

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### SOME MORE FIGURES.

AND so we are given some more figures—Imported in this case, it would seem, directly and personally from Victoria for the confusion and total overthrow of all advocates of religious education.—And the

figures we must regard as quite conclusive, whatever may be the facts and the logic that exist behind them.—Facts and logic are altogether unworthy of consideration, and bare figures carry the day.—But as to the logic in the present instance we admit that it actually is wholly unworthy of consideration, and if this kind of thing goes on, we may remark in passing, the character of our jurymen, as such, will be completely ruined.—They will be stigmatized as unable to discern whether there is a grain of logic or anything except sophistry in the weightiest argument submitted to them by the weightiest man in a wig who pleads before them.—Here, then, is the logic that underlies the figures we speak of.—Ignorant Catholics are more criminal in proportion to their numbers than are educated Protestants and Jews, and this shows the evil nature of a Catholic education.—Catholics who have not been educated are criminal and this shows that a Catholic education is the source of crime. The argument is a perfect beauty, and it might have delighted Dr. Whately himself to throw it into syllogistic form.—The Catholics nevertheless, must have something besides education to help them to live good lives, for, although we are told they are eight times as ignorant as the Jews, and three times as ignorant as Protestants, they are only two to one more criminal than the Protestants and three to two more criminal than the Jews. But as to the degree in which the morality of a people may be determined by their being able to sign the marriage register only with their mark—let us take the following official returns quoted by John M. Strachan, M.D., Dollar, in an article on immorality in Scotland, and published by him in the *Scotsman* of June 7, 1870.—And things seem rather worse, if anything in the present year according to the Provost of Edinburgh.—“In our Tenth Detailed Annual Report was given a table, showing the proportion of illegitimate births in every division and county of Scotland during the ten years 1855-64. This table, when compared with the proportion of those able to sign their names in writing in the marriage registers, confirms the conclusion drawn in former reports that there is no traceable connection between the ignorance or want of education among the people, and the proportion of illegitimacy. Indeed, instead of the uneducated counties showing the highest proportion of illegitimate births, it was rather the reverse seeing that the counties in which the proportion of illegitimate births was highest were also those in which the highest proportion of men and of women were able to sign their names in writing in the marriage registers. Thus, in Ross and Cromarty, where only 3.9 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, only 60 per cent. of the men, and 45 per cent. of the women, were able to sign their names in writing. In Inverness, where 7.6 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, only 71 per cent. of the men, and 53 per cent. of the women were able to sign their names in writing. In Lanark, where 7.4 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, only 84 per cent. of the men, and 60 per cent. of the women were able to sign their names in writing. On the other hand, in Aberdeen, where 15.3 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, 97 per cent. of the men, and 92 per cent. of the women were able to sign their names in writing. In Banff, where 15.5 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, 96 per cent. of the men, and 85 per cent. of the women, signed their names. In Dumfries, where 14.4 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, 97 per cent. of the men, and 95 per cent. of the women, were able to adhibit their signatures in the registers. These striking facts, then, seem to prove that the large proportion of illegitimacy in these highly educated counties is not a sin resulting from ignorance and debasement; for every one who is acquainted with these counties knows how intelligent are the natives, and that in other respects they are of a somewhat higher caste than the generality of the inhabitants of those counties where illegitimacy is not nearly so prevalent.” From this, moreover, may be seen the

general value of criminal statistics in determining the effect of education on morality. They seem, in fact, very inadequate for such a purpose, and the more godlessness spreads, the weaker they become, for, as we have, again, especially learned of late from an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, and from the *New York Sun*, there is an immense quantity of crime committed by educated people in the higher walks of life, that is never detected. We may remark in passing that from the *Nineteenth Century* we have also learned that a great deal of undetected crime is committed in England by the members of that amiable sect of “No religion,” concerning whose immaculacy in Victoria such great things are boasted—although how the fact that a small body of people, no doubt for the most part raised above temptation, manage to keep themselves out of Victorian prisons, can prove the virtue of the sect to which the great body of Parisian criminals, for example, belongs, is not so very clear. We can understand, nevertheless, that it may be taken as a valid proof by men who, so long as they can back up their theories by the production of names and figures, care nothing for substance and fact. And the fact is that, at least, the great body of criminals everywhere, to whatever denomination they profess adherence, are of the honourable sect of “No religion.” But let us note, again, to the honour of Victorian Catholics that, although they are three times as ignorant as Protestants, they are only twice as criminal, and this, although we may be very sure that the chances a Catholic criminal in Victoria runs of being brought to justice are very much greater than those run by a Protestant criminal—and although there are several other circumstances that explain why the Catholic or Irish settlers in the Colony might be expected to be convicted of breaches of the law more often than their Protestant neighbours.—And, above all, let us note the admirable logic displayed by a professional reasoner who argues that, because uneducated Catholics are criminal, therefore Catholic education is productive of crime. The argument is superb, and most worthy of any man of figures without facts. It would seem, however, that a very peculiar jury alone could be convinced by it.

### A FLAW IN THE ARGUMENT.

THE Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, nevertheless, does not seem so confident as to the glorious future that awaits the Colony because of the increase and growth of that admirable sect describing themselves as of “no religion.” The Bishop, on the contrary, seems to think that to be possessed of no religion will make a sect in Victoria quite as dangerous as their *confreves* in Europe. Although, perhaps, the advocates of no religion might plead that things in Australia generally are the direct opposite of what they are in Europe, and that, as the swans of Australia are black, the Atheists will be good and moral colonists. There is certainly no better an argument that they can advance, but then, as we have seen, they have a wonderful power over arguments, and that we have spoken of might serve their turn as well as another. So long as the jury lend a complacent ear no more is needed. The Bishop, however, brings forward the condition of the party of no religion on the European Continent as a warning to folk in Victoria of what may possibly come to obtain among themselves. As a matter of fact, he says, the corruption of city life has always kept pace with the decay of religion. “Look at Berlin—look at Paris,” he continues, “a special correspondent of the *English Times*, who afterwards published his articles in a separate form in 1870, reported that all the churches in Berlin ‘provide accommodation for only 25,000 out of the 800,000 souls in Berlin, yet they are all but empty on Sundays.’ Only so few could worship God publicly if they would, and out of that few scarcely any had the will. There is some slight improvement, I hear, during the last ten years, but until more churches are built the improvement cannot be great. That is the religious state of Berlin; and now, what is its moral condition? The number of prostitutes in Berlin is four times as great as in Brussels, and the number of illegitimate births five times as great as in Cologne, a city in the same Empire.” But let us note that both Brussels and Cologne are Catholic cities, and that Berlin besides being irreligious is highly educated, and even philosophic. The Bishop tells us of its immorality and an American contemporary gives us the following late details of its crime:—“According to the Berlin Press, the moral situation of

the German capital is deplorable. Murders, suicides and accidents of all descriptions have pestered the great city during the month of May and the first half of June. On the 15th June only 81 corpses were delivered at the amphitheatres or at the morgue. Amongst them were two cases of infanticide, five women and three men who had poisoned themselves, three women, seven men and a boy drowned, and thirty-three persons who had lost their lives through unknown causes." The Bishop then goes on to describe the habits of the Parisian working-classes, whose creed we have recently found described by a French writer of high reputation as identical with that preached in philosophic circles among ourselves,—and no doubt professed, for the most part, by that hopeful sect of no religion in Victoria. "In Paris," he says, "I need be at no pains to prove to you that the men of the working classes, especially the artisans, are almost all irreligious. And what is the moral condition of those classes? It has been reported by one of themselves—a sceptic, but a man who by his conduct and industry had raised himself to the position of a master manufacturer. Its substance is given in a sketch of France and the French, by Karl Hillebrand which some of you may have read. Those specially dealt with are the employees at the railway works, but the author assures us they form one-seventh of the workmen of Paris, and that 'the other six-sevenths resemble them exactly.' The steady workmen, he says, constitute one-fourth of the whole, though the conduct of a large proportion of these is by no means uniformly good. A little more than one-tenth of the whole constitutes an intermediate class. If married, the men of this class have to excuse themselves to their wives for keeping Saint Monday, and for drinking too much on pay-day; if unmarried they usually live with a mistress. The rest—65 per cent. of the whole—take the nickname, *les sublimes*. There are several sections of them arranged in successively descending moral stages. The description of the best of them is as follows:—'He is always in debt. He changes employers five or six times a year. He is proud of himself if he can cheat a relation or his employer. If his wife or mistress reproach him he beats her. He spends his Monday in playing cards or billiards . . . and invariably gets drunk, nor does he begin work again as long as he has a sou left.'" But what is this the Bishop has to say about Melbourne itself? "Not drunkenness, but immorality, is the worst temptation here. A southern climate is sure to tell in this direction more and more, and if I dare repeat to you the facts which I have read in reports of our own Parliament, you would see how terrible is the present mischief, how menacing the future danger." Can it be, then, that there is something besides those bare statistics of the prisons to be considered in order fairly to determine what the results of secularism are? And must we reluctantly find a flaw in that brilliant argument which should convince any jury in the world?—that because Catholics who have never been at school are apparently more criminal than Jews and Protestants who have—although not nearly so apparently criminal in proportion to their ignorance, and relatively to Jews and Protestants, as they might be expected to be, therefore, Catholic schools are productive of crime. The very thought, indeed, of its being possible that a flaw could be perceived in any part of such an argument would be overwhelming—particularly since we know that unless it be admitted that Catholics who have not attended Catholic schools owe all their depravity to those schools, nothing can be proved against the results of a religious education. And we really are anxious to be as accommodating as ever we can be,—but, then, we must stop short of accepting a conclusion, to accept which would prove that any man in the world was out of his wits—and even badly so.

#### WHOLESOME ADVICE.

M. CHARLES DE MAZADE hardly seems impressed very highly with the nature of the progress of the day—and, from what he says, there would seem to be even some suspicion in his mind that the darkness with which the middle ages are commonly accredited, has extended its skirts up to our own highly favoured times of liberalism and liberty.—It is, in fact, both startling and suggestive to find that persecution is among the phenomena of the century. Our century, writes M. de Mazade, in effect, which has flattered itself on witnessing the reign of tolerance, and of unshackled reason, is perhaps destined to end among new religious struggles, fanaticism, and persecution. The truth is, strange signs are sometimes to be noted in this old Europe of ours, which every revolution has shaken. Blind hatreds and glowing intolerance that were believed to be extinct are suddenly rekindling, and if, in France, in the name of a pretended freethought, war is made on Catholics, on their beliefs, and on their emblems; in other regions, and in many countries, war is made on the Jews. This is a singular progress in ideas and manners. These wars which, in certain countries, no doubt, are caused by a combination of circumstances, are not the less extraordinary because of that. For a long time the condition of the Jews in the Danubian Principalities has been unsafe, and after the war that created Roumanian independence, the question appeared grave enough to call for consideration by the Congress of Berlin. In Russia of late years, there has been a series

of risings, violences, and murderous acts against the Jews. These scenes, which were often bloody, took the character of a sort of organised persecution which, in many instances, obliged the victims to take to flight, and the government, without being the accomplice of the agitations, was often very much embarrassed in repressing them, and in protecting the unhappy people against the furious onslaughts of the multitude. Even in Germany, the movement against the Jews, without being marked by scenes of murder as in Russia, has been revived of late in a manner quite unforeseen. It has found warm adherents, and has been concentrated in a kind of league formed to combat the invasion of Israelitish influences. There has been, in a word, what is called the anti-Semitic movement, and it is not certain that M. de Bismarck has always been very energetic in discouraging this reaction of German and Protestant feeling, which he can make use of, on occasion, as he does of everything. In Hungary, distrust and popular hatred against the Jews are revealed in a drama which is now being played in a court of justice, and which resembles some scene from the middle ages brought before contemporaneous opinion. What adds to the gravity of this sad trial is, that it is only an episode in the revival of animosity against the Jews that is breaking out, more or less, everywhere—even in peaceable Switzerland, in the respectable little town of Saint-Gall, where a Jew was attacked in his house, for having written a rather unfavourable pamphlet on the Zurich exhibition. There, as elsewhere, the manifestations were made with the watchword—Turn out the Jews. It is, indeed, a strange fact that towards the end of the century, eighty years after the French Revolution, there are born anew these race-animosities, these religious struggles which were no longer believed possible in a civilisation wholly impregnated with ideas of tolerance. There is what progress means! when it was least thought of, we perceive that, in many respects, we have turned back towards the past. Populations blinded by old prejudices, can still believe that the Jews make use of the blood of a young girl for the rites of their worship, and in one of the most cultivated countries of Europe, that is Germany, there are crusades against the Shemites, as there are in other countries crusades against the Catholics. It would be the duty of enlightened governments to react against these tendencies, in every sense to resist these wanderings of opinion which lead us back to other times, to be the first to give the example of tolerance and of liberal equity in their relations with religious beliefs.—So far M. de Mazade, but, for our own part, we will add that those governments who are persecuting by means of secularism, and so carrying on a crusade against their Catholic subjects that is no less bitter because it is dissembled, might, to their own profit and to that of the countries concerned generally, be guided by the advice of this veteran political writer, and wise and moderate man.

HERE is news that should make the hair stand straight upon the heads of sincere democrats in these colonies—that is if there be any such body of men, in lesser or greater numbers, to be found among us.—For, to tell the truth, there is some

reason to conclude that colonial democracy is merely the manifestation of a regard for self, and of a certain jealousy that is anything rather than democratic. The West British section of the Irish Press, then, expresses an extreme mortification because the colonies seem considered more worthy of honour than the party they themselves represent in Ireland is found to be. Says the *Dublin Evening Mail* "Almost every time we take up the *Official Gazette*, we are reminded that no Irish need apply for the distinctions so liberally dealt out to every twopenny-halfpenny colonial judge or successful Australian squatter."—And, again, he says, "the wife of a Fiji Chief Justice is accorded the same rank enjoyed by the wife of an English Judge. Why should Irish Judges be alone denied the titles which are, of course, no distinctions for themselves, but which give to their wives a certain rank? Again, while consulting surgeons at Sydney are decorated, surgeons and physicians in Ireland are unrecognised."—There we are, then, recognised and envied as the recipients of honours, that should make the very marrow turn cold in the bones of our sincere democrats.—What the rank to be conferred upon a lady by a distinction that would be perfectly worthless to her husband may be, we shall not stay to inquire. The subject is a delicate one, and its investigation might land us unawares in the middle of some question of woman's rights, on which Heaven forbid that, with our knowledge or without it, we should ever attempt to enter.—Common politeness, however, would seem to teach us that if anything whatsoever is no distinction to any man in the world, it ought naturally, if possible, to be less so to his better-half.—Perhaps, however, it might result in taking her in to dinner, or sending her out of a room, before somebody-else's better-half.—And there is probably a great deal in that, if it be rightly considered.—It seems, nevertheless that there are in these colonies, to the great envy of those who frequent Dublin Castle, ladies of this "rank,"—whatever it may be, and who enjoy all its privileges.—The thought of its being so is overwhelming, and fills us, even at an immense distance, with reverence unspeakable.—But we should be, on the whole, better

pleased to see the organs of Dublin Castle and its clique envying us for something less refined and elegant.—We fear, in fact, these organs when they speak of the “twopenny-halfpenny” element among us, are not so very much mistaken, but that the colonial element, let it be male or female, that would hunger after decorations of the kind alluded to must be of no very much higher a calibre. There could be nothing more injurious in a new country than the distinctions of rank—especially of a false rank with all its attendant snobbery—it petty pretences, and imbecile impertinences.—And, as it is, these colonies are far from being free from the tendency towards its adoption. The leaning towards it, indeed, of our colonists is producing the evil that in America has been produced by the false system of education—the system that exists both here and there—but which there has long since succeeded in turning out of the schools a useless class of people, unfitted for any plain line of business, and unable to find any other; and which system here encourages people who consider themselves somewhat better—or a good deal better, perhaps, than their neighbours to educate their children for clerkships and other so-called genteel pursuits in life, rather than to bring them up with habits that should prepare them to act the part of men in developing the resources of the Colony, and building up the national prosperity.—The middle-class schools, must, in fact, greatly increase among us the taste for a false rank with all its surrounding snobbery, and it will be the baser taste, since it will be formed and fostered in institutions which are, in a great degree, charity schools, and where the sense of independence, and a respect for it, can never be acquired or encouraged.—We fear, then, that the envy shown by the Castle clique of the distinctions bestowed upon our “twopenny-halfpenny” element may be criminal, and that the colonies may, as the time goes by, become more and more worthy of such an envy.

OUR contemporary the *Lyttelton Times* takes

PHYSICIAN, Dunedin to task for its treatment of the Salvation  
HEAL THYSELF Army. Our contemporary accuses Dunedin of being the worst among the exceptions which prevail in certain localities to the toleration that he asserts—whether rightly or wrongly, we do not yet say—to be general in New Zealand. And he affirms that had any dignitary of the Presbyterian Church been treated in the same manner as the head of the Salvationists was treated in this city the other day, the protest made against the treatment would have been very loud indeed.—And it cannot be denied that our contemporary has grounds for his rebuke, although it is in some degree questionable as to whether the leaders of the Salvation Army, since they cannot have an enthusiastically favourable reception from the whole town, might not prefer an unfriendly reception that would bring them prominently into notice and serve to keep up the excitement that seems necessary to their progress.—They may, perhaps, even think it worth while to bear a few hard knocks in order to secure such an end. Nevertheless, that Dunedin not only should not support them against violence, but should refrain from adopting their cause zealously, seems, we must confess, extremely inconsistent.—Where, for example, more than in Dunedin has the cry been uttered louder or more constantly for the “open Bible,” the “Unaided Word”? And now when a body of people arrive, basing all their conduct on the openness of all open Bibles—the most independent of all unaided Words, even the “unco guid” among us seem to take it quite as a matter of course that they should be ill-used—and, under their own immediate shadow, allow them to be held up to scorn and ridicule. But the truth is, there is not now, and never has been, such a thing as an “Open Bible,” there is no such thing as an “Unaided Word,” and the very people who proclaim both of these things are they who shut the Bible tightest, and demand that the Word shall be most dependent.—They close the Bible in with their own narrow views, and offer it for their neighbours’ acceptance, so closed in, on pain of damnation.—The inconsistency, therefore, that exists between the professions of the pious inhabitants of Dunedin, and the manner in which they deal with the Salvation Army is apparent, instead of real, because their meaning for the “Open Bible” is the Bible read and understood as they themselves read and understand it,—and in no other manner under penalty of eternal death.—they are intolerant as all “Evangelical” Protestants are intolerant, and their spiritual anathema is on everyone who does not agree with them. But, as we have already said, our contemporary the *Lyttelton Times* affirms that, with certain exceptions, “In New Zealand public opinion is, as a rule, in favour of the law of liberty of worship”—and so far as bare outward toleration and decorum are concerned, no doubt, our contemporary is correct. Here, also, however, the appearance would seem to be in some degree deceptive, for, were there a sound and true public opinion prevalent in favour of liberty of worship, we should see nothing undertaken directly or indirectly to interfere with the interests of any particular form of worship—but the members of every Church would be encouraged, or at least allowed without interference to do anything they considered necessary for the continuance and

up-holding of their form of worship.—Yet, what do we actually see? The great majority of the people of New Zealand, however, they may otherwise differ, united together in an attempt to stamp out the Catholic form of worship, and in this the intolerant Dunedin is not, one whit more engaged than is the presumably tolerant Christchurch. Nay, it is less so, for no public man connected with Christchurch has dared or desired to lift his voice in support of justice to Catholics—and, let it be noted to the credit of Dunedin and her public men, or some of them, such is not the case with respect to the city in question. There seems, then, very little reason why a Christchurch newspaper should plume itself on the greater tolerance of the people of its town—because, perhaps, they would show themselves indignant at a rough reception offered to the leaders of one religious creed, while, at the same time, they are steadily willing, and continue in cold blood, to impose pains and penalties on the adherents to another creed, who are struggling to maintain their form of worship unharmed by the snares that have been set for its destruction. Our contemporary the *Lyttelton Times*, finally, who upholds the secular system, and stands resolutely opposed to the slightest concession of justice to the Catholics of the Colony, in upbraiding Dunedin with its intolerance, because of its composure in the presence of the ill-usage given to the leaders of the Salvation Army, simply plays the part of the time-honoured, if homely, pot that called the kettle black.

