

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ERUND BUBKE has compared a noisy mob who  
A FREETHINKER fill the world with the clatter of their own self-  
ON im-  
FREETHOUGHT. The importance to a crowd of grasshoppers that, to hear  
the might seem to be the sole occupants of a  
pasture where, nevertheless, a fine herd of oxen are  
engaged in quietly chewing the cud.—And the comparison is just,  
and always holds good. To hear the row that is now going on, for  
example, in some quarters, we might think that the tawling,  
boxing, Bradlaugh, or the dirty fellows who the other day received  
a very mild and over-deserved punishment for pouring out their filth  
upon the most sacred truth to the Christian, the most pathetic story  
to the high-minded unbeliever, and their followers, and sympa-  
thisers, the bedeviled "rangers" of the colonies especially, were the  
only inhabitants of the realms of what is called Freethought. We find,  
nevertheless, on examination that such is not the case, and we find  
all the nauseous clamour of the crowd in question as much abhorred  
by Freethinkers of the higher class, as it is even by believers them-  
selves.—M. Maxime du Camp, then, the French Academician, who  
for a lifetime has been a leader amongst the literary men of Paris,  
and the intimate friend of most of his contemporary writers whose  
fame is European, now comes forward and tells us what he  
thinks of the system that we find cried abroad by stentorian voices,  
as that which is to regenerate mankind—and yet M. du Camp tells  
us also that he is not of the household of faith. But he sees what is  
going on in the world, and he abhors it. He especially abhors what  
he sees in Paris now, after its twelve years of the Freethinkers' rule,  
when, he says, more than ever, more than under the reign of Louis  
Philippe, more than under the second empire it seems to become the  
"brothel of the universe."—But what does he tell us of the faith he  
himself does not possess, and what of the science that the noisy crew  
so bawl about and which he needs must thoroughly understand?  
"They say this charity is inspired by a blind faith," he writes, "that  
this faith is supported on texts pretendedly revealed, which swarm  
with contradictions. What matter? I do not trouble myself much  
about that; those who believe are happy and I envy their happiness. If  
their belief is an error, let this error be glorified since it draws them  
to succour the miserable, to calm suffering, to give back hope to those  
in despair. Faith is not justified by science; it is too fortunate,—for  
the scientific truth of yesterday is the error of to-day; science does  
not comfort, it is religion that comforts. To mock God, to deny God,  
this is easy, and even a little out of date." And then he goes on to  
explain the manner in which the war against religion in France  
arose and the worth of the system that they have introduced in the  
place of religion. "A bad saying," he says, "has been pronounced  
which serves as a watch-word in this campaign undertaken against  
works of faith and charity. It has been said: *Le cléricalisme, voilà  
l'ennemi*.—They are satisfied with sayings, as it is always when igno-  
rance governs. . . . They have triumphed; they have conquered  
Jesuits, Oblates, Dominicans; they have conquered certain schools  
where Sisters of Charity darkly taught little girls that they must be  
docile, industrious, and truthful. He who pronounced this unlucky  
saying is dead, at the age of the full command of all his faculties and  
of maturity. His obsequies have shown how his saying must be in-  
terpreted; no priest has prayed over his remains;—all superstitions  
were behind the funeral car, but religion was not there, because they  
had driven it away. I shall, perhaps scandalise his friends by telling  
them that a perpetual Mass was immediately founded for the repose  
of his soul.—The intention was good; let it be excused. Is clericalism  
truly the enemy? (he continues) I am too poor a cleric to decide the  
question, but what I affirm is, that for nations as for mankind,  
Spiritualism is life and Materialism is death. To give the soul a  
transitory existence, to reduce it to the struggles, to the deceptions of  
actual life, to make it perish at the same time as the matter that  
envelopes it and which it illumines, to forbid it to hope for a reward,  
to forbid it to fear a chastisement, to promise it nothing, to render  
it inferior to the molecules of the physical world which are trans-

formed and never disappear, is to drive away from man the divine  
breath, and to condemn him to a forced bestiality. God is a hypo-  
thesis; so be it—but nothingness also is a hypothesis.—Let me be  
permitted to choose, to believe that I shall carry beyond the grave  
the responsibility of my life, and of seeking to anticipate the eternal  
light. It must not be extinguished; when the beacon is not lighted  
during the night the vessels are shipwrecked. They have made a  
great noise, I know, about De Broussais' saying, 'I have dissected  
many brains, and I have never found a soul.—The saying is without  
meaning. Broussais found no soul in dissecting brains any more  
than he found sight in the orbits of the corpses that his scalpel  
examined.—George Sand has written: 'I know only one belief and  
one refuge; faith in God and our immortality; my secret is not new  
there is no other.' No, certainly, the secret is not new—old as it is  
it can still serve its purpose, and it has not been replaced. It is strange,  
it is almost grievous to have to defend these doctrines; Spiritualism  
has been the glory of humanity; it is the light wherewith the highest  
souls are enlightened; of it were born the three theological virtues,  
faith, hope, and charity, which are also the three social virtues, with-  
out which the people are only herds fighting for existence, according  
to Darwin's formula, devouring one another, eating, taking their  
enjoyment, and falling asunder instead of dying. 'Nothing in the  
moral world is lost,' says Joubert, 'as in the material world nothing  
is annihilated. All our thoughts, all our sentiments are, here below,  
only the commencement of sentiments which will be completed else-  
where.' It is by such principles that they are supported who do good  
without any other preoccupation than that of doing good."

BUT M. du Camp, who writes in the *Revue des Deux*  
A FREETHINKER *Mondes* of April 1, takes for the special subject of  
ON his article the Little Sisters of the Poor, their origin,  
THE RELIGIOUS and their work in Paris,—and while he deals with  
ORDERS. his subject in the masterly way that is habitual  
with him, adding fresh interest by the charm of his  
style to matters that are already of intense interest, he does no  
spare the enemies of religion whom he also proclaims to be the enemies  
of the poor. "How," he asks, "have they not understood that in  
arraying themselves against the conventual life it was above all  
against the poor they were doing harm? During the Commune, when  
a religious house was closed—when the congregation was conducted  
to Mazas, the next day were seen bands of old men, of the crippled,  
of the hungry, who lamented before the sealed doors, and said: Who  
will give us bread now? The Commune offered them a glass of  
absinthe and a can of petroleum—this was all that its charity had at  
heart." And yet let us note that it was also of the universal brother-  
hood.—Its country was the world, its brethren mankind! And,  
again, M. du Camp tells us that the lay nurses for whom the Sisters  
of Mercy have been obliged to make room in the hospitals, are to his  
personal knowledge chiefly notable for the capacity of their pockets  
to contain the spirit flask. His summing up of the conventual life is  
as follows:—"To forget yourself in order to think only of others, to  
find in the action itself the reward of the action, to ask nothing of  
men, to give them all, and for the rest to trust in Providence; to live  
in poverty, to shrink before no suffering in order to assuage that of  
others; to take care of the unhappy for the purpose of being useful  
to them, and not that they may be grateful for it; to push self-denial  
to the contempt for social usages, is to make an act of abstract virtue,  
and it is perhaps, after all, the means of finding happiness here be-  
low." But let us take a quotation that is more in detail, and which  
contains a full example of the spirit in which the writer has executed  
his task. "Mystical souls," he writes, "carried away by a super-  
human love escape from the world, shut themselves up in a cell, and  
by force of adoration, arrive at ecstasy, and almost at the contem-  
plation of the God to whom they burn to unite themselves; their joy,  
is ineffable. They have quitted the earth, whose miseries become  
invisible to them; they soar among the depths of space, and seem  
lost in a Divine ether where the pleasures of the spirit bloom. These  
are happy, and have here below attained to a sort of immateriality  
that no suffering can destroy, and which is no longer touched by the  
realities of existence. It is not the same with charitable beings who,  
renouncing with their free will what life contains or promises, seek  
out decay, sickness, misfortune, in order to bring it aid. Far from

flying from human miseries, they go into the thick of them with ardour, drawing back before no nausea, so that they may the better assuage them. In the man they only enquire for the one who is sick in the sick they only seek out the incurable, and live in contact with the off-scouring of all ills, of all incapacities, of all infirmities. What sentiment urges them to incessant labour in the hospitals, to the adoption of the abandoned, to that inexhaustible maternity whose devotion never wears, and which appears to regain strength even by its exercise? The desire of pleasing God by loving the neighbour—the need of spiritualising life in sacrificing it to the misfortunes of others.—This is an admirable spectacle, and I admire it. Those (he continues) who sacrifice themselves to these works of which antiquity knew nothing belong, or join themselves, to religious congregations—habit of coarse cloth or of serge, shaved head or white hood.—The work of charity does not interrupt the work of prayer. They pray for those they save,—they pray for him who curses, and for him who persecutes. In the human being they see physical infirmity and moral infirmity; they seek to heal both of them. Their name? They no longer have one; they are called Brother Joseph or Sister Madeleine, charity has closed in upon them and shut them out from the world, where they only return to seek the unfortunate to succour, or wherewithal to succour them. Self-denial, fatigue, repugnant cares at home; abroad the insults of blackguards; all around a wind of Atheism which blows and threatens to destroy the refuges, and to beat down the asylums. Whence come these heroes of charity? From everywhere from the town and the country; among the men I see priests, soldiers, peasants, lawyers, professors; in the middle of the women I reckon, servants, workwomen, girls of the lower middle-class, girls of the nobility, who retain, perhaps, the memories of profane festivities where they shone before they applied lotion to the cancerous wound, or washed the linen of the filthy. There is more than one whom I could name—Sister Mary, I recognise you; when the superioress pronounced my name before you, you trembled, and your head was lowered as if it would have wished to disappear under the wings of your starched cap. Your maternal grandfather, the general, was my near relative; when I was a child I have often played with your mother, for we were about the same age. I saw you when you were little, I saw you when a young girl; do you remember that one evening you sang to me Schubert's "Adieu"? Your brother is a count, and goes his way through life. Existence had many seductions for you. When you were grown up, you were told, 'It is time for you to be married.' You replied, 'I will be the mystical spouse of Him who is, and I will take care of His poor.' You put on the heavy habit. You cut your fair locks—are they grown grey? I was not able to see them—and you became the mother of those who groan. The paleness of the cloister is on your face, which has lost nothing of its childish placidity; your delicate hand which had such pretty almond-shaped nails has grown hard, is coarse with turning up paillasses, with dressing ulcers, and telling the ebony beads. The unhappy contemplate you with tenderness when you pass by in the dormitory, speaking a kind word to them. One fact which I remarked surprised me. When you were young, at home with your mother, in a house which looked out on a large garden, you were sad and dreamy, as if you had borne the weariness of over-long days; when I met you, after more than twenty years, in your infirmary, you seemed to me sprightly, cheerful, ready to laugh, and trying to make your sick people gay. Is serenity, then, found there where you are? Sister Mary, my cousin and my sister, these lines will never fall under your eyes,—which permits me to say to you: You are a saint!"

#### LAND NATIONAL- LISATION.

THERE has been a meeting held in Dunedin for the purpose of promoting the interests of the nationalisation of the land, and as it frequently happens to us with regard to meetings that are held under a similar patronage we have gained a little new and interesting information; we have, for example, learned that although land is limited in quantity and cannot possibly be increased, "the production of grain and wool can be indefinitely increased."—Can the limited supply of land, then, grow unlimited corn and feed unlimited sheep?—Can the infinite come forth from the finite?—or can we grow our crops upon the briny deep, and pasture our flocks among the fleecy clouds?—For, although we are in duty bound to hesitate before we express any doubt in the utterances of profound wisdom, still, without hesitation we may inquire, how can these things be. How can we have an unlimited supply of corn and wool without an unlimited supply of land, or, if we can so have it, is it worth while any longer to squabble as to the ownership of the land? But, we learn, otherwise indeed that this nationalisation of the land is no new proposal, that it is much less new in the actual trial of it, and its complete failure where it has been tried. Some half century ago, it seems, according to a correspondent of our contemporary, the New York *Freeman's Journal*, a Spanish author, named Florez Estrada, wrote a work entitled "A Course of Political Economy," and whose

object was to prove that the land, like the air and water, was to be held in common. His theories, in fact, were identical with those that Mr. Henry George has reproduced, and which are now creating so great a stir. The correspondent of our contemporary, however, contends that Mr. George, like Senor Estrada, is wrong in asserting that property in land is different in kind from property in other things, it being acquired by means of appropriation, while property in things depends upon their production. There are, he says, two kinds of land—barren and pestiferous land, and fruitful land, and the first is to the second as the stones of a building are to a habitable house. If building a house gives a man a right to it, then the reclamaticn of the bad land makes it the property of him who reclaims it, and the worse the land has been the better his title becomes.—But, had the early settlers in America, and no doubt elsewhere, been told that the land would not be their own, they would hardly have laboured as they did, and often at the risk of their lives, to make it fit for cultivation.—And as to Mr. Herbert Spencer's theory that, if property in land be allowed those who are not landholders may be 'equitably expelled from the earth altogether,' we may say in passing, it is a wildly extreme proposition. Besides, murder can never be equitable, and such wholesale murder it would be impossible to legalise. But, however the world goes, all men cannot live directly by the land, and there can be no cause why those who do so should not, within due bounds, have such a title of ownership as will secure them and their children rights that need not entrench upon those of their neighbours. There can be no reason, moreover, why they should not profit by any accidental circumstance that may add to the value of their land, any more than there can be to prevent the tradesman to take advantage of some exceptional circumstance that gives to his trade an impetus he has not earned, and helps him to make a fortune that, by means of his handicraft or business capacities alone, he could never have gained. And again, the improvements that raise the price of land are of value not to the landholder only, but to the community at large. If, for example, roads make the farm more valuable, they also make the markets more easy, facilitate the commerce of the country, and increase its trade. It is not the farmer only who profits by the exportation of corn, meat, or wool. But as for the examples of land nationalisation that we have at present to judge by, one was laid before us the other day by a writer in the *Contemporary Review*, who gave us some particulars concerning the condition of India, and how it fares under British rule. The Government tenant there, this writer tells us, is visited by the commissioner when a need arises for an increase in taxation, and he is informed that henceforth he must pay a higher rent. Some road will probably be made, says the commissioner, who evidently holds the doctrine of the unearned increment, or there is a scheme of irrigation in view, or something will presently be done to enhance the value of the land, and the tenant must pay for it in advance. The people accordingly pay and starve. Again, says the New York *Freeman's Journal*, "the advantages of land nationalisation have left the Egyptian fellaheen at the mercy of aliens who can force the puppet Khedive to rack-rent the wretched natives as thoroughly as Irish tenants have been rack-rented." The most striking example, however, we find is that given by the correspondent to whom we have alluded, in that of China. "In that country," he says, "the emperor is the universal and exclusive proprietor of the soil. He is not only the landlord; he is the first ploughman in a population of four hundred millions. Instead of paying rent to private individuals the occupants of farms pay a land-tax to the emperor. It consists partly of produce and partly of money, and amounts to one-tenth of the produce or profit after deducting the expenses of cultivation. Lands are carefully registered by the Government and their fertility estimated. Great precautions are used that neither the occupant be over-charged nor the Government defrauded, and when districts suffer from drought or inundation, the emperor generally remits the rent. In a word, the Chinese have anticipated Henry George by at least three thousand years. They proclaimed without limitation that 'the land of natural right is the common property of the whole people.' But the condition of the Chinese labouring classes and tradesmen is miserable, and we are told that the poverty there exceeds that of the most beggarly nations in Europe. There is nothing new, then, under the sun, and we greatly fear that under the sun as well, there is no system that will produce a general state of complete perfection.—The nationalisation of the land will certainly not do so.

A  
PHILOSOPHER. THE letters of Mrs. Carlyle lately published, give to the world a further insight into the nature of the philosopher who was her husband,—and show us still more clearly the sort of man who is to be formed and matured by a sympathetic study of Oliver Cromwell and John Knox, and a favouring view of all tyrants and bullies generally.—A strong and unyielding philosophy we find can exist in a weak mind, and be accompanied by a habitual self-indulgence. A force of literary pathos we learn, moreover, may exist in company with an entire want of feeling, and it is wholesome for us to be warned

that we must take even the most enchantingly-written sentiments and opinions for what they are worth, and be in no instance misled by the glamour of a great name. Carlyle, the great writer, the exalted philosopher, was, in fact, a very small man, and his humanity was of the basest.—But something more than letters and even than genius is needed to make a man truly noble, and Carlyle had nothing else. We take our information, then, from a review of the publication to which we have referred in the *London Times*. Of Carlyle's wife, the reviewer writes: "She married him to serve him and to smooth his path; she looked to be paid with love and gratitude, and with the confidences due to the most devoted of life-companions. It was her ambition to be his helpmate in immortal work and to be repaid for her cares with unreserved confidence. We are not uncharitable enough to say that she was altogether disappointed. Her husband did love her after a fashion of his own; and he appreciated her within the measure of a most miserable nature. The fact that he prepared this correspondence for publication, perhaps goes further than anything else to extenuate his conduct. For it shows either that he offended grossly in ignorance; or that, having much to regret when repentance was too late, he sought to atone his faults by the frankest admission of them. The brief notes with which he illustrates many of the letters abound in remorseful ejaculations which cannot fail to touch us." But this very remorse was, most probably, a sign of weakness and the proof of a wilful offending.—The writer remarks, too, that Carlyle was a man who prided himself upon reading character at a glance. "If," he adds, "he was blind to the pitiful tragedy being slowly enacted under his roof, it was only because he was wilfully determined not to see."—The advice, therefore, given by this man to England that she should treat Ireland as an elephant would treat a rat, and "squelch it, by Heaven!" came consistently from one who was himself engaged in squelching the heart of the friend who in all the world had been most devoted and most useful to him.—For Mrs. Carlyle had faithfully fulfilled her resolution in marrying him and had helped him nobly in working out his career to its success. But he left to her all the drudgery of life; she denied herself necessities and pinched herself while he was abroad on holiday expeditions—"from Berlin in Germany to Thurso in Scotland." Every annoyance at home was borne by her alone, and to spare him all the trouble—and, although there was no one who could understand him better than she who had discerned his genius before it had been made known to other people, he neglected her to enjoy high-born company, and especially that of Lady Ashburton, to whom his powers of mind recommended him and whose appreciation he especially valued. Miss Jewsbury thus sums up what his wife had to endure from him:—"He gave her no human help nor tenderness. Bear in mind that her inmost life was solitary—no tenderness, no caresses, no loving words, nothing out of which one's heart can make the wine of life. A glacier on a mountain would have been as human a companionship. He suffered too, but he put it all into his work. She had only the desolation and barrenness of having all her love and her life laid waste." But at this time when the workman is spoken of somewhat as needing only education to shine forth as a hero, and regenerate the world, it is of some use to see in his true light this man who had sprung from the working classes, and climbed to the highest eminence to which education could conduct him.—He was, after all, but an idol of a very common clay that education and genius together had superficially gilded.—The clay evidently needs something besides to temper it—and genius in most cases will, moreover, be wanting.

