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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

AN article in the *Forum* for June, by President FRUITS OF THE William De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, gives us some curious information about the condition of the Protestant religion in the country districts of New England. The writer inquires as to whether a state of paganism is to be the final result. "Statistics," he says, "recently gathered by the Maine Bible Society, show that Waldo County, Maine, has 6,987 families, divided in religious preference as follows:—Adventist, 239; Baptist, 713; Christian, 159; Congregational, 691; Episcopal, 24; Free-will Baptist, 734; Methodist, 1,818; Roman Catholic, 136; Unitarian, 126; Universalist, 619; other denominations, 541; without preference, 1,046; not recorded, 141. "Of the total," he continues, "4,850 report themselves as not attending church. Oxford County contains 7,283 families, of which 4,577 report that they attend no church. The combined statistics of 15 counties show that of 133,445 families, 67,842 are not attendants upon any church." The writer explains that in the rural districts—of which Waldo County is an example—there are no strong, vigorous churches. The ministers, besides, though devoted and self-sacrificing, are inefficient, mistaken means of promoting religion are adopted, and the churches are in debt. "In addition to these natural difficulties, nearly every town has inherited its church quarrel or church scandal; the churches are engaged in rivalry with each other, or the members of a single church are divided against themselves." The writer gives the following as a typical case:—"In and about the village of X—there are between 800 and 1000 people. The religious opinions have always been pretty evenly divided between the Free-Will Baptist Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist denominations. For a time all worshipped together in a union church, hiring in turn a clergyman of each denomination. Thus, each month one portion of the congregation had its own theological taste satisfied, although, as one good lady remarked, "you could not tell which was which by the preaching." Sectarian ambition, caused first the Universalists, then the Methodists to withdraw; and alleged immoral conduct on the part of the Baptist clergyman compelled the separate organisation of a Congregational church. The latter were swindled by their first minister, who sold them the plans of their church at an exorbitant price. The Methodist church occasionally has a resident pastor, and some years it has none. The Baptist and Universalist churches are supplied by ministers who drive over on Sunday afternoons from neighbouring towns. The Congregationalist church has a student from the seminary three months in the summer. The strongest churches are the Universalist, with its membership of thirteen women and one man; and the Congregational, with its membership of twenty women and four men. There is hardly a representative man in any of these four churches, though the Masonic lodge gathers from this and neighbouring towns its hundred members." The writer, further, adduces the experience of a friend who went as a home missionary in a small town in Minnesota. "After a few months," he says, "spent in rivalry with Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Baptist brethren, who each had his little struggling church within a stone's-throw of his own, he wrote back to his friends at the seminary that the only mission for any man out there was to go up and down the State, burning half the churches." We are given the following details. Our readers will perceive how fully they answer to Catholic predictions as to what Protestant doctrine must produce:—" (1) Excessive emphasis upon the transcendence as distinct from the immanence of God is the deeply buried and far-reaching root; extreme individualism is the decaying and unsightly trunk; superfluous sects are the gnarled and knotty branches; doctrinal abstractions are the dry and juiceless leaves; artificial and unreal sermons are the blighted and bitter fruit, which together constitute the tree which is now cumbering the ground of rural Christianity. (2) God is regarded as a Being who laid down certain laws, made certain covenants, drew up a certain plan of salvation, was a party to certain transactions, published certain books two or three thousand years ago.

(3) Each man feels especially commissioned to discover God's will both for himself and for everybody else; each man must experience the grace of God in the conscious movements of his own breast, and judge himself and everybody else by the standard which he therein discovers; each man must assent with his own intelligence to a comprehensive creed, and require every other intelligence to assent to the same creed; each man must go to Heaven his own way and make everybody else follow. Since it is practically impossible to have as many churches as individuals, the next best thing is to have as many as can either support themselves or get others to do it for them. (4) Having for its subject-matter the relations between a far-off God and the mysterious entity the soul of man, the theology taught in these churches lacks vitality and is incapable of development. The same abstract formal relations are true of all men, at all times, and under all circumstances." The writer goes on to propose a remedy for all this, but his plan seems pretty much that of one who would fulfil the folly condemned by our Blessed Lord, and patch old garments with new pieces or put new wine into old bottles. His conclusion is particularly notable—relating, as it does, to a country once the stronghold of fervent Evangelical Protestantism, but where now for many years a secular system of education has prevailed. "Whether paganism," he says, "shall take the vacant place, or there shall be planted there a broader, richer, nobler church, is the most serious spiritual problem that confronts American Christianity to-day."