### THE PARLIAMENTARY SEQUEL TO THE MONAGHAN ELECTION.—A TOBY ESTIMATE.

THE *St. James Gazette*, the London Conservative organ, writing of the Monaghan election before the result of the poll was known, has the following significant passages in one of its articles as to the probable consequences of Mr Healy winning the fight:—

We have seen how Mr. Parnell stands before the general election: how will he stand after it? Whatever the result of the Monaghan election may be, it proves distinctly that Liberalism is dead in Ireland. The moderate school of Home Rule has already read its sentence, and it is pretty certain that if in Monaghan the Separatists beat the Conservatives other Ulster countries will follow suit. Thus Mr. Parnell's following will be increased to a number variously estimated at from sixty to eighty. He will have carried his agitation beyond the point in which coarse and brutal methods were necessary to make it successful: he will have received from the Irish people a full absolution—if not approval—for the past. All this will have been achieved without a word being said or a deed being done to offend the feelings of the physical-force men. Of course, such success as this will give fresh energy and fresh enthusiasm to his propaganda everywhere. In America subscriptions—the one thing lacking—will come in galore, and in England every large constituency will be made to feel the influence of the Irish vote. In many, we need hardly point out, the Radical candidates would, without any strain upon their conscience, be willing to give the kind of pledge required. Thus the Irish demand would be presented to Parliament with extraordinary force and authority. But this, after all, is a little thing. The real strength of what Mr. Bright called the Rebel party will lie in the unscrupulousness of their purpose and the narrow equipoise of the two forces to which they are opposed. It is, perhaps, not safe to prophesy about the result of the English and Scotch elections. But rapid reaction, we have learned, is the law which wide suffrage obeys. The Liberals are certain to come to utter ruin in Ireland, and in England probably they have considerable losses to face. Whichever side has a majority, it can hardly be a commanding one: not one which Mr. Parnell cannot at a word to his section convert into a minority. That word, we may be sure, will be spoken without the smallest reference to the merits of the question in dispute. Embarrassment to English legislation, not improvement of English laws, is the acknowledged policy of those who are resolved to exact Irish independence from our necessities. It is conceivable that Whigs and Tories may make a compact to take no account of the Irish votes when confidence is in question. This, assuming such an agreement to be workable, would do well enough when the Irish only swelled an adverse minority. But what will be done when it leads to the defeat of measures which the Government regard as vital? Manifestly Mr. Parnell will have it in his power to paralyse the energies of Parliament. And if he does not exercise it his forbearance will be due to the readiness of one party or the other to bid for his support. Our leading Liberals are pledged in the most distinct way to resist every measure tending to disintegration. But when a scheme certain to develop into independence is disguised as one for extending local self-government, the conscience and intelligence of the party will sleep—especially if votes and a respite from annoyance are to be won. In fine, we shall find ourselves in the presence of three alternatives. We must consent to see English political life utterly disorganised, or we must grant to Ireland whatever measure of Home Rule it claims, or, lastly, we must disfranchise the whole country or the constituencies whose only mandate to their members is to render orderly government impossible till the Imperial bond be snapped.

A volume of Latin poems of His Holiness Leo the Thirteenth has just been published in Udine. His predecessor, Urban the Eighth, the friend of the Irish confederated Catholics, was also a poet. Pope Leo's volume is highly praised by the Continental Press.—*Nation*.

Colonel Ingersoll says “the Star-Route verdict is the most popular verdict in all history.” The colonel should find time to read a couple of newspapers. But then the doctors speak of a disease that is extremely prevalent as “a popular disease.” The colonel may be correct.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

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### FORTY PRIZES.

1st Prize.—“Two Hunters,” by Harrington, 1848; size, 64 x 58 (valued at 100 guineas). [The former owner of this valuable oil painting, the largest of its kind in the Australian Colonies, remarks in a communication to Mr. Smith: “With reference to your inquiry relative to the picture of the ‘Two Hunters,’ by Harrington, in 1848, I have to state that its history, as far as I learned it from that gentleman, from whom, in 1855, I bought it, is as follows: ‘That the hunters were bred by the late Duke of Cleveland, who had the painting executed; that the Duke afterwards sold the horses for £1200, and gave the painting with them to the purchaser.’—J. HYDE HARRIS, 16/5/83.”]

2nd Prize.—“The Charge of the Household Cavalry at the Battle of Kassassin”; 50 x 36; water colour (valued at 50 guineas).

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## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, Sept. 14, 1883.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Literary Society on Monday evening, Sept. 10, one candidate was balloted for and elected, and three others nominated for election at next meeting. A donation of one pound to the funds of the Society was announced from Mr. J. Barrett.

The thirst for information seems to be very great among the members, if the number of queries placed in the correspondents' box be any criterion to go by. Their numbers, as well as the variety of the subjects, might very well appal that walking "Encyclopedia" who edits "Notes and Queries." One gentleman—perhaps a quondam shareholder in one of the late diamond bubbles, of sorrowful memory—wanted to be informed of the geological composition of the boulders which our Corporation distributes with prodigal liberality in the suburbs of the city; another, of a literary turn of mind, and very likely desirous of spending his declining years in the quiet and calm repose of the editorial chair, wished to know the duties appertaining to that enviable position; a third, very probably being deeply interested in the late inquiry concerning a Government deposit with the Bank New Zealand, was anxious about the finances of the Society; a fourth was troubled about the Sallic Law and Pragmatic Sanction. One question elicited the gratifying fact that the average attendance for the current quarter was about 70 per cent. over previous one. The President answered the various questions, in his usual clear and concise style, to the great satisfaction of the querists and information of all the members.

The programme for the evening, which consisted of songs, recitations, and readings, was next proceeded with. Mr. Grogan led the way with "Shamus O'Brien." As that gentleman recited *Le Fanu's* spirited piece before an enthusiastic audience in one of the public halls some time since, comment is unnecessary. Dr. Bakewell detracted nothing in his reading of the "Song of the Shirt," from the pathos of the story as told by the inimitable Hood, concerning the poor London seamstresses. Good things are always expected from Mr. Perceval, and the members were not disappointed, as his song, "The Midshipman," was up to his usual mark on this occasion. "Caversham Gas" was sung in capital style by Mr. O'Sullivan. This was followed by a very good recitation from Mr. Coplan, "On Linden's Plain when the Sun was Low." Mr. Maskell read two short pieces of a very interesting nature, written by a friend of his some years ago. Mr. Nolan recited "Beautiful Snow," but before doing so he gave a brief account of its author, Major Sigourney and his unfortunate wife. He also gave a humorous account of how himself being cast for the lover in a piece, at one time, went for a private rehearsal to a lonely road rather late at night, and just as he was vehemently addressing the supposed fair one, a visitor jumped across the fence, at the same time exclaiming, "What the mischief are you after?" It is needless to say that the would-be actor vanished, and also his ambition. This was to be regretted, as the manner in which he handled his piece on this occasion showed he possesses dramatic talent. Mr. O'Connor's reading of the "Irishman" was heartily applauded. It is needless to say that Mr. Carroll's song, "Ever Thine," was executed in capital style. Mr. P. Barrett gave a careful reading, after which Mr. McGill recited "Eliza" in a very able manner. Mr. McDonnell's song, "I'm not a Man you Meet every Day," was so suggestive that he had to respond to an *encore*. A first-class reading by Mr. Dobbin, entitled "Fidelity," came next, after which a humorous song, "McCarthy's Mare," by Mr. Hislop. Mr. Miller then gave a good reading from Macaulay, descriptive of the Catholic Church. Mr. O'Sullivan, in the course of the evening, impressed on the members the necessity for renewed energy on behalf of the concert to take place on the 27th inst. for the benefit of the Society. This entertainment, for variety and novelty, would surpass any of its kind held here previously—this ought to ensure its success. But, apart from that, there was the praiseworthy motive of providing healthy entertainment, procuring good Catholic literature, and a place and means of enjoyment for our young men, which ought to recommend such an undertaking to every sincere well-wisher of Catholicity.

## A PROPOSED LEPERS' HOME.

(Times of India.)

It is gratifying to find that the Roman Catholic organization, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, is actively concerning itself in the establishment of a home for lepers. The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Society:—"That a temporary building be erected on a portion of an cart belonging to his Lordship (Bishop Meurin) at Bandora, the use of which he kindly conceded for the purpose. The proposed building was to accommodate about 20 male lepers, and to be constructed so as to admit of extension on either side. All the conferences were invited to take an interest in this work, the supervision of which, however, and the care and management of the lepers, was especially entrusted to the members of the three conferences in Bandora, who, it was thought, would not refuse to undertake this work. The presidents of the three conferences in Bandora were asked to hold a special meeting among their members for the purpose of electing an executive committee having a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, for carrying out this work in direct communication, if necessary, with the Town and Provincial Council." Of all classes of the indigent poor of this great city, the wretched lepers who infest our streets are undoubtedly most entitled to our consideration and sympathy. Condemned from no fault of their own to pass their lives under the weight of a loathsome and incurable disease, their appearance in the public streets of the city never fails to excite pity for their deplorable condition, whilst at the same time one cannot help shuddering to think of the fearful evils which may result from their unres-

trained movements. The Government builds hospitals for the sick, and asylums for the insane; enormous sums of money are raised annually with the humane object of preventing the ill-treatment of animals, and for the purpose of providing for them when old and decrepit; charitable persons vie with each other in contributing their wealth to the relief of the population of a flooded district; medical attendance and medicines are gratuitously provided to cholera patients from the public funds in times of necessity; and while all this is being done the miserable lepers are dragging out the weary span of their existence unregarded and uncared for by their more fortunate fellow-creatures. The philanthropic persons who have taken upon themselves to attempt to remove this reproach upon our civilisation deserve the warm support and encouragement of every inhabitant of the city, and though their scheme is a small one, it is something to have made a beginning towards grappling with an evil which sooner or later must be faced.

## PILGRIMAGES TO OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

(La France Illustrée.)

Eight hundred pilgrimages to Lourdes are announced for the year 1883. Reckoning each at 1200 pilgrims the sum total will be 960,000 pilgrims, independently of those that will separately arrive. The number of pilgrims thus early may therefore be set down at a million. A writer to *Le Petit Moniteur* who subscribes himself, Bernadilli, says a book entitled "Les Episodes miraculeux de Lourdes" is about to issue from the Press. One might say without fear of exaggeration that it will have a sale of a hundred thousand copies. The first work of the author, the subject "Notre Dame de Lourdes" written fourteen years ago has gone through a hundred, a hundred and twenty, a hundred and fifty editions. It has been translated into every language including, Chinese and Tamil.

Each of the stories of this new book forms a little drama, each is prefaced with proofs showing how rigorously truth has been adhered to, and has as appendices the reports of medical officers and other documentary evidence. The majority of the personages referred to in "Les Episodes miraculeux de Lourdes," are still living. Their names and their addresses are given. Nothing is easier than to be able to verify the facts; the aids to a critical examination of the book are all afforded.

The first is the Abbé de Mussy, who was instantaneously cured on Assumption Day in 1873 of a general paralysis which had lasted for 12 years and of which he has not since felt the slightest symptoms. The abbé is now curé of Chaguy. He it was who gave to the Zonaves of Charette the standard of the Sacred Heart which was dipped at Paray in the noblest blood of France. The second is Francois Macary, the carpenter of Lavaun. The third is Mademoiselle de Fontenay, cured instantaneously in 1874 in the presence of a hundred people, including the author himself, of a frightful complication of maladies which had kept her in pain for a number of years. Mademoiselle de Fontenay, since then always in good health, is the daughter of the able supervisor of the crystal mines of Baccarat. The fourth is Mme. Guerrier, the wife of a Justice of Peace of Beaune the daughter of a reputed physician, and sister of the Director General of the Society of Saint Gobain. Though the story of this cure is one of the most interesting, I will not stop to repeat it in order to come to the fifth and last, which concerns M. Henri Lasserre himself.

The readers of the book who may not find the case of the cure of M. Lasserre as characteristic and striking as the preceding ones, despite the affirmation of the author as to the extreme severity of the soreness of his eyes which had caused him to discontinue not only all work, but all reading, and as it were rendered sight impossible, will nevertheless feel a lively interest in the circumstances which led to his sudden cure. It was M. de Freycinet who played a chief and active role in M. Lasserre's cure. He it was who, though a Protestant, by pressing and repeated solicitations, and chiefly by a letter of which the reader will find a facsimile in the book, induced M. Lasserre to have recourse to the water of Lourdes. A short time previously he had himself at Lourdes learnt facts so astonishing, and as it appeared to him so well authenticated, that he unceasingly fought the hesitations, the doubts and the evasions of his friend, telling him that if he were cured it would be a strong argument against him, and going so far as to inscribe a letter to the Curé of Lourdes asking for a flask of the miraculous water. We have a facsimile of the letter, which is entirely in M. de Freycinet's own hand-writing.

Eight days afterwards M. Lasserre was cured, and sixteen years later M. de Freycinet, as President of the Cabinet, drove the Jesuits from France like malefactors.

Total abstinence seems to be making headway in the British army in India. From statistics recently published it appears that in 1877-78, 253,264 gallons of rum were consumed, and in 1881-82, 149,801 gallons, showing a reduction of 103,453 gallons. The total consumption of beer among British troops in 1877-78 was 76,942 hogsheads, and in 1881-82, 74,748 hogsheads, showing a decrease of hogsheads 2,194.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty, which is to be used as a lighthouse in the port of New York, is almost finished; but before being shipped to America it will be erected on the plateau of Montsouris to give the Parisians an opportunity of judging the effect. The famous Colossus of Rhodes was only about 100 feet in height—exactly the height of the statue lately erected to Arminius in Westphalia by the Germans; the statue of St. Charles Borromeo in Lake Maggiore is not more than 70 feet high; the Virgin of Puy, which stands on the summit of a mountain, is little over 50 feet in height; while the "Bavaria" of Munich is a few feet lower. Bartholdi's statue stands just 160 feet in height, being six or eight feet higher than the Vendome Column. The nose is nearly five feet in length, and forty persons can stand without inconvenience in the interior of the head.

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## PRISCILLA'S JEWELS.

(BY ROSA MULHOLLAND, in the *Irish Monthly*.)

## CHAPTER I.

THE island of Orra lies about seven or eight miles from the Scotch coast, and has a very poor fishing population of less than five hundred souls. It boasts a small kirk, but is only occasionally visited by a clergyman. The scattered groups of houses which cluster at intervals about the greenest and least rocky portions of the isle are inhabited by fisherman and their families. The only large dwelling is a strong, wide, low-roofed, house known as the Lodge, and various have been the occupants of this house since the day it was built—a day about midway in the last century.

For what purpose it was originally erected no one exactly knows. A landlord of the soil once used it for summer quarters; a clergyman had occupied it till starved out by lack of money and society. It had been the abode of a speculating trader who thought to make money by the fishing, and who, after experience of a few stormy winters, made up his mind that fortune was not to be wooed among the breakers that thunder round Orra.

At the time this story opens, the occupants of the Lodge were a young doctor and his widowed mother, whom an unkind stroke of fate had driven to take shelter in the bare and unprosperous island. Whether Dr. Kenneth Craig would find it possible to live upon fishing and small fees for a few years, while considering the difficult question of how to push his way into wider fields of action, did, at the opening of this story, yet remain to be proved. He had been twelve months in Orra, and the second dreary winter was wearing to a close, and if he had discovered that the inhabitants were healthy, having little need of his services, it gave him pleasure to reflect that he had been able to restore life to some few half-drowned and shipwrecked fellow-creatures who had been washed ashore on the island during the bygone months of his voluntary captivity there. But even had practice been good and fees large, young Dr. Craig had owned to himself that a life on Orra could not be found desirable. Cut off from society with men of his own class, he felt the blood stagnating in his veins; nothing ever happened to disturb the monotony of existence, except some sad event brought about by the fury-fits of the surrounding and imprisoning sea. On a certain tempestuous night, while the waves roared round the cliffs, and the hurricane bullied at the low, small windows set in the deep walls of the Lodge, Kenneth Craig sighed as he tossed upon his pillow and longed to turn his back upon the dreariness of Orra for evermore.

Towards morning there was a pause in the rage of the storm, and a blood-red sunrise, glaring through torn clouds, lit up the island of Orra with a magical beauty. As a dark-haired girl was hurrying through the glory, along one of the loneliness parts of the place, and crossing some rocks, and descending into a creek below them, she was surprised to see two figures at a little distance, one lying prone on the sand, like a lifeless waif from the ocean, the other that of a man bending over it. One of the figures the girl recognized even from a distance, and began running like a deer till she stood by his side.

"A thought a was the first out mysel' this mornin'," she said. "This is a sair sight you've met wi', Duncan!"

"Ay!" said Duncan, raising a manly face, the grave lines of which relaxed into a smile as he looked from the apparently dead woman at his feet to the living one at his side. "I canna be right sure she's dead, Mary. I wish to heaven we had her safe at the Lodge, and in the doctor's hands."

"Tak her in your arms, Duncan, an' gang off across the heather wi' her. Doctor 'll be about airly, as he always is after a storm."

"It's but a chance," said Duncan, "but we maun do all we can for her." And lifting her in his arms as if she had been a baby, he strode off over the heath-covered wilds, Mary following him.

Mary was right in thinking that the doctor would be out early; for, coming within a few hundred yards of the Lodge, they saw him battling across the heather with a stick in his hand, holding on his hat, at which the wind was making angry snatches. A few strides brought him to Duncan's side, and a few words and glances told the story of the woman in his arms. Then all three hurried with her to the house. An elderly lady in black, with silver hair, met them at the door; the poor waif from the sea was laid on an old cavernous sofa in the parlor, and, while the doctor went for restoratives, Mary and Mrs. Craig disencumbered the insensible girl of her wet and clinging raiment, wrapped her in warm garments of flannel, and swathed her in hot blankets.

Mrs. Craig's white, soft hands shook with agitation as she performed her task, and swept back the long, thick masses of golden hair which wound about the drowned creature's head and over her eyes and around her throat. Well for her chances of life that they had not been bound across her mouth!

"Aweel," said Mary, as she chafed the girl's tender skin, "but it's a lovely face—a sair sight. Mistress, dinna greet; she is na dead."

Dr. Kenneth applied his restoratives, and after an hour of unceasing effort the patient gasped and rolled her head. The doctor drew a long breath of relief. Never had he striven so hard for a fellow-creature's life. The beautiful, pinched face, piteous in its helplessness, had already impressed his imagination, and he had thrown all his force into the hand-to-hand struggle with death, which might possibly result in the reopening of those white-lidded eyes, the motion of those glued and purpled lips. As the girl breathed, Mrs. Craig wept quietly, and big tears rolled down Mary's blooming cheeks.

Now that an opening had been made, the young life fought its way inch by inch, slowly and desperately, out of the citadel of death. In a few hours the purple lips had become red, and the eyelids had

unclosed and shown a pair of dark grey eyes; but utter weakness soon closed them again, and the patient slept.

Late in the afternoon the doctor had left her still sleeping, and had gone out to assure himself that his assistance was not needed elsewhere, that no other half-drowned creature was perishing in some lonely spot for lack of help because he, the doctor, was all absorbed by an overwhelming zeal for the welfare of one woman. Knowing that danger was over, he had sent his mother to rest a little in her own room, and left Mary, whom he knew he could trust, to watch by the patient's side. The room was half-darkened, and Mary, who had been up all night, had begun to doze in her chair, when a slight sound aroused her. Starting, she saw the patient sitting upright on her couch, gazing around her.

"Dinna be frightened," said Mary, encouragingly. "Weel I ken 'tis a strange place to ye; but you've got among friends. Doctor 'll be here in a minute or two."

"Who are you?" asked the patient, fixing her eyes on her nodding and smiling nurse.

"I'm Mary; although you dinna ken me, dearie."

"Mary—where are my jewels?"

"Deed, an' we ha' seen na jewels about ye but your eyes," said Mary, "an' glad we were to see them, ye had kept them so long locked up."

The patient gave her a troubled look. "Mary," she said, "I have not been asleep for the last half hour," glancing at a large-faced old clock, that stood in a corner. "I have been thinking and remembering it all. I know I have been wrecked, and I believe I have got among kind people. But I am wondering what has become of the jewels."

"It's like tha' all went down," said Mary, gravely. "Luggage goes straight to the bottom. There's more nor you has lost their goods last night; and there's not a many has saved their lives."

"I know that, Mary, and I deserve your rebuke, perhaps; but my jewels were not in my trunks. They were all on my body, clasped and fastened tight; and the clasps were so good sometimes I could hardly unfasten them. Some of them ought to have been upon me still."

"Weel, Weel!" said Mary, "what sort o' jewels were they?"

"Such as you never saw, Mary; they were all my fortune in the world."

"There now, lie down, you're tirin' yourself," said Mary; "ye can tell the mistress and the doctor about it a'. Mary is too ignorant to ken what you mean."

The patient did as she was bidden, and lay down quietly on her pillow; but her eyes remained wide open, and fixed themselves now here now there, taking in the details of the room.

The next morning Priscilla Emerson (so she called herself) was dressed in garments hastily contrived for her by Mrs. Craig and Mary. Her gown was blue and white calico, the only material at hand, but Mrs. Craig thought that in all her long experience of other scenes than these she had never beheld a more charming woman than the shipwrecked girl in her simple attire. She was carried into the shabby but homely drawing-room of the Lodge and placed in a huge arm-chair near a blazing peat fire. The month was March and keenly cold, and the storm still raged around the island. The cliffs beyond the windows were hidden in a mist of foam from the wrath of the breakers, and the continuous rolling thunder of the sea filled the ears, forming a sinister bass to the shrieking trebles of the wind. Priscilla listened and shuddered; and then smiled as she saw the dear old lady with the silver hair, looking across the hearth at her comfortably. Mrs. Craig was indeed anxious to know if the guest who had come so strangely to her fireside was mourning the loss of some dear ones swallowed up in the deep waters, from which she herself had been snatched. But with true tact she forebore to question.

"I am giving you a great deal of trouble," said Priscilla.

"My dear! if you only knew what a boon it is for a lonely old woman like me, in a place like this, to see you there. I am only fearing—"

"That I have lost some one I love. Well, I did like very well the poor lady who was coming to Europe with me as *chaperon*. But I knew her so little she had hardly yet become a friend. She is gone, of course. I think her life had not been happy; I hope she is happier now. As for me, my life has been passed at school. I am an orphan, without a relation in the world."