#### A HERO'S TRACES.

As a commentary on the report that Italy is about to erect a national monument to the memory of Garibaldi, and as one also on the fact that the anniversary of the hero was celebrated a day or two ago at Wellington by people amongst whom, doubtless, there predominated that Anglo-Saxon element that is so devoted to patriotism at a distance, bitterly hating it near at hand, and as enthusiastic for the freedom of all the outside world as it is for the slavery of every country in whose slavery it esteems English interests to be implicated, we find an article translated by a contemporary from the *Popolo Romano*, a Turin paper of April 7th:—"Misery, says this newspaper, "such as in Italy was never before heard of, makes those who suffer from it sigh for times gone by and curse that liberty which has alone known how to bring them greater sorrow, after having inspired them with a desire to live better, instead of which they are dying of hunger. It is a crying shame to the supporters of United Italy to permit for one moment an appeal to the past. What! are the detested, the execrated Bourbons preferable to the House of Savoy? How is it that whilst under their infamous government it was unknown what democracy, equality, and fraternity amongst a people meant, to-day, while the torch of liberty inspires so many noble words, and has dazzled us with the most splendid propositions, when the cry is heard from pole to pole "We are all brothers," and there cannot but be reconciliation between capital and labour, between rich and poor, nothing but harmony among all ranks of society, between governments and the governed—at this very time we have suicides

through misery, and daily chronicles of the most desolating character. If the working classes in the great cities pass life tolerably well, outside of them, in the rural districts, the bare necessities of life are wanting. Everywhere we find the struggle for life, which is cut short by the pellagra, want of food and of wholesome dwellings. When co-operative and other societies could in part relieve this distress by procuring better food, unadulterated, not falsified, even this beneficent concession is contested by persons who can dream of nothing but lucre and money, and who would want more from the pockets of those who already contribute so much." But is it not the fitting outcome of buccaneering and diplomacy, of violence, robbery, and lying, and the unholy alliance between Cavour and the hero whom now they celebrate—between the deceitful, lying, head, and the hands ready to fulfil all its orders? At Regio, continues this paper, the unfortunate population have no hope of being able to obtain wherewith to keep them alive; at Mogliano work is deficient, and, if it were not so, how could a family live on from 6d. to 7d. a day? The peasants of the district are living on the grass from the fields and on bran. "The owner takes everything from the tenant—grain, wine, fruit, cakes, and every product. Even the very wood belongs to him, and he puts on a fine of twenty francs if a tree happens to die." And yet, again, the *Villagio* gives us a picture of this land of liberty—of the freedom begotten of the buccaneering sanctioned the other day by the English *Quarterly Review*, as to the means to a good end and lawful because it was so—and behold the end!—"On the other side we have the inundations, the destruction of the woods, the pellagra, and emigration unguided, decaying dwellings, sanitary regulations neglected, and the little communes sacrificed, the agricultural schools without pupils, 50 to 80 per cent. of the population unable to read, the strikes of the agricultural labourers, the small proprietors in penury, the large ones nobly neglectful, production scarce and the land uncultivated, capital in enmity, usury flourishing, and debts ever increasing, the financial system confused, taxation absurd, immoderate, and unjust, the producers not listened to whilst the State robs them, foreign competition menacing, and the economists at variance, markets low, and general industry all but annihilated. . . . The Italian peasant leaves his country because he is ignorant and miserable—because his labour, endless and hard though it be, does not bring him sufficient payment to nourish himself and family—because in despair, while he sees around him riches which his own work has helped to make, he has not enough to construct a cabin a little better than a sty, to save him from hunger and the pellagra, and so he looks to other countries, feeling persuaded that worse off he could not possibly be. He leaves his country because he sees two yards off immense tracts of land uncultivated, which he is not allowed to cultivate, though to do so would keep him from starvation. He leaves his country because taxes drive him out of his miserable cabin, and there seems no hope of reducing them in the smallest degree; because the tax on salt condemns him to eat meals so unhealthy that they are sufficient to drive him into melancholy madness, the hospital, or to suicide. Are we not right, then, without being pessimists, when we say it is time to provide against all this, and that quickly, before the people, to save themselves from famine, resort to violence." What, then, shall the national monument be that Italy erects to the memory of her great deliverer?—A tower of skulls, for example, like those with which Timour is said to have commemorated his victories, for verily the materials should not be wanting, or difficult to collect.—They strew the ground in Garibaldi's wake also.—But let it be another bond of sympathy, uniting the memory of Garibaldi with the freedom-loving Anglo-Saxon element, that England has long inflicted upon Ireland what the buccaneering hero prepared the way for in Italy—famine and pestilence, and banishment. Verily there is a double fitness in the association of the black banner of the pirate with the Union Jack, and we would suggest to all our Garibaldi clubs that these flags should brave the breeze side by side at every celebration of the hero's memory.

#### A CHARMING EPISTLE.

As a specimen of the governing Briton abroad we may, in all probability, take one "J.R.," who writes to an Anglo-Indian paper, and whose letter may well incline us to receive as true the hardship and oppression of the natives lately reported to the *Contemporary Review* by an English officer. It is not, however, with India that this letter deals, but with Ireland; its contents, nevertheless, show us what the people in subjection under a man of such a disposition, and of those like-minded with him, must necessarily suffer. This writer, then, is naturally very pious, and his study has been of the unaided Word, which has taught him that the Irish Celts are descended from those "Phoenicians, Canaanites, etc., who escaped from the hands of Joshua and the Israelites through the unfaithfulness and disobedience of the latter." The result had been foretold by God, and is now manifest to man in the state of Ireland. The writer does not quite venture to propose that England, on whom the mantle of Joshua and the Israelites has fallen, should now atone for this criminal neglect by a general slaughter of the Irish people, but short of that he would have every-

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thing done to make up for the error of the ancient days. "The race is not fit for freedom, as in an article of yours the other day was well said," he adds, and from this we learn that the editor is of one mind with his correspondent. The correspondent's plan is, then, that the franchise shall be taken away from Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, that from Mr. Parnell down every one connected with the Irish party shall be placed like ticket-of-leave men under police surveillance, and for ever disqualified from taking part in an election to Parliament or any municipality. "The municipal charters should be taken from Dublin and all the disfranchised towns, and they should each be placed under the rule of a military officer with a sufficient armed force. He should have power to shoot down anyone offering armed resistance, or stone-throwing, night-prowling with sticks or other weapons, or who refuses to obey an order to disperse at any time. The farce of summoning any of that race as jurymen should be finally abolished, and full power placed in the hands of the presiding judge, who could be assisted, but not overruled, by assessors from the grand jury lists. These should be invariably composed of men of Norman, Saxon, or Welsh descent, who have settled in Ireland from time to time." Our correspondent evidently does not know that Carey, for example, is of Welsh or Devonshire descent, or, perhaps, he does know it, and thinks that Irish juries composed of Careys would be the most convenient, as indeed they would occasionally. But to return to his noble epistle: "The province of Ulster could be exempted from the new regulations. But whether in Ulster or in England the police should have power to arrest anyone suspected to have been a member of any of the Leagues, and to search their houses. They should, if they choose to live in the British Islands, get permission, on pain of imprisonment with hard labour, for every change of residence. Besides the governors of towns, the other three provinces should be parcelled out into military commands, and a military officer should rule over the whole from Dublin Castle. These arrangements should be final, and those so-called Celts who did not like them could leave the country. Power should rest in the Lord Lieutenant to deport any man from any part of Ireland. The governor of such a prison as Kilmainham, and indeed all the military magistrates, should have power to flog a man guilty of the violence reported of that model town councillor Mr. Carey. Fifty or a hundred lashes each time would soon put an end to such exploits, which are only ventured on because the perpetrators are confident that their skins are safe." And these are the sentiments that an enlightened Englishman of the day is not ashamed to give to the world, and that an enlightened English editor, one employed in spreading English civilisation among the Asiatics, is not ashamed to publish in his newspaper. But with such officials as this presiding over the people of India can we wonder at the atrocities of the mutiny?—like begets like, and brutality breeds atrocity. Can we wonder if all India is disaffected and looking forward to education to bind it together into one firm and successful resistance to the foreign rule. And, again, if this letter is to be taken as a sample of the minds of any considerable portion of the English people, and that it is, our belief is confirmed by the utterance of certain editors among ourselves, as well as by those of a section of the English Press, the times look threatening for the Empire. For an empire falls by the corruption of its people, and what baser corruption can there be than this murderous hatred—this furious, unreasoning tyranny? But how like hypocrisy it looks to find Englishmen celebrating the anniversary of a reputed hero of liberty abroad, while Englishmen also are advocating the methods of extreme brutality against those who are laying claim to their freedom at Home.

The London *Era* noticing a recent performance of Paganini Redivivus, in St. James' Hall, speaks in high terms of the great ability of the violinist. The performance consisted of twenty-four caprices, representing the famous studies of Paganini, and was attended by some of the most celebrated musicians of the day. The *Era* says that the performance was not only a complete success, but was a feat such as few, if any, of the most eminent violinists of the present day would either dare or care to attempt. Paganini Redivivus is a son of the popular Dublin violinist, Mr. Levey.

"There is now," says the London *Tablet*, "little doubt that the Conservatives are practically unanimous in the wish to facilitate in every way the speedy formation of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, and we suppose that Lord George Hamilton's bill is the first move in this direction." The bill referred to is one soon to be introduced by Lord George Hamilton to make the purchase clauses of the Land Act effectual. This information comes at a timely moment, just as the Land League Convention assembles. It is a splendid proof of the service done by that organisation.—*Pilot*.

"Notwithstanding the fact," says a writer in the *New York Sun* "that all good men should and do regret the difficulty between Ireland and England, is it not somewhat pardonable for citizens of this country to smile inwardly at England's present scrape, when we remember the position that country took with reference to our recent civil war? I think it would have a powerful influence on public opinion in this country if some of the editorials of the leading English journals during the period covered by that war could be given a wide publicity here at the present time. Possibly Ireland could find no better way to gain our sympathy than by entering on an enterprise of this kind."

## AMERICAN OPINION.

(*"Jacob Terry," in the Otago Daily Times.*)

THE other day 4000 immigrants landed at Castle Garden. Fourteen hundred landed another day this week; and so the stream of European emigration pours in without abatement. Some thousand Irish emigrants were dumped ashore at Philadelphia and Boston last week, and more are coming. They are partly assisted to emigrate by the Government, being victims of eviction or driven from their homes by famine. I perceive that the English Government is looking at this exodus of the Irish people with complacency, and regard "emigration as the only possible remedy for Irish grievances," according to the cable dispatch of the debates in Parliament, but it is viewed in a very different light by Americans who are, on the whole, friendly to England. I have conversed with many of them—journalists, professional men, merchants, bankers, and politicians: all friends of England,—and the unanimous opinion is one of strong condemnation.

They maintain that England is not justified in persisting in a policy which gives Irishmen in their own country the alternative only of pauperism or expatriation. A body of laws which reduces an entire nation to this condition cannot be either politic, just or patriotic, and therefore the violent measures resorted to by the Irish in America are regarded as being in a measure justified by the unbridled tyranny of England. Not that they approve of the dynamite policy by any means, but that, as impartial spectators of the contest, they see clearly the errors and faults of English rule. As one gentleman remarked: "It is brute force against brute force; craft against lawful organisation; the adder biting the heel of the rider; and while human nature remains the same, similar conditions will produce like results. Let England grant Ireland the right of Parliamentary government as she has granted Canada and Australia that right, and there will be an end of agitation. If a Constitution had not been granted to Canada, do you think that England would have held it, or that the United States would have permitted the adoption of Coercive measures against it like those now in force in Ireland? It would not have been tolerated for a moment. I tell you Canada would have rebelled, and there would have been war with America; for no administration could have withstood the whirlwind of national enthusiasm on behalf of liberty and constitutional government which a Canadian revolution would have evoked."

"But you checked the Fenian invasion," I replied.

"Certainly we did, and should do so again. But that was a very different matter. The Fenians were not in sympathy with the Canadians, who had no grievance against England, and this country could not permit its citizens to invade the territory of a friendly power. The days of unofficial war are ended on this Continent. Filibustering received its death-blow in Nicaragua when Walker was executed. But let Canada raise the standard of independence, and you would soon see an American army in the field to resist the English battalions should they venture to land. England could not send an army to Canada that we could not blot out of existence; but as there is no probability of such an occurrence, we need not discuss that point. The truth is, however, England is doing herself great injustice in this Irish affair. It is discrediting her own civilisation to say that the Irish people are incapable of self-government at home after 700 years of English tuition, while they are abundantly capable of it the moment they set foot in Canada, Australia, or America. The position is untenable. It is illogical, and unjust to English methods. With what face can England hereafter stand up before the world and pose as the friend of constitutional government in Europe when one of the United Kingdoms is being depopulated by her misgovernment, and held in check only by martial law and the total disarmament of the people? Arm the Irish people and you can no more perpetuate the present tyranny than you could enslave the handful of Transvaal Boers or whip the Afghans."

There was much force in this, and much of justice also, and I did not pursue the subject; but I perceive clearly that English leaders do not understand American sentiment, which is fast crystallising in favour of Irish Parliamentary independence. The effect of the wholesale depopulation of Ireland upon American domestic politics is not at all satisfactory to the American people, because it introduces a foreign and disturbing element accustomed to seditious conspiracies and bound together by ties apart altogether from political affiliations in this country. Republican institutions are being endangered from this cause, and it will very soon become incumbent upon the Administration and Congress to deal with this matter. I should not be surprised if a very forcible remonstrance were presented to the British Government on this question, and that they should be requested to find some other domicile for their disaffected Irish population, reduced by misgovernment to the brink of starvation, than the United States. Were such a remonstrance presented to the Court of St. James' what answer could be made to it? And what effect would it have upon the domestic and Imperial policy of England? I leave you to reason out this problem upon the higher plane of international polity. It is one which must suggest itself to the minds of statesmen when the passions of the hour which blind them have cooled down and reason resumes its sway. And in this connection it should be borne in mind that England recognised the capacity of Slav, Bulgarian, and Roumanian to organise and administer constitutional government without any preliminary training after 400 years' subjection to the Turks. Surely Irishmen, with the example of England before them, and some practical knowledge of affairs, might be equally trusted to manage their own affairs, and to take this black thorn out of the side of Britannia. I think the experiment is certainly worth trying, because it is fast becoming evident to all that the United States, in self-defence, must enter a protest against the consequences of Irish misgovernment, whatever may be the cause.

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## THE FORTUNES OF MAURICE O'DONNELL.

(By CONAL NOIR in the Dublin Freeman.)

## CHAPTER XX.

"FOLLOW me, men! For the Russian guns!" he called aloud, as giving his horse free rein, and a quick spur; and freeing his sword arm, he swept suddenly forward.

Harold, prompted much by the same motives, spurred swiftly after to keep up with him; whilst a score or more of the Inniskillings maddened by the manner in which they were torn and decimated, without being able to pay back a blow, broke away from the ranks, and with sword hilts burying themselves in their bleeding hands rode with equal speed after him.

With heads bent down, much as men do when they face a fierce shower of hail on a summer's day, Maurice and his gallant band of followers flew forward.

Nearer and nearer came the wreathing clouds of smoke; redder and redder, and brighter and brighter grew the flash from the guns; more distinctly grew the forms of the men working at them; until all of a sudden their white faces and their long rammers became plainly visible; and in a second more Maurice was leaping over the guns and tumbrils, followed by his men, sabring the Russian gunners at their posts as they thundered past.

Some of the latter abandoned the guns in face of this determined onslaught, and sheltered themselves under the ammunition waggons, or retreated closely pursued by the Inniskillings, on the great mass of the Russian infantry behind.

Wheeling around when he had cut his way to the rear of the men, Maurice rode back to them. He looked for Harold but he was nowhere to be seen. A great many men and horses were lying entangled between the smoking guns, for in the few minutes the fight had lasted the Inniskillings had lost heavily, not alone from the bayonets of the gunners, but from the incessant rifle fire of the masses behind.

At that moment a regiment of Cossacks with their long lances rode forward to attack the handful of men that had ridden over and beyond the guns, whilst in front a division of Russian dragoons and infantry were swiftly deploying from the hills to intercept their return.

The moment was critical. This mad and purposeless charge had been gallantly accomplished. There was not a moment to be lost if they were not to be surrounded and taken prisoners. Even already were the encircling columns of Russians barricading their retreat.

Through the roll of musketry, the clash of arms, the vengeful cry of the English soldiers as their swords clove through the helmets of the Russians, the savage yells of the Cossacks as they ran full tilt against the little scattered bands of the Inniskillings, came the bugle-call for retreat.

At once the horsemen turned from their foes; and once more leaping over the guns on his return, Maurice, sword in hand, faced backwards towards the foes that were gathering to bar his retreat. Side by side with and behind him came those that were still able to keep their seats and hold their swords firmly.

The Russians from the hills on either side had nearly joined hands across the valley—but not quite.

To the space thus vacant Maurice turned his horse's head. A troop of dragoons, with their colonel at their head, rode forward to intercept them.

Maurice faced for the colonel. There was nothing else for it; and though the Russian was a powerful man and powerfully mounted Maurice, confident in his skill, and moved with the desperation of the moment, rode straight at him.

Before he had time to exchange a blow, a passing Cossack riding at full speed tilted at him with his lance, hurling him from the saddle with a heavy fall to the ground. A rush of the Inniskillings passed over him as he lay half-stunned, dashing wrathfully at the obstructing Russians. The conflict was of short duration. The superior skill and élan of the Inniskillings and the desperation with which their position nerved them, clove for them a pathway.

As Maurice lifted himself to his feet a Russian trooper aimed a sabre blow at him. A cry arose from behind which startled Maurice and he looked upwards only to perceive his danger. His sword had fallen from his grasp, and instinctively he raised his bare arm to protect himself.

The Russian's sword wavered in the air with the swiftness of a wave of light above his head, like a flash of lightning, searing his brain and heart. Maurice felt his hour was come.

But a shot rang out at his ear, the flash of light blazed at his eyelid; and before he knew what had happened, Maurice saw the sabre drop, point downwards, from the foreign officer's grasp and its owner reel in the saddle. A bullet had passed through his heart.

"Mount, Maurice O'Donnell! You have not a minute to lose. You'll never see Craighome again if you wait a heart's beat or time. Mount!"

Without waiting to see who spoke to him, Maurice grasped at the reins of one of the riderless horses that were rushing back; seized his sword from the ground where it lay; leaped with one swift bound into the saddle; and flew forward through the opening his retreating horsemen had made.

His horse, flying at great speed, stumbled over the dead body of a charger that had fallen, and he was flung heavily on the ground before yet he had gotten beyond the circle of his enemies.

An immediate rush was made for him, and several Cossacks passed swiftly across from the main body with the points of their lances downwards.

But just as his riderless horse, after recovering himself dashed past after the others, and before the advancing Russians had time to arrive and put their intention into execution, he felt, in his half-stunned state, a firm hand grasp in his collar, and he found himself dragged along the trampled surface of the ground with great rapidity.

At the same moment the ground shook with the charge of the brigade of heavy cavalry, as they rode forward to cover the retreat of the remnant of the shattered brigade that had ridden forth in all their bravery and magnificence a short half-hour before. The Russian guns, abandoned by their captors, opened a terrific fire on friends and foes where they were intermingled in the narrow valley. The hoarse cries of thirty thousand French soldiers who had watched with wonder and amazement the magnificence and daring of the charge—in enthusiastic admiration of its dauntless bravery, and wonder at its very madness and purposelessness—burst forth in applauding cheers for the survivors; and in the midst of this whirlwind of war, uproar, and confusion, and while a dull sense of being much hurt and shaken pervaded his senses, Maurice heard his name called.

"Can you stand, Maurice. Try if you can stand—if you can walk. We're in a very dangerous place here. The bullets are sweeping straight from their guns. Recover yourself! Can you stand?"

With a vague sense that the voice was familiar to him, with a dim consciousness that they were, as the speaker had said, in a position of deadly danger, but still unable to recall his scattered senses sufficiently to resolve on anything, Maurice leant against the pommel of his saddle, the grasp of the friendly horseman still on his collar.

"Who is it?" he feebly asked, the heavy fall rendering it difficult for him to hold up his head.

"Is it you, my man, Maurice? Look at me. You can't, I see that. It was a heavy fall you got. But it's me that's here; it's Briney."

"Briney!" said Maurice, rapidly gathering up his scattered faculties at the name.

"Sorra wan else. But this if no place to be stayin. Come along, Maurice. Do you see who's here?"

Maurice, with difficulty, looked upwards. To his infinite surprise—even in his semi-conscious state—he saw that Briney was dressed in regimentals, which did not at all seem so unsuitable to him as might be supposed from his dwarfish size; and that he bore on the saddle, whilst he himself sat behind, the form of a wounded soldier.

Looking still closer, as his vision and mind grew clearer, he noticed that the wounded soldier was an officer, that the officer was Harold, and that he was seriously wounded and senseless.

"Followed you through the smoke. Was hot foot behind you leavin' his horse over the cannons; an' begorra, a Russian as big as the three of us together gav him a wipe of his soord, an' fair he went down between two of them guns aabout a breath in him," said Briney in answer to the mute questioning of the other. "An' fair, only I happened to be near at hand, be good luck, the sorra ever he'd have lifted his head out ov id, for there were fifty ready to fly their horses over the same path, afther him, an' they'd have trampled him to death."

"So it was you that saved me from the Russian?" asked Maurice half-dazedly.

