. It moved in an easterly direction until it covered two houses, the occupants of which took refuge in the town. When it crossed the road it took a south-westerly course, until it reached a sort of valley which runs by the side of a small river, and then it started in a southern direction for about a mile and a half, where it passed within fifty yards of several houses. There is an immense quantity of land ruined from the road to where the bog gets into the river. Before the bog started down the valley a hare and hound were running in it, and ran along into the bog, from where they could not be extricated, and are to be seen there drowned. The bridge in the centre of the town of Castlereagh is already nearly choked up with "scraws." No traffic can be carried on for a considerable time on the Ballinagare road, as a large part of it is covered with the bog. The people are trying to remove it by letting the rest of the bog pass on. About eight families have preparations made to clear out at a moment's notice.

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**B A R N I N G H A M & C O.**  
Manufacturers of all kinds of  
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For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading  
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China, Glass, Ironmongery & Basketware

Induce us to Lavite Inspection, Challeng  
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Come one, come all, to our Xmas Exhibi-  
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**O A K D E N & H O W E L L,**  
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Musical Instruments of all Descriptions  
Tuned, Regulated, and Repaired.  
PIANOS, ORGANS, and HARMONIUMS  
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**N E W Z E A L A N D I N S U R A N C E**  
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(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  
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With Sub-Offices in every Country Tow  
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F I R E I N S U R A N C E S  
Are granted upon every description of Build-  
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This Company has prior claims upon the  
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the whole of its funds are retained and  
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**MERCHANTS,**  
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**OCEAN VIEW HOTEL**  
South Dunedin.  
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The Proprietor desires to draw attention to his new Hand-ball Alley now opened, to which lovers of that manly game are invited.

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BATRAY 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.,**  
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MONUMENTAL WORKS  
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN  
(Opposite First Church),  
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE AND  
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Arbroath and Caithness Hearsthes, all sizes. Oamaru stone of superior quality. Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, &c., &c. Designs forwarded on application to any part of the colony

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**FOR SALE,** Building Sections; Freehold and Leasehold Properties in all parts of Dunedin and Suburbs. Bank and Insurance Shares at Current Rates.

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Baths, Closets, Wash-hand basins, Hot-Water Apparatus, and Electric Bells fitted up. Gas and Water laid on Estimates given.

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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.

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Established - 1865.

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

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

**CHRISTMAS CAKES,** Shortbread, Real Scotch Gingerbread, Loaves, and all kinds of Confectionery. Please note address

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

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**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.

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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,  
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Second Floor Albert Buildings,  
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At Moderate Prices

**PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,**  
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N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

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**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

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**NEW ZEALAND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,**  
ALBERT BERGER

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WATCHMAKER AND MANUFACTURING  
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Has REMOVED TO BAILEY'S Late Shop,  
4, Rattray street, Dunedin,  
country orders punctually attended to.

**M. DONAGHY AND COMPY.**

OTAGO STEAM ROPE WORKS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Best quality Manilla, 3-inch to 24 inches—

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- " " " Plough Reins
- " " " Tarred Rope
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- " " " New Zealand Flax, 3-in to 24 in.—
- " " " Tether Lines
- " " " Clothes Lines
- " " " Halters
- " " " Tarred Rope
- " " " Pipe Packing
- " " " Spun yarn
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- " " " Hay Lashing
- " " " Leather "
- " " " Wool "
- " " " Russ. Hemp Plough Lines
- " " " Tarred House-line
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**SPECIALITY FOR DRAPERS & BINDERS,**  
Manilla Harvesting Twine } For Reaping  
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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  
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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.

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MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

The above commodious and comfortable  
Hotel offers first-class accommodation to  
Tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery.

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**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.

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