"Poor child!"

"Yes; I shall be poor enough, now that my jewels are lost."

"Your jewels?"

"Yes; may I tell you my little story?"

"I shall hear it willingly my dear."

"My parents died when I was a small child, and my uncle, who was very wealthy, put me at once to school. I seldom saw him; he never would have me in the holidays, but he came to visit me occasionally; and he paid my bills. I received a good education, and I was not unhappy. Six months ago he died, and left me a handsome inheritance. His will was a strange one. I was to go to Paris, and there to turn into money the wonderful quantity of jewels which he bequeathed me. All my fortune, in fact, reached me in the form of those jewels, which, two months ago, were handed to me by my uncle's lawyer. They were kept in a large casket, or small chest of iron. The lawyer told me that it was a craze of my uncle's to distrust all banks, shares and investments of every kind. Gold, jewels, anything of intrinsic value which he could hold in his hand, alone conveyed to him the idea of wealth. In his will he permitted me to turn the jewels into money, that I might live; but he thought he was providing for my safety when he insisted that I should convey my fortune to England or to Paris in the form in which he had left it to me."

"You amaze me," said Mrs. Craig; "I have heard of many strange whims of wealthy men, but none more strange than this." Here Dr. Craig entered the room, and his honest face beamed with satisfaction as he saw his mother and their guest sitting together in friendly conversation.

(To be Continued.)

## DISSOLUTION SALE.

OF

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

STOCK

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

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

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

All Goods must be Paid for, Cash.

**SAUNDERS, M'BEATH AND CO.'S**  
DISSOLUTION SALE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,  
Princes Street.

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

A. FETTLING,  
32 PRINCES STREET, Opposite City Hotel

DENTISTRY.

**H. ROBINSON**  
SURGEON DENTIST,

No charge for advice.  
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—  
Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

**DUNEDIN ELECTROPLATING**  
AND GILDING WORKS.

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

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

THE PUBLIC ARE NOTIFIED

That the

**COLONIAL INSURANCE**  
COMPANY

Undertakes FIRE and MARINE BUSINESS  
at the most favourable rates, and always  
settles Claims in a prompt and  
satisfactory manner.

F. E. BLEY,

Manager for Otago.

Offices: Colonial Bank Buildings.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**HUGH GOURLEY**  
desires to inform the public he still  
continues the Undertaking Business as formerly  
at the Establishment, corner Clark and  
Mackay streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with  
promptness and economy

**JAMES COUSTON**  
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER

&c., &c.,  
WALKER STREET.

**KILGOUR AND CO.,**  
BRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,  
KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

KILGOUR & Co., having purchased the  
entire plant of Messrs. Carew and Co.'s  
Brated Water business, are prepared to  
execute all orders, either town or country,  
with despatch.

Cordials and Liqueurs of the  
finest quality.

**CONSUMERS** are requested, when  
ordering, to state particularly

WALTON PARK COAL,

as it is a too common custom to substitute  
other and inferior kinds for

"GENUINE WALTON PARK."

See that a Guarantee Ticket, printed on  
pale blue paper, is given with every load, and  
don't take any excuse for its absence, as with-  
out a guarantee the Coal may not be what it is  
represented. Do not allow the cartier to keep  
the Guarantee Ticket.

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,

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Corner of Lichfield street,

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**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.

ESTABLISHED IN DUNEDIN, 1861.

**MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,**

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL  
DENTIST,

55 PRINCES STREET

(Opposite the Criterion Hotel).

**THE COMMERCIAL PRO-**

PERTY AND FINANCE COMPANY

[LIMITED],

MORAY PLACE,

Lends Money on Land (freehold and lease-  
hold), 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 burn-  
ing New Zealand Coal, both portable and  
for building in, fitted with either high or low  
pressure boilers.

REGISTERED GRATES, and a choice as-  
sortment of Verandah and Balcony work and  
other builders' requisites always in stock.

H. E. SHACKLOOK,

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 Ripplés and Sluice  
Plates.

Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Thrashing,  
Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with  
Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of im-  
proved 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.

THIS IS QUITE TRUE.

**P**RONOUNCED by the leading  
medical men the Greatest Cure for  
Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Cold in the Head  
or Chest, Nervous Debility, and all Chronic  
Complaints, is the Turkish and Russian Baths.  
During the winter months, as these com-  
plaints are more prevalent, and to enable  
sufferers to visit the Baths more frequently,  
the price will be reduced to 2s 6d. Testi-  
monials can be seen at the Baths. Some  
people are under the impression, that taking  
a Turkish Bath in winter they are liable to  
catch cold. Just the reverse is the case. If  
bathers comply with the instructions they  
can bathe in the coldest weather with greatest  
safety. Persons fatigued after travelling, de-  
pression of spirits, late hours, worry of office  
work, etc., will find the Baths are the greatest  
relief.

Mr. Hyatt personally attends gentlemen in  
the hot rooms. Turkish and Russian Baths,  
2s 6d; Warm Baths, 1s.

**FRANK A. COXHEAD,**

PHOTO ARTIST,

PRINCES STREET (OCTAGON)

DUNEDIN.



# News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

THE meat preserving works at Rockhampton, Queensland, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at £90,000, of which £20,000 is covered by insurance. The following are the policies held by New Zealand offices:—Colonial Insurance Company of New Zealand, £1500, three-fourths of which is re-insured; United Insurance Company and South British, each £2100; New Zealand Insurance Company, £2100, of which £870 is re-insured; Union Insurance Company of New Zealand, £5000, National Insurance Company of New Zealand, £500. The remainder was held by English offices.

A considerable number of Boers are joining Cetwayo, and it is expected the king will shortly take the field against the rebel Zulus. The Boer envoys who were appointed to proceed to England to negotiate for the settlement of the Native difficulty in the Transvaal leave on the 17th instant.

The *Cromwell Argus* of the 11th inst. writes:—Miners throughout the district would do well to keep a sharp eye on their tail-races, as the season for this handy class of robbery has again commenced. This time last year one or two parties suffered through their tail-races being cleaned up for them, and the blame was generally and conveniently laid at the door of John Chinaman. Last week, Mr. M'Donald and party, at Quartz-reef Point, discovered that during the night some depredator had cleaned up a portion of their race, plundering, it is estimated, some eight or nine ounces of gold. Fortunately the water was turned off, or no doubt the thief would have secured larger booty. As it was, he had to carry off washdirt as well as gold, and would doubtless pan it off at his leisure. In this case the culprit is supposed to be a European, and it is a pity he cannot be brought to book for his mean thievery.

A fifth child has died from injuries received at the fire in Walsh street, South Yarra.

The Collingwood correspondent of the *Nelson Colonist* telegraphs:—Sixty-nine ounces of gold from Golden Ridge from about twenty tons of mullock and quartz, obtained in sinking winze 50ft.; stone very rich.

The old Independent Chapel and parsonage at Hamilton, Auckland, the property of the Rev. H. Davis, was burnt down on Wednesday. Most of the furniture was, however, saved. The insurance is £600 in the New Zealand office. A billiard saloon was burned down also. The *Waikato Times* and Union Bank were only saved from destruction by strenuous efforts. The table and furniture in the saloon were insured for £150 in the London and Lancashire Union. The Bank was insured in the Union for £1500.

At the Canterbury Land Board two licenses to prospect for tin in Alford Forest, and one license to prospect for gold in the Horwata district, were granted.

On Wednesday evening a little girl named Grace Aitken, four years old, daughter of W. Aitken, farmer, Longbush, was playing in some bush which had been recently fired to clear off. She sat on a log which was still smouldering, and her clothing took fire, and was burned up to her waist before the fire was extinguished. The poor child is severely burned, and the doctor is doubtful if she will survive the shock to her system.

A fire broke out last night and destroyed two shops. That of Hagan, a bootmaker, was insured for £100 on the stock and £100 on the building in the New Zealand Office. His loss exceeds the insurance. The fire broke out in the premises of Faragher, tailor, whose building was insured for £75. His stock was uninsured, and he is a heavy loser. Had the night not been very calm the fire must have done extensive damage, as the buildings were situated in the centre of the town.

The express from Dunedin to Invercargill yesterday ran off the road at Oteramika and caused a delay of three hours. A loop-line is being put in at the place, and it is supposed that something had been left loose. The train was fortunately going slow, as it had just come up a steep incline and was stopping to let down some school children. The engine and three waggons left the track. The difficulty was got over by roughly finishing the loop-line, and getting the train past on it. The engine is somewhat knocked about, but no injury was sustained by anyone on board.

Lord Derby, in his despatch on the annexation question, claims that the interests of other countries is a serious impediment to a complete jurisdiction over the Western Pacific and other savage islands, and there is also the impediment of the great distances which separate them. He states that there is no evidence to show that the Colonies had sufficiently considered the responsibility attached to the annexation of these islands. There is nothing in the despatch with reference to New Guinea. His Lordship, in communicating with Earl Granville respecting the threatened development of penal establishments by France similar to that in New Caledonia, stated that he expected to receive protests from the Agents-general on the subject.

Dr. Connelly, who, with his brother, was arrested at Limerick on August 22, charged with conspiracy to murder has been committed for trial.

A telegram from Westport states that the the Guiding Star Company's mining manager reports that he has exposed and cleared down the reef in several places on the north side of the Maori Gully, adjoining the Morning Star lease. Wherever so exposed the reef shows good gold.

The Communist agitation in Croatia is increasing daily. A serious disturbance took place to day at Jacobowitz, when the troops fired upon the rioters and killed 15, besides wounding many others.

Between September 6, 1882, and August 30, 1883 (says the *Clutha Leader*) Mr. James Smith, of Greenfield, supplied 19,500 fat sheep

either to the Refrigerating Works or to the Burnside saleyards. In addition, within the same dates, 2500 were used for the home farms and station supplies.

The first estimate of £90,000 as the loss by the fire near Rockhampton is overstated. It is now believed that £40,000 will cover the damage done.

SATURDAY.

Captain Hultain, of the ketch *Reliance*, was knocked overboard while the ketch was jibbing early yesterday morning off Whangarei Heads. He swam for half an hour, cooeying in vain, then stripped his clothes off and made for the shore, three miles off, guided by the light. He landed on the beach nearly dead, after swimming three hours in a heavy sea.

Over £600 is to be given in prizes at the next Auckland regatta.

The following tenders were received for the Waimatu contract of the Seaward Bush branch railway:—Accepted: H. Jagers (Invercargill), £2771. Declined: John Walker, £2991; Frank Morgan, £3244.

Messrs Redmond and Walsh have received telegrams from the West Coast and other parts of the Colony, welcoming them on their mission, and informing them that arrangements are being made for their reception. They had intended to take a run to Alexandra to see the country, but time will not permit of that being done at present.

Messrs Pickering and Co.'s flaxmill at Spring Creek, Marlborough, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, only the wheel being saved. It was insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe for £300. The loss is estimated at £515.

Major Barker, of the Salvation Army, arrived from Dunedin at Timaru yesterday, and was welcomed by the local corps of the Army, who then proceeded to march through the principal streets of the town with a drum and tin-whistle band. They had been warned by the Mayor and others that their actions were likely to frighten horses, but they refused to desist. The result was that a child narrowly escaped being killed by a runaway dray (the horse in which was frightened by the noise) passing over its legs and breaking one of them.

A young boy named M'Crae fell into the river at Kelso, Tapanui, on Thursday night, and his elder brother jumped in after him. The younger child was carried away, and his body has not yet been recovered. The elder boy was rescued by his uncle.

The Southland County Council have rejected a motion to annex the district south of Lake Wakatipu, at present part of Lake county. They accepted a tender for county buildings in Clyde street, Invercargill, of brick and cement, at £2164. The ridings of the County having been altered, two members will resign, and offer themselves for re-election by the new districts.

MONDAY.

The *Standard* considers the danger of a foreign convict establishment in the Pacific as sufficient to justify the attitude of the Colonies in regard to annexation, and condemns Lord Derby's despatch as cold, curt, and unsympathetic. The colonies are only asking what is vitally essential to their welfare, and this the Government, with gratuitous unkindness, refuses to give them on account of political pedantry.

After the recent fighting in Anam, the French authorities beheld 30 "Black Flag" prisoners. The *Times* says if France prosecutes the Tonquin campaign she will probably embroil herself with Europe.

The latest intelligence from Canton states that the Europeans in that city are very uneasy in consequence of the violent anti-foreign placards which have been extensively posted there.

All the mortgages on Mr. Parnell's Irish estates have been paid off by public subscription.

Latest reports from Tonquin claim that the French troops have carried the principal positions occupied by the Anamese at the point of the bayonet. General Bouet has retired upon Hanoi, leaving garrisons in possession of the various forts recently captured.

The British Government have remonstrated against the action of the American authorities in sending back three emigrants alleged to be paupers. The persons in question were going to join their friends in America, who promised to take care of them, and they produced letters to this effect upon their arrival.

The Pope is drawing up an encyclical against divorce. The denizens of Pleasant Point (says the *Timaru Herald*) are considerably exercised by the appearance among them of a most unexpected visitor. A few days ago Mr. Robert Anderson discovered, snugly ensconced under a large gorse fence around his garden, a fine specimen of a hedgehog. Whence it came remains a mystery, as no one in the district was aware of the presence of a single specimen in the country, and great interest is taken in it, especially by the young folks. It must have been tamed, as there is no difficulty in getting it to stretch itself and move about and feed freely.

The Mayor of Hokitika, on a large requisition, has called a public meeting to consider the unsatisfactory working and management of the harbour, and to devise means for remedying the same.

The Arrow correspondent of the *Daily Times* wires as follows:—The Marlborough contractors have struck a body of stone about 18in. wide, but no gold has been discovered in it. The stone is looking well, and is on the line of the Garibaldi reef.

A Prospecting Association, with a capital of £2000, has been formed to thoroughly prospect the Malvern district, where some excellent samples of gold have been found.

Mr. Jacobsen has returned from Alford Forest. He states that sinking has been commenced, and some stones found rather larger than those sent home by Mr. Kelsey.

The Ross United Gold-Mining Company have successfully tapped water in the old workings, relieving the pumping engines in the main shaft. They are now keeping the water down easily at two strokes a minute less than formerly.

**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  
Rye, Rape, Tares, Phosphorus and Oil of Rhodium, Fencing Wire,  
Potato-digging machines, Fanners.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, DUNEDIN**

**OCCIDENTAL HOTEL**  
(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

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

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

**GRAND BILLIARD ROOM,**

With one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

**THE SAMPLE AND SHOW ROOMS**

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

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

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

**WINES, ALES, AND SPIRITS,**

Only 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.**

**HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,**

Are showing the largest Retail stock of **DRAPERY, CLOTHING,**  
and **CARPETS** in the Colony at the most **REASONABLE PRICE.**

The richest Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, &c.

The Choicest Spring Millinery, Straw Bonnets and Hats.

The most fashionable Dress Materials.

The best assortment of Prints, Satens, Attaleas, Galateas,  
Guighams, &c.

The greatest variety of Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, and  
Fancy Goods.

The best stock of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

Coatings and Tweeds in all makes.

Hats, Scarfs, and Ties in endless variety.

**HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS.**

**FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!**  
Brunner Coal is the cheapest and most lasting Coal in the market.

**BRUNNER COAL** gives out a greater heat upon less consumption than any other coal.

**BRUNNER COAL** is equal to Scotch coal and lower in price; is cheaper than Newcastle, and lasts longer.

**BRUNNER COAL** should be tried by all, for if once used is always used.

**BRUNNER COAL** is supplied by Messrs. Tomlinson, Swan, M'Fie, and Coal Merchants generally.

**I**f you cannot get genuine Brunner Coal order direct from the office.

**BRUNNER COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE** is opposite Railway Station.

**JAMES MACFIE**  
HAS FOR SALE

Newcastle Coal	Firewood of all kinds
Scotch ditto	Charcoal
Kaitangata ditto	Fencing Posts and
Shag Point ditto	Shell Gravel.
Green Island ditto	Lime.

**JAMES MACFIE,**

**GREAT KING STREET (Opposite Bacon's Stables).**

**RABBITSKINS.**



**THE NEW ZEALAND RABBITSKIN EXCHANGE.**  
JETTY AND CRAWFORD STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.

**E. R. BRADSHAW, Exporter and Importer, Proprietor.**

Rabbitskins Bought in any quantities.

Indents Executed in the British and Continental Markets promptly and cheaply.

**WINTER COMFORTS.**

**KAITANGATA COAL.**

**T**his favourite Household Coal continues to improve as the workings deepen, and the quality at present is superior to anything previously delivered.

The Small Coal, which is delivered under lignite prices, is specially suited for Stoves and Ranges.

Sold by all Coal Merchants.

**N**EW BOOKS, Magazines, and Periodicals received by mail at Dunne's, 141 George Street.

**V**ARIED ASSORTMENT of Prayer Books and Catholic works at Dunne's, 141 George Street.

**S**CHOOL BOOKS, Drawing Materials, Scrap Books, Photographic Albums, and General Stationary at Dunne's, 141 George Street.

**O**RDERS RECEIVED for Dublin "Freeman's Journal," Dublin "Nation," or any newspaper at Dunne's, 141 George Street.

**C**OUNTRY RESIDENTS supplied with prices and particulars of Prayer Books and other Books, James Dunne, 141 George Street.

**JAMES DUNNE, Bookseller, Stationer, and News Agent,**  
141 George Street, Dunedin.

**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.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL**  
HIGH STREET.

The extensive improvements in the above Hotel have been completed and the new

**DINING - ROOM NOW OPEN.**

**LUNCHEON** daily, from 1 to 2.30

**D. C. O'MEAGHER, Proprietress.**

The Agent-general in London telegraphs to Mr. Service that the Colonial Office has replied to the joint letter of the Agents-general on the subject of the proposed annexation of the Pacific islands. The reply is deemed unsatisfactory. Lord Derby admits the care and ability displayed in the preparation of the historical statement, which was referred to the consideration of Sir Arthur Gordon and the admiral; but Lord Derby doubts whether so much importance is attached in Australia regarding the claims of Foreign Powers as the Agents-general apprehend. Samoa and Tonga have long been recognised as independent; and, moreover, since 1878 France has respected the independence of the New Hebrides, though the position of the latter in relation to Foreign Powers cannot be ignored. Referring to the Solomon Islands, Lord Derby expressed the opinion that the Colonial Governments have hardly considered the responsibility of attaching them. On this assumption, the Imperial Government were not satisfied that annexation was either necessary or justifiable. His Lordship says that he has nothing to add concerning New Guinea, and concludes by stating that if the Colonial Governments desire to bear the cost of the measures proposed in the Agents-general's memorandum, and will confer and make a proposal concerning the other islands not subject to treaty, such proposal will receive the attention of the Government.

The Reefton correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* wires as follows:—A slight improvement in the stock market is noticeable to-day, and although sales have not been very numerous, yet an inclination to invest is manifest. Holders, however, do not seem anxious to sell at late quotations, and, as a rule, are looking for an advance. Several orders yet remain uncompleted on that account. It is expected that shortly the market will establish itself on a firmer basis, and more accommodating prices become prevalent. The late fine weather has afforded an excellent opportunity to push ahead the various outside works now progressing in all parts of the field. The general aspect of the mines is assuring; and as progressive works in connection with the claims advance towards completion, more attention will naturally be paid to the district by the outside public than has hitherto obtained.

Prince Bismarck, in reply to the French journalists' attacks, declares that France threatens the peace of Europe, that such a state of affairs cannot continue without serious danger, and that the passions fomented by the agitation may burst the bond of peace.

A reign of terror existed on August 24, in the village of Casso, in Roumelia. The Turks were murdering the Christians, and all the latter who could get away were fleeing.

Count de Chambord's death is alluded to by the Republican journals respectfully, and they unite in paying homage to his sincerity. The Royalist papers appeared with mourning borders, and are reserved in their comments regarding the consequences of the death. The body will be buried by the side of Charles X.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* violently denounces the House of Lords for its action in rejecting the Irish Registration Bill.

Mount Vesuvius was again active on August 22. The buildings near the mountain and the railroad to it were damaged by the tremblings.

The Bridge Hotel, Nelson, kept by Mr. Tafner, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The stables and out-houses were saved with great difficulty. There were no insurances.

#### TUESDAY.

Juror Field sold his furniture and his house in Dublin on August 16, preparatory to quitting Ireland. An attempt was made to boycott the sale.

At a meeting of Land Leaguers on Saturday at Carrick-on-Shannon, which was attended by 50,000, a resolution was carried that the Irish people would never rest until they had a Parliament of their own.

While a party of evictors were approaching Mr. Renshaw's house, County Down, a volley was fired by the parties inside, and a constable and policeman were dangerously wounded.

A dispatch from Dublin says the assassinated informer James Carey, early in 1882, sent two men to London to shoot William F. Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, but their courage failed them.

Dispatches from India, dated August 21, mention the growing unrest and dissatisfaction at the attitude of the resident English towards reform measures. Their hostility against the social advancement of refined and highly-educated Indians, the arbitrary and tyrannical imprisonment of an editor for a harmless and unintentioned libel, and the unexplained refusal of redress to him by the higher tribunals at Home, all tend to promote this ugly feeling.