"Av coorse it was. Shure you couldn't expect me to let you be kilt by a devil of a Russian, or wan of these Cossacks, God betune us an' harm. It's bad enough to be killed by a decent Christian, but be one ov' these Tartars—paugh! But, Maurice, honey, here! there is a rein for you!" Briney grasped at and caught the reins of a passing steed, as he spoke. "Jump up an' come along. Look at that! If you don't hurry we'll never get back. Never. See!"

A shell burst at the moment within a few yards of them; and in a moment after, a tremendous salvo of artillery from the heights announced that the French, the first astonishment and surprise over, and the cavalry free from the Russian guns, had opened fire upon the Russian positions, which the latter, in no way disheartened, began steadily to return.

Maurice mounted the saddle with great difficulty and with but little of his former elasticity.

## CHAPTER XXI.

As Maurice with Briney in his charge rode past the place where the famous horseman had fallen his body was lying there still.

The time was so short and the period was so full of excitement and suspended interest that there was no time to give attention to the fallen.

Still and rigid he lay, the face, white and fixed, turned to the sky. The bright hopes that had fired his brain, the daydreams that had kindled his heart ever since the day he parted from the blue ranges of Mount Leinster, the ambition to use his high military skill in the service of his native land, were all vanished. He was fated never more to rest his eyes on the purple flowers of the Blackstairs nor on the broad wave of the sunlit Barrow; and his sword was destined never to outflash on Irish hill-side for his country's freedom.

"Poor fellow! poor fellow!" was all Maurice could say as he yet but faintly realised the death of his gallant friend.

But the living needed attention more than the dead, for the present and so himself and Briney rode with the unconscious form of the wounded Harold to the military hospital, whither they had him carefully borne and attended to.

He had received some severe bayonet wounds, as his horse fell, killed by a bullet through the head, in the moment of leaping over the Russians guns, Harold had fallen underneath and been severely crushed.

It was only then that Briney, who, unknown to them, had provided himself with uniform as indeed, he managed to provide himself and them with everything—had seized a picketed charger, and in the excitement of the moment had joined them, lifted him with great bodily strength from under the crushing weight, and bore him in safety from his dangerous position.

(To be continued.)

An interesting ceremony took place at Glencolumbkille,—namely, the blessing of 40,000 trees about to be planted in the district, in pursuance of the reforestation scheme of Dr. Lyons, M.P. Dr. Lyons was present, and the ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe.

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, 1888.

Dear Sir,

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

The necessary alterations having been completed, we have much pleasure in inviting your inspection.

Our Stock is new, and comprises :

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

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

We remain,

Your obedient servants,  
WOOD, SCOTT & CO.

ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.

**M'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. BLACKIE,  
Manager.

**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, Threshing, Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of improved make.

**J. AND W. STEWART,**

COACHBUILDERS,

GREAT KING STREET,

(Nearly opposite Bacon's Stables),

Have for Sale—

Single and Double Buggies, Waggonettes, 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 Digestive 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.

JAMES CAREY and the other informers against the Phoenix Park murderers have left Dublin and are quitting Ireland, but their destination has not yet transpired.

The suspension-bridge between New York and Brooklyn, which was recently opened, was crowded with people, when cries arose that it was unsafe, and a stampede occurred. Many persons were trampled underfoot, and several were killed.

The frozen meat received in London by the British King is found to be a good deal spoiled and unfit for use.

Sir George Grey will visit the King country, on the invitation of certain chiefs, in order to hear the representations they intend to make to Parliament on the subject of reform of the law affecting Native lands.

A six-roomed unoccupied house, belonging to George Moran, at Kaikorai, near Dunedin, was burnt down this morning.—Insurances, £360.

An inquiry into the management of the Lyttelton Gaol is being conducted by the visiting justices.

Walsh, the trainer, while exercising the colt Musketeer on the Remuera road this morning, was thrown, and had his left eye knocked out against a fence. Intramuscular action sent the eye back into its socket, and the doctors say its sight is in no danger.

A man named Michael Donovan, who had been drinking hard, was found in the Wairau Valley with his throat cut, and so jagged as to lead to a belief that he had, while suffering from *delirium tremens*, cut it on a barbed wire fence. It is thought he will recover.

Thirty navvies were engaged yesterday at Christchurch for two years' work in Queensland, at nine shillings a day and passage free to Brisbane.

Sir George Grey has presented three valuable pictures to the citizens of Auckland.

A telegram from Macetown to Mr. J. F. Watson reports that from 89 loads of stone, 656 ounces of amalgam have been obtained.

A deputation of subscribers to the Wellington Telephone Exchange will wait on Government on Monday with a view to have a reduction made in the subscription to telephones.

Major Atkinson sends the following from Stratford to the Government:—"A man named Tocker has reported to me that Titokowaru had broken some of his ribs; that he (Tocker) had done what he could by bandages, but that surgical aid was required."

Mr. McCoan, M.P., having reprovved Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., for Ruscommon, for rudeness to the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, has received a challenge from Mr. O'Kelly, who has been ordered to appear at the bar of the House to explain his conduct.

The Queenstown correspondent of the *Cromwell Argus* reports the results of the Invisible Quartz Mining Company's washing up to be moderate—that is, 290 ozs. for 1000 tons. Five penny-weights to the ton, however, will pay fairly, and the Company have an unlimited quantity of stone.

SATURDAY.

The receipts from the railways for the financial year ending March 31st were £957,347, and the expenditure £592,821. The increase of traffic over that of last year being from 30 to 40 per cent.

Diplomatic relations between Prussia and the Vatican, which for some time past have been somewhat strained, have now assumed a more serious nature, and both courts maintain an unyielding attitude.

Mr. J. G. Wilson, M.H.R., speaking at Karori last night, gave it as his opinion that if the £180,000 voted for the extension of the Middle Island Trunk railway was diverted to the construction of a line from Canterbury to the West Coast, another amount would have to be passed for the construction of the Trunk line.

The bridge to be erected over the new Railway station, near Jetty street, Dunedin, will be constructed of materials manufactured in the Colony. It will be 650 feet long, with twelve spans—crossing over the whole station—and about 540 tons of iron will be used in its construction.

Two cottages in Adelaide Road, Wellington, were burnt down this morning, that in which the fire broke out being unoccupied, and but for the brick partition wall, the tenants of the other—a Mrs. Skoons and her family—would probably have been burned to death. Insurances, £50.

The Hawera Licensing Bench would only grant ten o'clock licenses to-day. Hitherto twelve has been the closing hour.

A fight took place at the door of the Auckland Opera House last night between a special constable and two leading solicitors—Messrs. Browning and Earl. Browning received a black eye, and Earl and the constable were also injured. It is probable that the matter will come before the Police Court.

Mr. O'Kelly appeared at the Bar of the House of Commons yesterday, and disclaimed any intention of further action in connection with his challenge to Mr. McCoan. His explanation was accepted by the House.

The events at the Waimate Steeplechase meeting yesterday, were won as follows:—Handicap of 100sovs, Barbary; Maiden Plate, Melbourne; Waimate Cup, Wildboy; Consolation, Batman.

Lord Derby, in replying to the deputation from the Council of the Colonial Institute, who urged the annexation of New Guinea, stated that until the receipt of Sir Arthur Kennedy's despatches on the subject, no decision would be come to. The Government were anxiously awaiting the despatches, and would weigh well the wishes of Australia. He understood that the colonists would be content if foreign Powers were prevented from settling on the coasts nearest to Australia.

The body of a man, whose name is supposed to have been Young, has been found with the throat cut, near Mossburn, on the Road from Riverton to the Lakes.

Mr Reade, in applying, at Invercargill, for a final discharge for W. Alexander, stated that the bankrupt had paid 20s. in the pound. —At which Judge Harvey expressed surprise.

The Licensing Committees of Christchurch North and West have come to the conclusion that 11 o'clock licenses are most suitable for all parties.

The panic which occurred on the suspension-bridge between New York and Brooklyn resulted in the death of 12 persons. Thirty-five were injured, and it is expected that a number of these injuries will prove fatal. The scene that followed the cry that the bridge was unsafe is said to have been a terrible spectacle.

MONDAY.

In the Victorian agricultural statistics for the past season, oats show an increase of 829,000 bushels, and barley a decrease of 170,000 bushels.

Thomas Caffrey, one of the Phoenix Park murderers, was hanged at Dublin on Saturday. He confessed his guilt.

Harrington, of Riverton, not having replied to Hearn's previous terms, Hearn now offers to row him three and a half miles in Wellington harbour for £100 a side, and to allow £25 for expenses.

A good many names of present justices are omitted in the new commission of the peace. The Government have determined that no holder of a publican's license shall in future be a J.P.

A four-roomed cottage in St. Alban's Lane, Papanui, was burned down on Saturday night. It was insured for £100 in the London, Liverpool and Globe, and the furniture for £50 in the same office.

Another refrigerating company, to be called the "Interprovincial Freezing and Storage Company of New Zealand (Limited)," is to be established at Christchurch.

Mr. Dennehy, of Timaru gaol, has been appointed gaoler at Lawrence, Mr. McKinstry being transferred to Wellington.

A committee of seven settlers has been formed to assist the rabbit inspector at Evans' Flat, where, according to the *Tuapeka Times*, phosphorised grain has proved very efficacious.

Steps are about to be taken, on the advice of Professor Hutton, to introduce into the Canterbury rivers a Tasmanian crayfish sometimes attaining a weight of 7lb or 8lb.

A contract of sewer works at Sydney, amounting to £187,000, has been entrusted to the Messrs. Proudfoot, of Dunedin.

Increased animation is apparent in the London wool sales, and good staple samples are keenly competed for. Short and faulty sorts continue still depressed.

The *North Otago Times* thinks Government may probably be taken in by the purchase of the Duntroon and Hakateramea line of Railway. It says:—"Under the circumstances the only apparent conclusion is, that the lines, having served the personal purposes of their promoters, are of no further use to them, or that, being unpayable, their owners wish to get rid of them."

The President of the Christchurch Chamber of Commerce favours Mr. Twopenny's project for an exhibition in London two years hence. Speaking on Wednesday last he said that, knowing, as he did, what an excellent show New Zealand had made at the Sydney Exhibition, he had no doubt that she would make as good a one, and even better, at that to be held in London.

According to a correspondent of the *Cromwell Argus*, the perpetual leasing system is condemned at Hawera.

The *Hawkes Bay Herald* says that the wife of a Napier resident went to England some months ago to receive a legacy to which she was entitled. Her husband "nominated" her, and she returned to the Colony in the Rangitikei as an assisted immigrant.

A popular fête in Moscow to celebrate the coronation was attended by 1,000,000 of the peasantry. Everything passed off in an orderly manner. The czar intimated that it was intended to modify the present tenure of agrarian property.

George Moran was brought up at the Dunedin Police Court to-day and remanded on a charge of setting fire to his house, burnt at Anderston, last Friday.

A shop and seven-roomed house at the Ocean Beach terminus of the tramway, occupied by Mr. Williams, who keeps the terminus refreshment rooms, were burnt down on Sunday morning—Mr. Williams with his wife and child barely escaping. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some clothes being left to dry. Insurances: building, £200; furniture, £100.

William Dawson, a carrier, was thrown out of his cart on Saturday, at Timaru, and the wheels passed over his neck, breaking it. At the inquest to-day a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

TUESDAY.

Telegrams are to hand from Madagascar reporting that the Hovas have made overtures of peace to the French commander, and that the French Government will exact a war indemnity from the Malagases. The statements have not yet been officially confirmed.

The *Lyttelton Times*, congratulating Dr. Von Haast upon his admission to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, says:—"His scientific work, his splendid success in the Museum—though in a remote corner of the earth, is placed by high authorities, amongst others by Professor Ward of New York, and the celebrated musicologist Doctor Finsch, amongst the first 15 of the world—and his adventurous career of hardship and toil long ago won for him the Austrian honour he enjoys, and the honorary distinction accorded to men of distinguished achievement by many learned societies. It is satisfactory that the honour which every man is sure to appreciate in the country of his adoption has at last been added."

The Italian Government have voted one million francs towards the erection of a monument in memory of Garibaldi.

With a view to effecting a compromise with the Vatican, Prince Bismarck has agreed to a modification of the Falk laws.

The Right Hon. C. B. Barry, of the Queen's Bench, Ireland, has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, in place of the late Right Hon. Richard Deasy.

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 Manila Rope.  
Nicholson's Reapers.

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

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, DUNEDIN

**O C C I D E N T A L H O T E L**

(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

**WHARF AND BEVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.**

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

**LARGEST COMMERCIAL HOTEL IN WESTLAND.**

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

**GRAND BILLIARD ROOM,**

With one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

**THE SAMPLE AND SHOW ROOMS**

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

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

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

**WINES, ALES, AND SPIRITS,**

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

**TABLE D'HOTE A 6 P.M.**

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

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

**WOOL!! WOOL!!****OTAGO WOOL SALES, 1882-3.****D O N A L D R E I D A N D C O****WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,**

Have much pleasure in announcing that their

**NEW WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE**

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

**BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED,**

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

**THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES,**

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

**THE OTAGO MARKET**

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

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

CATHOLIC REPOSITORY,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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

Catholic Controversy, A reply to Dr. Littledale's, Plain Reasons, 3s 6d.  
Darras's General History of the Catholic Church, 4 vols., 63s.  
European Civilisation, Protestantism and Catholicity Compared, 15s.  
History of Civilisation, by E. Guizot, 2 vols., 16s 6d.  
Religion in Society, by Abbé Martinet, 7s 6d.  
Balme's, Criterion, How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth, 7s 6d.  
The Clifton Tracts, 4 vols., 12s 6d.  
Allies, The See of St. Peter, 5s 6d.  
Social Aspects of Catholic and Protestantism 7s 6d.  
De Concilio, The Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, 7s 6d.  
The Grammar of Assent, Cardinal Newman, 8s 6d.  
Father Burke's Lectures, 1s 3d, 2s 6d, and 5s.  
Father Burke's Refutation of Froude, 1s 3d, 2s 6d, and 5s.  
The Hermit of the Rock, 2s.  
Luby's, Life of Daniel O'Connell, 6s 6d.  
Life of Thomas 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.  
Statutes from 3d to £20 each, a beautiful selection.  
A splendid Statue of St. Patrick for 21s.

**GREAT CARE TAKEN IN PACKING.****KAITANGATA COAL.**

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

It is the **BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL** in the Market, and is recommended to every Householder and Gas Consumer as the  
**M O S T P L E A S A N T , C H E A P E S T , A N D C L E A N E S T C O A L**  
That can be used.  
Its public favour keeps daily increasing.  
All are respectfully requested to order the **KAITANGATA COAL**.  
And insist upon no other being supplied.  
Sold by all Coal Merchants.

**V I C T O R I A N H O T E L**

COLOMBO-STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

P. BURKE . . . . . PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling, with loose-box accommodation.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

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

**R O Y A E X C H A N G E H O T E L**

HIGH STREET.

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

**LUNCHEON** daily, from 1 to 2.30

D. C. O'MEAGHER,  
Proprietor.

Mr. Bolton, late Postmaster-General of Victoria, was among those who welcomed Mr. Redmond to Melbourne. Mr. Redmond declares his mission to have been so far in every way successful.

Mr. Carkeek, the surveyor employed to explore the country between Stratford and Mokau for a route for a railway, reports that the country through which he went was good land, and that there were many suitable routes for either roads or railway. He says that there are no engineering difficulties in the way to make a railway through the country.

Captain H. V. Shepherd succeeds Major Withers in command of the Auckland Volunteers.

Mr. Alfred Frith Young, an English tourist, was drowned at Ohinemutu yesterday.

Tawhaio, with 300 horsemen, has arrived at Maketu.

The two youths Ogden and Sutherland, who were found guilty of committing atrocious murders in April last, in Epping district, have been executed.

The lighthouse at South Head, Port Jackson, has been lighted with the electric light with great success.

A seaman who fell off the railway pier at Port Chalmers, on Sunday, was rescued from drowning by Mr. W. Goldie and another gentleman.

Information has been received of the drowning on Thursday last of Captain James, of the cutter Wave, on her voyage from Mercury Bay to Suva. Deceased was formerly pilot at Auckland, and leaves a wife and six children. He was knocked overboard by the boom. Every effort was made for his recovery, but without success.

The Auckland Agricultural Company are cutting up Horahora, Tekau, Okoroira, and other blocks (some 40,000 acres), into suitable-sized sections for intending settlers. Mr. Thos. Russell has undertaken to float them in the market at Home on his return.

The Garibaldi Club commemorated the death of the great Italian patriot on Saturday night.

The customs duties collected throughout the Colony for last month amounted to £118,639 5s. The beer duty for the same period was £4470 15s 9d. For the corresponding month of 1887 the customs revenue was £126,596 15s 6d, and the beer duty £4981 18s 8d.

A woman, who is not yet fully identified, was found dead on the boulder bank near Wakapuaka bluff, Nelson, on Saturday afternoon. The woman in question had been staying at the Suburban North Hotel for 10 days, and on Friday she went for a walk. The following day she was found below high-water-mark with a bruise on the top of her head, and her face was bruised, there being blood on the boulders beneath her face. Her jacket and hat were found beneath a tree 300 yards distant, and the pocket of her dress was inside out. Her purse, however, was found at the hotel. It is thought to be a case of suicide.

An explosion of gas took place yesterday morning at Mr. M. Lightband's house, Nelson. The windows were torn off the hinges and thrown on to the verandah, and all the glass in the room, including that in the picture-frames, were smashed, and the ceiling charred. The flames struck the servant, and her face, hands, and arms were badly burned.

Per Hauroto, at Lyttelton, 60 young draught-horses were shipped to Sydney.

Mr. Geo. Errington, M.P. for County Longford, who has paid several visits to the Pope with the view of inducing him to use his influence to suppress Irish outrages, (?) received no payment from the British Government, though he acted in a semi-official capacity.

The contributions to the Parnell fund have reached a total of £10,000.

It is now rumoured that the man who has been passing himself off in New York as "Number One" is an impostor, and that the real individual is in Mexico.

Latest advices from Rome state that His Holiness the Pope is satisfied with the manner in which his circular to the Irish bishops has been received.

It was stated in the House of Commons last night that Mr. Errington was not deputed by the British Government to urge His Holiness to issue the circular.

A barrister in New York, who has been consulted by Tynan, the alleged "Number One" of the Irish Assassination Committee, confirms the report that Tynan is ready to surrender himself to the English Government.

The Opunake correspondent of the *Taranaki Herald* says:—"As Te Whiti now allows the Natives to buy from and sell to Europeans, it will make a great deal of difference. It is said there are about 1000 bags of fungus collected at Parihaka awaiting a rise in price. The Natives at Wiremu Kingi's settlement supply flax to the mill, and bring firewood into this township. The old policy of isolation appears to be completely knocked on the head. All that is wanted now is to have the lands leased, and the rents paid quarterly or half-yearly. It is most unlikely there will be ever any further trouble on this coast. Tohu's and Te Whiti's trip around the Colony has made a vast difference."

At the ordinary meeting of the South Dunedin Council, held last evening, things reached their climax—or, at least, it is most devoutly to be hoped they did, for, if they did not, heaven only knows what we may look forward to. Last evening there was about as jolly a row as there need be, and any advance upon it must end in the complete annihilation of somebody or another. Councillor Clarke was, as usual, the leading spirit in the affair, and exception taken by him to the minutes was followed by a rush to seize the minute-book from the Mayor, who escaped with the book, but without his hat and walking stick, after a scene that our contemporary the *Morning Herald* graphically describes as follows:—"A scene of indescribable confusion took place. Chairs were hoisted in the air; Mr. Appleby, a councillor, was cornered by a brother councillor, while two other members of the Council tried their level best to strangle him with the aid of a manuka stick pressed tightly against his throat. By violently exerting himself Mr. Appleby freed himself, and went to the assistance of Mr. Clarke, who was in difficulties with another

councillor. The latter had knocked Mr. Clarke off the stage, and by the outstretched arm of a burly resident of the Flat, the gentleman was saved from injury by being caught before he reached the floor." The police then put in an appearance, and matters became more tranquil, several of the councillors taking their departure. An indignation meeting followed.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Redmond held his first meeting at Melbourne last night.

At Monday's wool sale 12,360 bales were offered. There was less demand, and prices occasionally easier.