NO, no; there is nothing curious in the matter. SURELY our festive friend must know that it is not incumbent on an editor who publishes a clipping in his paper to express a consciousness of its bearings on any particular case. We clipped that paragraph about the Canadian Trappists and the field-mice from another paper, and left its application to our readers. "Civis," as we see, has rather misapplied it. He wants us to explain why the rabbit-plague in New Zealand cannot be similarly cured. Did our "Civis" never attend a Sunday school? Has he, for example, never heard of the widow of Sarepta who was preferred before the many widows who were in Israel? Has he never heard of Naaman the Syrian? Many lepers were in Israel in his days, but he was cured—not they. Surely, even though it may need a stretch of the memory on his part, our "Civis" can recall so much as this, that he has somewhere or another heard. But if he asks us what is the difference that supernaturally exists between the waters of the Abana and the Pharpar and those of the Jordan, we confess we are unable to inform him. Our "Civis," besides, may, with another effort, recollect that to the working of miracles faith is necessary. "And he wrought not many miracles there because of their unbelief." And is there no difference between field-mice in Canada and rabbits in New Zealand? Were it proposed miraculously to destroy our rabbit, some Mr Cruncher, for instance, might protest. What would become of the rabbiters? What would be the effect on the agents who deal in rabbitkins, or, yet again, on the rabbit-tinners? We can fancy a whole chorus echoing Mr Cruncher's disgustful words, "What do you mean by flipping yourself down and praying agin me?" Decidedly there are two sides to the rabbit question. At any rate even our "Civis" must acknowledge that a community of Trappist monks, working hard with their own hands, and changing the wilderness into a garden, differ widely from the solitary squatter, who could not do a hard day's work to save his life, and who makes use of all his influence to preserve the wilderness in its pristine desolation. Possibly the rabbits are that threadbare entity, the blessing in disguise, and, by routing the monopolist they may eventually bring on the one thing needful, the *bona fide* settlement of the land, a matter that would soon make an end of them. As to the American blight, the codlin moth, and the Californian thistle, which our "Civis" also proposes for our mortification, he may consider them likewise in the light thrown upon the subject by the passages of Holy Scripture to which we have referred. If we make our festive friend acquainted, for the first time, with the existence of such passages, we are quite consoled for any suspicion of a want of faith on our part he may have entertained. Were he acquainted with those passages he could hardly be accountable for the stuff written by him. We hope we have made our explanation sufficiently clear.

ALL IN THE SPELLING. "THAT there bird over in the Australian bush."—There, says our "Civis," is the *ne plus ultra* of contemptible writing. After that the writer has not a word to say that can be listened to.

"Et les moindres défauts de ce grossier génie Sont ou le pléonasme, ou la cacophonie."

—But wherein lies the outrage? It must be in the spelling. Yes; that's it. We wrote "that there" instead of "that 'ere." The sound of Bow-Bells was not quite familiar enough to our ears. Certainly one so deeply versed in the immortal works of the brilliant "Joe Miller" as our "Civis," could never question the grammar of the sentence. He would know the proof of its correctness adduced by that learned author as given by a famous wit. "That air," said he, pointing to an open window, and then laying his hand on the side of his head, "is bad for this ear." That is as plain as Vaugelas or Lindley Murray could make it. Our "Civis," then, cannot question the grammar. He cannot dispute with a source whence so many of his little jokes are derived. We shall refrain in future from hurting his susceptibilities. We shall use the apostrophe next time. And "jackass" is a shocking word. So much the worse for the thing the word represents then. But we protest that the very Governor's wife herself, who, we suppose, is the pink of fashion over there, must use it if she would make herself understood. Mrs "Civis," perhaps, would use the zoological or the ornithological term—but it is not every lady who enjoys the pedantic privileges that Mrs "Civis" shares. And if laughing jackasses why not musical jackasses?—Why not jackasses pure and simple, for people cannot always have their adjectives in their mouths? Let us, therefore, take our jackasses neat. The animal in his native simplicity appears at his best.—Nor can we regret it if we have, for once, sent our "Civis" to consult the learning of the saints, even through the medium of a magazine writer, a member of a class, by the way, whose members are often as stupid as the very scribblers of notes for the newspapers themselves may occasionally be. However, we must remember our apostrophe. The next time we have a grain of salt to put on the tail of a jackass we shall be neither pleonastic nor cacophonous. We shall leave out the "th." Anything to ensure harmony and satisfy an elongated ear.

## American Notes.

THE Republican Convention at Minneapolis, for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, has been the chief event of the season. Mr Blaine's friends were very hopeful as to the chances of his election. His services to the country had been acknowledged even in quarters where there was no great affection felt for him. His Secretaryship was allowed to be successful. His promotion of the pan-American movement for the benefit of the trade of the United States; his attitude towards Protection; his action in the Behring Sea question; and his negotiations with Italy respecting the New Orleans lynchings—all were allowed to have done him credit, and to have maintained the interests and dignity of the country. The completeness of his rejection and the nomination in his stead of Mr Harrison have been severely felt. Blaine, himself, however, has acted a brave and honest part. He has called upon the party to be true to their principles and to give a faithful and fervent support to the decision of the Convention. The programme of the party embraces a renewed advocacy of Protection; the use of both gold and silver as standard money; a free ballot; a more stringent watchfulness as to immigration; sympathy for Irish Home Rule and for the Russian Jews; liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and Press; and a warm support of all agencies that contribute towards the education of the children of the country. The programme, or platform, as they call it, is generally admitted to be a good one. What its effect on the country is we shall see on November 8.

A curious, and withal to some people a very welcome, sign of the times is that while wages, as a rule, have not fallen, prices have done so very materially. The decline on last year is marked. As examples, take the following: in flour it is 19 6 per cent; in pork 18 30 per cent; in live cattle, 15 3 per cent; in butter, 21 7 per cent; in refined sugar, 2 8 per cent, and so on. The reductions are heaviest in those necessary articles consumed in every household. Clothing, too, is cheaper. As compared with a year ago, therefore, the workman has cheaper food, cheaper clothing, and cheaper lodging, with no reduction in the quality of either.

An explosion, caused by a cloud-burst, attended with floods, of three gasoline tanks at Oil City, Pa., on Sunday, June 5, was the occasion of a frightful catastrophe. The oil on the neighbouring creek caught fire and formed a stream of flame eighteen miles in length. The loss of life is calculated at 200, and the destruction of property was enormous—the scene of the event being a busy and crowded centre of industry.