Captain Webb's widow came to Niagara to receive her husband's body. She was taken to the fatal whirlpool where he met his death, and is reported to have made light of the difficulties of the undertaking. "Poor Mat," she said, "must have struck a rock in diving, or else he would have been all right. Why, I could swim that myself."

Several towns in the State of Minnesota were visited by a cyclone on August 5, with most distressing results. The places were literally wrecked, and many of the inhabitants killed. The wind also demolished a railroad train, lifting the cars bodily from the track and reducing them to splintered timber. One hundred passengers were killed.

When the news of Carey's murder reached Ireland the wildest delight was manifested. Mobs entered houses and seized bedding, furniture, and other articles with which to make bonfires. Effigies of the dead informer were burned, and mock funerals held in various Irish towns. Eight enormous bonfires blazed around Carey's old residence, also fires in other streets in Dublin. A band marched through the city playing national tunes, followed by crowds of people cheering as they marched. The murder continued the sole subject of conversation for days, but no word of sympathy was elicited for the informer's fate.

Serious rioting occurred in the town of Coatbridge, in Lanark, Scotland, on the 19th, between Orangemen and Catholics. Twenty-six partisans were arrested; two police-officers being wounded in quietening the row. Fighting was resumed on the 20th, when a

number of Catholics, armed with picks and hammers, paraded the streets of the town in search of religious antagonists, and resisted the efforts of a force of police sent out to disperse them. Subsequently the police, being reinforced, scattered the rioters. In the evening the Riot Act was read, and the police again dispersed the mob. There are 60 rioters arrested. A number of Catholics severely beat two Protestants to the point of death.—The Protestants, of course, beat nobody, and were not in the least to blame! They never are.

In the House of Commons on August 16, during the debate on the Bill for the payment of expenses of the Land Commission in Ireland, Mr. Parnell declares that unless the deficiencies of the Land Act were speedily remedied, he would lead a deeper and more desperate agitation than any yet witnessed. The new agitation threatened by Mr. Parnell is supposed to refer to a demand for peasant ownership, with or without compensation to land-owners.

Mr. Parnell finally declines to visit the United States this year, and the members of Parliament in favour of his views discussed the expediency of sending a delegation thither in aid of the cause.

The great national demonstration proposed to be held on Mr. Parnell's estate in Wicklow on Sunday, August 12, was suddenly abandoned. The authorities intimated that the gathering would be suppressed.

A button of smelted gold weighing 18dwt. was shown at the Christchurch Mining Exchange yesterday by a miner, who said it was the result of a week's work at Ninety-mile Beach.

Mr. John Landon, formerly member for the Bay of Islands, writes from Samoa that a great deal of discontent has prevailed there amongst both Natives and Europeans with the nature of the government, and that a petition would be generally signed praying that the island should be annexed to New Zealand. The matter has been laid before Sir George Grey, who recommends that a form of petition be drawn up under the Annexation Act of last session and forwarded to Mr. Landon to obtain the signatures of the islanders.

Charles Fletcher, butcher, at Mercer, Auckland, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Mangatawhiri Creek on Saturday. He had been drinking heavily, had been suffering from rheumatics, and was in pecuniary difficulties.

#### WEDNESDAY.

The anti-European feeling which recently manifested itself amongst the Chinese residents of Canton is rapidly spreading to other towns of China. At Hongkong the Chinese have assumed a menacing attitude towards the Europeans, and the situation is so alarming that a complete panic prevails in that town. Englishmen at Hongkong are loud in their expression of indignation at the absence of the British squadron, as they consider the presence of the war-vessels is essential to their protection.

Among the passengers by the Messageries Maritimes steamship *Saghalien*, now in this port and homeward-bound for Marseilles, are the Irish informers, Hanlon and Kavanagh. The men are travelling under assumed names; but their identity has been completely established, and they will not be permitted to land.

Telegrams to hand from Pietermaritzburg state that in consequence of the attitude of Cetewayo towards the British residents of Zululand, and his expressed determination to continue fighting, Sir H. E. Bulwer, the Governor of Natal, has called upon him to surrender himself to the British authorities, otherwise a force of British troops will be despatched to arrest him.

An elderly man named Alexander, a baker, committed suicide by taking spirit of salt yesterday at Christchurch.

The special resident magistracy in Ireland is being abolished.

Messrs W. Redmond, M.P., and J. W. Walsh, have left Auckland per *Taiaroa en route* to the West Coast, where they will deliver their first lecture on the Land League as conducted in Ireland.

An investigation has been made into the poisoning of a number of labourers who were working in a field near New Ross, County Wexford. It now appears probable that the poisoning was the result of an accident.

O'Donnell, who is charged with the murder of James Carey, has arrived at Plymouth, and will shortly be placed on his trial.

M. Challemeil-Lacour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received his *congé*, and will be replaced in that position by M. Ferry, the President of the Council of Ministers. The removal of M. Challemeil-Lacour is deemed to be an indication that the French Government desire to pursue a policy of peace.

It is reported that Mr. Vesey Stewart has arranged for the construction of a railway from Tauranga to the Hot Lakes, a firm of ironmasters having undertaken the work, probably in hope of selling to a company on completion of the line. Mr. Stewart has arranged to send out a batch of settlers to Tauranga by one of the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company's ships to sail next November.

Judge Gillies, who has been experimenting in sorghum culture, in a paper read at the Auckland Institute says: "The results astound me, and prove sorghum, as a sugar producing crop, to be valuable beyond my wildest expectations."

Mr. McGregor, of Northern Wairoa, aged 87 years, went out to look for some cattle on August 12, and has not since been heard of.

The Government of Russia have dictated a series of reforms to be introduced into Roumania.

#### THURSDAY.

The *Daily News* published an article strongly urging the British Government to take steps to exclude French convicts from the Australian Colonies.

The report to hand yesterday that an ultimatum had been sent to Cetewayo, calling upon him to surrender, is now proved to have been devoid of foundation.

It is stated that Mr. Shallcross, the gaoler at Nelson, is about to retire from that position. The Government are sending a chief warden in his place, and have granted him 12 months' leave of absence, and he is to have a retiring allowance. Mr. Shallcross was chief of the Nelson police, under the Provincial Government, for 13 years, and has held the office of gaoler for nine years.

**DOUGLAS HOTEL,**  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,  
(Next Town Hall),  
J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.  
Having made several extensive alterations and fitted up one of Alcock's best Billiard Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of patrons, hopes by strict attention to business to meet with a fair share of Public Patronage. First-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Terms moderate.

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway Station:

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

None but the Best of Wines and Spirits kept on Stock:

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**A M E S S E L B Y**

(Late J. Baker),

**RATIONAL WATCH AND CLOCK  
MAKER,**

143 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

(Next Mr. J. E. Bone, News Agent).

The Lowest possible Charge made for repairing. Best workmanship guaranteed.

N.B.—Work done for the trade at regular prices.—Note the address:

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(Late J. Baker),

Watchmaker and Jeweller, 140 George street.

**CALEDONIAN HOTEL,**  
(Next Caledonian Grounds),  
ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD, DUNEDIN.

Captain Blaney, having retired from his seafaring life, desires to inform his numerous friends on the West Coast and throughout the Colony, that he has become proprietor of the above Hotel, and will be pleased to see them during their visits to Dunedin. The house is situated next the Caledonian Grounds, commanding an excellent view of Dunedin Bay and its surrounding scenery, and within a few minutes walk of the City and the Ocean Beach.

Every accommodation for horses and vehicles.

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ARCHITECT,

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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

**GONE AT LAST!!**

In order to complete the block known as Dold's Buildings, the Temporary destruction of the

**LITTLE DUST PAN**

Became a necessity. Our Tremendous Stock at any Sacrifice had to be removed next door, where a

**TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER**

Is going on of China, Glass, Cutlery, Brushes, Clocks, Bird Cages, Fancy Goods, etc., etc., being over

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Worth of Useful and Ornamental Household requisites of every description, which must be cleared during the rebuilding, to make room for large shipments to arrive. Parties furnishing Shoopkeepers, Hawkers and others will find ample

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Inspection invited. Come and judge for yourselves.

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

Pure Wax Candles for Church purposes always in Stock.

IMPORTER OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' BOOKS.

Catholic Schools and Societies Liberaly dealt with.

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**WELLINGTON COACH FACTORY**  
Manners-street and Taranaki Place,  
WELLINGTON

**MICHAEL BOHAN** PROPRIETOR

COACHSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT, FARRIER, AND GENERAL  
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And Manufacturer of all kinds of Landaus, Broughams, Hansom Cabs, Buggies, Waggonettes, Phaetons, Dog Carts, and all other Spring Traps at greatly reduced prices.

Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given!

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

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13 ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

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(For many years Salesman at Lott's).

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

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**WORTH KNOWING** that the Best and Cheapest House for Boots and Shoes is the

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**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.



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SEED MERCHANTS & NURSERYMEN,  
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GENUINE SEEDS ONLY.

See our Illustrated Seed Catalogue of 112 pages. Free by Post on application.

LAW, SOMNER & CO. would beg to call the attention of intending planters to their stock of the above, which is unsurpassed for quality and hardness.

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON, 1883.

**N I C H O L A S S M I T H**  
Begg to announce that he has just opened his First Shipment of  
NEW SPRING GOODS,

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

SPRING CLOTHING,

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

N I C H O L A S S M I T H,

The Cash Draper,

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

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T W E L V E S H I L L I N G S .

"A SEQUEL TO YOUNG IRELAND,"

SPECIAL AUSTRALIAN EDITION.

Four Years of IRISH HISTORY,—1845-1849; by the Hon. Sir CHARLES GAVIN DUFFY, K.C.M.G.

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202 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has been arrested and imprisoned at Neufchatel for having continued religious demonstrations against the orders of the authorities.

O'Donnell was brought up at the Bow street Police Court, charged with the murder of Carey at Port Elizabeth in July last. Some preliminary evidence was taken, and the case remanded.

A daring and unaccountable robbery has been perpetrated at the Commercial Bank of Australasia in Melbourne. Sixteen bars of gold were placed in the safe over night by Mr. Pinnock, manager of the branch bank at Ballarat, who took possession of one of the keys of the safe, another officer of the bank keeping the second. They noticed in the morning that the key-hole of the safe was obstructed, and on opening the safe it was found that 14 of the bars of gold were missing, besides £1000 in notes and gold coin. No clue to the robbery has yet been discovered.

Probste on the will of the late Archbishop Vaughan has been granted the property being sworn at £61,328. A large attendance is expected at St. Mary's Cathedral to-day, when Bishop Redwood will deliver a panegyric on the deceased prelate.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sept. 17, 1883.

THE squabble between Mr. Miller, headmaster of the Boys' High School, and the Board of Governors still goes on. At a special meeting of the latter last Tuesday the matter came up for consideration, and after much discussion, during which some of the Governors expressed an opinion that Mr. Miller's retention in office would not conduce to the best interests of the school, it was resolved that Mr. Miller be asked to state in writing what "definite rights" he had acquired by "repeated protests," and when the protests were made; also particulars of the "many cases of interference" he "had to submit to without protest." It was also determined to publish a very lengthy correspondence, which at first sight seems scarcely relevant to the present difficulty, as it relates to the temporary expulsion or rustication of two pupils for "flagrant disobedience" so long ago as last December. The mother of one of these pupils strongly resented her son's punishment, on the ground that nothing more severe could have been inflicted had the boy been guilty of "telling lies, thieving, or any other crime," and the father considered it "enough to ruin the boy's prospects for life to be expelled from school." Without wishing to be unduly severe on the epistolary compositions of a lady suffering under considerable mental annoyance and excitement, it is difficult to resist the conviction that Mr. Miller must have had a hearty good laugh over them. For grammatical accuracy, and elegance of construction, Arthur Sketchley's celebrated "Mrs. Brown" was really almost a fool compared with the irate lady, who would have acted wisely had she allowed her husband to relieve her of her onerous task. The outcome of the correspondence was that the Board approved of the action of the headmaster, who has, it seems, an insuperable objection to flogging. Mr. Miller now writes to say that his "statement of grievances, which has been for some time awaiting the pleasure of the Board, has been sent in."

The annual meeting of the Canterbury branch of the Bible Society took place one day last week. There were, of course, the usual felicitations on the "success of the work," and the "blessings given to its operations," but somehow the talk speedily degenerated into a pretty hot discussion respecting the exclusion of the Bible from the Government schools, and an uncomfortable diversity of opinion prevailed among the representatives of the various creeds present. A Congregational minister unintentionally stumbled on a great truth when he said that "when properly used and interpreted, the use of the Scriptures became a blessing in the truest sense of the word;" while the Anglican dignitary present took up the rather novel position that the Bible possesses an inherent power over the human being far greater than could be exercised by a teacher. One of those typical Irish Protestant parsons, the like of whom, it may be devoutly hoped, your readers have been spared the misery of encountering, eloquently descanted on the sins of his "unfortunate" country, through the non-use of the Bible, whereby all the "disloyalty and rebellion" has been engendered. He said he had "had to run away from a land where the Bible was a sealed book,—he had to run away from a country in which, if the Bible had been used as freely as in its adjacent country—England,—saints would be found, and not as were now there, sinners." (I must remark, *en parenthese*, that if all the Irish Protestants have so fallen away as to keep their Bibles so completely a "sealed book" that the eloquent parson could not manage to lay his hands on a single copy, and was, therefore, driven from his native shores, nothing is too bad to be said of them, indeed; it is hard to see how they are at all better than those wicked Papists.) It is, indeed, delightful news that English people are, one and all of them, *saints*; and if you, sir, are not ashamed of yourself, you certainly ought to be, for having said so many worse than hard things of that new "Island of Saints," and you will in future carefully exclude from your columns any fresh English records of awful and heart-sickening crime, knowing, as you cannot in future help doing, that such records can only be the vilest fabrications. To return to our self-exiled parson: There is no bridling peoples' tongues, of course, but it makes one boil with indignation to think that the breath of calumny should touch a man of this heroic and martyr-like spirit. What do you think they say about him? Why, that he possesses considerable property in the land of the "sealed book," and was frightfully unpopular as a landlord.

Dr. Anna Potts' medical lectures have been decidedly the attraction during the last few days, and the Theatre Royal has been well filled on each occasion. The first two lectures being free, attracted immense crowds, and it was hard to believe that so many ladies could have been found in Christchurch, while one watched the endless throng which passed through the doors of the Theatre on the

first afternoon, when the doctor addressed "women only." So far as I can learn, Dr. Potts has made a favourable impression, she is prepossessing and feminine in appearance, handsomely and tastefully dressed, and though intellectual and determined looking, has nothing of the strong-minded, masculine female about her. Her addresses do not appear so remarkable for freshness and originality of thought as they are for their excellent, practical good sense and useful suggestions. She is a strong advocate of total abstinence, and of a near approach to a purely vegetarian diet, while she as strongly reprobates the use of narcotics such as morphia, chloral, etc., except in certain cases; and over indulgence in tea and coffee. Fried meats, she considers, produce dyspepsia; and she condemns late dinners, the use of pork, and smoking. She advocates "whole" flour for making bread. I hear from a lady friend that among the subjects touched upon in her lectures to women have been the unhealthiness of feather-beds, and even of very soft and thickly stuffed arm-chairs and cushions, cane chairs being, in her opinion, soft enough for every purpose; also the exceedingly laborious nature of the work done by a large majority of the women in this country, such as lifting heavy boilers and buckets, etc.—work which should fall to the share of the "stronger and sterner sex," but which is often accomplished at the cost of permanent injury to the weak women. Dr. Potts also reprobated the practice of allowing little girls to carry about great, heavy babies, and injury too often resulting in the way of crooked figures, and other malformations. She also spoke of ladies expecting their little "slaves" to do work which would be considered far above the strength of the daughters of the house. Altogether the effect of Dr. Potts' reasonable and sensible words of advice should be to encourage presence of mind and a practical good sense highly desirable both in men and women.

In consequence of the objections which have been raised as to the suitability of the site chosen for the new cemetery, the Mayor and several city councillors, as well as some of the members of the Public Cemetery Board have just paid a visit to the spot, which consists of 177 acres close to Bottle Lake, about five miles north-east of Christchurch. The land is only a succession of sandhills covered with manuka scrub, ferns, etc., although the Board have planted various trees, which seem to be growing well. Some holes were dug in presence of the visitors, and those in the higher levels were sunk to a depth of 6ft. remaining quite dry, but in the lower parts of the ground, water appeared at a depth of 2 to 3ft. only. Another visit was paid by the party to a second proposed site, consisting of 30 acres on the New Brighton road, about a mile and a half from town, but its character is not materially different from the first-mentioned site. Many persons think that a site situated on the Templeton railway line or its immediate proximity, would combine all the desiderata of dry soil, and easy access from the city.

The erection of the Industrial Exhibition is quietly progressing. The amount of space already applied for is over 7600 square feet, and the guarantee fund, in cases of loss, now amounts to £550. Mr. Gunderson intends to exhibit some electric clocks, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will display a series of diagrams. The Union S.S. Co. have promised to provide free carriage for all *bona fide* exhibits on their return voyage to the place whence they were shipped, and the directors of the Westport Coal Co. have offered to bring exhibits if not too large and heavy, from Westport to Lyttelton free of charge.

Mr. John Deans, of Riccarton, has been subjected to nothing but annoyance as regards the £200 reward offered by him for the apprehension of the man Jackson who fired at him in Riccarton Bush. No less than eight claimants have started up, and six of these were represented by counsel a day or two back, when Mr. Deans' solicitor applied to His Honor to direct him as to how the reward was to be distributed. His Honor thought that the Court had no discretionary jurisdiction in a case of this kind, and considered that it should be decided by arbitration. The case stood over in order that some arrangements might be made.

Mr. Justice Johnston has granted a new trial in the case of Fuchs and wife against Union S.S. Co., plaintiff to pay the costs of the former trial.

Over 100 men were received during last week at the Addington workshops, the greater part of whom were set to stone-breaking at 2s. 6d. per cubic yard, and the others employed in cutting drains, etc., at 4s. 6d. per diem. In spite of the fact that many of the unemployed refused to accept work at these wages, it is unquestionable that the distress has been very real and pitiful, and while it is pleasant to note that Government came forward with very tolerable promptitude with offers of relief, it is at the same time a pity they did not see fit to offer the current rate of wages. Because men are compelled to take any work they can get, that is no reason for their being forced to execute it at rates below its present marketable value.

Both beef and mutton went up in price last week, and my butcher tells me that he expects a further advance in the latter very shortly. It is to be hoped that the working classes will not have reason to curse the advent of the frozen meat companies. If wages should fall to the Government scale, and meat continues to advance, labourers will not be so much better off than was the case in some parts of the Old Country, where, although meat was the single dear article, everything else being cheaper, and many things very much cheaper than here, the working people scarcely ever tasted fresh meat, except at Christmas.

Prayers have been requested, and are being daily offered in the Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament, for our revered and beloved Bishop during his absence in Sydney.

I am happy to say that no fresh cases of diphtheria have occurred in connection with the Convent, nor indeed, are there, so far as I can learn, any others of consequence in the city generally.

The goods at the Little Dust Pan, George street; Dunedin, are now being sold at a considerable reduction on even their already extremely low price. Astonishing bargains may, therefore, be had.

NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN.

**MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.**

We have great pleasure in informing our friends and the general public that our tender in the estate of Carter and Peploe, 60 and 62 George street, has been accepted by the Trustees in the above Estate.

The premises are now open, and the entire Stock has been re-marked at about half original market value.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.,  
195 and 197 George Street 60, and 62  
George Street,  
DUNEDIN.

NOW OPEN.

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**MARSHALL'S THRESHING-MACHINES.**

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

THE BRITISH AND NEW ZEALAND MORTGAGE AND AGENCY CO., (Limited), Dunedin.  
Agents for Marshall, Sons and Co. (Limited).

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

**S H A M R O C K H O T E L**

SPRY STREET,

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THOMAS SCULLY ... PROPRIETOR

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

Note the Address:—

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPRY STREET.

**MALE TEACHER WANTED** for a Catholic Boys School. Must be a practical Catholic, sober, and of good judgment.

Address, stating age, references, and salary, to J. F. PERRIN, Esq. **TABLET** Office.