A telegram has been received from Riverton that Harrington has agreed to scull Hearn, the New Zealand champion, for £100. The race will be over a straight course of about three miles, and will take place in Wellington.

Messrs. Davitt, Healey, and Quinn, who were imprisoned for six months in Kilmalnam, in February last, for refusing to find sureties for their good behaviour, as directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, have been released.

At the annual general meeting of the Suez Canal Company, held in Paris, the chairman, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, stated that the directors had decided a year ago upon constructing a second canal, and that negotiations, to which a favourable issue was expected, were now proceeding in England for the purpose of securing the necessary land.

The Westland Education Board have resolved to take proceedings against the members of the Hokitika School Committee, for assaulting Inspector Smith while acting under the instructions of the Board, by forcibly ejecting him from the school. As Mr. Smith held the key of the school, the Committee removed the old locks and replaced them with new ones, and closed the school. The dispute between the Committee and the Board arises out of a question of allowance for caretaking, fuel, &c.

Tenders are called for an ocean-steamer wharf at Lyttelton. The wharf is to be 500ft. long by 110ft. broad. It will require 562 piles.

The Licensing Court for East Christchurch has limited the hours in every case to 11 o'clock.

At the anniversary dinner of the Auckland Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Association on Monday evening, the chairman drew attention to what he called the impropriety of a secret circular recently issued, intimidating railway employees from speaking to members of the House of Representatives, and added that more would be heard about it at next session of Parliament.

The late Captain James felt a presentiment before leaving Auckland in charge of the cutter Wave, for Suva, that it would be his last voyage, and that he would never again reach land. So strong was this presentiment upon him that it had a very depressing effect upon his spirits. Consequently he made his will, and took an affectionate farewell of his wife and family.

The Timaru School Committee have refused the use of the schoolrooms to the local ministers, for the purpose of giving religious instruction.

The *Oamaru Mail* says:—"The buildings for the Woollen Factory are rapidly approaching completion, and had the weather been favourable they would probably have been finished by this time. The milling, dyeing, and finishing rooms have been completed, and the large shed will probably be out of the contractors' hands this week, while the engine-room is in process of erection, and the teasing-house only requires slating, a work that will probably be done next week. The work of erecting the machinery was commenced on Monday, when the frame of the first carding-machine was put up. An engine has been purchased, and this will be erected within a short time. It is anticipated that the factory will be in working order in about six weeks. It is pleasing to hear that shares in the Company are being steadily taken up, and it is probable that the full amount of the capital will be subscribed within a short time after the factory is at work."

Speaking of a shipment of Chinese corpses to China, the *Inangahua Times* says:—"It seems that 213 bodies in all will be taken to the Flowery Land from New Zealand on the trip in question, that being the total number of Canton Chinese who have died in the Colony. The Cantonese are the only division of the great Asiatic family who gather their dead to their own soil, the Hong Kong and other Chinese being a little more cosmopolitan in this respect, and are content to allow the bones of their departed countrymen to find a resting-place in any land. The fund for the recovery and conveyance of the dead to Canton is raised by public subscription, and the work is performed by contract. The price for landing the bodies in Dunedin (from West Coast) is £14 per head, and the entire outlay upon the undertaking will reach £6000."

The Most Rev. Thomas William Croke, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, is at present in Kingstown, where he was accorded an ovation by the inhabitants. He asserts that notwithstanding his recent difficulties with the Pope, he is quite satisfied to continue his former labours—which shows us that the said difficulties could not have been much.

Constable O'Sullivan, of Dunedin, was last evening presented by his brother constables with a handsome marble clock, on the occasion of his marriage.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Wellington Telephone Exchange on Monday, the following resolution was carried:—"That the charges for the use of the telephone are so excessive as to place it beyond the reach of numbers who would otherwise avail themselves of its benefits, and that the limited hours allowed to subscribers are such as to warrant a consideration as to the advisability of their continuing to subscribe; that a deputation be appointed to interview the Government on the subject."

Sir George Grey, in delivering an address at Auckland, last night, on the free public library, said that the library he had presented to the citizens was unique in the world, because it contained works in 140 languages.

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

**GOURLAY & RICHARDSON**  
beg to announce that they have  
Opened as above with a thoroughly well-  
selected and entirely new stock of Shirts,  
Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery  
etc., etc.

The Tailoring is under the management  
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 comprises 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.

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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.

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

TOOTHACHE! TOOTHACHE!  
TOOTHACHE!

The Greatest Discovery of the Age for Alay-  
ing Human Suffering.

KENNEDY'S

**PATENT ODONTIA**  
TOOTHACHE POWDER

(Patented in the Colony of New Zealand)

Gives instant and permanent relief; is harm-  
less (in its composition) to the mouth or  
stomach; and causes no burning or other  
pain in application. One trial only is suffi-  
cient to stamp this "The easiest and most  
permanent toothache cure" ever discovered,  
as shown by testimonials and letters of thanks  
from all classes and parts of the Colony.

Prepared only by  
J. KENNEDY,  
Market Square, Blenheim, New Zealand.  
Price, 2s 6d. One packet of the Powder, with printed  
directions for use, sent to any part of the  
Colony, per return post, on receipt of 2s 8d  
in stamps; 4 packets for 10s.

COALS! COALS! COALS!

To Suit the Times.

**ON AND AFTER MONDAY,** the  
28th MAY, we will deliver to all parts of the  
Town and Suburbs best Green Island Coal for  
Seventeen Shillings per Ton cash.

GIBSON AND KERR,

CORNER WATER AND CRAWFORD STREETS.

(In line with Railway Station).

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL, CHRIST-  
CHURCH, 1882.

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

**BURTON BROTHERS,**  
PORTRAIT, LANDSCAPE,  
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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.)

ESTABLISHED IN DUNEDIN, 1861.

**MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,**  
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL  
DENTIST,  
55 PRINCES STREET  
(Opposite the Criterion Hotel).

**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.

**MR. B. S. CARLTON,** in returning  
his sincere thanks for past favours  
to the residents of Dunedin and suburbs,  
desires to inform them that he has re-opened  
at the undermentioned address:

B. S. CARLTON,  
FAMILY GROCER, MAIN ROAD

(Corner of Grosvenor street),

KENSINGTON, DUNEDIN.

**W. ROBERTSON,**  
53 PRINCES STREET  
(City Hotel Buildings),

Practical Bootmaker. Best Hand-sewn Boots  
manufactured on the premises. Dunedin  
agent for the Patent Waterproof Composition,  
making all kinds of boots thoroughly  
waterproof. New or worn boots may be  
treated at a nominal cost.

A trial respectfully solicited.

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 & CO.,

Music Warehousemen, Dunedin.  
Tamaru Agents—Messrs. R. W. Hutton & Co.  
Oamaru " Mr. C. G. Moore, Thames st.  
Invercargill " Messrs. Erskine and Whit-  
more, Esk street.  
Ashburton " Mr. H. J. Weeks, Tancred  
street.

**£1 TO £4** Per day to be made by  
their own localities, at work for us. New  
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Anyone can do the work. Capital not re-  
quired. We will start you. Outfit worth £1  
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nearly as much as men. Full particulars and  
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don't delay, but write to us at once. Address  
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**THE OWAKE POWDER-MILLS**  
CO'S TOWER-PROOF SPORTING  
POWDER to be obtained from any of the  
undermentioned Firms at 2s per lb in 1lb  
canisters, and 2s 6d per lb in ½lb  
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Guthrie and Larnach's Co., Princes street  
Robert Wyper, Ironmonger, Princes street  
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James Mills, Gunsmith, Stafford street  
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Wilkinson and Keddie, Ironmongers, George  
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Also,  
**BLASTING POWDER and FUSE**  
At Lowest Current Rates.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

**WILLIAM AITKEN,**  
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
Begg to intimate that he has Removed from  
126 Princes street, to No. 5 Royal Arcade.

W. A., in returning thanks for the past  
support he has received from his numerous  
Customers and the Public generally, hopes to  
merit a continuance of the same at his new  
premises. Just arrived, a fresh supply of  
Tweeds. Suits from £8 16s and upwards.  
Inspection invited. 5 ROYAL ARCADE, 5

An accident occurred yesterday, near Blueskin, by which a woman named Muirhead was thrown from a cart and seriously injured.

A large building at Napier, containing various rooms and shops in connection with Knowles' boiling-down works at West Olive, was burnt down this morning. The loss is estimated at £300. Insurance on the building, £100.

A six-roomed house at Newton, Wellington, owned by the Equitable Building Society and occupied by a family named Fulton, was burned down on Monday morning. Insurances: building, £300; furniture, £150. Incendiarism is suspected.

Mr. R. Sexton's four-roomed cottage at North Invercargill was burned down on Monday morning. Insurances: house, £125; furniture, £100.

Mr. Montgomery, speaking at Christchurch last night, said the Government had nothing to bring forward but old Bills. They had no policy to stand or fall by. The West Coast railway was a national question, and the populations of the East and West Coasts had a right to be united. The Government were going on with the Te Awamutu line and the Central Otago line, but they neglected the West Coast one. Canterbury electors must agitate steadily for it. Good arable land, improved in any way, should be taxed commensurately with the increase in value, and an income tax should catch those who escaped a land tax. Dreadful things were being done about the land in the North Island, which belonged as much to the national estate as that which was being sold in Canterbury for £2 per acre. It was most important that the promise given should be kept, that the Public Works Statement and other business should always be ready when members met in Parliament.

#### THURSDAY.

A number of gentlemen in Auckland intend to apply for the Pahipahi block (lately passed through the Native Land Court) at Kawakawa, under the District Railways Act, to construct a railway which shall join the line at Kamo, and ultimately go on to the Bay of Islands. Pahipahi is a splendid forest of Kauri, comprising hundreds of millions of feet. It is the only great kauri forest not yet private property.

Mr. Errington, editor of the *Tralee Sentinel*, and brother of Mr. Errington, M.P., has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for printing some notices for the Invincible Society.

The Mayor of Moscow has been publicly disgraced for having advised the Czar to grant certain reforms.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* in its issue to-day publishes an article hinting that additional constitutional liberties will be granted to the Russian people if they confide in the Czar and do not endeavour to coerce him.

The French Government has ordered the Algerian native regiments to proceed to Tonquin to reinforce the expedition now operating against the Anamese. It has transpired that the Chinese Government has intimated that it will be forced to assume a hostile attitude unless France seeks to arrive at an accord with the Government of Anam.

John Holden, a young man, dropped dead yesterday morning at Christchurch, while washing himself—it is supposed from heart-disease.

A very successful movement is being made at Invercargill for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands and Hebrides.

A crowded public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Hokitika, yesterday evening to consider the action of the local school committee in closing the State school. Mr. Petrie (chairman of the Board of Education) addressed the meeting, which gave him a noisy and hostile reception. It was resolved—(1) To endorse and approve the action of the local committee; (2) to prepare a monster petition to the Minister of Education praying for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the management of the Education Board during the past three years; (3) to request Messrs. Seddon and Fitzgerald, M.H.R.'s, to bring in a Bill to separate the Westland County from the Greymouth portion of the district; and (4) to telegraph the foregoing resolutions to the Minister of Education. The resolutions were all unanimously carried. The Mayor presided.

In reply to a deputation of Ministers who waited on him for the purpose of recommending the annexation of the New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, and New Britain, the Victorian Premier said he believed it was England's special mission to civilise and elevate the dark races.—What is it, then, that men cannot bring themselves to believe? Where is there even one dark race, or white race for the matter of that, that England has civilised or elevated?

Mr. Thomas Johnston, of Outram, yesterday served notice of motion for a *mandamus* to compel the grant to him of a license for section 2, block VI., Strath-Taieri.

It is suggested that a wharf for large ocean steamers should be built inside the pilot-station at the Bluff, where there is a great depth of water.

The *Tuapeka Times* reports that an area of twenty acres at Wetherstones has been marked off by the Tuapeka Prospecting Association.—The wash-up on Saturday of the Great Extended Company, Blue Spur, and that of the Undaunted Company were satisfactory.—The last month's returns of the dredge Hope of Dunkeld, which is still at work on Carson's Beach, are said to have been most encouraging.—Preparations are being made for the removal of the dredge Excelsior to M'Gunn's Beach, where it is anticipated that the proprietors will meet with greater success than they have experienced for the past few months.—It is currently reported that a share in the North of Ireland Company's claim, Blue Spur, changed hands a few days ago at a figure satisfactory alike to both buyer and seller. Within the past month or six weeks there has been a considerable rise in the value of shares in this company's claim. The last wash-up, which gave a fair dividend after payment of all expenses in connection with the mine, has had a tendency to re-assure shareholders that their property is of some considerable value.—Considerable improvement can be reported of the Waitabuna copper mine, the lode now showing a thickness of about 2ft., and being pretty solid.

## General News.

There will be English agents at the National Convention, no matter how they get there. They will have an opportunity of making an interesting report to their Government. If they introduce any dynamite resolutions or otherwise attempt to produce discord, they will be recognised. Otherwise they may escape notice, as nobody cares for their presence.—*Pilot*

To the memorial wreath laid by Queen Victoria on John Brown's coffin, there was affixed a large mourning card bearing the following words in her own hand writing; 'A tribute of loving, grateful, and everlasting friendship and affection from his truest, best and most faithful friend, Victoria, R. I.' It is noted that the wreath she sent for Lord Beaconsfield bore the words, 'A mark of true affection, friendship, and regret;' that for Dean Stanley, 'A mark of sincere affection and high esteem.'

Death has removed from the ranks of French journalists one who, wielding a powerful pen, was famous in his day for earnest, unflinching championship of Catholic principles in France. On Saturday night last M. Louis Veuillot, the brilliant editor of the *Paris Univers* passed away at the ripe old age of seventy years. For some time previously he had not been a very prominent figure in the French capital as four years since a stroke of paralysis quite prostrated his mind. But up to that period he wielded considerable influence in the public affairs of his native country. Against infidelity and scepticism he waged a ceaseless war, and the temporal rights of the Pope found in him an eloquent and untiring advocate. In the days of the Empire he attacked Napoleon unsparringly for his Roman policy in 1859. He was repeatedly warned by the authorities, but nothing daunted him, and his paper was ultimately suppressed. In the columns of the *Monde*, however, he continued to fight the same battle. His old paper, the *Univers*, reappeared in 1867. All the French papers speak of his death as a public event.—*Nation*, April 14.

A writer in the *New York Tribune*, over the signature "B," directs attention to certain methods by which the Irish statistics of the New York Police Courts are manufactured. He says: "When Smith of Vermont, Adams of Massachusetts, or Ogelthorpe of Virginia, comes to New York to have a 'good time,' and fetch up in the police courts for being drunk and disorderly, he is at once transformed on the police books into 'O'Rourke, McCarthy, or O'Brien.' In confirmation of this assertion, he cites the following instances: 'When Mosher and his comrade (kidnappers of the Ross child) were shot and captured while breaking into Judge Van Brunt's house at Bay Ridge, L. I., a few years ago, they gave Irish names, and said they were Irish. When a Jew known to New Yorkers as 'Sheeny Mike' was arrested, he appeared on the police returns as Michael Sheehan! I myself was sent for by an old schoolmate, a native of Vermont, to help him to get out of the Tombs. What was my astonishment to find him registered as O'Donnell, born in Ireland.'

A correspondent of the *London Tablet* says that the Catholic journals of Verona announce the recent conversion to the faith of the Countess Morozzo Della Rocca, *nee* Miss Harriet Louisa Venables. Four of her near relatives were lately received into the Church, in the same city of Verona, by his Eminence Cardinal Canossa. Recently Father Armellini, Secretary-General of the Society of Jesus, received into the Church a young American named Carey. The ceremony took place in the rooms of St. Aloysius, in the late Roman College. He will receive his first communion from the hands of the Holy Father. Two distinguished persons, whose names are for the present withheld, are, it is said, under religious instruction, preparatory to the reception into the Catholic Church. On Holy Thursday, Father Armellini, S.J., received into the Church, and conferred baptism upon Mr. McNutt of Indiana, U. S. A., a graduate of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The ceremony was performed in the rooms of St. Stanislaus, in the convent attached to the Church of St. Andrea Quirinale. On Holy Saturday His Eminence the Cardinal-Vicar administered the sacraments of baptism and confirmation to a Jewish family, consisting of the father, who took the name of Hugh Benedict, of the mother, Mary Annunciata, and of three children, respectively baptised as Joseph, Louisa and John. At a later hour His Eminence conferred Holy Orders upon 135 candidates, forty-four of whom were admitted to the priesthood.

It's really curious to note to what petty meannesses small minds will descend. The *Brisbane Telegraph* publishes some stolidly offensive verses, in which all the assumptions and lies which have been going the rounds respecting the pretended connection between the Land League and the Assassination Circle are repeated. But as though this were not sufficient evidence of stolid pettiness, the verses are signed "Eva," a signature which everyone in Queensland associates with the wife of the Hon. Dr. O'Doherty, M.L.C., as having been the *nom de plume* under which that lady, during the "Young Ireland" era, contributed stirring patriotic poems to the *Dublin Nation*. By the device of using this signature, therefore, the *Telegraph*—ominous name—succeeds in combining an eruption of unreasoning prejudice with an affront to an amiable lady as palpable and cowardly as if they had sent up their writer to slap her face. In fact, more cowardly, because Queenslanders would not have stood *that*. The spirit, however, is the same as that jury which claps delicate ladies into gaol for providing ejected women and infants with shelter from the wind and rain, and calls that sort of humanity "incitement to refuse to pay rent."—*Sydney Bulletin*.

Affairs in Skye remain at a deadlock in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining an officer to serve evictions. On Tuesday, April 10, a large body of men, women, and children belonging to Glendale, in the Isle of Skye, and estimated at about 1,500 proceeded to Cor Bast to await the arrival of the officer who was expected to serve the summonses of removal issued recently. On seeing the crowd, the officers fled. Great excitement prevailed among the people.



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, ASEMBURTON.**

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.

AUTUMN SEASON, 1883.

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

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**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.**

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**WANTED,** Male Teacher for Catholic School in Canterbury. Salary, £150 per annum. Applications, enclosing testimonials, to be left at the office of this paper.

**COLLECTION** for the Dunedin Cathedral Building Fund made at the Taieri:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr W. Knott	3	0	0	Mr A. Danitz	1	0	0
" J. Leary	1	0	0	" J. O'Donnell	1	0	0
" A. O'Kane	1	0	0	" P. Stackpoole	2	0	0
Mrs O'Kane	2	0	0	Mrs Steadman	1	0	0

Sums amounting in all to £10, 13s. 6d. were contributed by the following:—Mesdames Burnett and Cullen, Misses Casey, B. Hally, Day, M. Scott, Messrs. D. O'Brien, J. Mihalaki, senr., J. Mihalaki, junr., J. Dwyer, P. Fitzgerald, T. Gillinan, A. Koanowski, C. Flynn, J. Danitz, O. Daly, A Friend.

**PORT CHALMERS PRESBYTERY BUILDING FUND.**

(Continued.)

The following gave five shillings, per Mrs D. Shaw:—Jane Gilligan, A. Cameron, Mrs. Wenkenson, Mrs. Barrett, J. Dods, 5s. 6d. J. Thompson, W. Noble, Mrs. Pickard, F. Beck, A Friend, G. F. Dodds, Jessie Cook, R. J., H. W., A Friend, I. H. B., Annie Louie, Jas. McCaffery 7s 6d, A. M. G., A. E. Morkane, Mrs. Magrath, Miss Cumming, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Faulter, L. Guider, M. Young, Mrs. Beat, I. Walsh, W. Johnson, L. Harrison. In smaller sums, £1 8s.

Per Mrs. Anderson, five shillings each:—Geo. Ross, Jos. Crisp, M. Bonner, A. L. Anderson, Miss Tully, Mrs. Sheehan, C. Anderson, W. E., John Prie, J. Sloman, M. Carman, C. Lawson, Mrs. Saunders, W. Paddon, A. Brown, B. C. Weking, Ed. Gordon, Wm. Davis, W. Cole, A Friend, Protestant, Peterson, C. Miller, L. A. Anderson.

Per Miss Day, five shillings each:—Mr. Justa, Mr. McLearn, R. Lamb, F. Clancy, Mrs. Benny, Mr. Fleming. In smaller sums 10s. Miss Maria Ward, £1; Mrs. Bolton, £1. Last week, "Martin G. Pears," should have read Martin Gavin.