The Boston *Pilot* of June 11, contains the following biographical notice of a rather remarkable Irishwoman. "Miss Maria Morgan,

the cattle-reporter, better known as 'Midy Morgan,' who died last week in Jersey City, N.J., was, according to the competent verdict of the New York *Sun*, the most remarkable newspaper woman in the world. She was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1828, and on her father's estate acquired the knowledge of cattle, and the skill in horsemanship, which afterwards brought her money and fame. She made a sojourn in Italy during her early womanhood, and while at Florence, her bold riding attracted the attention of King Victor Emmanuel, who sought her acquaintance, and gave her a formal commission to replenish the royal stables. This she executed in such a manner as to win marked evidence of the King's appreciation. In 1869 she came to New York, intent on earning her living. Manton Marble, of the New York *World*, engaged her to report the races at Saratoga. John Bigelow, of the *Times*, in answer to her application for a permanent place, jestingly offered her the position of cattle and livestock reporter. She took the proposition in earnest, accepted it, and held it to the day of her death. Later, she reported for the *Bridgeport Forum*, the *Rural New Yorker*, *Turf, Field and Farm*, *Hearth and Home*, the *Horseman*, *Breeder's Gazette* and other papers; besides contributing an occasional editorial to the New York *Tribune*. She had, as might have been expected, much prejudice and jealousy to overcome in her extraordinary field of labour—the more because she was a humane woman, and never saw animals ill-treated without a public and energetic protest. But finally, by her competence, dignity, and generosity, she conquered all obstacles, and became widely known and respected. She made an address before the Legislature at Albany; went to Washington by invitation and gave the President her views on cattle transportation; went to Chicago and examined and reported on the condition of the stock-yards there. Her health failed a few months ago, and she died at St Francis' Hospital, Jersey City, on June 2, leaving many grateful hearts to mourn the loss of a true helper.

America is mourning over a renunciation pronounced against her by the famous Blondin. The advance of the female and the equality of man, he says, have ruined everything:—"It is not the same country at all. There are too many foreigners there. They do not pay any attention to you at all. Anything in the way of female performers gets all their attention. There is too much equality; too much of 'one man is as good as another.' It's all humbug. They pay attention to Barnum and take no notice of a clever acrobat, and you cannot live unless you buy your way." Was it for this that he walked across Niagara—and, indeed, it did not seem to be for anything much better.

A case of lynch law which has occurred at Port Jervis, New York, has attracted more than ordinary attention from the prominence of the locality where it occurred. The victim was a negro, who certainly deserved heavy punishment for a crime committed by him. But the phenomenon of an avenging mob belonging to one of the most advanced States of the Union, and finding no excuse in Southern blood, is looked upon as quite out of keeping with the civilization of the day.

Great expectations are entertained with respect to the exhibit which the Pope has promised to send to the World's Fair at Chicago. His Holiness has promised that it shall be "worthy of the Vatican and of Columbus, the child of the Church."

A Bill is now before Congress for the more stringent enforcement of the law against pauper immigration. Its principal provision is one for obliging steamship companies to prepare descriptive lists of emigrants before they are taken on board.

## Labour Notes.

AMONG the people indirectly affected by the Broken Hill strike are a number of railway men. As the running of certain trains has been discontinued there is no work for the men employed on them, and, as a consequence, they have been given their annual leave of absence at what is to some of them an inconvenient time. The worst of it is, however, that leave of absence may possibly be followed by suspension, which involves a stoppage of pay.

Thus (says the *Barrier Miner*) Mr W. Hooper, himself formerly a big business man, to the Adelaide *Register*:—"I see by the *Christian World* newspaper just to hand that the great firm of J. and B. Morley, of London, have just distributed to their 700 hands bonuses beginning at £5 up to £50. Had the directors of the Broken Hill Proprietary mine given the men a share of its enormous profits, happiness and prosperity instead of a strike would have been the order of the day. It is not too late now to be liberal."

Mr J. H. Sturcke, a delegate of the strikers to Melbourne, has explained to an interviewer in Adelaide that the men struck not so

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Waipahi, May 8, 1889.—I got my leg hurt ten years ago and got into a running wound. I was under medical treatment, and the lady dresser was to cure it in three days, but failed to do me any good. I was advised to try your treatment for one month. At this time I was unable to walk only a short distance, and in two weeks was much better in bodily strength, and was soon completely cured by Clempson's Sarsaparilla, Egyptian Plaster, and Ointments, which I highly praise to others.—W. Dellow.

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much against the contract system as in support of the agreement. If the agreement is not maintained, he says, every one in Broken Hill must suffer. When it was made all the people thought that there was a security against future strikes, and invested money in properties. The number of men on strike Mr Sturcke calculates at 5000, and the cost of their keep will be 7s a week per man.

In refutation of one of the mining managers—a certain "Cap'n Bill Adams," from Arizona, who informed the *Adelaide Register* that the contention of the mine-owners and managers was to have the stoping done for 10s, instead of 20s, a ton, the *Barrier Miner* makes the following calculation:—"Let the *Miner* pull up 'Captain' Adams' right thar," as he would remark, and show that he has been grossly misinformed. See here: 1190 miners and timbermen were engaged in the big mine last half-year. Take off 190 for timbermen and miners sinking, driving, cross-cutting, rising, etc.—it ought to be 300, though, to be more nearly correct. However, 190 from 1190 leaves 1000. Ore raised and treated for half-year, 180,798 tons. That is, within a hundredweight or two of 181 tons a man. Working full time—and a man can't work more, though most work less—the miner earns £3 a week. Three multiplied by 26—26 weeks in a half-year, 'Cap'n'—equal to 78. For £78, then, a man breaks 181 tons. That is, he breaks one ton for 8s 7½d. Of course if the mine-owners and managers think it only ought to be broken for 10s, that can be managed; all that the men will have to do is to ease off a little. The *Miner* repeats it: not one of them can open his mouth without putting his foot into it."