**WANTED—MALE TEACHER** for Catholic School,

Must be able to play Harmonium. None need apply unless of Good Character and holding the best Qualifications. Salary £150, with bonus for playing organ of £5 at Christmas. Testimonials to be addressed, 'Omega,' **TABLET** Office, Dunedin,

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Mr. J.M., Arrowtown, up to May 24, 1884	1	5	0
" J. G., Kaikoura, up to December 27, 1882	1	5	0
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" J. M., Longbeach, up to September 1, 1883	0	16	6
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" A. G., St. Bathans, up to July 1, 1884	2	12	0
" G. P., St. Bathans, up to April 17, 1884	1	11	0
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" J. K., Greymouth, up to date	0	6	6
" W. G., Balclutha, up to June 24, 1883,	0	12	6
C. Y. M. L. S., Timaru, up to July 3, 1883	0	19	0
Mr. N. M'N., Hyde, up to November 24, 1883	2	10	0
" T. C., Temuka, up to date	2	16	6
" D. M'E., Alexandra, up to August 8, 1883	1	5	0
" E. G., Halkett Town, up to December 12, 1883	1	5	0
Messrs. E. M. and S., Auckland, up to June 17, 1883	2	4	0
C. Y. M. L. S., Christchurch, up to April 24, 1883	0	19	0
Mr. P. B., Rimu, up to July 7, 1883	0	12	6
" J. C., Waio, up to July 24, 1883	2	4	0
" P. S., Maori Creek, up to date	1	9	0
" J. F., Ross, up to July 10, 1883	1	5	0
" D. W., Ross, up to date	0	12	6
" J. C., Ross, up to July 24, 1883	0	12	6
" D. B., Alexandra, up to July 17, 1883	0	12	6
" J. K., Wangaloa, up to date	0	6	6
" E. T., Amberly, up to July 24, 1883	1	5	0
" A. G., Thames, up to May 24, 1883	1	5	0
" J. C., Thames, up to April 24, 1883	1	5	0
" H. S., Thames, on account	0	10	0
" P. M., Chatton, up to September 17, 1883	1	5	0
" P. O'S., Blenheim, up to April 17, 1883	0	12	6
" W. M., Thames, up to date	1	7	0
" O'G. B., Hilton, up to date	2	16	6
" P. Q., Hokitika, up to May 15, 1883	0	14	0
" C. C., Thames, up to June 8, 1883	1	17	6
" P. O'R., Kumara, up to date	1	5	0
" P. D., Limehills, up to June 15, 1883	2	9	0
" T. McN., Blenheim, up to date	1	7	0
" J. C., Akaroa, up to June 24, 1883	2	3	0
Mrs. J. O'D., Kaikoura, up to July 3, 1883	1	5	0
Mr. J. L., Timaru, up to date	0	6	6
" T. T., Otaitau, up to date	1	1	0
" E. H., Waipahi, up to Sept 17, 1882	2	10	0
" P. C., Thorndon Junction, up to June 12, 1883	2	10	0
" P. K., Hyde, up to August 24, 1883	3	9	0
" O. D., Hokitika, up to August 24, 1882	1	5	0
" J. N., Arrowtown, up to date	2	10	0
" D. H., Cromwell, up to Sept. 24, 1883	3	9	0
" P. O'R., Akaroa, on account	2	0	0
" P. M., Invercargill, up to date	0	7	0
" J. P., Kyeburn, up to date	0	19	0
" T. J. W., Parnell, up to July 1, 1883	3	2	6
" J. C., Tokokina, up to Sept. 17, 1883	1	5	0
" P. L., Ophir, up to July 24, 1883	2	16	6
" M. H., Lowburn	1	5	0
" T. C., Gillespie's Beach, up to July 24, 1882	1	4	0
" P. B., Bannockburn, up to August 1, 1883	2	10	0
" M. D., Kumara, up to date	0	12	6
" P. B., Baton, up to Sept. 10, 1883	1	5	0
" M. J., Hampden, up to May 8, 1883	0	12	6
" A. L., Pleasant Valley, up to August 1, 1883	1	4	0
" W. C., Centre Island, up to date	0	15	6
" J. F., Doyleston, up to Dec. 24, 1882	1	5	0
" R. T., Irwell, up to August 10, 1883	0	6	6
" J. D. K., Timaru, up to July 20, 1883	1	16	0
" P. R., Winton, up to Nov. 24, 1883	1	3	6

**IN TWELVE LESSONS!**

**SHORTHAND** (Pitman's) on a New and Improved Basis, by which the Learner can Thoroughly Master the Art in TWELVE LESSONS. Taught through the Post, and at Residence for 30s.—W. J. WILLIAMSON, YORK PLACE (opposite Smith St.), DUNEDIN. Postal Address: Box 143, P.O., Dunedin.

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Mr W. King	...	...	£2 0 0
Miss Sharkey	...	...	1 4 0

**NOTICE.**

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the cause of Ireland will be held in the Christian Brothers' schoolroom, Rattray street, Dunedin, at 8 p.m. on Monday next, 24inst., to arrange for the reception of Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P.

**NOTICE.**

Subscriptions to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET should be made payable to John F. Perrin, Manager, Octagon, Dunedin, or P.O. Box 43. Orders for the paper, and all business communications should also be addressed to the Manager.



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WANGANUI	PATEA
HAWERA	NEW PLYMOUTH
ETC., ETC., ETC.	

MR. J. E. REDMOND, M. P.,

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In the following places :—

INVERCARGILL	DUNEDIN
OAMABU	TIMARU
ASHBURTON	CHRISTCHURCH
WELLINGTON	NAPIER
AUCKLAND	THE THAMES
ETC., ETC., ETC.	

**CATHEDRAL FUND.**

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

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Barry ... ..	1	0	0
Mr. Empn ... ..	2	0	0
Mr. Bunbury ... ..	10	0	0
Mr. Jas. Daley ... ..	1	0	0
Mr. John Dwyer ... ..	1	0	0
Mr. Kennedy ... ..	5	0	0
Convent School Children ... ..	3	0	0

**WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	6	10	0	Per Mr. W. Hall	3	1	0
" Mr. Drumm	2	11	0	" " Carroll	1	4	0
" " Conway	4	7	6	" " R. Dunne	1	0	0
" " Brennan	1	16	0	" Miss Faulkner	1	7	0

† P. MORAN.

**WANTED**—A Catholic Head Teacher (Female) for St. Mary's Ladies' College, Ahaura. Must hold First-class Certificates—one who has Matriculated preferred. Teacher will be required to live in the College and take full charge of the Boarders. Salary, £100 per annum with Board, Lodging, etc. Increase according to results guaranteed. Applications, with Certificates and Testimonials, should be sent to the Rev. Father Rolland, Ahaura, before the 1st November next.

**MONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART, CHRISTCHURCH.**

The High and Select Schools will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, OCTOBER, 1, 1883.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

**ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.**

The Rev. Father Devoy begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions from the Parish of Waimate towards the building of St Patrick's College, Wellington :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Messrs. N. and W. Quinn	25	0	0	Martin Burke	1	0	0
Mrs. Hughes	3	0	0	Philip Bowe	1	0	0
Thomas Barry	2	10	0	Timothy O'Connor	1	0	0
Mark Healy	2	0	0	Mr. St. George	1	0	0
Thomas O'Halloran	2	0	0	Mrs Tyne	1	0	0
Mr. McPhearson	2	0	0	Mr. McGoveran	1	0	0
John Burke	2	0	0	Nicholas Wall	1	0	0
Miss B. Stevans	2	0	0	Michael McMahon	1	0	0
Lawrence Towers	2	0	0	John Fitzgerald	1	0	0
Mr. Crangle	2	0	0	Felix McClean	1	0	0
John Hanley	2	0	0	Michael Sullivan	1	0	0
Mr. Dooley	2	0	0	Martin Maher	1	0	0
Messrs. O'Brian Bros.	2	0	0	Philip Leaney	1	0	0
John Hogan	1	0	0	Mr. and Mrs. Cremins	2	0	0
Thomas Boland	1	0	0	John Moynahan	1	0	0
Edmond Burke	1	0	0	Robert Johnson	1	0	0
Patrick Grillish	1	0	0	Daniel McGoldrick	1	0	0
Edward Cosgrove	1	0	0	Patrick Keane	1	0	0
Michael O'Donnell	1	0	0	John Flynne	1	0	0
Mr. Keogh	1	0	0	Denis Dooley	1	0	0
Michael Kavanagh	1	0	0	Miss M. Clarke	0	10	6
Daniel Keane	1	0	0	Maurice Ferather	0	10	0
John Gaffney	1	0	0	William Young	0	10	0
Patrick Mackin	1	0	0	Thomas Keogh	0	10	0
Henry Quinn	1	0	0	James McGrath	0	10	0
Michael Lynch	1	0	0	Michael Fitzmaurice	0	10	0
James Bresnahan	1	0	0	James Nolan	0	10	0
James Poff	1	0	0	Hugh McCaffrey	0	10	0
John Clifford	1	0	0	Brian Fahey	0	10	0
Michael Clifford	1	0	0	John Costello	0	10	0
Morgan Stack	1	0	0	Michael Healey	0	10	0
Michael McGrath	1	0	0	Thomas Pound	0	10	0
William Duggan	1	0	0	Miss McMahon	0	10	0
Lawrence Parcell	1	0	0	Miss Nealon	0	10	0
Patrick McCarty	1	0	0	Mrs. Green	0	10	0
Patrick Kennedy	1	0	0	Jeremiah Horgan	0	10	0
William Walsh	1	0	0	Mr. Jacobs	0	10	0
John McDonald	1	0	0	Miss Julia O'Sullivan	0	10	0
Cornelius Byrne	1	0	0	Miss Johanna O'Sullivan	0	10	0
John Kelly	1	0	0	Michael Moloney	0	10	0
Patrick Rider	1	0	0	Michael Flynne	0	10	0
Michael Minogue	1	0	0	John McNamara	0	10	0
John Callan	1	0	0	John Keane	0	10	0
John Carroll	1	0	0	John Foley	0	10	0
John Foley	1	0	0	Miss Mary Sullivan	0	10	0
Thomas McDonough	1	0	0	Patrick Murphy	0	10	0
Eugene Murphy	1	0	0	Harry Mallow	0	10	0
Daniel Murphy	1	0	0	Patrick Mooney	0	10	0
Patrick Joyce	1	0	0	John Frawn	0	10	0
John Leahy	1	0	0	Patrick Callaghan	0	10	0
Michael King	1	0	0	Miss Mary Page	0	10	0
Richard Stack	1	0	0	Miss Bridget Toomey	0	10	0
Michael Foley	1	0	0	William Reid	0	10	0
Michael O'Keefe	1	0	0	Terence Sullivan	0	10	0
John O'Shea	1	0	0	Mrs. O'Rourke	0	10	0
Patrick O'Neill	1	0	0	Patrick Reilly	0	7	6
Henry Morris	1	0	0	Mrs. Fitzpatrick	0	7	6
Thomas McNamara	1	0	0	Michael Edmonds	0	5	0
Nicholas Keane	1	0	0	Miss Julia Carroll	0	5	0
John Ryan	1	0	0	Miss Mary O'Shea	0	5	0
Edward Crowe	1	0	0	Bessy Nolan	0	5	0
Daniel Sullivan	1	0	0	William London	0	5	0
Peter Burke	1	0	0	Frank Hare	0	5	0
				Maurice Leonard	0	5	0

N.B.—There are many more subscriptions promised, and when they are received the names will be published.—F. D.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1883.

**PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.**

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having

manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

### THE JOINT COMMITTEE.



IN two previous issues we published the report from *Hansard* of the debate in the House of Representatives in reference to the *No Report* of this now famous committee. To-day we publish from *Hansard* the debate which took place in the Legislative Council on the same subject. From both, several things are manifest. First of all a strenuous effort was made to burke all enquiry, and turn Catholic petitioners ignominiously out of court. This failing, an effort was successfully made to render all enquiry extremely difficult by a vote of the committee refusing to pay expenses of witnesses. Whatever evidence, then, was given before this committee was purely voluntary and without expense to the State. In this, the committee condescended to such contumelious treatment of Catholics and others suffering injustice under the present education law as would not have been given to a complaining rabbit.

In the second place, two gentlemen residing in Wellington were reluctantly asked to give evidence, but not summoned to do so.

In the third place, the evidence of these gentlemen was so strong in favour of justice to Catholics and other petitioners, and so condemnatory of the tyrannous and most unjust treatment to which they have been subjected by the secularist sect, that the secularist leaders on the committee and in the House of Representatives, fearing justice might possibly win in the committee, thought the only way to prevent this was to pack the committee by adding a number of secularists to it, so as in any event to secure a majority determined to uphold injustice, and accordingly they packed the committee.

Fourthly, it was with difficulty that the majority of the committee consented even to hear the evidence of Bishop MORAN, who came all the way from Dunedin to Wellington to help the committee to understand the case of the Catholic petitioners.

Fifthly, the evidence of Catholic laymen was refused; and, sixthly, a hypocritical whine was heard complaining that the whole world was not examined, in order to afford information to enable gentlemen to make a report, who had, nevertheless, already made up their minds to present no report.

All these things are very evident from the various reports on the subject contained in *Hansard*.

Then, finally, an effort, and a strong and passionate effort, was made to prevent the public from knowing anything about the proceedings of this committee, or the evidence taken by it. The entire proceedings, so far as secularists are concerned, are discreditable in the extreme, petty, tyrannical, hypocritical, and mean.

In addition, a persistent effort was made to misrepresent the position of the Catholic petitioners. It was asserted, again and again, that they were endeavouring to destroy the great idol of godless education. They were not endeavouring to do so; they were not seeking to prevent its votaries offering adoration to their idol. They sought for nothing but justice for themselves; they only asked that, as taxpayers, they should not be compelled, after undergoing the expense of the education of their own children, to contribute largely to the free and godless education of other people's children. If the secular idolaters were determined to maintain their idol, Catholics regarded that as no affair of theirs.

Not only Catholics, but all men who understand what justice is, and love it, are amazed at the brazen tyranny that compels men, who educate their own children at their own sole expense, to pay taxes in order that other people's children may have a free education. And so astounding is this, no one need be surprised at the persistent and angry efforts made by the patrons of this monstrous tyranny to prevent inquiry, the publication of the evidence, which would place it in a still more odious light, and all discussion on the subject. Not satisfied with trampling on the necks of people anxious to bring up their children Christians, and educate them as Christians ought to be, these secular tyrants fall into a rage at the bare mention of anyone even daring to complain of the injustice done him by this monstrous system of plunder and partiality.

### THE CIRCULAR LETTER TRANSLATED.

ILLUSTRISSIME ET REVERENDISSIME DOMINE,—

It is a recognised fact that the faithful have always and everywhere obtained great blessings from God by having recourse to the powerful patronage of the Blessed Virgin MARY. And it is well known that, as often as heresy raised its head, vices prevailed, and great calamities threatened the Church, the pious exercise of the Most Holy Rosary has been found by the faithful of Christ to secure a special protection. For this reason the Roman Pontiffs have never ceased to recommend the devotion of the Rosary, and, the better to exhort and excite to this holy practice, to grant indulgences, as often as serious evils appeared likely to fall on the flock of CHRIST. Our Holy Father LEO XIII., meditating on these things, and following the example of his predecessors, has directed that the patronage of the Blessed Virgin MARY should be most earnestly sought by the whole Church, to the end that by this means aid might be more copiously and easily obtained from the Giver of all good, and in view of the Feast of the Rosary this year has commanded certain things to be done which he charges this Sacred Congregation to make known to your Lordship.

His commands are:—

1st. That the Feast of the Most Holy Rosary shall be celebrated this year with special solemnity and devotion.

2nd. That from the first day of the month of October to the second of the following November, five decades at least of the Rosary, together with the Litany of Loretto, shall be said in all churches set apart for the care of souls. The Rosary, with the Litany of Loretto, shall also be recited in all churches, and oratories of the Blessed Virgin MARY, in accordance with whatever directions the ordinaries may give.

In addition to this we wish that, whenever it can be conveniently done, the sacrifice of the Mass should be celebrated daily, or Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament given.

But in order that the faithful may the more readily comply with these regulations and derive more fruit from them, the Holy-Father has graciously granted out of the Treasury of the Church the following indulgences:—

1st. A Plenary Indulgence to all who, after confession and communion, on the Feast of the Rosary, shall visit any church and there pray, according to the intentions of His Holiness, for the relief of the necessities of the Church. But if through scarcity of confessors any be unable to go to communion on the feast itself, this indulgence can be gained by complying with the above conditions on any day during the Octave.

2nd. An Indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines to all who during this time say the Rosary for His Holiness's intentions in any church. But those who cannot assist at this pious exercise in churches, can gain this indulgence provided they recite the Rosary and Litany privately for His Holiness's intention.

3rd. A Plenary Indulgence, on any day during the month selected by themselves, to all who during this time have assisted ten times at the Rosary and Litany in a church, or, being legitimately prevented from doing so, have recited these privately, provided they have confessed and gone to communion and prayed for His Holiness's intentions.

I do not doubt but that your solicitude in executing the commands of the Supreme Pontiff, and your zeal for the spiritual good of those committed to your care, will induce you to give timely notice to your diocesans of these indulgences, and that the Omnipotent God, hearing the prayers of all the faithful through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin MARY, may mercifully grant the aid so earnestly asked by the Church.

Meantime I pray God to preserve you.

The Palace of the Propaganda,

Rome, July 16, 1883.

Your Most Devoted Brother,

JOHN CARDINAL SIMEONI.

D. ARCHBISHOP OF TYRE, Secretary.

IN another column will be found a programme of the tour to be made in New Zealand by the Messrs. Redmond and Walshe, beginning at Hokitika.—The dates of their visits to the various towns are not, however, given, as they depend on the means of travelling and other circumstances. Mr. J. E. Redmond M.P., will probably arrive at the Bluff towards the end of the present month, and will address a meeting at Invercargill.



whence he will come to Dunedin.—It is, therefore, time that the friends of old Ireland and her cause should be on the alert to receive her representatives everywhere with a *cead mille failtha*, and to secure for them a thorough success. A great deal depends on the manner in which their effort is furthered in New Zealand, and the credit of Irish colonists as well as the interests of the "old sod" are involved in it.—Irish colonists may be persuaded that even the respect with which they will be hereafter looked upon by their fellow-colonists depends in a great degree on their showing themselves now to be no *gott-owns*—but true to their noblest character of being ever true to faith and fatherland, and brave in their vindication and defence of them. But even those people who have so far abhorred the name of the Land League might learn now to modify their opinions if they would read the explanations given the other day by the Land Commissioners, and which show that the suppression of the Land League was a cause of mischief. Time fails us to say any more on this subject, and we shall be obliged to content ourselves by calling on all our liberal and enlightened fellow-colonists to give the advocates of the Irish cause a fair hearing; and on our Irish fellow-colonists to aid them with all their strength. It will be also necessary that the coming convention, to be held at Melbourne on November 7, may be taken into consideration, so that representatives may be prepared in time to attend it.

THE quarterly meeting of St. Patrick's branch, No. 3, of the New Zealand H.C.B.S. was held in the schoolroom, New Headford, on Thursday, September 13. There was a large attendance of members. One candidate was proposed. A letter was received from the C.S. Christchurch, enclosing half-yearly report, and requesting the Branch to send a delegate to the half-yearly meeting of the Society to be held on the 19th September. The report of the Sports committee was read, which stated that in conjunction with a committee of St. John's Branch, Leeston, they had arranged to hold the sports at Leeston in October. The report was adopted. Bro. D. M'Veigh was appointed a deputy to represent the Branch at the half-yearly meeting of the Society. Accounts to the amount of £10 10s. were passed for payment. The meeting then proceeded to nominate officers, and after transacting some more business of a routine character was closed in due form.

A MEETING of the Privateers Cricket Club was held in the Christian Brothers' school-room on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The report of the past season was read and it showed that the Club had been very successful in the matches, winning 9 out of 13 played. The election of officers was then proceeded with and the following were elected:—Captain, P. Hally (re-elected); Deputy-Captain, C. O'Driscoll; Committee, Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Dalton, Harris, and Scanlan; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Mulrooney (re-elected). A vote of thanks to the retiring officers terminated the meeting.

THE Hon. the Minister of Justice, in a letter to Mr. Bracken, M.H.R., endeavouring to offer a reasonable explanation of the treatment given to Sergeant Flannery, has made what we consider an unjustifiable assault on the character of the officer in question. Our contemporary the *Morning Herald*, treats of the matter in the following article, with which we completely agree:—"The letter from the Minister of Justice on the Flannery case, which we publish this morning, cannot be looked on as at all satisfactory. Indeed, most people must come to the conclusion that the Hon. Mr. Conolly has felt bound to support the recommendation of the Commissioners before whom the gaol inquiry was held. It is desirable to remember that Chief Warden Flannery had no reason for supposing that he was on his trial, and the Commissioners' report, so far as it affected him, must have taken him as much by surprise as it did the public generally. Was he ever afforded an opportunity of removing the suspicions which the Commissioners entertained in reference to his conduct? They gave no reasons for the unaccountable decision at which they arrived, and Flannery may well complain of the treatment to which he has been arbitrarily subjected. Mr. Conolly states that his evidence was unreliable and evasive, although he finds little in the evidence of the other witnesses which is prejudicial to him. How could he say that the evidence was evasive, not having heard it? or that it was unreliable, seeing he was not present when it was given? The letter is itself as evasive as it well could be. We do not hesitate in predicting that the public will condemn the letter as but a laboured and unsuccessful effort to justify the infliction of a punishment which is as harsh as it is undeserved and unjust. The Ministry evidently do not foresee or care about the certain result which will arise from this mode of dealing with public servants, the best of whom must leave the service, which will thus become inefficient and demoralised. Who will suffer in the end but the public?"

ONE of our morning contemporaries gives us the following:—"If the Eton boys were in these colonies they would stand a chance of being dubbed 'larrikins.' We read in a Home paper that the headmaster of Eton College in making a strict inquiry into the riotous conduct of a number of students who, while returning from the Harrow match at Lord's, are alleged to have damaged several of the

carriages of the Great Western special train by which they were being conveyed from Paddington to Windsor. The glass windows of some of the saloons and carriages were wantonly smashed, the blinds torn down, and the cushions thrown out, and the company have, it is said, made, or are about to make, a claim upon the school for the amount." See, now, what the Church catechism is accountable for! All this could have come of nothing else but those boys' having been taught their duty towards their neighbour. Had they only gone to a Lyceum and learned how to say, *je ne sais pas*, they would have sat with their hands folded, and been prettily behaved all the way home. They might even have sat and sucked the knobs of their umbrellas in a reverend of philosophic contemplation and the quietude of that bliss which arises to the sect generally from its very suggestive and characteristic watch-word, *je ne sais pas*.