**TO CHRISTCHURCH AND LYTTLETON SUBSCRIBERS.**

Our Travelling Collector and Convector, Mr. W. Cunningham, is now visiting Christchurch and Lyttelton. We would respectfully ask our Subscribers to render him every assistance in promoting the interests of the TABLET.

**CATHEDRAL FUND.**

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

	£	s.	d.
A ...	100	0	0
Mr. Dwyer	1	0	0
Mr. Daly	1	0	0

**WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	8	2	2	Per Mr. W. Hall	3	15	6
" Mr. N. Smith	1	13	0	Mr. Hamilton	0	7	0
" Mr. Dillon	0	17	0	" Mrs. Bell	1	7	0
" Miss Smith and				" R. A. Dunne	1	12	0
Miss Harris	2	6	6	" T. B. Conway	5	8	6

✠ P. MORAN.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"GREYMOUTH."—We have made no mistake. If our correspondent will consult *Hansard* for 17th October, 1878, he will see that Mr. Wakefield was an absentee when Mr. Curtis' amendment was finally rejected. As to the rest, we have written evidence to bear out all that we have said.

## NOTICE.

Subscriptions to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET should be made payable to John F. Perrin, Manager, Octagon, Dunedin, or P.O. Box 143. Orders for the journal, and all business communications, should also be addressed to the Manager.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1883.

## A TRUE BENEFACTOR.



It is truly a benefactor of the State who labours to have justice done to all its members. Injustice may flourish for a time; but stability and happiness can be secured by justice alone. This is a truism, and, in theory at least, no man will be found to controvert it. For this reason we ask all Catholics to make their just claims on the education question known to the Legislature by petitions. This is the legitimate and constitutional course to adopt, and it is also the patriotic course—the course that should be followed by all who really wish well to their country and Government. It may be, indeed, that Catholics shall to-day, as in the past, find a difficulty in their way arising from the unwillingness of some members of the Legislature to present their petitions. This, no doubt, is likely; and probably this unwillingness will be exhibited from the loudest professing Democrats, from men who are notorious for their advocacy of popular rights. But this should not deter Catholics from pursuing their course of lawful agitation. It is the part of brave, justice-loving, men to cry out for justice, even in the midst of the most discouraging circumstances. Besides, so long as this cry is kept up, and a considerable number of legislators, as in the present case, is prepared to present their petitions and concede justice, hope is kept alive, and an obstacle is placed in the way of secret plotting, than which nothing can be more dangerous, or more to be deprecated.

It may be, indeed, that some members will positively refuse, as was the case at no very remote period, to present the petitions of their Catholic constituents. But what of that? All members do not share in the unconstitutional notions of those who would prevent the voice of Catholics from reaching the Legislature in a constitutional way, or slam the doors of Parliament in the faces of their Catholic fellow-citizens. There are in both Houses of Parliament many gentlemen who know their duties as legislators, and who are prepared, so far as they can, to do even-handed justice, and these will not only present the petitions of Catholics, but also enforce their claims. These members, by their constitutional conduct, and their impartiality, are a standing rebuke to the tyrannical, narrow-minded, and bigoted set, whose chief happiness seems to consist in outraging Catholics simply because they are Catholics. It will, we know, be said that a large majority is opposed to the just claims of Catholics, and that it is idle to petition the Legislature. We do not share in this idea, we have not lost faith in the power of justice, nor do we despair of human nature. We never forget that justice is great, and must in the end prevail; and we bear in mind that they who would be free must themselves strike the blow. We must do our part. Taking the world as it is, we cannot expect apples to fall into our mouths, or that we can have them without even the trouble of plucking them; on the contrary, we are thoroughly persuaded that if Catholics do not agitate briskly, justice never will be done them; and we go a step further, and say that men who are content to tamely submit to a gross and palpable injustice only deserve the fate of slaves.

WE are requested by the Dominican nuns to acknowledge a donation of two guineas towards their Queenstown Convent Fund, from Mr. Mason; and returns in connection with their Oamaru Art-Union from Mr. McIntyre, Arrowtown.

At St. Patrick's church, South Dunedin, on Sunday, the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., celebrated High Mass at 11 a.m., the choir singing the Kyrie from Mozart's Twelfth Mass and the Gloria and Credo from Haydn's Imperial. After Mass, exposition of the Most Holy sacrament took place until after Vespers. The adornments of the altar were as usual very chaste and beautiful.

BESIDES the testimony of the bishops to Mr. Parnell's merits quoted by us last week, Bishop Fitzgerald writes that he "cordially, and with a thorough appreciation of signal services rendered to Ireland," joins in any testimonial that will adequately mark the nation's gratitude. Bishop Conaty writes, that "no movement has for a long time appealed so directly to the gratitude of the Irish nation." Bishop Conway writes, "If the Catholics of Ireland deemed O'Connell's exertions to emancipate them from those penal laws deserving their tribute of gratitude, with equal reason do the exertions of Mr. Parnell deserve a tribute of gratitude from all the tenants of Ireland, without distinction of creed or party." And, finally, in the last letter that has reached us—that of Bishop Power to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, we find the following, under date April 9:—"By your having undertaken to organise and to give great effect to the Parnell Testimonial you have acquired a new claim in addition to the many you already possess on the confidence of the people of Ireland. To some it may appear that the critical nature of recent occurrences renders imperative such a demonstration in favour of Mr. Parnell. The malevolent charges levelled by insinuation against him of complicity with the murderous outrages which have appalled all civilised society impose on the people of Ireland the twofold duty of first repelling indignantly such foul imputations, originated by a disappointed statesman and ruined ex-Minister, and echoed by a hostile English Parliament and Press; and, secondly, of expressing in an unmistakable manner their unabated confidence and faith in the wisdom of the constitutional policy so energetically and successfully pursued by Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party."

LORD WOLSELEY is evidently up to a thing or two, and amongst the rest he knows how to be a total abstainer by proxy, as any of us might be indeed if we could only find the proxy. Here is his explanation of how he goes about it. "Although I take a deep interest in all things relating to temperance, I am not a total abstainer, and have never claimed the character for myself; but whenever it has been found necessary to enforce on the troops under my command a total abstention from alcohol, I have invariably observed this practice." There, in fact, is the whole matter, and something more perhaps, placed in a nut-shell.

"X.Y.Z.," who writes to our contemporary the *Otago Daily Times*, has been in Rome. And, again, we are reminded of that venerable dame, in "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story," who had been abroad in her time with her lady, and knew all about the foreigners and their nasty ways. "X.Y.Z.," then, has been in Rome, and has there met with an amazing doctor, who, confidentially of course, told him all about how it is done. —Droves of ritualists, said the doctor, arrive in Rome continually, and are there converted on the spot—by being forbidden to say a word concerning their conversion for the space of three years. This is the last straw that breaks the back of their Protestantism, and swamps them once for all in Romanism. But why, or what it is all about, is not so clear. We seem to be involved, in fact, in the nightmare of some spoon-fed wean. The matter, however, cannot be hidden from the doctor—he necessarily finds conversion to "Romanism" on the patient's tongue or in his pulse. But even the doctor must not enter the patient's religion in his prescriptions, as doctors always do we know, until the mystic period has expired. Such seems to be the information conveyed by "X.Y.Z." to the *Daily Times*—but what is the beginning of it, or what is the end of it, we know not. Does "X.Y.Z." himself?

MR. JULIAN THOMAS, "The Vagabond," delivered a lecture in Dunedin the other evening, in which he spoke of a whole world of people whom he had known, and of ever so many sayings that he had heard, and of so acute a hearing did he give evidence that it is clear he has in his time even heard words that were never spoken at all. He has heard, for example, Father Hennebery, whom he consequently refuses to like, speak as follows:—"Come, and let us pray that the curse of God may fall on all Catholics who do not join us."—Now we have ourselves heard Father Hennebery speak a great many times, many more in all probability than has Mr. Thomas, and we never heard him say anything at all like this in public. We never heard him in private give utterance to any expression that could lead us to suspect it possible he could address a congregation in any such manner. We never heard anyone of the crowds who attended his mission in New Zealand even hint at anything of the kind, and we are convinced it would take a great deal more than Mr. Thomas' assertion to persuade those people who have known anything of Father Hennebery that he ever could have given such an un-Catholic, uncharitable, and altogether shocking invitation to his con-

gregation. Mr. Thomas, however, is among people who will relish such assertions very fully, and they will salt his lectures admirably for these listeners, and serve to attract an audience. So far he is to be congratulated on his extraordinary hearing.—We may add a few words of speculation as to why "The Vagabond's" belief that he heard Father Hennebery propose to invoke the curse of God on Catholics should have earned from him for that ecclesiastic a dislike that has not been conferred upon a great many people who continually, in the name of all their gods, curse Catholics, and whom, nevertheless, "The Vagabond" seems very much to admire.

THE *Nation* speaks as follows in reference to the wretched Carey:—"It is bad enough to have a hand in so many murderous enterprises as those to which he has deposed; but, assuredly, it is worse to have been, while engaged in those enterprises, engaged at the same time in performing the religious duties the discharge of which all real Catholics regard with so much solemnity and awe. It is shocking and horrible to think of the profanation involved." It is, besides, we may add, very suggestive to find the light manner in which the vile wretch conducted himself while under cross-examination on this point, even attempting to return a joking reply to the question of Dr. Webb.

THE following is clipped from the *Nation* of April 21:—"The account which we publish in another column of the progress of Mr. Redmond's mission in Australia furnishes one other proof of the inextinguishable hate with which the typical Englishman pursues the Irish all over the earth. Mr. Redmond has, on the whole, met with a most gratifying reception in Australia—or, rather, in the very few districts of that vast continent which he had been able to visit up to the date of the letter of our correspondent; but his success has been achieved in the face of the most virulent and unscrupulous opposition on the part of the English Press in the Colony. No falsehood has been too audacious, no calumny has been too mean, for the Anglo-Australian journals in their warfare against the representative of the Irish National League and the movement that organisation directs. *Calum non animam mutant, qui trans mare currunt*; the London *Times* and the Dublin *Daily Express* find their counterparts in Sydney and Adelaide. And the nation which thus shows its hatred of the Irish race under all circumstances and in every clime still expects Ireland to regard its rule with affection, and wonders why Irishmen like to govern themselves!"

HISLOP and HOOPER'S A B C New Zealand Monthly Time Table for June is now issued, and will be found invaluable by all who need information as to every means of conveyance throughout the Colony. It contains besides a neat and convenient diary.

THE Melbourne *Age* is very much concerned about the report that Carey and his informing crew are to be sent to Australia.—The *Age* is afraid their presence will spoil the appearance of the streets, "Anyone who has seen their pictures," it says, "will be aware that the brand of Cain is stamped unmistakably on those repulsive physiognomies. No one could pass them in the street without suspecting a bygone history of crime." Well, some of their pictures were bad enough we admit, and to see men of such physiognomies "doing the block" would undoubtedly spoil the view, but in real life we could hardly find anything to equal the pictures alluded to and whose producers indeed seem to have had a very fair share of the "brand of Cain" in their imaginations. People, anxious to identify the informers on their arrival in Australia must not, in fact, look out for exceptionally ugly men, for even James Carey, as represented in the London *Graphic* might be considered almost good looking, and "Number One" as given by the Dublin *Freeman* is positively handsome.—In the present case, guilt must not be judged of from the manner of the countenance and it will be a misfortune if some perfectly innocent individual whom nature has not endowed with beauty receives a warm reception in the streets of Melbourne or elsewhere.

THE Dunedin Catholic Literary Society held their usual meeting on Wednesday evening, the Rev. President in the chair. After the routine business had been disposed of, the following notice of motion was given by a member for discussion at the next meeting, "That a memorial be drawn up for presentation to Parliament, approving and supporting the petition in favour of the Catholic claims in the matter of Education." A paper on "Youthful Culture and its Advantages" was read by Mr. J. T. Harris. The paper was a very creditable production and Messrs. Callan, Daniel, Haughton, and other members, in criticising it, spoke in great praise of Mr. Harris' effort, and trusted that it would be only the first of many which the Society would have the pleasure of listening to. The Rev. Chairman, in submitting a vote of thanks to the gentleman for his paper, took occasion to point out to the members generally the advantages of self-culture while members were young, and before they had reached that age when it would be difficult to overcome habits already formed. It was announced that the Rev. Father Burke would give a paper, on "The Manner of Writing an Essay," at the next meeting, to be held on this day week, the 15th inst.

We understand that, on the invitation of several of the members of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, Mr. J. B. Callan has con-

sented to enlarge on the paper on Shakespeare recently read by him at one of the Society's meetings, and reproduce it as a lecture in aid of the Cathedral building fund.

OUR contemporary the *Lake County Press*, for June 1, furnishes us with the following report of the Dominican nuns' bazaar at Queenstown:—"The bazaar in aid of the Queenstown Convent building fund, which was opened on Wednesday, 23rd ult., and continued till Saturday, 26th, was a great success. All sorts and conditions of people responded most liberally to the invitation to assist, and the amount realised was very handsome. On Thursday the Town Hall was thronged with "customers," and the fair vendors plied them with the goods placed in their hands for disposal. On entering the hall, No. 1 stall on the left was kept by Mrs. M. J. Malaghan, while next, on the same side, was the one presided over by Mrs. Hicks. Mesdames F. M'Bride and P. Butler held one stall on the right, and Mesdames J. M'Bride, McKwan, and Eichardt the other—these latter ladies also held the refreshment stall. The stall opposite the entrance door was under the care of Mrs. R. M'Bride, assisted by the young lady boarders of the convent. The display of articles was both rich, rare, and plentiful, giving evidence of the work of love done by fair and willing hands, as well as munificent gifts from the general public. A Madonna, painted by Mrs. Chalmers, N. S. Valley, was greatly admired, and many envied Mr. Wilmott—the fortunate winner—the possession of it. A set of three bannerettes, most beautifully painted by the same lady, were won by Mrs. Eichardt, and presented by her back again to the Convent for a future occasion. The ladies holding the stalls were very much pleased at the prices obtained." The bazaar was followed by a concert, given at the Town Hall, and in which the pupils of the Convent Schools distinguished themselves highly. The net receipts from both bazaar and concert amount to £290, which it will be admitted is a very creditable sum, and speaks well for the liberality of the people of Queenstown and the surrounding district.

IF an "Irish Roman Catholic" who replies to us by advertisement in the *Otago Daily Times* will read the Bishop of Ossory's explanation of the Bull of Pope Adrian he will see that Father Burke might have found better grounds than a mere preference for his rejection of the Bull's authenticity.—And the Bishop of Ossory's reasoning has been confirmed within the last few months by the learned author of the *Analeceta Juris Pontifici*, who has found the original document recommending King Henry II. to apply for advice to the Irish Bishops and take no step without their sanction. As to this correspondent's not having profited as he afterwards found he ought, by the instructions given until "far into his teens" by priests and nuns in Ireland, it is to be regretted.—Others, however, have very fully profited by such instructions, and as a proof we have seen them recently beating the pupils of Protestant schools—acknowledged to have been most successful as educational institutions. It is hardly fair to visit the inattention or inactivity of the past on those who, no doubt, were grievously tormented by it—possibly by their having led the writer and his parents to understand he was "highly educated," we are to conclude that they simply said he was as much so as they or anyone else could make him.

OTAGO LAND BOARD.—AT the meeting of the Board to-day Government was recommended to group sections 25 and 26, and sections 12, 24 and 27, block X., Tuturau, and offer them for sale on pastoral deferred payments; section 32 to be advertised as open for sale at 20s. per acre. A. Stewart's application that section 2, block XII., Otaura, should be put up for sale was referred to the ranger. W. M'Cormack's application for a license to occupy section 12, block IV., Bankleburn, was referred to the Tuapeka County Council. J. Brown's application for a 21 years' lease of section 42, block V., Shotover, was referred to the Lake County Council. The request of the Bruce County Council that a road line be recorded through section 4, block IX., Kaitangata, was referred to the chief surveyor. In the case of J. Couney, the Board decided that some proof of ill-health must be produced before the money paid by him on a rural deferred payment section, at Chatton, could be refunded. The application of J. Spence to have run 233 divided into two areas, and fresh licenses issued, one in favour of T. C. Hill, at a rental of £293 9s 3d, and the other of J. Spence, at £196 10s 9d, was agreed to. It was agreed that sections 25 and 26, block I., Waikari, should be classified as suburban land, and offered at the upset price of £3 per acre; and that subdivisions of section 13 and 14 be withdrawn from sale. On the objection of G. Purton the Board decided to withdraw sections 1 and 2, block 7, Blackstone, from sale for a year, that the auriferous qualities of the land might be tested. T. Matheson's application to purchase section 5, block 7, Kawarau, was declined. T. Tyler's application to purchase twelve acres adjoining section 3, block XX., and section 23, block III., Tuapeka East, was recommended for the approval of the Governor. Charlotte Cook's application to lease sections 81 and 82, block V., Waitahuna East, was referred to the Warden. The following tenders under the perpetual leasing system were accepted:—Sections 3 and 4, block XIII., Sutton District, 216a 1r 19p, William Dow, at 5s per acre upset; section 8, block II., Strath Taieri, 272a 3r, Edward O'Connell, at 5s upset; section 11, block II., do, 348a 1r 29p, Faithful George Fielding, at 5s 3d (upset 5s); section 7, block V., do, 53a 0r 30p, Andrew Harvie, at 5s 1d (upset 4s 6d); section 26, block V., do, 48a 2r, Edward Cartwright, at 6s (upset, 6s); section 27, block V., do, 56a 0r 17p, James Fitzgerald, at 6s 6d (upset, 6s); section 35, block IV., do, 96a 2r 34p, William Brown, at 10s 1d (upset, 8s); section 38, block IV., do, 96a 1r 14p, Patrick Sexton, at 8s 1d (upset, 8s).

## THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

THE following is the report of a lecture lately delivered at Invercargill by the Rev. Father McEnroe, S.J. :—

Great stress has been laid by the advocates of the State-school system on the supposed advantage of having the youth of New Zealand, of all religious denominations, brought up in the same school, at the knee of the same mother. Specious pretence this, which has deceived thousands! For who is it that does not desire to see Christian youth trained in the school of Christian charity and of every Christian virtue?—not only desire it as a great blessing, but regard it as the only solid basis of social happiness and prosperity. Nor would it be too much to say that anyone who would ignore the vital importance of such charitable training deserves not the name of Christian. But who are they, let us ask, who claim to have at heart that the future men and women of this Colony should be trained up to a high moral standard? Monstrous that anyone would seriously pretend to give effect to such wishes by the secular system! All Christians concur in believing that the Gospel maxims, as they have been the basis of all true civilisation in the past, so must they be of the highest civilisation attainable hereafter. And yet, strange contradiction, those who are so clamorous for an education befitting the hoped-for grand future of New Zealand are the very persons who dis-sever moral training from secular instruction, and banish the former from the schoolroom. Not only the moral instruction of religion, but the very groundwork of Christian morality, the redemption, and a divine sanction for divine law, are ignored by the system and relegated from the schoolroom. If the case is really so bad as this, how could such a system have been introduced, and how can it be allowed to exist? An explanation is needed why an eminently intelligent Christian people allowed its introduction, and why they do not rise as one man and hurl it to destruction. And the explanation is not far to seek. The framers and the most influential abettors of the system saw it as you and I saw it to-day, and they intended it for the very purpose it is so well calculated to effect—the gradual subversion of Christianity. It is essentially a Freethought institution. The Catholic Church, from its experience of a like system in France and elsewhere, has from the first done all in its power against it. And though many religiously-minded Protestants, clergy and laity, were not alive to the mischief at first, they now commonly declare themselves convinced that if Christianity is to be preserved the free, secular, and compulsory system of education must come to an end,—the Bible, they say, must be introduced into the schools. It has taken the people of these colonies some years to understand the mischief with which the secular system was fraught; but now is heard in all quarters a cry for religious instruction of one kind or other in the schools. For years, then, a Christian people, possessing free institutions, have been governed by a few Freethinkers. A more remarkable instance of how a nation, possessing the most liberal institutions, may be tyrannised over by a few is afforded by Belgium. Belgium is one of the most Catholic countries in the world. It is densely populated, and its people enjoy an eminently high degree of prosperity. Parliamentary representation in that country is remarkably comprehensive, and yet the State system of education there is as godless as our own here, and like us, too, the people there have to establish and maintain Catholic schools out of their own private resources. All this seems a paradox, but like all paradoxes it has its explanation. The Freemasons who throughout the Continent of Europe are infidel, and are at the same time very numerous and powerful, govern the country, chiefly by the agency of an infidel Press, in a way the bulk of the people abhor. There seems to be a very flagrant error underlying the countenance that some religiously-minded men would give to the secular system. They think Christianity may well flourish under it, and they resent as a grievous wrong the accusation that it is at all calculated to injure either Christian faith or Christian discipline. In all this they think and speak seriously. But do they fancy that Christian faith and practice can be obtained as readily as goods exposed for sale in the market-place? Do they fancy that to have the mind and heart endowed with divine faith and love, neither parent nor child need take any concern? Do they think a man naturally possesses them, that they are the outcome of everyone's own head and heart? Have, I ask, these men to be told that everyone is born a Pagan, that no natural talents, no literary or scientific attainments can raise anyone to the knowledge of the Trinity or the Incarnation; that for the knowledge of these and other truths of religion we must own ourselves indebted to divine revelation; and that since these truths are so high above the best efforts of the human mind to reach or fully to comprehend them, even when known, our mind has to be trained to accept them, and further still the influence of divine grace is needed to bend reason to faith? Did not our Lord Himself give a long and careful training to many of His disciples, and even when that training was gone through, and under such a master, they remained but indifferent scholars until after the descent of the Holy Ghost? And observe, my brethren, they entered our Lord's school instructed in the Old Testament, which was a preparation for the New. Your child is, as once you were yourself, and as all of us once were, a Pagan. And all the evidences of divine revelation have to be brought individually before him—the same slow process has to be gone through in his case, as in case of the first disciples, before he can possibly become a sincere Christian. So far regarding faith. But what shall we say of the training in the moral law of the Gospel? The Christian law has been given in order to guide and control every power of the soul, to direct every act of the Christian's life, his every thought, every desire. In youth and in old age, in prosperity and in adversity, his naturally wayward heart must never be allowed to swerve to the right or to the left, but must ever steadfastly aim at and strive for something high indeed, and most worthy of his ambition, but yet far above the visible, future, invisible. And for this future and invisible good the disciples of Christ must be ever ready to sacrifice, if necessary, every pleasure, every honour, and the whole world's wealth. Does not Christianity require all this? And surely to be prepared for all

this is the most glorious achievement of a Christian education. Who would hope the Christian law would be so observed by one who has hardly been taught even its existence? To say, therefore, that the present system undermines the faith of our children, is to speak very incorrectly. Your children naturally have no Christian faith to be undermined. What it does is to keep them in the heathenism in which they were born. Oh! you will perhaps say, my children were all baptised in infancy, and by baptism do they not receive the habit of faith? True. But on occasion of your child's baptism, was there not the god-father or god-mother, or both, pledged to look to the Christian instruction of that child, when he should arrive at an age to learn? Lest you should not live to impart it, or lest you should be irreligious enough to neglect this first duty of yours to those souls whom God has intrusted to your paternal or maternal care, sponsors undertake the responsibility of giving religious instruction to their god-child. The child does, indeed, in baptism receive the habit of faith. But soon after he has attained the use of reason, he will be required by the divine law to exercise the habit of faith by acts of faith, and to do so at frequent intervals all his life. The motives of faith must, therefore, be presented to him when he is capable of understanding them, and increased knowledge of them imparted with the increasing development of his understanding. And all through life, but especially in youth, the vigour of faith has to be sustained by frequent reference to the truths of Revelation. Let the clergy abstain from the controversy, it is said, and soon it will be seen what side the people are on! Singular means this of discovering God's side in a dispute. The meaning of this argument, if argument it can be called, must be that the laity would be always right in case of any difference of religious opinion between them and the clergy. It is equivalent to saying, let the clergy withhold from the controversy, and the action of the laity will determine the uprightness of the State school system. Strange requirement! Let the clergy withdraw from a dispute in which the very existence of Christianity is at stake! If the clergy must be silent on this question, when, I should like to know, would it be proper for them to speak? Is it to be silent when the dearest interests of their Divine Master are imperilled that the sacerdotal order has been instituted? Who would invite us to become like the Jewish priests who are thus sketched by the Prophet Isaiah: "Their watchmen are blind, they are ignorant, dumb dogs not able to bark?" Shall the Catholic clergy, who have converted from Paganism every Christian nation on earth, and who are at this hour gloriously prosecuting the same divine mission among the blacks of Australia and of Central Africa, and, indeed, among the heathens everywhere, shall they as "dumb dogs" not open their mouth while the children of those who have inherited the Christian faith for decades of generations past, are being robbed of their sacred birth-right? But are the laity necessarily right in any difference of opinion regarding faith and morals, should any difference of opinion on such a subject arise between them and the clergy? Or rather, in such an hypothesis, would not the presumption be that the clergy were right? Are they not the authorised guardians and expounders of the divine law? Are not they the salt of the earth to preserve it from corruption? "For the lips of the priest," says the prophet Malachi, "shall keep knowledge, and they shall seek the law at his mouth, because he is the angel of the Lord of Hosts" (Mal. 11, 7). "Go," said our Lord to the Apostles, "teach all nations . . . teaching them to observe all things which I have commanded you," etc. And are the Catholic clergy faithful to their divine commission? There is much that has ever been admired in the Roman Catholic clergy. They are faithful to their flocks, even at the peril of their lives. No contagious disease, however virulent, will deter them a moment when called on to minister to the dying. Celibacy enables them to be brave, when married clergy are in a sense forced to be cowards. And the Catholic clergy in this southern hemisphere, and in this our own day, have won for themselves special laurels by the zeal with which they have devoted their time and money to maintain Christianity ever since it became so seriously endangered in these colonies. As they have been God's authorised ambassadors to man, thank Heaven, they have shown themselves determined, at any cost, to deliver their Master's message. It is a very unwarranted assumption that the Catholic people prefer godless education for their children. God forbid there were any foundation for such a charge. Certain alluring baits are offered to induce Catholics to betray their conscientious duty—valuable prizes, scholarships, State and other influential patronage, besides gratuitous instruction. What greater temptations could be offered? Yet even they who bend the knee to Baal would decide on the abstract question which alone we are considering that it is unfair, and in the highest degree criminal, that such school advantages should be offered only on a condition imperilling the Christian faith of the scholar. Why not offer them to all in such a way that all may accept them with a safe conscience and with gratitude as for a gift of heaven? The reasonableness of our claims to a share of the public expenditure for education is so patent that rarely does anyone openly dispute it. The public money is pocketed by the dormant party, who say nothing about it. And very fitly do people abstain from discussing any act of theirs which they find it difficult or impossible to justify. An utterance has, however, lately been made on the subject, and though it is as good as perhaps could be made in the cause, it is pitiable in the extreme. "Who are to rule," it is asked, "the majority or the minority?" The question implies that no medium is conceivable between public plunder on one side or the other. What an inconsistency, it is asserted, in one who calls himself a democrat to entertain the idea of giving the minority a share of the education grants—that is, of giving them their own? If the democrat, then, is bound by his principles to shelve the just claims of the weak and the oppressed poor, in whom are the weak and the poor to put their trust? If not in the democrat, is it in the aristocrat, or the plutocrat, or the autocrat? The common opinion used to be that the interests of the weak would be best consulted in a democracy. Yes, and democrats generally will not admit the oppression of a minority to be a necessary part of their principles. They will repudiate such an idea. Neither can they even in doing so claim for themselves any special advantage; for the



aristocrat and the plutocrat, and even the autocrat will each insist that he recognises justice as the basis of every good government. The principle insinuated in the query "Who are to rule—the majority or the minority?" is thoroughly opposed to democratic principles, and it must be a matter of sincere pleasure to every one of us to find that so many of our democratic fellow-citizens not only are alive to the grievous wrongs we are suffering, but seriously mean to take a citizen's part in redressing them.

### WHAT BROUGHT DYNAMITE?

THE kingdoms and empires of Europe are moving for the establishment of a force to be called "International Police," the special duty of which is to be the discovery and extradition of conspirators and revolutionists. This is a pleasant imperial fancy; but how long do they imagine the people of any country would tolerate the presence in their midst of such denationalised spies and tools of foreign royalty? If such a law were in operation, and one of its agents were discovered in this country, say, the first and proper thing to do would be to hang the rascal on the nearest lamp-post and then protest against his presence among a free people.

The monarchies are bringing on their own guilty heads the dangers that now scare them on every hand. They must cure their own disease, which is too much power. By doing so, they will cure the people's, which is too little. King Canute may order back the tide of popular intelligence and freedom; but the roaring and laughing waves will swallow and drown him if he does not come down and retreat.

The condition of things in every country shows that the weak and the poor plead to deaf ears until they become terrible or the hearers become just. But there can be no permanent justice where there is no recognised spiritual authority. The "rule of reason," so often bragged about, is inevitably the rule also of force and inequality. Under this rule, the statue of justice is taken down, and that of law put in its place.

When the Catholic Church, the only power that could bind all men and all classes together and control their greed, injustice and passion, was repudiated in Europe, then entered "the man on horse-back." The non-spiritual world is the materialised and deducted world; and the necessary outcome of materialism and its deductions is dynamite. Protestantism destroyed the old hell; and the suffering peoples have been forced to make a new one.

The masses have once again plucked from the fateful tree of knowledge, and have eaten the fruit. Dynamite has become a social factor, recognised in Russia, Austria, Spain, France, Germany, and England; and it will remain with us, a threat and a scourge, like the cholera or typhus. Where the low lands are left undrained and neglected, there will come malaria, as sure as death. Dynamite and all its fearful scientific kindred will follow the undrained and neglected social marshes. Coercion laws and bayonets can no more put it down than they can cure the small-pox. "Bayonets think nowadays," said Napoleon. It is far truer of our day than of his, as witness the threatened strike of the Irish Constabulary, and the spread of Nihilism in the Russian army. Science is always equalising things. The revolver came into existence, and the bully who had with impunity insulted those who were either not so strong or so skilful with a sword as he, stood aghast. He was scared, like the Imperial Governments. The weak man with the pistol was as strong as he. He, tasted at last some of the terror he had so long made others feel.

Just so with the later developments of science in the same field. Nitro-glycerine and dynamite do for disorganised, unarmed, and despairing classes, what the revolver did for individuals: they make them terrible; they equalise things. The powerful royal ruffian has to face a foe that can strike as deadly a blow as he.

Aristocrats and rulers must be made to fear something. If they don't fear the devil, they do fear the destruction of their wealth, their grandeur, their safety. When every serf and peasant can make his own dynamite, this fear will be ever before the eyes of the mighty ones.

We are not defending dynamite; we are simply regarding it as a fact that has emphasised its existence. We might as well shut our eyes to the presence of the plague, and say that no respectable physician ought to study the nature of the disease. We condemn dynamite just as we condemn fighting with pistols in a bar-room or a street.

All we say is that if Governments grind the people, deprive them of liberty, suppress peaceful agitation for reform, scatter public meetings with bayonets, imprison editors who dare to write what the masses think, and keep the people in a state of chronic poverty and bondage to the aristocrats who make the Government, then dynamite will come as sure as malaria to the marshes.—*Pilot*.

The *Daily News* says that in response to his letter, widely published in the United States, denouncing dynamite outrages, Mr. A. M. Sullivan has received a personal warning from O'Donovan Rossa. He is advised that he has "been spared once, but there are limits to forbearance."

At a convention of the Scottish Burghs in Glasgow recently, a motion was carried declaring that it was impossible to govern Scotland satisfactorily by an English department of State, and that the convention, therefore, should memorialise Parliament to create a separate department for the conduct of Scotch affairs.

A pastoral letter signed by all the bishops of the Province of Ottawa was read in the Catholic Churches on 15th April, declaring in favour of the colonisation scheme as recently proposed and the formation of colonisation societies in the different dioceses throughout the Province similar to the one already existing in the diocese of Montreal.

Messrs. Saunders and M'Beath are now making immense sacrifices at their dissolution sale. Their Roslyn tweed suits may be especially recommended for their fashionable appearance and excellent wearing qualities.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending 6th June as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—167 head were forward for the week's supply, chiefly medium quality, and without any improvement in values. Bullocks fetched £5 to £10; cows, £4 12s 6d to £8 10s. We sold a draft of mixed bullocks and heifers at £4 17s 6d to £5 10s, and quote prime beef, 22s 6d; medium, 17s 6d to 20s per 100 lb.

**Fat Calves.**—Only 7 yarded, and sold at up to 30s.

**Fat Sheep.**—1,648 cross-breeds and 500 merinos were penned, all of which were fair to good quality. Prices obtained were about equal to last week's. Cross-breeds fetched from 9s 6d to 15s 3d, and merinos 9s to 10s 3d. We sold on account of the New Zealand Agricultural Company, 120 cross-breeds, at 13s 6d; Mr. Anderson, Palmerston, 108 do., at 9s to 11s 3d; Mr. Paton, Pukeuri, 20 do. at 10s 3d—and 19 merinos, at 9s. We quote mutton at 2d per lb.

**Fat Lambs.**—Only three were forward, and sold at 9s to 10s 3d.

**Pigs.**—75 were penned, and, under spirited competition, were all disposed of at 17s to 72s each.

**Sheepskins.**—At our auction on Monday last we cleared a large catalogue, and with brisk competition, at improved prices. Butchers' green cross-breeds fetched 2s 4d to 3s 1d; do. merinos, 2s 5d to 2s 10d; dry cross-breeds, 2s 6d to 3s 7d; do. merinos, 2s 8d to 5s 2d. Skins in bales, 4d per lb.

**Rabbitskins.**—We did not offer any this week, but will catalogue several lots next Monday.

Hides continue in good request, but without any change in value. We placed all to hand at 3d to 3½d for light, 4d for medium, and 4½d for extra heavy.

**Tallow.**—We offered a good catalogue on Monday last. Biddings were animated up to certain limits, which were rather under late rates. Inferior and mixed sold at 18s to 27s 6d: fair to good at 31s; rough fat at 22s 6d per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: There is only a limited demand, and prices easier. This applies more especially to sprouted and medium sorts, stocks of which are daily increasing, as very few sales are being made. Choice milling is saleable at 4s 1d to 4s 2d; medium, when sales can be made, range from 3s 3d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 2s 3d to 3s.—Oats: There is a fair demand for short bright sorts, fit for milling, also for short bright feed; but prices are not quite so firm if in any way discoloured. We quote for good milling, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; do. feed, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; medium, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; very much discoloured and irregular, 1s 6s to 1s 7½d, and very difficult to place.—Barley: Prime malting parcels are in request at from 4s 6d to 4s 9d; medium, 4s to 4s 3d; feed and milling, only in limited demand, the former at 2s 6d to 3s, and the latter at 3s 3d to 3s 9d.

### LABOUR MARKET.—JUNE 7, 1883.

P. M. GRANT AND Co., Labour Agents, report for the week ending 7th June as follows:—"The demand for all classes of servants continues firm, and, from present appearances, hands are likely to be very scarce when the busy spring season opens. At present the demand is much greater than at the corresponding season of last year. Our engagements for the week have been—10 pick and shovel men, 7s, 8s; 2 quarrymen, 9s; 1 carpenter, 8s; 2 blacksmiths, 10s, not found; blacksmith and carpenter, station, 30s; 2 grooms, milk, 15s, 20s; 6 general farm hands, 10s, 20s; 3 boys, 7s, 10s; 4 hotelmen, 15s, 25s; 1 stationer, 25s per week and found; 1 shepherd, £60; 2 couples, £70, £75; 3 ploughmen, £52, 2 at £60, per annum and found. Female servants for town and hotels are in better supply, but for country service they are still very scarce. We have engaged 8 waitresses. Housemaids, general servants, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s; 2 cooks, 25s; 2 barmoids, 20s, 25s; 2 nurse-girls, 5s, 10s; 6 farm girls, £30 to £40; 2 housekeepers, £36, £52 per annum.

### PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 7, 1883.

MESSRS. MERCER BROTHERS, Princes street, report:—"Fresh butter (in ½-lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s 3d per lb.; ordinary butter, 1s 2d per lb.; eggs, 1s 9d per dozen; roll bacon, 7½d per lb. good salt butter, in kegs, 11d per lb.; cheese 6d per lb.

MR. F. MERRAN, 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, £11 10s; flour, £10 10s to £11; butter, medium to prime 1s to 1s 3d per lb., salt 1s per lb.; eggs, 2s per dozen; bacon, sides, 8½d per lb.; rolls, 8d; hams, 10d; pork, 5d; cheese 6½d.

AT the general annual meeting of the N. Z. TABLET Company, held on Friday last, a dividend of 10 per cent. on each share was declared. The statement of the Company's affairs submitted to the meeting was found satisfactory.

Mr. William Aitken, tailor and clothier, has removed from Princes street to Royal Arcade, Dunedin, where his business will be conducted on its usual first-class footing.

Mr. B. S. Carlton has recommenced business as a grocer at Kensington. Mr. Carlton's long experience in the business, and the satisfaction always received by his customers are a sufficient guarantee for the character of his establishment.

Messrs. W. H. Neale and Co., George street, Dunedin, are now selling off at great reductions their fine stock of boots and shoes every description.



## FREEMASONRY.

THE following able letter has been addressed by its writer to a gentleman in Christchurch, who has kindly placed it at our disposal:—

Dear Sir,—When you asked me the other day to give you an abstract of the argument against Freemasonry which I had laid before the Literary Society, it was, as I understood, with a view rather to a warning against joining the Order, than a mode of reasoning with anyone already a Mason. And before complying with your request I must affirm that in this I cordially agree. Arguments are absolutely useless with Masons: once a man has been initiated all possibility of convincing him by reason and logic vanishes; time would simply be wasted in attempting it; and still more is this the case in proportion as he rises in the Order and advances in its degrees. At first sight, what I have just said might, perhaps, be interpreted in two ways, neither of which would be the right one. It might be said, first, that I affirm all Masons to be devoid of the reasoning faculty, impervious in themselves to logic. It is not so; nor would I dream of anything so absurd. Or, on the other hand, my statement may be thought to mean that Masonry is so excellent and so irrefragable that the moment its principles are known they carry with them absolute conviction, and that no one outside the Order could possibly show any decent reason against it. Nothing could be farther from my thoughts, certainly: were it so, indeed, my business would be rather to induce as many people as possible to join the Masonic Order than to dissuade them from it. My meaning is simply this: that a Mason, by the very essence of his membership, even if not prevented by direct prohibition from the Order, is precluded from arguing upon its principles. I believe that I am correct in stating that, as a matter of fact, Masons are strictly and absolutely forbidden to discuss Masonry with outsiders; forbidden to persuade anybody to join the Order; forbidden to answer arguments brought against them; forbidden, if by chance they hear Masonry discussed, to join in the discussion unless those present are Masons. This I believe; but even supposing it to be untrue, the fact would still remain that a non-Mason must, of absolute necessity, find himself more than hampered, absolutely fettered, if he tries to argue with a Mason. The mere fact that Masonry is a *secret society*, hiding its principles under a veil and binding its members by a secret oath, would render it impossible ever to argue on it with a Mason, because there would be always some point of his knowledge and of his principles which one could not get at.

This point is of extreme importance, and I am led to dwell thus particularly on it because, as you know, men who have at some time or other been Masons, but who now, as Catholics, have left the Order, do not sympathise with the views which you and I hold about it and still profess reverence for Masonry though they bow to the commands of the Church. And this must of necessity be, as I conceive: nor is it, in them, blameworthy. For these men, although leaving Masonry, are not thereby released from the obligations of their oath, except in so far as their direct connection with the Order is concerned. They have sworn, with full consciousness of what they were doing, never to divulge the secrets of Masonry. The Church, in commanding them to leave the Order, has not, and cannot have, released them from the vow of secrecy. Consequently, except by incurring the guilt of perjury, they cannot, even now, discuss the principles of Masonry, nor can they seek, as Catholics, to dissuade anybody from joining the Order, because they cannot approach the question of its principles. And, as you and I know from experience, all that they can do is to mildly protest. "Oh, if you only knew what Masonry is you would not attack it so strongly," or, "Well, as a Catholic, I have left Masonry, but for all that I would not go so far as you do in condemning it, beyond the question of its being a secret society," and so on. What can one say against this? There is nothing tangible to get hold of. Ask them to go a step further and explain the points upon which they still admire Masonic principles, and they are at once, of necessity, tongue-tied. If this, then, be the case with men no longer Masons; if severance from the Order cannot carry with it release from its vows of secrecy; if even a Catholic who has been a Mason cannot, be he ever so willing, dissuade a brother Catholic from becoming a Mason (except, of course, in the vaguest way), how much more difficult must it be, how absolutely impossible, to discuss, in any satisfactory manner, Masonry with a man still a member of the Masonic Order?