At a meeting held on Tuesday, July 19, it was resolved to establish particular stores where the men on strike should obtain goods in exchange for coupons—to be given them instead of money by the defence committee. This step, it was explained, would result in a very considerable and important saving. It was also argued that the step would produce a good effect by showing the determination of the men to hold out.

The profits on the Broken Hill mines for the past half-year (says the *Brisbane Worker*) were £633,700; wages and managers and officials' fat salaries, £132,000. This was in drought times and when things were going slow. Last year the value of total output was £3,960,676, or just under four millions sterling, and the wages just under half a million, leaving a cool three and a half millions for the fencers who now say they can't run the mines to pay on present union rates. How's that for capitalistic philanthropy and trade union tyranny!

We learn from the cablegrams that at the assembling of Parliament the dockers escorted Mr Keir Hardy, labour member, to the House of Commons in procession, singing the "Marseillaise." Great enthusiasm was shown by those taking part in the proceedings.

The strikers at Pittsburg have evidently the sympathy of workmen in other parts of the States. We are told, for example, that in New York three thousand workmen at Stoddowker's waggon works have gone out on strike owing to the proprietor using material received from Carnegie's works.

The case of the soldier James, who was suspended by the thumbs for cheering the man who attempted to shoot Mr Fick, is exciting public indignation all over the United States. The Central Labour Union have demanded that the workmen in the National Guards shall resign. The Coroner's jury, meantime, have found that the men killed in the riot were killed while in unlawful assembly, incriminating nobody. But as for Carnegie himself, he is a friend of the workingmen. He subscribed largely, for example to the fund for the return of Mr Keir Hardy. All the blame must be attributed to the managers—to whom for the last three years he has left the entire control of his works.—And who, by the way, has controlled the profits?

The Labour Commission report that from 14 to 16 hours is usually worked on English and Scottish railway lines. In this respect the Caledonian Company is the greatest offender. The commission report that many witnesses were terrorised.

Mr Tom Mann, recently addressing an aristocratic gathering, complained that "to-day 700,000 working men are without employment, not loafers, and not those that will not work, but men eager and willing to work, and the churches, instead of trying to assist the working classes in the endeavour to live more human lives, are callous and indifferent." "And I," he adds, "am a rebel, a determined rebel, against the institutions which do nothing to better the lot of the working man."—The Churches, but not the Church. "At this moment," writes the Holy Father, "the condition of the working population is the question of the hour; and nothing can be of higher interest to all classes of the State than that it should be rightly and reasonably decided."

A deputation of the Christchurch unemployed waited on the Mayor on Friday morning, and stated that they wanted work, as many of their number were starving. There were 300 unemployed on the books of the Labour Bureau. The Mayor promised to communicate with the Minister for Labour and see if anything could be done for them.

The proceeds of the Mount Morgan mine for the last half-year were £504,200. The amount paid in salaries and wages was £56,000.—Here also a few bonuses would hardly seem out of place. However, let us do justice: we hear nothing of a proposal to reduce wages.

"The *Silver Age*, a Broken Hill paper, publishes an account of a visit to the Proprietary Mine made secretly by a miner, who alleges that immense destruction is going on through the collapse of the timbers supporting the drives."—This is only what was to be expected from the accounts given of the condition of the mine and the desperate attempt made at timbering when the strike seemed imminent. The wonder is that the miner was not afraid to risk his life in the adventure.

Mr Gladstone's dealing with a deputation from the London Trades Council who waited on him on June 16, to seek his support for the eight hour's legislation, was very frank. He firmly declined to take the matter up at the sacrifice of the Home Rule cause, as some members of the deputation urged on him. If they were satisfied on the point he sincerely wished them success, but he declared that they must not look to him, for he was bound in honour and character to the Irish question. He appealed to the services he had rendered the industrial classes by helping to put them in possession of the franchise, by which they would be enabled to govern themselves. It was his desire, he said, to perfect this instrument. He added that they must judge of what little future lay before him by his past. Mr Gladstone seemed to doubt the assurance given by the deputation that the working classes were unanimous in their desire to have the term of eight hours fixed by law. He also expressed a fear as to an interference with liberty. The strength of the working classes, he declared, lay in holding to the principle of liberty.

Notwithstanding the assurance of unanimity pressed on Mr Gladstone, the workmen throughout the country appear by no means unanimous. For example, Mr Foster, secretary of the Coke-men's Association, says he firmly believes that a legal eight hours' day would annihilate the Durham coke trade. Mr Robert Knight, general secretary of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society declares that the London men are ignorant of the working of the great industries of the country. A Legislative eight-hours' Bill, he says, is impossible and undesirable. Mr Ralph Young, secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Union, says the members of that body will have nothing to do with a legal eight-hours' day. Mr Gladstone, therefore, as we see, was fully justified in his doubts.