WE agree with the *Dublin Nation* in its view of the importance of the matter contained in the following paragraph:—"In the city of Bath is published a school periodical called the *Bathonian*, which records amongst other things the doings of the local school Debating Society, and on looking at a recent number of this periodical we find that some time since the Society referred to debated, and carried by a majority of one, the following motion: "That crime in Ireland would be more thoroughly repressed by reasonable reform than by coercion." It would thus appear that the House of Commons at Westminster has something to learn from school boys at Bath. In the same number of the *Bathonian* is published the first of a paper entitled "Ireland," in which the youthful writer exhibits a knowledge of the real nature of the Irish question and a sympathy with the Irish cause quite unusual with the vast majority even of his educated countrymen. It is impossible but that such writings should have a powerful influence with the part of the English public to which they are specially addressed. That the *Bathonians* of the rising generation entertain advanced opinions on other questions besides that of Ireland is evinced by the fact that a motion for the abolition of a hereditary chamber in England was lost at a meeting of the Debating Society by only a majority of one.

THE following paragraph which we clip from the *Nation*, of July 28, is deserving of consideration:—"The Chief Land Commissioners—Justice O'Hagan, Mr. Litton, Mr. Vernon, and Lord Monck—have not felt disposed to submit in silence to the severe strictures passed upon themselves and the sub-commissioners in the report of the Committee of the House of Lords which was published last week. On Wednesday they issued an exhaustive and effective reply to the criticisms of the Lords. We give in another column some of the most important passages from the case made out in their own defence by the commissioners. The one which will have most interest for the great body of the people is that in which the commissioners practically censure the Government for having suppressed the Land League. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster, it will be remembered, made some of their most bitter attacks on the Irish popular leaders because they attempted to bring a series of test cases into court to discover what good, if any, lay in the Land Act. For dreaming of such a thing Mr. Parnell was fiercely denounced by Mr. Gladstone in his notorious Leeds speech, and it was chiefly to prevent these cases from being brought forward that the Land League was proclaimed and Mr. Parnell thrown into prison. Now we have it on the authority of the Land Commissioners themselves that Judge O'Hagan, Mr. Litton, and Mr. Vernon looked upon the course which the Land League leaders intended to take as a very sensible one, and that they had made special arrangements to hear these cases themselves just at the very time the League was proclaimed. This portion of the commissioners' reply will scarcely be pleasant reading for either the Prime Minister or the ex-Chief Secretary, Mr. Forster."

THE *Evening Star* says: "The Melbourne coroner (Dr. Youl) recently stated that he always made it a practice to hold his inquests before three o'clock in the afternoon, as after that hour it was nearly impossible to get twelve sober men." Now what we should ourselves recommend this coroner to do is to obtain a list of the residences in which the members of that estimable sect of "No Religion" are to be found.—There he would be always certain to meet with virtue more than sufficient to supply all his wants.

AND so it turns out after all that the poisoning of those forty men at New Ross may have been accidental.—Never mind, however, the anti-Catholic argument derived from the affair is needed and must stand; it is as good as any of the others—"râti, bonilli—même chose."

POVERTY, it is said, makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows, and philosophy, which of course is on the contrary, riches ineffable, seems to act in a somewhat similar manner.—Here, for example, we find the "Life of St. Augustine" taken as the subject of a lesson by our Freethinking friends in Christchurch.—And let us hope that their freedom of thought has not prevented them from profiting by what the life in question might, otherwise, and to their immense advantage, teach them.—It is, further, interesting to learn that they are about to discuss the "Saint and Secularist; which has the best of it here or hereafter."—Their conclusions as to the here

after will, no doubt, be especially valuable, based, as they are sure to be, on the most reliable information. Still, on the whole, for our own part, we would rather await their personal experience in the matter before accepting their conclusions.—Otherwise, we ourselves might, perhaps, be obliged to desire some slight alterations by-and-by, and that might prove troublesome.

THE tickets for the approaching art-union in aid of the building fund of the presbytery at Port Chalmers are now in the market.—It is very desirable that they should be disposed of at an early date so that the undertaking may prove a success.—The work in aid of which they have been issued is one that deserves all the help that can be given to it—and those who exert themselves to advance it may feel assured that they are engaged in a task of great utility and highly creditable to them.—A great deal depends on the art-unions being pushed ahead without delay.

We learn that Mr. G. W. Elliot has generously placed the Queen's Theatre at the disposal of the Committee of the Juvenile Concert, given a few months since in the Oddfellows' Hall, Rattray street, and which will be repeated, by special request, on October 24, in aid of the same object, the Dunedin Cathedral Building Fund.

THE receipt of blocks and a remittance from Mrs. Heycocke, South Wyndham, in connection with the Oamaru art-union, was accidentally omitted from the lists lately published by us.

We learn that the Rev. Father Burke will deliver a lecture at Invercargill on the 27th inst., in aid of the library fund of the Catholic Literary Society. The lecture, which will be on the "Triumph of the Church," is sure to be of intense interest, and needs no recommendation, even by pleading the good object it is meant to serve. It will be given in the convent school room.

A FINE oil painting of the Rev. Father Chataigner, S.M., has been executed for Mr. A. J. White, of Christchurch, by Messrs. W. R. Frost and Co., Dunedin. The portrait is an excellent likeness, and forms a very handsome picture.

### INVERCARGILL CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Invercargill, Sept. 17, 1883.

At the usual weekly meeting of the above Society, held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 12, after the ordinary business of the evening was gone through, this being the quarterly meeting of the Society, the balance sheet was submitted and read by the secretary, showing the receipts for the quarter previous to be £12 9s 11d, and the expenditure to be £7 13s 9d, leaving a credit balance in favour of the Society of £4 16s 2d, and during the quarter, in addition to the present library, a selection of books has been procured at a cost of £3 8s 6d, thus showing the progress as a whole to be very encouraging. A vote of thanks was accorded the secretary, and Mr. Reid's motion was then proceeded with. Mr. Reid tabled a motion a month previous, the nature of which was to consider the advisability of altering several rules, and to be considered on this evening. The first point considered was the reduction of the nomination and initiation fee, the previous charges being 2s 6d in each case, and taking into consideration the position of the Society at present that a certain amount of inducement would be offered by means of a reduction, it was agreed to reduce the present fee to 2s 6d in all, instead of 5s, as previously. The next point was to consider the alteration of the meeting night from Wednesday to Tuesday, Tuesday being more convenient for the majority of the members. Under these circumstances it was ultimately agreed to hold the future meetings on Tuesday. The remainder of the rules to be considered on this occasion were more or less agreed to, and occupied all the time allotted for the evening. The programme for the future evenings was then considered, and it was agreed to devote next meeting night to readings and recitations, and this night fortnight to a discussion on "What would be the best scheme to adopt for supplying Invercargill with water." This subject is looked forward to with considerable interest, and it is to be hoped that the best engineering skill will be expressed in the matter.

Messrs. Mollison and Duthie, George street, Dunedin, are selling off at an immense sacrifice the bankrupt stock of Messrs. Cartear and Peploe. An early opportunity of visiting the sale should be taken.

Messrs. Simon Brothers, George street, Dunedin, advertise an unrivalled stock of boots and shoes, at extremely moderate prices.

MR. W. J. WILLIAMSON is about to open a class for the study of the useful art of writing SHORTHAND. Mr. Williamson is thoroughly well qualified as a teacher, and his pupils will find themselves making rapid progress under his tuition.

The Douglas Hotel, Octagon, Dunedin, offers unsurpassed accommodation to boarders and travellers.

Mr. James Selby, 140 George street, Dunedin, is ready to execute with the utmost skill, and in a manner most satisfactory to his patrons, all commissions entrusted to him in connection with the watch and clock maker's business.

Mr. W. H. Terry, architect, will receive communications at Hislop's Exchange Court, Princes street, Dunedin.

Mr. John Wilkinson, Barrister and Solicitor, may be consulted at Exchange Court, Princes street, Dunedin.

Messrs. Herbert, Haynes and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, have now received their stock of goods for the season, which are, as usual, of the best qualities and newest fashions.

Mr. Thomas Hall has opened a branch of his well-known confectioner and pastrycook's establishment in Princes street, Dunedin, next Master's Hat Depot.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending September 19 as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—140 head were yarded and passed the hammer today for the week's supply, all qualities being represented. Bidding was fairly animated. Medium weights and qualities brought higher prices, whilst prime was a shade lower. Prime bullocks sold at up to £14 5s; good do, £10 10s 6d; medium, £7 12s 6d; cows at proportionate rates. We sold a draft on account of Mr. P. Gifford, Macrae's Flat—bullocks at £10 10s, and cows at £6 5s to £7 12s 6d. We quote prime beef at 25s per 100lb; medium 22s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—2664 came forward to-day, of which 838 were merinos; quality ranging from inferior to good, with a small proportion of prime. Good and prime descriptions sold at late rates, but middling and inferior sheep were lower. Prime, cross breeds brought up to 20s 3d; good, 14s 9d to 17s 6d; medium, 11s 9d to 13s 6d; merinos, 7s 6d to 13s 6d. We sold, on account of Messrs Wayne and Leary, Akatore, 68 cross breeds at 14s 9d; Mr. A. V. L. Riddle, Willowmeade, 69 do at 12s 9d; Mr. W. Cameron, Mataura, 63 do at 12s 6d to 12s 9d; Messrs Wilson Bros., Waiholo, 30 do at 13s, and 50 merinos at 7s 6d; and quote prime mutton at 2½d to 3d per lb.

Fat lambs.—Eighty were penned. Prime fetched 13s to 13s 6d, and others up to 5s 6d.

Fat pigs.—154 were forward, comprising all qualities, which sold readily at from 21s 6d to 68s each.

Store Cattle.—We have no sales to report.

Store Sheep.—This week we placed 4000 merino wethers at a satisfactory figure, and have several lots of cross bred ewes and hoggets on hand for disposal.

Wool.—Public Press and other telegrams are rather contradictory in their reports as to progress of the London sales. The latest to hand, that of the 17th, however, reports a better attendance at the last sales, and values have slightly improved.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly sale on Monday we submitted a good catalogue, chiefly butchers' skins, which were freely competed for by a fair attendance of buyers, and realised prices fully equal to those obtained last week. Butchers' green cross breeds sold at 2s 8d to 4s 1d; dry do, 2s 10d to 4s 5d; green merinos, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; dry do, 2s 9d to 4s 5d.

Rabbitskins.—We catalogued 9 bales and 20 bags, of which we sold as follows:—5 bags suckers at 1½d to 2d; 6 do mixed at 3½d to 10½d; 7 do medium at 1s 1½d to 1s 3d; 1 bale goods 1s 4½d per lb., and passed in 8 bales and 2 bags, vendors' reserves not being reached.

Hides.—The demand is sufficient to absorb the supply, but there is an evident desire to reduce late rates. We sold all forward, chiefly light weights, at 3d to 4d per lb.

Tallow.—We did not offer any this week, and have no change to report in either demand or value.

Grain.—Wheat in good sound milling condition is easily disposed of to our local millers at late rates, but medium qualities are dull of sale at low prices. We quote prime velvet and Tuscan, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; do red straw, 4s to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 1s 9d to 3s. Oats: A few sales are being made, but the demand is not by any means brisk, without, however, any change in values, which we quote as follows:—Bright stout milling, 1s 11d to 2s; short bright feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; medium, 1s 9d; mixed and discoloured, 1s 5d to 1s 6d. Bailey: Prime malting is in demand, and could easily be placed, but for the want of supplies few transactions are on record. We quote prime at 4s 6d to 4s 9d, and medium 4s to 4s 3d. There is not much demand for any other sorts. Ryegrass Sved: Machine-dressed is moving off slowly, but undressed continues dull. Our quotations are—For dressed, 4s to 4s 6d; undressed, 3s to 3s 6d.

### PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 20, 1883.

MR. F. MEMMAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices.—Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 10d per bushel; milling wheat, 3s 6d to 4s 3d per bushel; fowls' wheat, 2s to 3s; barley, malting, 4s to 5s; milling, 3s to 3s 6d; feeding, 2s to 3s; hay, oat, £4 10s per ton; rye-grass hay, £4; chaff, £3 10s to £4; straw, £2 5s to £2 10s; bran, £4; pollard, £4 10s; potatoes, £2 to £2 5s; oatmeal, £10 10s; flour, £10 to £10 15s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 3d per lb., salt, easier, 8d per lb.; eggs, 9d per dozen; bacon, sides, 8½d per lb.; rolls, 8d; hams, 10d; pork, 5d; cheese, 6d.

MESSRS. MERCER BROTHERS, Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s 2d per lb.; ordinary butter, 10d per lb.; eggs, 8d; roll bacon, 7½d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 8d per lb.; cheese, 6d per lb.

The Caledonian Hotel, Anderson's Bay Road, Dunedin, has been taken by Captain Blaney. The house, which is conveniently and agreeably situated, and is in all respects well fitted up, will be conducted in a highly creditable manner under its new management.

Some idea of the religious indifference and disguised infidelity which abounds in Protestant circles may be gleaned from the fact that a preacher writing to the *Christian Advocate* of this city, from the Sacramento valley, says: "I can ride for twenty miles, through a thickly settled country, by some of the best farms in the valley, and not pass a home where there is family prayer." If such is the case in the country, where people are considered as generally given to leading what the preachers would call "gospel lives," what must it be in the cities, where the worship of the devil and dollar-getting absorb the attention of the multitude? Verily, Protestant "decay" is becoming too apparent to be denied.—*San Francisco Monitor*.

## THE WEXFORD ELECTION.

As the poll closed a serious disturbance took place in the neighbourhood of the Tholsel, where the people had assembled to hear the declaration of the poll. The *Freeman* correspondent, telegraphing at five o'clock, says:—

"A riot of a serious character is at present raging near the Tholsel. When the polling had closed The O'Conor Don, with two of his attorneys—O'Shaughnessy and Huggard—came down to the Tholsel under a guard of about forty police. Some eggs were thrown over The O'Conor Don, but he got safely into the Tholsel. The police then turned on the people, using their rifles to keep them back. A bit of opposition met them here, and this developed into a scuffle. In a second or two stones were going at close quarters. The police charged about with batons, then crouched together in knots. Mr. Kennedy, the resident magistrate, rushed forward to try and restore order. Mr. Sexton shouted from a window to stop the stone throwing. The panic was only momentary. The crowd with a recklessness hardly to be imagined, threw themselves on the police, and the latter, with batons and fixed bayonets, dashed into the crowd, who were hemmed in by the peculiar construction of the streets. Shutters were hastily dashed up."

The same correspondent, writing at 5.45 p.m., says:—

"The encounter between the police and the people, which has now happily been quelled; after lasting nearly twenty minutes, was so close and so exciting that in many instances hand-to-hand encounters took place over the police guns. Mr. Batterly denounced the action of the police in provoking the row. The mayor and some clergymen who rushed out into the street and endeavoured to separate the two parties produced a lull, during which the resident Magistrate, under pressure from Mr. Healy and The O'Conor Don, consented to withdraw his men, and then the police, protected by several members of the Redmond Committee, made good their retreat. Shutters have been quickly put up."

Mr. Healy, addressing the people after the disturbance, said the police will be immediately withdrawn (groans), on our giving an assurance, which I have given freely in your name, that The O'Conor Don will not have a hair of his head hurt.

A Voice.—What does he want here at all? (Groans.)

Mr. Healy.—The O'Conor Don has acted in this matter like an Irish gentleman.

A Voice.—A purty gentleman, with his police (groans and noise).

Mr. Healy.—The O'Conor Don has consented to place himself at, I may say, the mercy of the men of Wexford on the police being withdrawn (cheers and groans). Is not that fair? (Noise.) The resident magistrate has acted in this matter in a way which I think shows he bitterly regrets what has occurred (groans, and cries of "So he ought"). Well, now, listen to me. The police will be at once withdrawn.

A Voice.—We have not done with the buckshots yet.

Mr. Healy.—Ah, silence now. We have promised that the O'Conor Don, while in our charge, shall have no unkind words offered to him. The police will now withdraw (groans). The peace of the town is in your hands; let every man consider himself responsible for the good order (hear, hear). If any of you are offended put up with it for the sake of Ireland, if not for the sake of Wexford (cheers).

During this speech the police were marched off under a storm of hisses, groans, and shouts of "Harvey Duff" and "Buckshot."

The *Irish Times* correspondent, describing the conflict, says:—

The police had a series of altercations with people who thought they had a right to remain and hear the result of the poll, and while this was going on a few scoundrels at the outer edge of the crowd flung stones at the police, one of which made itself seriously felt. Blood was up then, and the *melee* commenced. The constables drew their batons and rushed at their assailants, striking whoever came in their way, and unfortunately, very often coming in contact with persons who, on account of their very non-combative nature, did not feel impelled to run away. It is invariably so on these occasions. This rush did not last a minute. It was over almost before one could realise what was happening. The results, however, were very forcible. Blood was flowing freely from the heads and faces of several constables; upon the footpath lay a man bleeding as profusely as if an artery had been cut, while here and there persons could be seen staggering away from the scene of the fight, where they had received very rough handling. This charge seemed to have dispersed the crowd effectively, but such was not the case. Another minute or two and from every lane and alley volleys of stones were poured in upon the police, who appeared afraid to face their assailants. The mob growing bolder advanced as if with the intention of engaging in a hand-to-hand encounter. Again the police, stung to madness by the galling fire of missiles that poured in upon them charged the mob, this time grasping their rifles short, and driving the muzzles into the ribs of whoever withstood them. By so many paths did the constables pursue their flying enemies that some of their number became isolated, and suffered accordingly. One, being tripped up, was only saved from being kicked to death by the numbers and eagerness of his foes, who absolutely fell over each other by the dozen, and were unable to wreak their vengeance on the unhappy constable before a number of his comrades arrived and rescued him. Reprisals there were upon the other side. At this time it seemed as if every second person one saw in the street was wounded, and yet the mob appeared to be gaining in numbers and in courage. Again the constables were formed close to the wall of the Tholsel; again the stones could be heard clattering against their helmets and accoutrements, and then the order was given to fix bayonets. It did not come a moment too soon if they were not to be cut to pieces, for passion and excitement had inspired the crowd with a degree of audacity seldom equalled. Once more the police charged. It is said that two or three bayonet wounds were inflicted; but I have seen no proof of it; I can positively aver that in this particular matter of the use of the

bayonet the constables exercised a very wise degree of caution. Following this charge there was a lull in the hostilities. The crowd rightly saw that, pushed a little further, the police, if they were not to be driven from the streets, must fire upon them, and at that moment there were those who trembled in the presence of the greater danger that seemed so close ahead. Taking advantage of this pause, Mr. Healy, Mr. Sexton, the Mayor of Wexford, and others went into the streets and implored of the mob to desist. Their entreaties, joined by those of two Catholic priests, who, warned of what was taking place, hurried to the spot, had a powerful effect, and for a while, at all events, further danger was averted."

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL IN NORTH TIPPERARY.

THE correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing on July 16, says:—

Yesterday the new church of Ballinabinch, County Tipperary, was dedicated by His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel to the name and in the honour of St. Joseph. There was an immense gathering of people from the three converging counties of Clare, Limerick and Tipperary. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Thomas O'Dwyer, C.C., and the dedication sermon preached by the Rev. James Cantwell, Adm., Thurles. The village of Ballinabinch was most tastefully decorated, bands and banners without number enlivened the scene, and the occasion was availed of by the Town Commissioners of Nenagh, headed by their respected chairman, Mr. P. J. O'Brien, to present an address to the Archbishop, bidding him a hearty welcome to North Tipperary. The clergy of Cashel and Killaloe were largely represented, and a collection was taken up which realised a considerable sum. After the sacred ceremonies had concluded, Mr. P. J. O'Brien, chairman of the Nenagh Town Commissioners, read the address, from which we take the following passages:—

"We gladly take advantage of this joyful occasion to give public expression to the sentiments of pride and pleasure with which we have witnessed your Grace's public career since first you came amongst us—a heaven-sent messenger—to edify us by your zeal for the glory of God and the interests of religion; to animate us by word and example in the struggle for our rights—the right to live in the land of our birth, to eat of the fruits our toil has produced, and to give to our children the education that would fit them for life's duties here, and for the better life hereafter. Your commanding influence was ever used to quell the passions that bad laws and worse administration could not fail to arouse, and that the refusal of redress tended to intensify and perpetuate. We, the representatives of the people, desire to assure your Grace that we, too, are as our fathers were, heart and soul with you in the cause of God and country, looking for your lead in the fight for freedom, and full of hope that we shall see in your day the dream of our childhood, the hope of our fathers—our country's rights fully restored, and making its own laws for its people's good. In conclusion, we have the pleasure to bid your Grace welcome to North Tipperary, and to assure you that in the event (which we hope is not far distant) of your Grace's honouring our town—its capital—with a visit, that the good people of Nenagh (whom we here represent) will joyfully receive your Grace with a *cord mile faitte*."

The address was signed by Patrick J. O'Brien, chairman; and John Gleeson, Town Clerk.