So I come back to the point whence I started, and proceed on the understanding that what you want is, not to persuade anybody to leave Masonry, but to dissuade somebody of your acquaintance from entering it.

One portion of the ground remains yet to be cleared before I can give you the argument which you ask for. It is this. I must take it for granted that your friend is one who, in matters of this kind which affect the soul and the intellect of man, is willing to be bound by the principles of reason and logic in the strict sense. What I mean is that he recognises the difference between taking action upon conclusions after argument in matters spiritual and in matters temporal. The point is of importance, as you will see. In affairs of this life, in questions of politics, of money, of any sort of business or pleasure, nay, also of bodily comfort, convenience, or health, in any possible question of temporal matters, it may be, and, indeed, often is, advisable to accept of a compromise and not to be bound by the ultimate conclusions drawn from even the very best premises. From the highest to the lowest this rule obtains. Probably the English Constitution, the finest piece of human mechanism ever seen, is the greatest example of it: were strict logic to be adhered to, the whole fabric of British power would fall to pieces rapidly. In business, in pleasure, men always act on compromise, and very often accept of a wrong conclusion rather than submit to the inconvenience of a right one. But in matters spiritual, in philosophy, religion, anything affecting the soul, no compromise is possible or allowable; no question of convenience may arise; a premise leading to a false conclusion must be absolutely wrong, and a conclusion found to be ulti-

mately right must be accepted and submitted to. It has always seemed to me to be one of the most astounding absurdities of that excessively absurd institution, the Anglican Church, that it professedly accepts and boasts of a system of compromise in spiritual concerns. It may, perhaps, be from one of these compromises that the Church of England allies itself so closely and eagerly with Masonry. To us Catholics, of course, there is no *via media*; it will not do for us to say "such and such a conclusion commends itself to my mind as being strictly logical and absolutely true, but the other suits me best at present, and just now logic must give way to convenience. Masonry is undoubtedly a bad thing, but I should like to join it just to see what it is like from the inside."

Putting, therefore, aside everything but the very strictest adherence to dry, hard, syllogistic reasoning, I shall proceed to my argument on the understanding that your friend, if he can find no flaw in the sequence of it, is prepared to accept the conclusion as the guide of his action. Of course, if the reasoning be defective, I am open to conviction on the other side; only it must be shown to be so, quite apart from any mere personal predilections or questions of convenience.

The Masonic Order is, admittedly, a *secret society*, that is there is in connection with it something which is not known, or to be known, by outsiders. Consequently, this secret thing may be of one of the following two kinds:—

1. It may be only something in the *external* arrangements of Masonry, that is, something in the mere ceremonial, designed only to puzzle or deceive non-Masons.

2. It may be something connected with the *internal* principles of Masonry, that is, something of deep import, essential to the whole fabric.

I discard at once the first of these alternatives. For, not only is it admittedly contrary to the fact, not only would neither Masons nor their adversaries admit it, but it would be of course more than even the most foolish aspirant could stand. It would reduce Masonry to a kind of nut with elaborately protected shell and absolutely devoid of kernel, a thing which would be the derision of even its own original admirers.

I proceed, therefore, on the second ground—that the secret is one of principle essential to Masonry.

I shall neglect the consideration of the point that, whatever the secret may be, it is only gradually made known to members as they rise in the Order, the newly-initiated knowing very little of it, and very few being thoroughly acquainted with. This point might lead to interesting considerations, but is foreign to my present purpose.

Now, this secret of Masonry must absolutely, as I conceive, be one of the four following kinds:—

1. It may be a secret, the publication of which would be *indifferent*; that is, would do neither good nor harm to anybody.

2. It may be a secret, the publication of which would be of advantage to some and injurious to others.

3. It may be a secret, the publication of which would be of advantage to all mankind.

4. It may be a secret, the publication of which would be injurious to all mankind.

I know of no other alternative than these. I take them *seriatim*:—

1. If the secret of Masonry is an *indifferent* one; if nobody on the face of the earth would be one penny the worse or one penny the better for its publication; if, in point of fact, it is nothing better than a "fraud" (as Mark Twain would say), the natural and only consequence must be that the whole system of Masonry is but a piece of childish imbecility. Putting aside all higher considerations, and taking merely an ordinary common-sense view of the matter, could any sane man in his sober senses conceive a more ridiculous piece of folly than a whole system, of immense complexity, built up in elaborate gradations of mystery and dignity, and all for the purpose of preserving, in inviolate secrecy something which might and could be made known to all the world without the slightest influence either for good or evil? Would any Mason be such an ass as to devote a great deal of his time, and spend a great deal of his money in initiation, in promotion to the Masters' Degree, in Royal Arch Chapters, Preceptories of Knights Templar, Scotch Rites, Grand Orients, and so on, with complicated oaths and grips and passwords, lodges tiled in deepest mystery, hocus-pocus of all sorts and descriptions, merely to preserve and guard jealously a secret of not the slightest importance whatever? Yet this is distinctly and strictly the consequence, if this first alternative of mine were the true one. One explanation only could be made—namely, that really nobody in Masonry, except those few in the very highest and most mysterious circle of all, can tell what a "fraud" the secret is; all below that circle do not know what the secret itself is. And on this supposition the very highest Masons would simply retain their position because they would be too much ashamed to confess what fools they were. I offer no opinion of my own on this explanation, which has, nevertheless, a good deal of probability about it. What I want your friend to understand is that, on the first alternative, Masonry is reduced to such absolute quintessence of folly as to be unworthy of the thoughts of a sane man.

2. The publication of the secret might be advantageous to some and injurious to others. This may be at once discarded as being a contradiction in itself, inasmuch as, in philosophy and all matters connected with higher than temporal questions, there cannot be any such thing as a medicament which may cure some constitutions and poison others. Moreover, the idea of such a secret as this, the nature of which could not, by any possibility, be known till *after* initiation, is absurd. Even in temporal matters, no doctor would dream of administering to a patient of whose constitution he was quite ignorant one of these drugs just alluded to. But a Grand Master in Masonry, admitting a candidate to initiation, could not have the least notion what the effect on him of the "secret" when made known, might be. And I have merely mentioned this alternative because your friend might, possibly, be one of those who say: "Well, it won't do me any harm, whatever it may have done to others."

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3. The secret may be one, the publication of which would be of advantage to all mankind. Here, I admit, is something which may be, and perhaps has been, the means of inducing many to join the Masonic Order. Many have doubtless had in their minds a vague notion that Masonry embodies some very grand and magnificent truths, throws some brilliant light on the vexed questions of philosophy, teaches all that is sublime and glorious, inculcates and enforces the finest principles of virtue and excellence, and will gradually lead them on from darkness to light till their souls are bathed in the full splendour of the most exalted wisdom. Many more, perhaps, are caught with the phrases of universal benevolence, of noble fraternity, of grand, large-hearted charity and humanity, which they see in the published speeches of Masons, and they fancy that when once initiated into the secret of all these things they will have attained, as it were, a higher order of being. But what is the real, direct consequence of this third alternative? It is that we have passed out of the region of imbecility into the region of evil. It means that Masons have one face for the world and another for themselves. It means that, preaching outwardly the grandeur of their principles, the benevolence of their intentions, they belie their professions by the very fact of their keeping those principles a secret. It means, in simple, plain terms, that Masonry is an enormous organisation of the vilest hypocrisy. Possessors of a secret which, as they avow, embodies the highest and most perfect truths, a secret which would tend, if made known, to the general improvement of the human race, Masons basely and selfishly keep it in their own jealous hands and refuse it to the world. If this third alternative were the truth, the plain question might be put to the Masonic Order—"Why do you not divulge this excellent, this wonder-working secret?" and the question would be unanswerable.

The secret may be one, the publication of which would be injurious to all mankind.

There is no need for me to dwell on this, which points to its own conclusion. Your friend can doubtless picture to his own mind what must be the nature of that organisation which knowingly, of malice prepense, employs all its forces, multiplies all its precautions, invents all manner of intricate combinations, to preserve and guard so frightful a secret. I do not speak now of the newly-initiated candidates who, of course, could not previously know what they would have to do. But it may be taken for granted that one part of the neophyte's oath must be that he will not in any way injure Masonry or its secret. And as he rises in the Order, and as he becomes more and more intimately acquainted with its principles, so he becomes more and more bound to protect it, to foster it, to help it. And so, if this fourth alternative be true, it results as a direct consequence that in joining Masonry one would join an Association of the most evil description possible, and that the more one rose in the degrees the more awfully evil one would become.

You will observe that I have abstained from expressing my own opinion as to which of the above alternatives may be the true one. Nor do I now propose to decide. But, summing up my argument, I find that:—

1. The secret of Masonry is one, not merely of external ceremonial, but of essential principle.

2. It must be of one of three kinds (I have discarded the second of the alternatives given above).

(a.) If it is *indifferent*, embodying neither good nor harm, then Masonry is beneath contempt, a monument of the most childish imbecility.

(b.) If it is a *good* secret, calculated to do good to mankind, then Masonry is a living lie, a thoroughly organised hypocrisy, a lie in the face of heaven and earth; and Masons, the more they rise in it, become all the baser and more flagrant hypocrites.

(c.) If it is a *bad* secret, calculated to do harm to mankind, then Masonry adds to hypocrisy the guilt of premeditated and systematic teaching and practice of evil, and becomes something almost too vile for expression.

My business has been to put this question before you in its shortest and simplest way, and I have purposely refrained from complicating it by side-issues or comments of my own. I have assumed all through that your friend desires earnestly to be guided by strict adherence to reason, and to put aside personal feeling; and having brought him now to definite conclusions I leave him to make his choice. Take it any way you like, Masonry is either ridiculous or bad. At its very best it is unworthy of the aspirations of a reasonable man; at its worst it should be beneath even a thought from a good man. And anybody joining it with his eyes open must be prepared to choose under which character he adopts it.

Only one word more. You observe that my argument has been confined purely to abstract logic; and I have assumed that your friend is open to conviction in that direction. I propose to consider some one of these days, and to lay before the Literary Society some speculations, why men (curiosity apart) do join the Masonic Order, and why, having joined it, they remain members of it. As for mere curiosity hunters, I take no note of them.—I am, etc.,

W. M. MACKELL.

May 11, 1888.

The house where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, which (the house) has been one of the landmarks of Philadelphia, is now being demolished to make room for a bank. It might not have been a bad idea for Cyrus Field to raise a fund for the preservation of this interesting relic. It would have been fully as graceful an act as the erection of a monument to Andre, the spy.

We are credibly informed, says the *Dorset Chronicle*, that last week the attention of Mr. Martin Small, the well-known farmer in the parish of Shapwick, was called by his shepherd to one of the sheep, all along the back of which grass was springing up. It is conjectured the animal, having been supplied with hay, had lain down on some of it, and the seeds, mixing with the wool, germinated through the sheep having been exposed to rain for a very long period.

## THE LATEST PROPOSAL.

A TELEGRAM from London says that Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, declares that England must "secure such legislation" as will deprive the Irish in Ireland of their strong support by the sympathy of the Irish in America. Speaking upon the subject, the Home Secretary is reported to have used the following language:—"It is not a matter of great difficulty with the British Government to cope with treasonable Irishmen who live in either Ireland or England. That is comparatively easy, because in these cases the traitors are British subjects and the British Government is well organised to reach a British subject wherever he may be, for the purpose of either punishing him for his crimes or protecting him in his liberties. But for many years past the British Government has been under obligations by a treaty to recognise the renunciation of allegiance of every British subject who chooses to go to the United States and become a citizen of that country, even though his adoption of citizenship be solely for treasonable purposes. Great Britain in 1871 concluded with the United States the treaty recognising the renunciation of allegiance by British subjects who chose to become American citizens. Before that time the British subject was always a British subject, and could be brought back and punished for treasonable words or actions, wherever uttered or committed. Since that time Irish treason has developed into a system, with refuge and means of attack, but always dependent on the inspiration furnished from Home. So long as Irish movements for independence continue to be treason to the British Government, attempts at remedial legislation for Ireland must continue to be waste of time. Unless there be a perfect sundering of the relationships existing between the men who think out treason here and those who act out that treason behind the refuge of foreign citizenship, no Irish traitor in Ireland or England, no matter how powerful for evil by reason of his station, his means or his ability, need ever do an overt act or place himself within the law's cognizance so long as he can safely remain in communication with traitors abroad and move them. The Explosives Act will put an end to this communication, and will go further toward restoring and securing peace than 1,000 volumes of remedial legislation. I repeat the sentiment I expressed in the House, that England has to deal with men who, like pirates, are the enemies of the human race, and who, in my opinion, ought to be treated like men who have no nationality; and some of these men are men in the higher walks of life, banded together like assassins organising societies for the avowed purpose of collecting funds to pay the expenses of wholesale murder and national assassination."

## A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN.

PETER COOPER was born in the city of New York, February 12, 1791, and came of a family distinguished for their unwavering devotion to the cause of American Independence during the dark period of the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, John Campbell, was Mayor of New York, and deputy-quarter-master during the war, and, with genuine patriotism, sacrificed his large private fortune in the cause of his country's freedom. His father was lieutenant in the patriot army, and at the close of the war returned to New York, where he engaged in business. He was assisted by his youthful son, Peter, for some years; but, not being very successful in his business undertakings was unable to give him any education. Hence Mr. Cooper's varied and profound knowledge was wholly self-acquired. He was the architect of his own fortune. From his seventeenth to his twenty-first year he was engaged in learning the coachmaking trade. His services were so satisfactory that his employer offered to set him up in business, which Mr. Cooper declined because of the obligations it would entail. He next engaged in the manufacture of patent machines for shearing cloth, which laid the foundation of his fortune. He subsequently went into the grocery business, and finally engaged in the glue and isinglass, which he has carried on for more than fifty years. Having early directed his attention to the great iron resources of the country, he erected, in 1803, the Canton Iron Works near Baltimore, and subsequently built a rolling and wire mill in New York city, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In 1845, he erected at Trenton, N. J., the largest rolling mill then in the United States for the manufacture of railroad iron, and was the first to roll wrought iron beams for fireproof buildings. We also find Mr. Cooper's name identified with the early history of railroads, as he built, after his own designs, the first locomotive engine ever run on this continent, which was operated successfully on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He has likewise taken great interest in the extension of the electric telegraph, having been for nineteen years President of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, President of the American Telegraph Company, Honorary Director of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and President of the North American Telegraph Association, which represents and controls more than two-thirds of all the lines in the United States. He was also largely instrumental in launching the Atlantic Cable. Mr. Cooper took an early and active interest in New York canals, inventing an endless chain propeller for utilising elevated water for towing boats in canals, and was a prominent advocate of the construction of the Croton aqueduct. He served in both branches of the New York Common Council, and was Public School Trustee and School Commissioner. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life, early conceived and faithfully executed, was the establishment of an institution, open day and night, for the practical instruction of the working classes. Having felt the want of such instruction himself in early life, and observing with his acute sagacity that our youth must be trained to industry, under an advancing order of work introduced by machinery, he established in 1854 the "Cooper Institute" at the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues New York city, "To be devoted forever to the union of art and science as applied to the useful purposes of life."—*Irish World*.

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## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, June 2.

THE members of the Literary Society were treated on Monday evening, May 28, to another of the lectures promised by the President, the subject selected on this occasion being an examination of various objects through the microscope. There were five of these instruments used. The objects being placed, the lecturer explained their property, construction, and other peculiarities whilst the members proceeded on their examination. The first object was the petal of a *Deutsia* flower which, when seen by the naked eye had nothing in it to attract attention, but when viewed through the microscope presented to the observer a cluster of beautiful sparkling stars, which are made up of silica or flint, which the plant has the property of drawing up from the ground. The hairs on the back of a very common fern were under the next glass. Most people are acquainted with the brownish coloured moss found covering the earth on a flower pot, which they would consider to be the last thing having beauty in it. This moss throws up a number of stalks, each bearing a bulb which ends in a cap; under this cap are a number of fine teeth, in the centre of them being some very delicate net work. All this, save the outlines of the bulb, is not visible to the naked eye, but presents a very pretty sight, even through the microscope. A curious shaped worm-like plant was displayed under the fourth instrument, whilst under the fifth were the scales on the wing of an Australian butterfly, some brown and others a bright blue, hanging similar to tiles on a house.

The members having fully examined those objects, they were replaced by another set. This consisted of the spine of a starfish, the shells of oyster spaw, a part of a Brazilian beetle, which was described as the most gorgeous object possible to imagine. Anyone having seen it will agree with me that "gorgeous" is not a word half strong enough to express its beauties. The polycystina is a little animal almost too small to be seen by the unaided vision; it is to be found in most of the seas of the world, and is also to be met with in stones which have been at one time under water. By means of the microscope, it can be seen that it lives in a little shell of great variety and beauty, which is dotted all over with tiny holes, through which it puts forth its feelers to collect food. The next object was a little animal of the sea anemone family, made up of a number of cells, or chambers, each of which are found, when viewed through the microscope, to be full of spicules lying in all directions. These are for the purpose of strengthening the body of the animal, as it is generally found where the action of the sea is strongest. Another series shown were diatoms, which are a species of water plants, having all the seeming properties of animals, even to propelling themselves about in the water. These are found both in salt and fresh water, being of the most diverse and fantastic forms. They are not discernible to the naked eye, yet to such perfection has art arrived, that on some of the slides there were drawn out by lines of these, stars and geometrical figures, several of them being within a space of a third of an inch in diameter.

The lecture was most instructive and entertaining, being greatly enjoyed by those present, who by this means were enabled to form a conception of the workmanship, beauty, and uses of things, which to our unaided visions, seem formless, colourless, and useless.

## IRELAND AND ROME.

*(Sydney Freeman's Journal, May 19.)*

IT is not to be wondered at that the public mind should have been considerably exercised, for the last week or so, over the telegraphic news concerning Ireland. That the Pope should take a deep interest in Irish affairs, and that he should express himself solicitous for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Irish people, is only what they, who have been so faithful to the See he fills, ought reasonably to hope for. And that he should denounce crime of what sort soever, when occasion requires him to do so, and implore his Irish bishops to do the same, is, of course, what we all are wont to expect from the successor of St. Peter. But the telegraph tells us that Pope Leo has done something besides all this and foreign to it—that he has "censured" the Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Croke, for the part he has taken in Irish politics; and has besides exacted from him a promise to follow in the political footsteps of "his cardinal." It also says that he has disapproved of the testimonial to Mr. Parnell, and that in an encyclical letter to the bishops and clergy of Ireland "insists" on their total abstention from politics in the future. Now, with all due respect to those foreign correspondents who have been so active in detailing to us the private conversations between his Holiness and Dr. Croke, as if they had been behind the Pope's chair all the while, we prefer not to believe them just yet, nor indeed until their sensational communications are corroborated. The "censuring" business is too old to be readily swallowed to-day. Early in March last, American papers had it from their foreign correspondents that the Archbishop got a papal reproof for subscribing £50 to the Parnell Fund. How was it that this piece of news was missed by "our correspondents;" and are they now only redishing it? If so, we certainly need corroboration about what we have been lately reading respecting Dr. Croke and the Irish clergy. But can anyone seriously think that the Pope would tarnish the lustre of his spiritual power by a mandate which would, if obeyed, do much to injure the cause of religion in Ireland? Are we to believe that the bishops and clergy of Ireland are at last to be separated from their people, and by Papal authority? The enemies of Ireland's faith and Ireland's nationality vainly strove for over three hundred years to do this, and they failed; and we venture to say that no power on earth will ever succeed. The sea will sweep over Ireland and bury it in its bosom before priest and people are divided. For the first time in the sad history of their country are the bishops and clergy of Ireland, at the instigation of the Howards, the Talbots, and the Erringtons, to be told to abandon the sacred altar of nationality at which they have through weal and through woe worshipped side by side with

the people? They have always been "loyal and true" to their people—

"When for old Ireland's sake

They a true part did take!"