The labour bureau of Mr Ballance's Government has been preceded in the State of Ohio, where, two years ago, an Act was passed for the establishment of what are called "free public employment offices." We are indebted to our contemporary, the *Irish World*, for the results as given by the State Commissioner of Labour. "The Commissioner in his report for 1891 says he established offices in five of the municipal cities of the State. The number of situations secured through the offices was 8,982—5,575 for males and 3,407 for females. Thus 49.05 per cent of the applications for employment were met by the offices, while 44.6 per cent of those applying for situations secured them; 38.3 per cent of the men and 60.7 per cent of the women applying to the offices were furnished with positions. The Commissioner computes the entire cost of the offices up to January 1, 1891, at 5,000 dols. He estimates that the services of private offices in securing work for 8,982 persons would have cost these persons about 20,000 dols. Thus he shows a net money gain of 15,000 dols in six months to the working people of the State. He further claims that 100,000 dols is annually spent on private employment agencies by the working men and women of Ohio. This sum can be saved to the workers, he says, by a State expenditure of 10,000 dols." "This, of course," adds our contemporary, "is but a small fraction of the gains effected, as it deals only with the question of the ordinary outlay usually made in securing employment, and does not refer to the wages made by those securing employment, which otherwise would have been lost to them till able to get work through their own endeavours. The experiment is worthy of earnest trial, and the first reports of the Ohio Labour Commissioner give assurance that such institutions, wisely directed and kept from partizan or other partial influences, might exert a very beneficent influence and amply repay the State for the very small outlay required in establishing them."

The most important resolution passed last week at the railway servants' conference at Wellington seems to be that for the appointment of a board of appeal in each centre, to adjudicate in cases of

grievance. Mr Hoban was re-elected president of the society, Mr Handiside vice-president, and Mr Edwards general secretary.

The following resolution was passed by the monthly meeting of the Operative Tailors' Society, held last week in Dunedin:—"That this society sympathise with the shop assistants in their endeavour to obtain shorter hours of labour, and will do all in their power to assist them in obtaining the same, and also request the members to refrain from shopping after 6 p.m."

A meeting of members of the Pastoral Union of South Australia and West Darling, held at Broken Hill, and representing an ownership of over 1,000,000 sheep, have fixed the wages for rouseabouts at 25s a week with rations, the rate for shearing to be the ordinary amount, viz., £1 per hundred sheep. Shearing commences in the districts concerned about the middle of this month—rather later than usual owing to the unfavourable condition of the sheep. Some slight disturbances, meantime, have occurred on stations in Victoria. At Nocoche the rouseabouts demanded an increase of wages, and one of their number who expressed himself contented was ill-used. The malcontents, however, were sent about their business and other men engaged in their place. Shearers also on their way to Tinapagee and Perawinna Downs station were mobbed by men asserting themselves to be unionists.

### COYOTE-THAT-BITES.

(By FRANK B. MILLARD in the *Overland Monthly*.)

NOT every Apache can get his fill of blood before sun-up and his fill of mescal before noon. Yet Coyote-that-Bites had managed to achieve both these delightful ends, and of all the happy savages on the Colorado desert he was the most riotously, tumultuously happy. With what keen delight he had drawn his sharp blade across the throats of Jose Sanchez and his wife, after he had stolen into their wagon in the gray dawn; and what thrills of joy shot through his breast when he silenced the yells of their two little children with the butt end of their father's own rifle. And then, when he had taken what gold was in the Mexican's bag, what mescal was in his demijohn, and had strapped Jose's rather loose-fitting cartridge belt about his sun-brown body, with what fierce pleasure he stole away from the scene of his bloody work, and with the Mexican's rifle on his shoulder had wandered far down the dry arroyo, sipping from the demijohn the stupefying juice of the agave, from time to time, until he felt that he was growing drowsy.

Then he dragged his uncertain way along, until he came to the railroad track. He stared stupidly at the bright steel rails, and looked up at the humming wires in an awed sort of way. He would like to lie there behind the rocks, he thought, until some one should come along the track, and then try a shot at him with his newly-acquired weapon. The demijohn was growing light and the rifle was growing heavy. Well, it was getting toward noon, and rather warm for an Apache, and he would lie down in the shade of the rocks over there and rest.

The humming of the wires is a soothing sound, and no sooner had his head touched the earth than sleep took a mighty hold upon him, and wiped out his realising sense of joy, as sleep has a way of doing with everybody—who has anything to be joyful for. And so he lay, with his rifle by his side, and his unspeakably hideous face turned up toward the blue that arched the desert.

It was quiet there and restful—no sound save the music of the wires. Stay, there were other sounds; but they came some time after Coyote-that-Bites had thrown himself upon the sand, and gone off to the Land of Nod. They came faintly at first, and mingled with the murmurings of the wires. Surely they were the voices of children.

Had the red beast been awake, he might have imagined that they were the haunting voices of the wee Mexican children whose blood he had so ruthlessly shed that morning. But he heard them not. They were far away from being ghostly voices anyway—those tones that now piped forth so merrily as Dubs and Gay trudged down the line. They were walking in the scoop-out along the road-bed—not on the track, for that was forbidden.

There were other things that were forbidden, too, and one of them was straying so far away from the station. But Dubs was "taking good care" of his three-year-old sister, and in the pride of his six full years he was equal to the care of half-a-dozen such as Gay.