His Grace replied as follows:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I know not in what terms to acknowledge and thank you for the very eloquent and exhaustive address just read for me, and which, apart altogether from the too flattering reference that it makes to myself, deserves, I think, to be called a historic document. It epitomises the history of Ireland for a long series of years, and, in language at once calm, clear and convincing, it sets forth the indisputable fact that the struggle now going on in our midst for the right to live and thrive in our native land is only a continuance of the lengthened and hereditary contest that has been sustained though with varying success, by the men of our race for many centuries. The very insignificant part that I have played in Irish political affairs within the last few but eventful years—however, in your kindness, you may be disposed to exaggerate its importance and magnify its results—is as nothing compared with the great deeds of the good and glorious prelates who illustrated our country even in the days of her deepest gloom; and you do well to name at least one amongst them, the staunch and saintly St. Laurence O'Toole, of Dublin, who, when he failed to achieve for his native land what he desired, either by persuasive speech or at the point of the sword, went for ever from her shores, and sought in exile that comfort and independence which his high soul could never realise in a land subjected to foreign and unfriendly rule. As for me, I am disposed to take a hopeful view of things in Ireland at present. What it is that has inspired me with these cheering anticipations it were needless now to say; but surely one cannot help looking forward to bright and prosperous days for a people who have clung firmly to the faith of their fathers through ages of trial and persecution, gallantly maintaining an unequal struggle for right and life and liberty through the dark and dreary night of seven centuries. Having always ardently desired to visit old Nenagh town, the capital of North Tipperary, I am now placed under a double obligation of doing so, for, in the first place, I wish to make some return to you for the high compliment you have this day paid me; and, in the second place, I am most anxious to meet again and renew old acquaintance with your laborious and venerated pastor, Dr. Pyne, whom I knew in my college days, and whose many sterling qualities of head and heart I even then had learned to recognise and respect. For the rest, earnestly recommending to you gentlemen, and to all others assembled here, the good work which Father M'Keogh has on hand, I beg you to accept, in conclusion, my very sincere thanks for your beautiful address, and for the great honour you have done me by the public presentation of it in presence of this large and representative gathering of Tipperary men, and of other friends from the adjoining counties of Clare and Limerick (applause).

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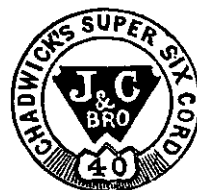
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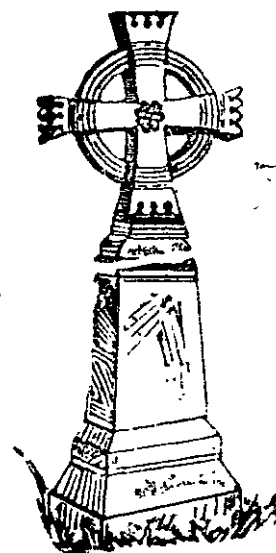
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## THE TEST CASES OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

(The Nation, July 28.)

THE Irish Land Commissioners have issued a pamphlet, containing a series of observations upon the fourth report of the Committee of the House of Lords on the Land Act of 1881. In our last issue we gave copious extracts from the report to which the commissioners now reply. In these observations the four chief commissioners proceed on the plan of taking extracts from the Lords' report and then answering each in detail. At the outset the commissioners complain of the course of proceeding adopted by the Select Committee. On this subject the commissioners say:—

"Mr. Godley, the secretary of the commissioners, and Mr. O'Brien, the head of the purchase department, were examined, as were also in succession Mr. Litton, Mr. Justice O'Hagan, and Mr. Vernon. The examination seemed to the commissioners to be chiefly pointed towards the eliciting of opinion on the extension of the Purchase Clauses, which appeared to be the idea then dominant in the minds of the committee. Some questions were put as regards the amendment of the procedure and practice, but they were asked as upon matters on which minds might fairly differ, and the commissioners showed every disposition to enter into, and as far as they thought practical or prudent to adopt, the suggestions of the committee. Nothing was said which gave the faintest idea that an attack upon the honour or integrity, either of themselves or of the assistant-commissioners, was contemplated. When the committee was re-appointed in the present session, the commissioners, while making no objection to the attendance of any of the assistant-commissioners, who (as in the case of Mr. Reeves, Q.C.) happened, for the time, to be free from duty, yet thought it right once more to represent the inconvenience which might arise from summoning assistant commissioners engaged in the performance of their functions. The committee declined to accede to the request; but, in fact, they summoned only two of the assistant-commissioners, in addition to Mr. Reeves—namely, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Romney Foley, Q.C. They called before them a number of other witnesses, of whose evidence it needs only the most superficial perusal to prove that their feelings were those of unmistakable hostility towards the policy of the Land Law Act. The Committee have embodied in their report, and apparently adopted without reserve, charges made by these witnesses, which, if they were true, would, in the opinion of the commissioners establish their unfitness, and that of the assistant-commissioners to hold their offices. They did so without the slightest communication with the commissioners, or with any of the persons who were made the subjects of accusations so grave."

In the Lords' report complaint is made that although Parliament in the first instance assigned the duty of fixing a fair or judicial rent to the Chief Land Commissioners, these gentlemen delegated the whole of this duty to a number of sub-commissioners, and did this without having themselves heard any of the cases in the first instance, in the course of which hearing, it is suggested, they might have enunciated some general principles to be followed, or established some precedents to serve as examples. To this charge the following reply is given by the commissioners:—

"By the 43rd section of the Land Act the Land Commission was empowered to form the sub-commissions, and to delegate to them such of the powers (except as to appeals) conferred upon the Land Commission as they might think expedient. It is apparently complained of that the commissioners delegated the whole of the duty of settling judicial rents to the sub-commissioners by their order of delegation. It is not suggested, even remotely, how it would be possible to delegate this power in part and not wholly. The Act contemplated the delegation of the powers of the commissioners to the sub-commissioners; and what exception or reservation could have been made (except the statutory reservation of appeals) the commissioners cannot even conjecture. The commissioners were all examined by the committee, and were not asked a question on this subject. If they had been so asked they would have stated as follows. When the Land Commissioners, after having in a space of less than two months completed the task of framing their rules and forming and organising their staff, were approaching their practical work in the month of October, 1881, it was announced publicly by the leading members of the Land League that they would select certain cases which they termed test cases, and bring them into court in order to ascertain practically in what manner the statute would be carried into effect. Being selected as test cases it was to be presumed that they would present some features the decisions upon which might govern many others. The commissioners, therefore, resolved to sit and hear them in person. But before the opportunity arose the Land League was declared illegal, and the intention of bringing forward the test cases in question was abandoned. The cases first coming into court had no special character. They were ordinary cases, small in area and value. The commissioners considered that no useful purpose could be served by hearing these cases themselves, especially as if they had done so there could be no re-hearing under the statute. The resolution to allow cases which were not other than ordinary cases to proceed in the ordinary way was not come to without grave consideration, and now, after the lapse of two years, the commissioners are convinced that they were right in point of judgment."

The point raised in the Lords' report that the sub-commissioners were allowed to fix judicial rents without having received from the chief commissioners any code of directions instructing them upon what principle they should proceed is thus met by the commissioners:—

"The commissioners gave no instructions on this subject to the assistant-commissioners, and to this moment they are absolutely at a loss to conceive what instructions they could legally have given beyond reading to them the terms of the Act of Parliament. The legislation abstained from embodying any definition of a fair rent in the Act. It declared that the court should have regard to the interest of the landlord and tenant respectively, and to the circumstances of

the case, holding, and district. Further enactments are contained in the succeeding sub-sections of the eighth section. What power or right had the commissioners to add to the statute by laying down extra-judicially principles, general or special, according to which the assistant-commissioners were to act in their judicial capacity? If they had attempted to do so, they might have been justly accused of directing a court of first instance how to arrive at decisions which afterwards might come before the commissioners themselves as an appellate tribunal. It has been entirely left out of sight in the proceedings of their lordships' committee that the Land Commission does not form the sole court for the fixing of fair rents. The tribunal first named in the statute is the civil bill courts. Can it be asserted that the Land Commissioners should have laid down a code of instructions or general principles according to which the judges of the civil bill courts were to act in fixing fair rents? Such an attempt would have been properly treated as ridiculous by the eminent judges in question. A sub-commission once constituted and empowered to hear cases, pursuant to the statute, is as independent and as free from any control of the commissioners over its decisions (save on rehearing) as the county court."

The Lords having alleged that specific questions were put to the commissioners as to the manner which the sub-commissioners should act, but were not answered, the following statement of the commissioners is given in reply:—

"The only witness who deposes to these specific questions is Mr. Baldwin. The commissioners have no recollection of the questions having been asked, but they do not dispute Mr. Baldwin's statement. "The first question was how we were to deal with the Healy Clause. I saw that with that clause the duty would be very difficult and most important, and the difficulty was realised when the case of Adams v. Dunseath cropped up."—(Baldwin, 1033.) The commissioners deem it right, in the first place, to make the following observation—They are an administrative as well as a judicial body, and it is their right and duty to direct in what way in point of procedure the Act should be administered. When, therefore, the commissioners are assailed for not having given instructions to the assistant-commissioners, it is quite possible that the ground might be shifted, and it might be asserted that the fault lay in not giving them instructions in point of mere procedure. But this question of Mr. Baldwin puts the matter beyond the possibility of a doubt. The complaint made by him, and now adopted and enforced by the committee of the House of Lords, is this—That the commissioners upon a legal question of the utmost difficulty and complexity—a question so difficult that the Court of Appeal in Ireland, after the fullest and most elaborate argument, were unable to concur in an unanimous opinion, and only decided by a majority—that upon such a question the commissioners did not in the first instance, before the matter had arisen for decision, without having litigants before them, or hearing argument on either side, instruct the assistant-commissioners in the interpretation of the statute. To have done so would, in their opinion, have been grossly culpable. That the witness, who is not a lawyer, should make this complaint does not surprise the commissioners, but that it should have received the sanction of such a body as the committee of the House of Lords is a thing they would not have deemed possible until they read the report."

According to Mr. Baldwin, his second question was whether the Ulster tenant-right was to be brought in as an element, or rather a factor, in the determination of the rent. This was also a question of law, not to be decided until it arose for decision. The third was, whether it was meant that the Act should apply to all estates, and that we should be turned into a court of valuation, or whether any class or classes of farms or estates would be excluded from the operations of the Act; whether, for instance, rents, dating from a certain point, should be excluded—in other words, whether any farm would be excluded, and for what. A simple perusal of the Act would show that, as to estates, no class of estates was excepted on the ground of the rents dating from a certain period. Several classes of holdings are excepted in terms of the Act. No instruction could possibly be given on this point beyond repeating the words of the statute. Whether in any particular instance a holding came within the exception must of course await the evidence and argument in each case.

Dealing with the accusation that a hard-and-fast rule seemed to be laid down for the fixing of a judicial rent, because in the first place some of the reductions have been greatest where the improvements of the tenant have been least, and because little or no difference appears to have been made whether the rent was an old one and had been regularly paid, or whether it was a modern rent, the commissioners say:—

"It is, of course, perfectly possible that reductions may have been sometimes the greatest where the improvements of the tenants were the least. The commissioners cannot enter into any discussion as to the propriety of judicial decisions, but they may remark that it is possible that in some cases the former rents may have weighed heaviest upon tenants whose poverty debarred them from improving. As to the haphazard and irregular manner with which it is said the improvements have been dealt with, the commissioners observe that the committee rely upon the evidence of Mr. Wm. H. Gray, who was attached as a valuer to one of the sub-commissions during the time that system was adopted, but whose evidence they have not till this moment had an opportunity of seeing. This gentleman will not, they trust, through identity in sound of the name, be confounded with Mr. Charles Grey Grey, of Dilston, the head of the staff of valuers who value for the commissioners on rehearings; neither he nor any one of his most competent staff was examined or summoned by the committee. The commissioners have laid down in the clearest and most unmistakable language on repeated occasions that the regular payment of an old rent for a number of years was *prima facie* evidence that it was a fair rent. It is *prima facie* evidence, but not conclusive. They have no reason to believe that the sub-commissions have ever departed from this principle. The evidence may show that the old rent so paid never was a fair one, or it may show a change of circumstances which would render what was

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once a fair rent no longer so. As to the statement of Mr. Gray that he was in the habit of deducting about 15 per cent. from the letting value to represent the tenant's right of occupation, the commissioners can only say that they appointed Mr. Gray upon the evidence of what they deemed satisfactory testimonials, as well as upon his own oral statement of his qualifications; that not only this principle of deducting 15 per cent. did not emanate from any instruction given to him by the commissioners, or by any sub-commissioner to which he was attached, but that it was never communicated to them, and was reserved to be stated after he had ceased to hold his office in order to form an item in a concerted attack upon others in no way responsible for his methods. The commissioners have looked into a number of Mr. Gray's reports, and in none of them have they been able to find a reference to this alleged deduction of 15 per cent.

### THE CHURCH IN PATAGONIA.

A SAINTLY priest of Turin, Italy, Dom Bosco, has accomplished a work which deserves more than a passing notice. The vast regions of Pampas, Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, and Molouine Islands had, up to that date, opposed an unquerable obstacle to Christianity and civilization. Since the discovery of America fearless apostles endeavoured often, but in vain, to enter these territories, equal in size to almost Europe; all were massacred.

The Salesians of Dom Bosco were put in charge by Pius IX., in 1875, of the southern extremity of South America, and recommended to keep on the confines of the country, and to devote their energies to the education of children. These instructions of the Holy Father were carefully carried out; hospitals were erected for poor abandoned children, seminaries were founded for the education of boys, and much good was accomplished. But the Salesians desired to do more. In 1879 several of them left on a Government vessel to sail up the river Rio Negro; stormy weather compelled them to return, and they resolved to travel by land; they journeyed 45 days across nameless, unexplored deserts, crossed the Rio Colorado, the Rio Negro, entered Patagonia and baptised 500 Indians. The central mission was located at Carmen, on the Rio Negro, and became the starting point of missionaries in various directions. Following is the status of their missions:—1st. Carmen de Patagones, with 1,600 converted Indians. 2nd. Guardia Mitra, with an equal number. 3rd. Colonia Conesa, with hardly any converts. 4th. St. Francis Xavier, where 500 Linares Indians were baptised. 5th. Lake Nahuel-Au-Api, where several hundred Neophytes form the cradle of Christianity of Central Patagonia.

### THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us (*Nation*, July 7th.) from Liverpool says:—

On Sunday week, at the usual weekly meeting of the Liverpool branch of the Irish National League of Great Britain, a lecture was delivered on the above subject by Mr. John Ferguson of Glasgow. Among those present were Messrs. Hughes (in the chair), Conway, Denvir, Byrne, Purcell, Porter, London; Farley, West Derby; Boylan, St. Helen's; Riley, Birkenhead; O'Brien, South Liverpool; Murphy, Dr. Wade; Keating, sec. The lecturer said that, though tempted to address them on the glorious memories which the history of their country presented, he felt that he should confine himself to his sterner but more useful subject. He would wish his hearers, then, to imagine that they were Englishmen, and that he was a patriotic Englishman addressing them on the subject of the welfare of their country. He pointed out how England arose gradually but successfully, while the nations on the Continent were plunged in war, until in 1872 her export trade amounted to 250 millions. But in the early part of the century the nations of the Continent were growing wiser, and feudalism was being gradually abolished. Baron Stein pointed out to the King of Prussia that the reason why his people were less determined in resisting invasion than those of France lay in the fact that the people of France owned the Land they fought for, while the people of Prussia did not. It was that conversation that led Stein to study, till at last he had proved himself such a benefactor to the people of his country. In England the contrary was the case. Cobden, Neil, Ernest Jones, and others thundered from many a platform, but in vain. The result was that in 1876 the tide turned and the export trade decreased by one-fourth, and it has never recovered. In the face of such facts, the Earl of Derby tells the English farmers that they must emigrate. Eighty-eight millions a year are paid for the expenses of Government, while in the United States \$50,000,000 gives a surplus. In addition to the enormous sum for the expenses of Government, £150,000,000 is paid to the so-called landed proprietors as rent. It is this drain that grinds the farmers into poverty, and Lord Derby and others like him who are the men who grab all this money should hesitate before they tell the farmers to emigrate when it is by their act that the farmers are crushed. What was their title to this land which they called theirs? The old barons in England in the feudal times held their lands for the king in return for certain service. They were the judges, the commanders, and the administrators, and thus nothing was paid by the rest of the population for administration, but all this expense came out of the land. If the king chose he could dismiss the Stanley of the day from his offices, and hand his lands over to some other man. But now the descendants of those barons claim the land as their own. The weight of the philosophical thought of the world was on his side when he said that the land of the nation belonged to the nation and not to any individuals. As to the question of compensation, he differed from many other land reformers, for he thought that often the law of expediency interfered with the law of strict justice, and some compensation should be given. But into that matter he would not enter. He would abolish the absurdities of primogeniture and entail, and any other restrictions which prevented the free use of the land for the benefit of the people. The three propositions he had endeavoured

to prove were these:—1st. That natural agents, limited in supply and indispensable to the existence of the people, are the inalienable right of the people. 2nd. That the wealth of a people depends upon (1) whether the people use their natural agents more or less productively as compared to other nations; (2) the proportion between the productive and unproductive consumers in the community as compared with other communities, and (3) that the appropriation of a natural agent, such as land, mines, rivers, or sunshine, as private property, is an injustice to society and dangerous to its existence.

In conclusion he wished to remind them that 30,000 men were said to own the whole of the land of England, Ireland, and Scotland. It was this handful that stood between the people and the earth they wished to till. This was the secret of the country's weakness, and for this they must look for a remedy. They must go back to the land which God made and gave to men to be used for the benefit of the whole and not of a few—back to the land, the true source of wealth and strength, where strong men could be nurtured to build up their country's greatness.

Mr. Conway moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Purcell, and supported by Mr. Denvir. In replying Mr. Ferguson moved a vote of thanks to the chairman.

### THE COMING REFORM BILL.

*The Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

In order to ascertain the opinions of the bulk of the Liberal party as to the lines on which the coming Reform Bill should be drawn so as to satisfy the wishes of the country, the committee of the National Reform Union issued to its branches and leading members a circular containing ten questions, in which the important points connected with the subject were detailed. The circular was issued in March, and the following abstract of the answers received has been sent to us by the secretary, Mr. Arthur G. Symonds:—Among the associations and clubs—171 of which have sent in their replies—there is a pretty general consensus of opinion on the various points contained in the questions. Thus, speaking roughly, there is a practical unanimity on the following points:—(1) As to the advisability of dealing with the redistribution of seats separately from the extension of the franchise in the counties; (2) as to the wisdom of adopting, in the redistribution bill, a purely population basis; (3) as to the necessity of abolishing minority representation; (4) as to the need of reform in the present system of the registration of voters, in the direction both of shortening the time of qualification, and of protecting the duly qualified from losing his vote through the negligence of local officials or the interference of party agents. Again, four-fifths of the individuals, and eleven-thirteenths of the associations and clubs that have replied strongly insist that, when the franchises are assimilated, they should also be simplified, and that one uniform residential or rating franchise, with an effective lodger franchise, should be established throughout Great Britain and Ireland. So, too, there is a wide agreement, among those who express any opinion on the subjects, as to the following points:—(1) That the official expenses of elections should be thrown on the rates; (2) that public-houses should be closed during the time of elections; that canvassing should be abolished; (4) that at a general election all elections should be held on one and the same day. Several important suggestions are made independently of the questions contained in the circular;—e.g. (1) That the "Illiterate Voter" should be disfranchised, or at all events, should receive no official recognition; (2) that the Ballot Act should be extended to the elections of local boards and boards of guardians; (3) that the universities should be disfranchised; (4) that women's suffrages should be included in the next Reform Bill. There are also several associations and clubs which, while accepting the simplified basis of the franchise above referred to, openly declare their preference (theoretically, at least) for manhood or universal adult suffrage. The plan of equal electoral districts finds very general, though by no means universal, favour among the committee, the alternative plan of extending the areas of existing boroughs so as to include sufficient portions of the surrounding districts to equalise the anomalies, being accepted by several in preference. About two-thirds of both associations and individuals approved of Cobden's plan of one-membered constituencies. Many extremely practical suggestions have been sent in for the improvement of the working of the Ballot Act, the prevention of corrupt practices, the reduction of the costs of elections, and the simplification of the present system of registration. But as it is almost impossible to classify them, and as, though very valuable, they do not bear directly on the subject of the coming Reform Bill, the committee has decided to exclude them from the report.

The Orange celebrations of the Twelfth of July passed off this year, we are happy to say, without any great disturbance. In Newry, on the Twelfth, some isolated cases of stone-throwing occurred, and on the following day a number of fights took place as the Orangemen were returning from the Scarva sham fight. In Belfast some rioting took place, and six persons were arrested. But beyond this the peace was not broken. The demonstrations held throughout the North this year were about equal in number to those held in previous years. One feature in the speeches delivered at these celebrations may be specially noted. These perverted orations partook largely of a political rather than a religious character. The Pope and Catholicism were not the chief subjects chosen for denunciation. Greater enemies to Church and State have appeared, it seems, in Mr. Gladstone and Parnell, and both of these gentlemen were roundly abused. The political combination scheme found a large measure of support, and appeals were made to all loyal Protestants—Whig and Tory—to unite and drive the Nationalists out of Ulster. The Monaghan election appears to have been too painful a subject to speak about, and only two or three of the orators had the courage to make any reference to Mr. Healy's victory.—*Nation*, July 21.