No mere political manifesto can separate the priests and people of Ireland in their national movements. "Faith and Nationality" are more than a mere sentiment—they mean something real and inseparable. The Veto was more of a religious than a political question. Yet what was the action of the clergy regarding it? They bitterly opposed it, and under what circumstances we learn from that most loyal of Catholics—the Liberator himself. In a speech delivered in 1832 he says:—"The Catholic laity were totally repugnant to allow the Crown any power to nominate the Catholic bishops of Ireland. We steadily opposed the Court of Rome, as well as the inclination shown by our own prelates; we resolutely resisted the wishes of our nobility, and of our merchants, backed as they were by the almost universal voice of the Catholics of England, and we firmly, loudly, and emphatically declared that we would not except emancipation upon terms so derogatory to public liberty." Irish Catholics of to-day are more united politically than they were on the Veto question, and will as steadily oppose any political dictation inspired by England.

## AN ASH WEDNESDAY LESSON.

*(From the Tuam News.)*

WHERE are our Government solicitors now? Have they gone to England to prosecute those English intimidators? If not, when, it may be asked, do they intend to set out? And have they informed the Tuam News that while there they will kill the two birds with the one stone by also prosecuting to conviction the editor and the proprietor of the London Times for intimidation and libel? This was the work to which Ash Wednesday was dedicated by that virulent paper. It says:—

"The lower ranks of the priesthood have broken loose from the influence of their superiors in age and dignity, and it is even believed with sorrow and shame by the better sort of their coreligionists that some priests have abandoned their sacred office to concoct false declarations of innocence by dying criminals with the design of casting discredit on the law!

Now, what is the "design" of this infamous, coarse and malignant calumny? Does the London Times think that because some of its admirers and clients in Ireland ride roughshod over the people, trample on liberty and law, according to their own coarse natures, that, therefore by such brutal and atrocious calumnies it can succeed in stirring up the very worst passions of the Saxon and Irish hirelings and hangers-on of England to induce them to engage in a massacre of the Irish clergy? The Crown Solicitor for Galway is, it is said, a prudent and learned man, and he knows that until the London Times shall have been brought to trial, love or respect for English law is impossible in Ireland.

But pending such prosecution, may we ask are those the London plotters who send emissaries to Rome to blacken the character of the Irish Catholic clergy to the Holy Father so as to induce him to curtail their political and personal liberty?

O'Connell whenever praised by the same scurrilous and murderous print used always to examine his conscience to see in what he had sinned against his country or interests to entitle him to the good opinion of her unrelenting and unscrupulous foe.

It would not be amiss if the Irish Catholic bishops and dignitaries should now follow O'Connell's example. The Irish people will be anxious to know what has been done to earn the good opinion of that infamous organ of English Freemasons.

## AN HONOURABLE PRECEDE T.

THE London Echo says:—

We do not know that a better proof could be adduced of the uselessness of the Peace Preservation Act Mr. Forster loved so well, or of the lack of information which was such a distinguishing characteristic of the Irish Administration whilst Mr. Forster was responsible for it, than the fact that he let out of prison James Carey, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. McCafferty, the triumvirate who, according to Carey's evidence, organized the Phoenix Park murderers.

"Mr. Forster seems to have been particularly marked by the 'Invincibles,' said an interviewer to Carey yesterday. "Yes," was the reply, "only for the member with Bradford's name there would not have been many recruits."

Mr. Forster, in his speech of Thursday night more than insinuates that Mr. Parnell approved of the murders which have taken place in Ireland. This Mr. Forster declares to be the most serious charge ever made against a member of the House. He is mistaken in this. If he will turn to the first volume of "Memoirs of Lord Melbourne," page 420, he will find that the late Earl Derby (then Lord Stanley) brought the same charge against Daniel O'Connell in connection with the title murders in Ireland. O'Connell, it is stated, felt keenly the odium heaped upon him during this invidious, which held him responsible for all the crime and outrage committed in the land, and the result was practically seen when but a score of English members sided with their Irish colleagues in the division. Lord Grey was delighted with his undaunted lieutenant, and Melbourne began to regard him as next in succession to the headship of the Whig Party.

We know now from the eulogiums bestowed by Mr. Gladstone on O'Connell at his great Leeds meeting (which were repeated by Mr. Forster on Thursday) that Lord Stanley's charges were discreditable party slanders, and we see behind them, in the approval of Lord Grey and the promotion hinted at by Lord Melbourne, how party and personal reasons may influence a reckless politician.

Mr. Forster is not the first to bring charges of this character. He is simply playing over again the game played by Lord Stanley; and we again see the deep evils of Irish administration shuffled out of sight in order that party politicians may fight the discreditable battles of party and personal ambition.

W. C. J.



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WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., of the Best Brands.

V.  R.

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# Irish News.

[From the Irish and American papers.]

THE steamer *Tangier*, bound for Philadelphia, recently ran ashore near Limerick on a dangerous rock, known as "Crawford's Rock."

Walter Phelan, who was tried for the murder of young Mr. Boyd near New Ross and acquitted, was recently sent to a lunatic asylum. His health was entirely broken down from the treatment received whilst in prison, and presumably innocent, too.

A Baltinglass correspondent says the emigration from Wicklow is not much higher than in former years. But the reason he assigns for this is that those who desire to leave the country cannot get away.

Mr. Harrington, the proprietor of the *Tralee Sentinel*, and M.P. for Westmeath has been released from gaol. But it is said another Government prosecution is hanging over his head.

John Dwyer, of 6 Chatham street, one of the alleged "Invincibles," was discharged from Kilmalsham Gaol. Dwyer was in a very weak state of health when arrested, and his health has continued to fail.

Rev. Charles Flynn, C.C., of Kiltyclougher, writes to the *Freeman's Journal* stating that his people are in a pitiable condition, and that there are no immediate signs of their improvement.

A land-thief near Carrick-on-Shannon is reported to have in contemplation the scheme of supplying seed potatoes to any of his tenants who are loyal to the Government.—Charitable man that!

At the Derry fair, prices of ponies varied from £10 to £12, and horses went at from £20 to £65. There was a large attendance of both buyers and sellers.

It is proposed to build a Catholic church as a national memorial to O'Connell in his native parish of Cahirciveen, on a site very near the spot where he was born; and the Bishop of Kerry has sent to America the Rev. James E. Fitzgerald to receive contributions.

London, April 20.—Mr. Harrington, member of Parliament for Westmeath, who has just completed a term of imprisonment in Ireland, made his appearance in the House of Commons this afternoon, and was introduced by Parnell and Arthur O'Connor. Mr. Harrington took his seat amid cheers from the Irish members.

In reference to the Emigration Workhouse proposal of the Government, the prelates of the West have unanimously adopted resolutions, the first of which reads:—"That we deplore the refusal of the Government to come to the relief of our destitute flocks by loans for the improvement of their holdings; and that, in common with laymen of the highest intelligence and largest experience, we still consider the system of relief eminently practicable and most conducive to the permanent improvement of the destitute landholders." The system of relief referred to was public works.

Sir R. J. Jackson, Commissioner of Emigration, attended at the boardroom of the workhouse at Westport, for the purpose of inspecting the persons who had made application to emigrate, and inquiring into the circumstances and suitability of the applicants. About 800 persons attended, and at least 600 of this number were small farmers. In many instances young and unmarried persons, who failed to produce letters from some friend in America promising employment or support on their arrival in that country, were rejected. Out of the large number that attended only about 100 were accepted as suitable for emigration, and the remaining number left.

A Newry letter says:—"Late at night, while the sentry placed at the powder magazine in the military barracks in this town was pacing up and down at his post, he observed a man leaning over the wall, whom he at once challenged. The man hurriedly replied by warning the sentry to take care of himself, as he would be attacked that night, and suddenly disappeared without saying anything further. The sentry at once gave the alarm, and a strong force turned out with fixed bayonets and loaded carbines, and proceeded to the spot where the man had appeared. Here they found a ladder placed against the wall, but no person was to be seen. The constabulary were then apprised of the affair, and they also made a minute search about the precincts of the barrack, but nothing of a suspicious nature was to be observed. The guards were then doubled, and a patrol of the military paraded all night up and down the lane which runs alongside the magazine. There was great excitement.

In the alien House of Commons Mr. Sexton asked whether the Irish Government had, during the Easter recess, as promised, considered whether, in view of the fact exhibited by official returns for the month of February last—namely, that no agrarian crime against the person, against property, or against the public peace, had been reported during the month from any district in the Co. Sligo—no further charge in respect of extra police would be made upon any district of that county; whether the propriety of withdrawing from the Co. Sligo the special resident magistrate and his expensive staff would be taken into consideration; and whether the Irish Government would consider the propriety of withdrawing from Sligo and other counties similarly free from any grave exceptional crime the proclamations under the Crime Prevention Act which render the ratepayers of those counties, or of any district therein, liable to extra police. Mr. Trevelyan, in reply, said, in accordance with the advice given, the position of the Co. of Sligo as regards additional constabulary was carefully inquired into during the recess, and the decision arrived at was that the number of police could not be safely reduced at the present time. The position of the special resident magistrate and his staff is under consideration and practical arrangement.

The Parnell Vindication Fund begins to grow rapidly. A little over a week ago the average daily contributions only reached ten or twelve pounds, while the amounts acknowledged on Saturday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, were £77, £124, and £114 respectively. The increased receipts are chiefly due to the fact that parish collec-

tions are now being made throughout the country. The priests of the deanery of Kilrush, for instance, have sent £87; the priests and people of Anghrim sent £50 as a first instalment, on Monday; and on the same day the parish of Gouran, county Kilkenny, and the parish of Louth, sent £40 and £29 to the fund. The acknowledgments of the moneys which came to hand on Tuesday showed £33 17s 5d from the priests and people of Slane, and £33 9s 5d from the priests and people of Knockridge, Dundalk. This latter sum was exceeded by just one penny by the contribution of the Ballor and Rathoe branch of the National League, which was also received on Tuesday. Limerick, ever to the front when good work has to be done for the National cause, forwarded £100 as a first instalment on Wednesday. The first meeting of the national committee formed to promote the success of the testimonial, was held on Saturday, when Mr. Cox, the acting secretary, announced that letters had been received up to that day from eight bishops, twelve members of Parliament, and from upwards of 120 other representative Irishmen, authorising the Lord Mayor to place their names on the committee. In addition to all this a large number of meetings have been held throughout the country, and local subscription lists have been opened.—*Nation*, April 14.

The man McBride, several times examined in reference to the suspicion that a secret society had a branch in Derry, has been released, there being no evidence to justify his further detention.

The Swinford Local Board have passed a resolution, for transmission to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Premier, directing attention to the daily increase of fever in the Swinford union, and calling for immediate Imperial relief. Fifty cases of fever now exist in the union, and most of these are stated to have been generated by dire poverty.

The Irish police authorities profess to have discovered another provincial secret society—this time in Clare. Acting as they allege, on the information of a man now undergoing penal servitude, the Ennis police proceeded in force to the Crusheen district at an early hour on Saturday morning last, and arrested several men.—*Nation*, April 14.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., addressing a meeting of Irishmen at Manchester on Saturday in aid of a Galway orphanage, condemned the policy of the Government relative to the existing distress in Ireland. He protested against emigration being forced upon a starving population, and advocated the provision of relief works. Since 1847 Ireland had been denuded of three millions of her people, and surely that was enough.

O'Donovan Rossa received two threatening letters on Saturday. We trust Minister Lowell will lose no time in requesting the British Government to amend its extradition laws, so that any parties in that country plotting against the life of an American sovereign may be promptly rendered for punishment here. It is true that Mr. Rossa is engaged in coercive measures towards certain turbulent persons in England, but as England denies that she is at war with Mr. Rossa she cannot consistently refuse to punish any of her subjects concerned in hostile operations against him. It is true that the threatening letters were mailed in this country, but nobody imagines for a moment that any American citizen sent them, and it is obvious that an English subject must have done so. One of the letters was mailed at Boston, and it is a coincidence, to say the least, that the daughter of the English ruler and her husband were both in Boston during that week. Those persons may be entirely innocent of any conspiracy against the life of Mr. Rossa, but their sentiments towards him are notoriously hostile, and it behoves them to furnish proofs of their innocence. It is evident, to quote the fine metaphor of the *London Standard*, "that the shield of American freedom is being prostituted to cover the arm of the assassin!"—*Pilot*.

Mr. Michael Davitt, writing to the Glasgow Young Ireland Society from Richmond Prison, Dublin, says that dynamite can only destroy public buildings, and thereby exasperate the English democracy. It would be better to work patiently, but perseveringly, for twenty more years if need be than to play against into the hands of Ireland's enemies, and destroy all chance of social and national reform in this generation by giving way to despair and revenge.

The Killarney correspondent of the *Cork Herald*, writing on April 4, says:—"At the weekly meeting of the Killarney board of guardians to-day, the chairman read a list of the evictions which had taken place in the union district during the year. The total number was 321 during the past twelve months. Foremost among the names and numbers were—Lord Kenmare, 123 evictions; Sir B. Blennerhasset, 26; Miss L. A. Thompson, 16; Archdeacon Bland, 15; Maurice Leonard (Mr. Hussey's head clerk), 10; Thomas M. Osborne, 7; Lord Ventry, 7; C. O. Stokes, 5; F. H. Downing, 4; Captain Fagan, 4; R. Meredith, 4, etc. The reading of the list by the chairman elicited from some of the *ex-officio* guardians whose names figured in it, expressions of denial, but they were cut short by the chairman and some of the rural guardians saying that the list was an official one drawn up by their own officer, the clerk.

The correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing from Loughrea on Tuesday, April 10, says:—"Mr. Wall, Emigration Commissioner, yesterday attended at the workhouse here for the purpose of inspecting those about emigrating by Government aid from this district. Over two hundred applicants attended, but Mr. Wall declined to pass the majority of these consequent on their not producing the required guarantees from their friends in America. Many of the poor people produced letters from their relatives in America, but, as Mr. Wall remarked, those letters only detailed distress in that country. All the writers stated that hundreds were out of employment, and "green hands" could get none. Many wished they could emigrate home. "How could I send you out to such a country, with such bad prospects," asked Mr. Wall, "with such long families? I would be subjecting myself to a penalty. Any distressed emigrants landing in America will be sent back to the union from which they were shipped at our expense." Mr. Wall told the poor people they could go unconditionally. Many of them exclaimed, "Send us to any place, sir, from here; we'll go. We are starving, and have no employment." A large number declined to emigrate to Canada,

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The Proprietor desires to inform his  
numerous friends throughout the Colony that  
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Private Rooms for families.  
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**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

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

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
against these evils which so often beset the human race,  
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,  
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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,  
scabs, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when  
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

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

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

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate  
from the United States. Purchasers should look  
to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the  
address is not 553, Oxford Street, London, they  
are spurious.

**A L L I A N C E H O T E L,**  
THAMES STREET, OAMARU,

**MATHEW GRANT ... PROPRIETOR**

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

**D O U G L A S H O T E L,**  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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

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Also,  
**CHAFF, OATS, BEANS, WHEAT, FLOUR,**  
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**JOSEPH B. SHEATH,**  
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CHRISTCHURCH.

**PIONEER HOTEL,**  
FORBURY ROAD, ST. KILDA,  
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**W. HALLIGAN,** for many years  
resident in St. Kilda, desires to  
intimate to his numerous friends in the Pro-  
vince, and to the public generally, that he  
has opened the above-named Hotel, situated  
close to the Ocean Beach, and is prepared to  
receive boarders and visitors and to offer  
them first-class accommodation. Splendid  
stabling convenience. None but the best  
wines and spirits kept on hand.  
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**G L A C I E R H O T E L,**  
BEALEY,  
Hokitika and Christchurch Road.

**JAMES O'MALLEY ... PROPRIETOR,**  
(Late of Ahaura).  
Desires to intimate to Tourists and the  
Travelling Public that he has taken the  
above Hotel, and hopes by attention  
business to obtain a large share of support.

**G R A N T A N D C O.,**  
120 PRINCES STREET,  
House, Land, Estate, Hotel, and General  
Commission Agents, Money Brokers,  
Valuators, Shareholders, Grain and  
all kinds of Produce bought and  
sold on Commission. Servants  
Registry Office. Agri-  
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Important to Farmers.—Having made ar-  
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Seed, farmers wishing to change will be en-  
abled to do so at reasonable cost. Farmers  
having samples for sale suitable for seed are  
requested to forward same to us.  
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**B A R N I N G H A M & C O.**  
Manufacturers of all kinds of  
**ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS,**  
For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading  
Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds,  
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GREAT KING STREET NORTH,  
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**T H E** Specialties in Christmas and  
New Year's Gifts, Novelties in Toys  
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Requisites in Cutlery and Plated Goods

China, Glass, Ironmongery & Basketware

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PAN.

Induce us to Lavite Inspection, Challenge  
Comparison, and Defy Competition.  
Come one, come all, to our Xmas Exhibi-  
tion. Ante-up for Bargains.  
**LITTLE DUST PAN, 45, GEORGE ST.,**  
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PIANO TUNING, REPAIRING, &c.

**O A K D E N & H O W E L L,**  
ST. ANDREW STREET.  
Musical Instruments of all Descriptions  
Tuned, Regulated, and Repaired.  
**PIANOS, ORGANS, and HARMONIUMS**  
On Sale

**N E W Z E A L A N D I N S U R A N C E**  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)  
Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859.  
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.  
Offices of Otago Branch:  
**HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,**  
Opposite the Custom House and Railway  
Station,  
With Sub-Offices in every Country Tow  
throughout the Province:  
**F I R E I N S U R A N C E S**  
Are granted upon every description of Build-  
ings, including Mills, Breweries, &c.,  
Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and  
Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce,  
at lowest current Rates.  
**SUB-AGENCIES,**

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
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Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
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This Company has prior claims upon the  
patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was  
the first Insurance Company established in  
New Zealand; and being a Local Institution  
the whole of its funds are retained and  
invested in the Colony. The public, therefore,  
derive a positive benefit by supporting the  
Company in preference to Foreign Institu-  
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**GEORGE W. ELLIOT,**  
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**M. AND J. MEENAN,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS,  
Corner of George Street and Moray Place  
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**OCEAN VIEW HOTEL**  
South Dunedin.  
D. MCLONEY ... PROPRIETOR

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

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

J. DALY PROPRIETOR.  
Mr. Daly begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known Hotel, and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

Under his supervision, the Shamrock has been entirely re-fitted and renovated.

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

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

PROPERTY EXCHANGE,  
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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.

J. T. ROBERTS,  
Estate & Commission Agent, Sharebroker, etc.  
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**CORBETT AND KNOX,**  
PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS,  
ZINC-WORKERS, BRASS-FINISHERS,  
TIN & COPPER-SMITHS,  
(Next Messrs. J. Robin & Co.'s Factory),  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.  
Baths, Closets, Wash-hand basins, Hot-Water Apparatus, and Electric Bells fitted up.  
Gas and Water laid on Estimates given.

**JONES AND PETERS**  
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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.**  
Engineer and Architect,  
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Complete designs for Catholic Churches furnished under special arrangements.

**SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,**  
Established - 1865.

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

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

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**COSSENS & BLACK,**  
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND  
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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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**VENETIAN BLINDS!**  
VENETIAN BLINDS  
At Moderate Prices  
**PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,**  
Maclaggan Street.

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

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**  
1, PRINCES STREET,  
(Next Wilkinson's Medical Hall.)  
J. M. has always on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a First-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully solicited

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

**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 eliminative process, it has been successfully employed in the treatment of rheumatism, sciatica, and gout. On the whole, the Turkish Bath is a valuable aid to medicine in the treatment of disease, and of very extended, though not universal, applicability

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

**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.

**SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL,**  
Main Street, South Dunedin.

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

**JOHN HISLOP,**  
(LATE A. BEVELY),  
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND  
JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,  
Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order  
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated  
by Transit Observations.  
N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practica Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL**  
QUEENSTOWN.  
MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

**PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,**  
Princes Street South.

B. ZURBANO ... Proprietor.

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

The best of Wines and Cigars.

Meals, 1s. Beds, 1s.