To give Dubs all due credit, he did not know he was half a mile from home, and he really was going to turn back pretty soon. But the children had found many interesting and beautiful things to claim their attention. First there had been a chase after a young owl that could not fly, and that made its way along in the most haphazard manner imaginable. Then a horned toad had been captured, and Dubs had dragged the disgusted prisoner along by a string, until he had tired of the sport and had let him go again. Then, always keeping close to the railroad, they had entered a great field of cacti, where Dubs had tried very hard to pick "toonies" without getting the insidious, needle-like spines in his fingers. He was

fairly successful, but he would not let the fruit of the cactus go into his sister's chubby hands until it had been stripped of its dangers by his ready jack-knife.

"F I on'y had tum matches to build a fire wiv," sighed Dubs, "I'd burn off vese prickles, jus' like ve Injuns does."

"O o!" came suddenly from under Gay's sun-bonnet. Wot's dat?"

"W'y, it's a jug!" and Dubs left the "toonies" and started toward the pile of rocks where lay the Coyote's demijohn, only to let it drop again and spring back quickly with Gay in his arms. For he had caught sight of the Coyote, and he was smitten with a desire to go home.

But he saw the Indian did not move, and so he suddenly became very brave. He was certainly sound asleep, and no more to be feared than papa, when he lay on his lounge in his mid-day repose. Then, too, Dubs was quite sure he was "worky Injun," like the Yaquis who shovelled and picked on the railroad, and so his mind became wholly at ease.

The Coyote's cartridge belt, which had been so loosely strapped, had fallen off, and lay by his side. There were a hundred very interesting bits of brass sticking in it, and the children soon had these scattered all about in the sand by the snoring Coyote. In the scramble for her share of the innocent toys, Gay let one of them drop on the Coyote's leg. Perhaps the mescal's influence was on the wane, for a big brown knee was thrust quickly up from the sand, and a big brown hand clutched the ugly knife at the Coyote's side; but the hand fell, and the noble red man snored on.

Dubs tried on the cartridge belt and became an Indian, all but the indispensable knife, and he concluded to borrow that from the sleeper, whose fingers had lost their grip on the buckhorn handle.

"It's bigger'n Mommie's butcher knife, ain't it, Gay?" said Dubs, as he grasped the handle of the devilish-looking blade. "Now you 'tand over vere an' I'll get 'ind vis wock. Ven you tum along, an' I'll jump out 'an kill you."

Gay demurred.

"Oh, it's on'y make b'lieve. Vese kind o' Injuns don't kill nobody," and he stuck a contemptuous finger toward the innocent Coyote. "It's on'y 'Paches 'at kills, an' vey's none yound here, Mommie says. I'm a 'Pache, so you look out."

It was dubious sport for Gay, and when it came to the killing part she screamed lustily:

"You've woked him up an' 'poiled it all," said Dubs, in a tone of accusation. "Now he'll want his knife."

Sure enough the Coyote-that-Bites did shake his brown legs and arms quite vigorously, but the last two big swallows of mescal held him down. So, after turning over, and burying his hatchet-like face in the sand, he lay quiet again.

When he had thus turned over, the rifle was brought into view, which had been concealed by his dirty blanket. Dubs eyed the weapon with covetous eyes. He could not withstand the temptation of feeling it all over, standing it up on its butt, and trying to shoulder it, but this last feat he could hardly accomplish. Just what it was kept his fingers off the hammer and trigger, and prevented a sound that would surely have brought the Coyote to his feet with a yell, I am sure I cannot tell; but Dubs played with that fascinating weapon for nearly an hour, while Gay poured sand over the cartridges, hiding nearly all of them from view.

By this time the sun's rays were on the long slant, and the children were very hungry. By this time, too, the Apache was growing restless, for the mescal had nearly lost its grip upon him. A train thundering by, or, much less, a "swift" brushing against his black foot, a spider dropping on his leg, or even a big fly buzzing at his ear—any of these would have set his demon force into play again.

But the children could not wait for such demonstrations as these, though why it did not occur to Dubs that the Coyote's ear needed tickling with a grease-wood twig, the Lord only knows. The wind was up, and the wires were murmuring louder than ever. The wee ones had sported in the black shadows long enough—had played with the fangs of the deadly serpent until they were tired and their stomachs empty. So they set off on a trot for home.

Just as they turned the bend and came in sight of the low roof of the station, a "dust-devil" swept by the rocks where lay the Coyote-that-Bites. He jumped to his feet, grasped his empty sheath, gave a mad whoop, and stared about in feverish rage. There was his knife, half-covered by the sand, and there was his rifle, far from his side. Here was the cartridge belt empty, and all about him in the sand were countless little footprints.

A bewildered look stole over his face, but it passed away when his eye rested on the empty demijohn. The expression that replaced it was one of demonical ferocity, and the lust of slaughter lay heavily upon him. But the cartridges—where were they? He saw Gay's mound of sand, and kicking it, gave a grunt of delight to see the brazen capsules that were scattered right and left by his foot.

He picked them all up, grunting over each one. Filling the belt and grasping his rifle, he started off in the direction in which the small footprints led. Like a bloodhound, he chased along the track. His eyes scanned the plain at every turn, and his breath was hot and



strong. But when he turned the big curve, and saw the station, he knew that he was late—too late—and he gave a grunt of disgust, and was off like the wind over a side-trail that led toward the sunset.

In the low-roofed station-house the mother crooned to tired little Gay, lying so soft and limp in her arms. She looked out over the desert, saw the sun touching the tips of the solemn giant cacti with purple dots; saw the prickly pear shrubs, holding their grotesque arms above the great sweep of land that ran down to the low horizon, and felt the inspiration of the scene as she had often felt it before. For the desert has a beauty that is all its own. She knew that other women in the great cities, and in the cool, green valleys, might pity her in that desolate spot, but she felt that she needed not their pity. Dubs came and leaned his head against her arm where she sat, and little Gay nestled down with a tired sigh. Yes, there was much, she thought, for which to be thankful.