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All Wines, Spirits, etc., guaranteed to be of first-class quality.

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Twelve Crates of Earthenware ex Indian Empire; the old style. A general assortment of everyday Goods. Buy as little as you want, and what you want, and have it delivered at reasonable prices.

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## ENSILAGED FODDER.

THE *Irish Times* gives the following description of some experiments which are now being made on the Model Farm, Glasnevin:—

On Saturday last, at the Model Farm, Glasnevin, some gentlemen interested in all questions relating to agriculture were afforded an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the system known as "ensilage"—a system by which green fodder is preserved for use in the winter. In all ages agriculturists had to recognise that no products of the field intended as fodder for cattle could be produced in winter comparable to the grass grown during the early part of the year, hence the efforts at various times made in foreign countries and at home to preserve green fodder for winter use. The system known as "ensilage" is a revival in an improved form of efforts that in past times had been made to preserve green fodder. This system of burying fodder in a green state in the summer months has long been practised in Hungary, and to a large extent in Russia. In remote parts of Kerry it was quite a common practice to store threshed oats in pits sunk in a dry portion of the soil. It appears from a report addressed by Mr. Carroll, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department, to the Secretaries of National Education in Ireland, that for some years past English papers specially relating to agriculture contained communications upon "ensilage," and some years since Dr. Cameron read a paper on the subject at a scientific meeting of the Royal Dublin Society. These communications were more or less speculative rather than a practical character. The subject was regarded with little interest in those countries until a communication appeared in the *Times*, but since then many agriculturists have attached much more importance to it. The system of ensilage, it was stated, had been carried out with great success at the farm of M. Arthur Vicomte de Chasselles, Liancourt, St. Pierre, in the Department of the Oise, France. Eminent English agricultural scientists applied themselves to the subject, and they gave to the public Press the results of their investigations. There were, however, differences of opinion as to the adaptability and value of the system to the British Isles. The suggestions adverse to its adoption were—first, that the plants usually grown in these countries for fodder were not suited to the system. The success of the system in France, Holland, and America was due, it was said, to the fact that maize was the provender generally ensilaged. Secondly, it was said that a considerable quantity of forage might be spoiled in attempting to preserve it by this system, and that, although fully preserved and relished by cattle, a quantity of valuable food constituents might be so altered as to leave ensilaged fodder in a condition inferior as food to what it might be if saved by other means. Sir John Bennet Lawes expressed his opinion that our system of growing roots for winter provender was also a reason why, without due consideration, the practice should not be adopted in those countries. Mr. Carroll in his report said:—"We have not had sufficient experience of the system in the British Isles to determine whether it is worthy of general adoption here. I am, however, of opinion that the successes of the Continental and American farmers are sufficient to warrant our trying it on an extensive scale in those countries, and the measure of success of our experiments at the Albert Farm strengthens my opinion on this point." The system as carried on at the Model Farm may here be described. Two pits, each 22 feet long by 6 feet wide and 12 deep, have been constructed each large enough to contain nearly 35 tons of green fodder, consisting of ryegrass. The walls are plastered over with cement, for the "silo" or pit "must be perfectly airtight and watertight, and the forage must be tightly compressed therein." This was shown by the failure of an experiment in the following form:—"Italian ryegrass packed tightly on the surface of the ground and covered with about 18 inches of earth in a manner similar to a potato pit." It also appeared that "wherever a small bulk of straw or dry matter got amongst the ryegrass the fodder around this substance was quite spoiled by the air therein contained." On Saturday a hay-cutter worked by a three horse power engine was in operation, and as fast as the grass was cut it was thrown into the pit and levelled by farm servants skilled in the use of the hay-fork. One of the pits already contained about 26 tons of Italian ryegrass. That quantity, before it was subjected to pressure, filled the pit to the top, but, yielding to the weight imposed on it, became compressed to an extent that the planks by which it was covered had descended nearly four feet. The planks, which are about 2½ inches thick, are placed across the pit lying close to each other, and on them were placed casks filled with concrete, each weighing about 4cwt., and exerting a pressure on the ensilage of 110lbs. per square foot. The filling of the pits commenced on Thursday last, and after two days pressure the fodder occupied only about two-thirds of the space which it did fresh from the field. The other of two pits constructed on the American principle, half above and half below the surface of the earth, was about half full on Saturday afternoon. Two other silos constructed at less expense, and more likely to be adopted, are built above the ground, but with as much care to render them air and water-tight as in the case of the others. Professor Thorold Rogers, who is a great advocate of the system of ensilage, went to America to investigate it, and when he returned to England he explained the system in lectures delivered in various farming clubs and scientific institutions. The experiments by Lord Walsingham and other noblemen and gentlemen who farm on a large scale in England were such as to prove that "the system had a great future before it," and as far as it has been tried at the Albert Institution, Mr. Carroll, who is himself a skilled agriculturist of the largest experience, is in favour of it. The experiments made at the institution last year were not carried out on a large scale, but the results were such as afforded confirmation to the statements made in England as to the value of the system, and every farmer will appreciate a system by which fodder can be saved in any weather. There need in fact be no great concern as to the character of the weather in haymaking time, where ensilage is used. In fact there were some who urged that the grass should in a

wet condition be placed in a pit. It has been found by experience that when the grass is some time in the pit a certain amount of fermentation has taken place, and the advocates of that system say that fermentation improves the fodder. The stage which the fermentation reaches is about that at which the fodder arrives in the first stomach of the ruminant animal—in other words, it ceases before it reaches the acid state, and for this reason the oxygen contained in the fodder becomes used up during the slight fermentation that takes place, and a further supply of oxygen cannot have access to the silos. Carbonic acid gas becomes generated in the silos, and it becomes impossible for oxygen to reach the ensilaged fodder. Farmers who may wish to try the system are recommended to study economy in the matter, for, as has been well said, "Many a good thing has been killed by extravagant outlay in the first instance." The temperature of the silos may from time to time be tested in this way—A gas tube about an inch and a-half is inserted vertically in the ensilage, so that at any time a thermometer may be placed in it, and the temperature ascertained.

## A PATRONISING REPORTER.

THE feats of the explorers of bygone times are quite thrown into the shade by the achievements and resource of the modern "interviewer," especially of the Transatlantic species. The representative of a New York paper has lately succeeded in "interviewing" the King of Italy, and has had the privilege of receiving from his august lips the assurance that "he himself, if he were not a king, would like to be a reporter." Such generosity to one's persecutors is indeed royal. But even this fortunate reporter is outdone by a rival of the *New York World*, who "has managed," it is said, "in spite of incredible difficulties, to secure an interview" "with the Queen of England," and has thus "triumphed over obstacles beyond the most daring conception of the American mind."

The nature of the triumph may be judged from the following passages of the alleged conversation between Her Majesty and the narrator:—"The Queen (with animation): 'I have seen the *World*. It is, they tell me, the English newspaper of America. I find it a very intelligent newspaper, and in many respects most amusing, like nearly all your American newspapers.' The Correspondent: 'Your Majesty's most gracious approval will be most gladly and respectfully appreciated by the gentleman who at present controls it. It may be news to your Majesty for me to say that we are under a new regime.' The Queen (with evident interest): 'You have had another revolution, then, in America. I was not aware of it.' The Correspondent: 'May it please your Majesty, the *World* has revolved once more round its own axis.' The Queen: 'I believe the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have received a good deal of kindness and attention at the hands of the Americans. I shall be glad if you would be good enough to express my proper appreciation of their loyalty.' The Correspondent: 'I venture to take the liberty of assuring your Majesty that your Majesty personally and your Majesty's Government may confidently depend upon enjoying in the future the same cordial and unstinted support which the late conductors of the *World* had the extreme honour of humbly extending to your Majesty and your Majesty's Government in the past. And may it please your Majesty, the *World*, under its new management, will lose no opportunity to reiterate over and over again, with unflagging vigour, the immortal truth that we are one people, speaking the same language, worshipping the same Deity, inheriting the same traditions, and developing the same interests of an identical civilisation.'" —Exchange.

## THE LAND QUESTION IN SCOTLAND.

(Glasgow correspondence of the *Nation*.)

MR. THOMAS SELLAR, son of the famous Sutherlandshire landlord, after a series of awful threatenings and complaints and imprecations against Professor Blackie and others, endeavours to vindicate his father from the charges made against him by his unfortunate victims. Eminent lawyers as many of his lineal descendants are, they shrink from their originally expressed determination of appealing to the courts. The publishing of a little book is substituted for a legal inquiry. The *Scotsman* is in ecstasies over this turn of affairs. It assures the pro-landlord readers that Donald Macleod, who left some exceedingly awkward statements behind him, was "an unmitigated liar"; that Hugh Miller wrote under the influence of "sectarian spleen"; Sismondi was a monomaniac; and that Dean of Guild Mackenzie, Professor Blackie, and Professor Wallace "were not gentlemen."

The Royal Commission made an important discovery in Orkney recently. Just think of it! "A separate self-contained community" of peasant proprietors not only living but thriving these hundreds of years within this isolated island! The small parish of Harray, where the discovery was made, is situated in the centre of the island, and has a population of 745; it is in the unique position of having upwards of 120 resident peasant proprietors able to trace their ancestors back for centuries, every one of whom was "his own landlord." As "facts are chieftains that winna ding and daurna (dare not) be disputed," the significance of the discovery becomes apparent, for it sets at rest for ever the gloomy prophecies of the landlord Press. Of their social condition the brief testimony of the unfriendly *Glasgow Herald* is, "They are happy and contented." One of those peasant proprietors—Peter Smith—who came (to quote his own words) "simply out of curiosity" to see the commissioners, made, at the chairman's request, a very interesting statement as to the influence of this novel system of land tenure upon the condition of the population and the cultivation of the soil. He possessed 36 acres and a piece of commonly besides. Sub-division was unknown, mortgaged farms were unheard of, their titles were all registered, and their eldest sons generally succeeded to the estates. They had

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First ...	£1,600	6 at £50 ...	£300
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NOMINATION PRIZES. WINNER. SECOND. THIRD.

1st Prize 100	1st Prize 75	1st Prize 50
2nd Prize 70	2nd Prize 50	2nd Prize 30
3rd Prize 50	3rd Prize 30	3rd Prize 20
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Each Ticket has Nine (9) Chances. 300 PRIZES To a holder of 2 shares the odds are 20 to 1 300 PRIZES

Each member for every share names a horse, which will be written across the duplicates kept by the Company. Those numbers having the Winner written on them will be put together; the first three drawn will receive the prizes as above. The same will be repeated with those having the Second written on them; and again also those with the Third—forming 3 distinct drawings, which will of course be drawn after the winners are declared.

In the event, in either of the 3 cases, of only Two Members naming the placed horses, the three prizes will be divided between them; if only One, in either of the 3 cases, he will receive all 3 prizes due to whichever he named—1st, 2nd, or 3rd.

A subscriber, say holding 3 shares, can name the one horse three times, or three different horses—one to each share. N.B.—TWO GUINEAS (independent of the sweep) will be given to the member first naming the winner. Apply by letter (with stamps for replies), addressed—SINBAD, Dunedin. Care of Mr. Bodley, Box 342, Post Office, Dunedin. Registered letters or telegrams not received.

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- Tapuanui ... Alex. M'Duff
- Arrowtown ... Wm. Jenkins

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

no pauper resident, and only one—in a lunatic asylum in the South—chargeable upon the parish. In his own recollection there had been a decided improvement in the appearance of the properties and the methods of cultivation. There was always a little fencing going on. Some of the proprietors had enclosed almost the whole of their property. The breed of cattle had much improved. They used shorthorns as pure as they could get them. *His land was all ploughed. He knew of no grievance or complaint worth mentioning.* When there was land for sale in the parish there was always a keen competition for it. A farm entered in the valuation roll at £40 would fetch as high a price as £1,200. But perhaps the most surprising statement of all was that in recent years agriculture had been "a profitable business." The experience of most tenant-farmers had been somewhat different. David Ibbister, landlord of 20 acres, corroborated the testimony of Smith, and stated that 53 of the 120 proprietors were paying from £1 to £5 of "scatbold," a tax levied upon pasture land, the others having redeemed the tax about 60 years ago. The size of the holdings varied from a house and garden to 40 or 50 acres.

The evidence of their spiritual guardian, the Rev. David Johnstone, who has been living in their midst for upwards of fifteen years, is equally interesting and important. He is decidedly of opinion that the people are in a happy and favourable condition of life, and that the fact that they were proprietors had a good effect upon their minds, morals, and intelligence. "The possession of land and freedom from payment of rent," said the rev. gentleman, "stimulated them to industry." These facts account for the comparative indifference of the inhabitants of these islands to the visit of the Royal Commission, the condition of this parish in the matter of proprietors being very nearly a miniature of the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The rev. gentleman having for a number of years been minister at Unst, which had amongst its population about twenty small proprietors, stated that, making allowance for difference of soil and climate, these were about as comfortable as the people in Harary, but no comparison could be instituted between the social condition of the small proprietors and that of the tenants.

One fact, the utter indifference of these proprietors to the affairs of "the outside world," may very reasonably cause some uneasiness in the minds of moderate land reformers in Ireland who entertain aspirations for nationality. It would be absolutely impossible to rouse the interest of these small proprietors to advocate or support any cause that would not increase their material possessions. Query—Would the establishment of peasant proprietary in Ireland be a help or a hindrance to Home Rule?

The evidence given by tenant-farmers was not remarkable for any new features. Like the crofters, they complained of rackrenting, the deprivation of hill pastures and commons, "harsh and needless evictions of large bodies of people," and that the building of houses and reclamation of land and other improvements by the tenants had been made the occasion for raising the rent.

## AGRICULTURAL.

(*American Agriculturist* for July.)

MR. J. W. DABROW writes as follows on this important topic:—In the average farm dairy too little attention is given to the management of milk. The introduction of what may be termed "the home-made creamery system," has proved a wonderful boon to many farmers. Such as do not invest in the patented creameries, need some artificial method for keeping the milk and cream at a proper temperature. A neighbouring farmer has for several years kept milk in a cellar-tank, which is supplied from an adjoining pond of pure water. Into this water-tank, cans 20 inches deep, are set so that the water comes to within two inches of the top, and they are left uncovered, to allow the animal heat to pass off. A thermometer occasionally plunged into the water enables him to regulate the temperature, which should be at about 62 degrees, and as a result, the cream rises to a depth of from two to three inches in the can. The tank was built and water conducted to it at a small expense, which has been amply repaid, as the quantity of cream greatly exceeds that produced by the old method of setting in shallow pans. By some such means as this, the farm dairy may be made a profitable adjunct to general farming.

It was once a saying among farmers, and may be so still to some extent, that grass ought to be cut as close as possible to the ground, for it was so much thicker at the bottom than an inch there was worth two or more at the top. This may be true or not, according to circumstances, and the kind and quality of the grass to be cut. If it be the natural growth on the broad meadows of the Connecticut, or similar river bottoms, or a very fine-stalked variety, like June grass, or the short-growing white clover, then an inch at the base may be worth two at the top. If it is Timothy, orchard, or any other coarse-stalked grass, or red clover, then two or four inches at the bottom may not be worth one at the top, especially if left standing until passed blossoming and the seed begins to form. Coarse, rank grasses are usually divested of leaves near the ground when attaining their full growth; and if they are cut close, the stubs are left so short as to be no protection against the hot summer sun. If dry weather follows for a few weeks subsequently, it will greatly injure the grass, and sometimes kill it. When protection is left by not cutting too close, a fair second growth is ensured, which if not sufficient by autumn, for rowen or pasture, it will be at least a good protection for the roots during winter, and give an earlier start in spring and a better crop in haying time. The invention of mowing machines has given the farmer a great advantage in harvesting their grass, for they can so set the bars and cutting knives, etc., of these as to cut high or low, as desired. There is a considerable difference of opinion still existing among farmers as to the best time for cutting their grass for hay. Some contend, if for milch cows, it should be cut before the grass begins to blossom, if for other kinds of stock at the time of flowering, while some contend that for horses the seed should be nearly ripe. In order to settle

this point satisfactorily, it would be well for the agricultural colleges to extend their careful experiments with the various grasses and clover cut at three to four different stages of growth.

Scab in sheep is one of the most troublesome diseases with which the shepherd has to contend. The cause of the disease is a minute insect, *Acaris scabiei*, which burrows under the epidermis, producing irritation of the skin. Small watery blisters soon form, which finally become dry and encrusted, forming the scab proper. These being produced in various parts of the body, cause the wool to become matted, and the sheep, to relieve the itching or irritation, rub against fences, posts, etc., and tear their wool into shreds, giving them a wretched appearance. The disease is rapidly spread in a flock where healthy sheep come in contact with these fences, posts, etc., for the eggs of the mite, or the mite itself, may be readily transferred from the sheep to the fence and from the fence to sheep again. Hence it will hardly be necessary to caution against allowing healthy sheep to be in the same pen or field with scabby ones. The only method of ridding the diseased sheep of the scab is, to dip them into a liquid which will penetrate and soften the scabby portions, and even then it is often necessary to rub these places with something rough, to open the scabs, and let the liquid take effect. A sheep-dip made of one ounce of sulphur and four of tobacco to a gallon of water, has been found very effective. In the water, which should be at the boiling point, steep tobacco stems or leaves, and add the sulphur later; then allow the liquid to cool down, when the sheep may be immersed.

Mr. P. H. Jacobs, a practical poultry man, writes as follows in the *American Agriculturist* for July: A flock of ten hens can be comfortably kept in a yard 20 feet wide by 50 feet deep. An acre of ground will contain forty such yards, or 400 hens. No cocks are necessary unless the eggs are desired for incubation. To estimate 1 dol. 50c. as clear profit from each hen, is not the maximum limit, but the profit accrues according to the management given. Poultry thrives best when running at large, but this applies only to small flocks. Hens kept by the hundred become too crowded while at large, no matter how wide the range, and sickness and loss occur. Large flocks must be divided, and the size of the yard required for a flock is of but little importance compared with that of the management. There is much profit to be derived from the sale of young chickens—and, where one pays attention to the business—they receive the greatest care. Each brood, like the adult, is kept separate from the others, in a little coop, which prevents quarreling among the hens, and enables the manager to count and know all about the chicks. This is very important, as there are many farmers who hatch scores of broods and yet cannot tell what became of two-thirds of them. Hawks, crows, cats, rats, and other depredators take their choice, and the owners are no wiser. Each sitting hen should be in a coop by herself, and each coop should have a lath run. The critical period is the forming of the feathers, which calls for frequent feeding, and when they have passed that stage the chickens become hardy. The house need not be more than 8 feet square for each family, and can be doubled. If possible, it is best to have changeable yards, but, if used, a less number can be kept to an acre. If the yards are kept clean by an occasional spading, however, green stuff may be grown elsewhere and thrown over to them. This may consist of cabbage, grass, turnip tops, kale, mustard, lettuce, etc. Watering must not be neglected, or the meals given irregularly. Care must be observed not to feed too much, as over-fat fowls will lay but few eggs, and such eggs will not hatch. A good poultry manager is always among his fowls, and observes everything. The breeds have special characteristics also. The large fowls must be hatched in March, if early pullets are desired for winter laying. This applies to Brahmas, Cochins, and Plymouth Rocks. If the manager finds this impossible, he should at once substitute cocks of the Leghorn breed, which crossed with large hens, make good marketable chicks, and produce pullets that mature early. A knowledge of the characteristics of the several breeds is indispensable to success. Crossing pure-bred cocks with common hens is excellent, but "fancy poultry" is not profitable to any but those who understand thoroughly the mating and selection of the several breeds.

Cardinal McCloskey is described by a correspondent of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, who saw him in the street, as a spare, erect man, of medium height, with a singularly benign face, close shaven, and a quiet gravity of demeanour which, rather than any weight of port, imparted dignity. One instinctively, and without exactly knowing why, accorded him the distinction of being a personage,—that is, something more than a mere person. The mould of his features was Irish. His eyes were blue and piercing. His grayish brown hair was smoothed until it glistened. His hands were small and almost womanish in their whiteness and softness. On the signet finger of the left hand he wore an Oriental sapphire intaglio, set with blazing diamonds. His suit was black, and his high shirt collar was bent over a stock of purple silk. His hat, like his garb, was a clerical-looking black silk.

The Italian emigration to America is developing into most alarming proportions. From January 1st to May 1st of this year, according to the *Corriere Mercantile*, the port of Genoa sent out 11 Italian steamers with 6,773 emigrants, 3 Italian sailing vessels, with 180 emigrants, and 6 French steamers, with 3,317 emigrants, all for the Argentine Republic. Besides these, three steamers left the same port with 1,637 emigrants for Brazil, making a total of 10,906 Italians who have left by Genoa alone in a space of four months for the New World. This is taking no account of the very large emigration in the same direction from Naples. The results of this very remarkable Italian emigration into South America are felt not only in Italy, but in the Argentine Republic itself, where, we understand, all trade is rapidly falling into the hands of Italians. Buenos Ayres, indeed, is fed, clothed, and housed almost entirely by Italian labour. For not only the energetic Northerner, but even the indolent Neapolitan, seems to develop in South America into one of the most active and frugal of workmen, with whom the natives find it almost impossible to compete.

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