And, in truth, there was.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

(Liverpool Catholic Times.)

A NEW YORK contemporary says:—There are at this time, to our knowledge, six Indian maidens who have entered the Order of St Benedict. We also understand that several Indian students are preparing for the priesthood.

Twelve Protestant ministers of Bombay have issued a public repudiation of an article making foul charges against convents which has been published in the *India Watchman* by its editor, a Protestant minister named Gladwin.

The idea that Home Rule would be used by the Catholics of Ireland to oppress the Protestants was combatted by Lord Reay at a Liberal demonstration at Peebles. He held that an Irish Parliament would probably comprise three parties—Constitutional Nationalist, Radical Nationalist, and Protestant, the last-named holding the balance between the others.

Père Portalié, S.J., contributes to the *Etudes*, published monthly by the French Jesuits at Paris, an article in which he proves that many of the phenomena of hypnotism were known to the students of the Middle Ages, who, far from attributing them to either witchcraft or diabolical possession, explained them much in the same way as they are now viewed by modern science—namely, as the effects of suggestion or imagination on the human organism.

The *Pelerin* relates the following anecdote, tending to show the obduracy of Protestant prejudice with respect to the Blessed Virgin:—Professor Rossi was recently conducting an English professor from Oxford through the Roman catacombs. When they had reached the catacomb of St Priscilla, they stopped before a mural painting, and the Roman archæologist, turning to his companion, said: "Can you fix the date of that painting?" "Yes," said the other; "I have just come from Pompeii, and this seems to me to be of the same date as the frescoes there." "You are right," said Professor Rossi; "we have before us a painting of the 1st century. Look at it well," he continued, at the same time casting the light of his torch upon the wall and revealing an exquisite picture of the Blessed Virgin and Child. "Do you recognise the subject?" he asked. "Yes," said the Englishman, "it is a picture of Mary." After telling how it had lately been revealed to view, De Bossi said: "We are in presence of a monument of art of the primitive Church, proving the antiquity of the cultus of the Blessed Virgin." The Anglican was silent for some moments, and then said: "*Antiqua superstitionum semina*" (ancient beginnings of superstition), to which the illustrious archæologist replied in the words of St Cyprian: "*Tenebræ solum lucidiores*" (darkness more brilliant than the sun).

Mr George Augustus Sala, who, in the course of his lengthy and varied experience has had frequent opportunities of knowing how monasteries and convents are conducted, has been expressing his opinion on the petitions for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the condition of those institutions. He observes: "To my mind, the appointment of such a Commission would do a vast amount of good, since, if evidence were fairly, and fully, and impartially reported upon, it would probably bring to light the pleasing fact that there is not a monastery nor a nunnery in England the inmates of which are subject to any kind of ill-treatment; and that British monasticism in the Victorian era devotes itself exclusively to works of piety, charity, and mercy. My good friends the Sisters of Nazareth House, Hammersmith, should be among the first monastic community to call for such a Commission. They would have everything to hope, and nothing to fear, from the most exhaustive of inquiries." The opinion of a broad-minded man and clear thinker such as Mr Sala would outweigh in value all the petitions of all the bigots in the United Kingdom.

A reverend Protestant editor in Bombay, who probably imagined that he was in this country, made a cowardly attack on some Catholic nuns some time ago in the *India Watchman*, comparing their consecration to religious work with that of the dancing girls of the Hindoo temples. The vilifier has been rather astonished at the sen-

sation his foul charge has created. Respectable journals of all shades of opinion united in denouncing as atrocious and intolerable this libel upon a class of women whose meekness, devotion, and self-sacrifice can be daily witnessed in schools and hospitals and lazarettos. Here is what the *Bombay Gazette* said: "Until he has apologised, he must be kept at arm's length by all people of cleanly life and thought, who live in charity with their neighbours, and think it worth while to keep their tongues from evil-speaking, lying and slandering. The police have been sampling the filthy literature by which these singular missionaries pretend to advance the cause of Christianity in the East. There is a provision in the Penal Code which was meant for these gentlemen, and it would be a pity if they did not get the benefit of it. It is, at any rate, satisfactory to know that the obscene trash which has been so widely circulated is now under the consideration of the Public Prosecutor." The *Times of India* writes in the same strain, and the general feeling is that the calumniator deserves to be whipped at a cart.

On Friday, the 27th May, his Eminence the Cardinal-Vicar presided at an examination of the English classes in the Roman Pontifical Seminary of the Appollinare. It will be remembered that these classes were instituted during the year by his Eminence in order to give the students an opportunity of learning the English language. The examination was well attended, close upon sixty students taking part in it. This being the first public examination at which the Cardinal had presided in the Roman Seminary, one of the students, Rev Alexander Solari, read an address in which he thanked his Eminence for the patronage he had extended to them, and for the interest he had manifested in their progress. At the conclusion of the address the Cardinal replied in English, "I thank you." After the examination, which was in every way satisfactory, his Eminence addressed the students. He congratulated them upon the amount of progress which they had made in so short a time, and thanked them for the hearty co-operation with his desires which they had thereby manifested. Professors and students alike had given themselves to the work with real earnestness, and he felt sure that their work would be successful. Whatever might be their future career they would never regret the time spent in acquiring a knowledge of so wide-spread and so useful a language. It would help also to infuse into them much of what is good in the English character, and even though their sole object might be a desire to read the gems of English literature, such as the works of Shakespeare, Milton, and many others after them, down to those masters of style, Newman and Manning, their labours would be amply repaid. He knew no literature more beautiful, more interesting or more extensive than that of the English language, and he reminded them that owing to the richness of its vocabulary as compared with that of many others, there was, perhaps, none which suffered so much by translation.

## QUEENSTOWN.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE inhabitants of this district are more than surprised at the thought of having no winter this year in our mountainous little city, that is so renowned for snow and ice. During the past three months, the weather has been all that could be desired, and there is every hope of an early spring setting in.

Mining operations will be in full swing next week, we refer to the sand hills dredge, Gallant Tip and sluicing claims. We hear the Big Beach no 2 and 3 are working on some very good ground at present. No doubt the country is losing a good man as manager who is resigning very shortly.

The balance sheet of the Catholic Church was read out from the altar, by the Rev Father Burke on Sunday, for the past two years. The weekly subscriptions amounted to £170; bazaar total £250. A long standing debt of a few hundred pounds, has been cleared off and there is now to credit the sum of £220 to commence a new church as soon as possible.

The head of the Lake correspondent reports a great rush at Precipice Creek, but it is not definitely known of as yet.

Ulstermen are highly incensed over a recent speech by Henry Labouchere, the brilliant editor of *Truth*, who ridiculed the threats of resistance to a Home Rule Parliament on the part of the people of Ulster, and dubbed those who indulged in such talk cowards. James M. McCalmont, M.P., for East Antrim, took occasion to-day while laying the corner-stone of a new Orange hall in Antrim to denounce Labouchere. Mr Labouchere writes in the last number of *Truth*:—A fiery Ulsterman writes to me a letter on paper of the "Royal Dublin Society," of which, presumably, he is a member. As, in common with other law-abiding citizens, I pay for policemen and soldiers to maintain order, I certainly prefer that these public servants should be employed to put down rebellion in Ulster, than to march myself, with Mr Healy, at the head of a volunteer regiment, with the reasonable prospect of our both being hanged on an apple tree by the rebels. My correspondent's idea of "fair play" is amusing. The London thieves might as well suggest that they are unfairly dealt with by being looked after by policemen.



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# Irish News.

**Antrim.**—At recent meeting of the Finance Committee of the Belfast Corporation, the Town Clerk, Mr Black, reported that the charter conferring upon the Mayor the title of Lord Mayor had been granted by her Majesty.

The monument erected by the inhabitants of this town to the late Sir Richard Wallace is now nearing completion and bears the following inscription:—"To perpetuate the memory of one whose delight it was to do good, and in grateful recollection of his generous interest in the prosperity of the town, of which it possesses so many proofs, this monument is erected to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., K.O.B., some time M.P. for the borough of Lisburn, by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood."

**Carlow.**—The sub-Sheriff of Carlow, accompanied by Dwyer, bailiff, Tullow, and a posse of police proceeded to Strabo, Killerig, and evicted James Murphy, a tenant on Mr Duckett's property under a decree for non-payment of two years' rent. It is said that the tenant offered £100 on account, and promised payment of the balance after the harvest, but the agent refused to accept these reasonable terms. Mr Murphy gave up possession quietly.

**Cork.**—Over 1000 emigrants left Queenstown last week for America.

The joint committees of the Irish National Federation in Cork passed the following resolution, which soon closed the unseemly wrangle at the shareholders' meeting of the new paper:—"That we, the Joint Committee of the Cork City Branches of the Irish National Federation, solemnly appeal to Messrs Dillon and Healy to bring

the old wooden bridge is said to have been erected about the year 1790, the architect and builder being a Captain Cox. The relic is being curiously inspected by the citizens,

**Donegal.**—Of the 300 evicted tenants off the Olphert estate 140 have been restored on payment of three years' rent and 30s cost each. The remaining farms are being let temporarily on condition that if the other evicted tenants wish to come back on the terms prescribed they shall be allowed to take possession.

**Fermanagh.**—A largely attended meeting of the Nationalists of Enniskillen district was held recently in St Michael's Reading-room, under the auspices of the Irish National Federation for the annual enrollment of members. A letter was read from J. Jordon, M.P., explaining his unavoidable absence. Rev P. McGinty, chairman, said it was generally believed that a general election would take place on the present register, but though it did not, they would still work on and lay a good foundation for 1893. In a short time a convention would be held for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the division, and it would then be for the electors to select their own man. There would be no dictation—not even clerical dictation (laughter)—but they could select whoever they pleased.

**Galway.**—Dr McDonnell, who was selected for the representation of the Queen's County, is a Galway man. He was educated at the Queen's College, and is a brother of Dr McDonnell of Letterfrack. Dr McDonnell, who is sure of being elected, lives in London and practices there. He is married to an American lady.

According to the *Tuam News* of May 14 the fishing one night last-week was the most successful since the season started. The boats that were occupied in the work landed from 17,000, the highest take, down to 2000, the lowest. Close upon 100,000 mackerel of the finest quality were boxed and iced and sent off by boats to Galway

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ONLY GENUINE WHEN  
BRANDED  
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IT HAVING COME  
TO OUR KNOWLEDGE THAT INFERIOR  
MADE BOOTS ARE BEING SOLD FOR STANDARD MAKE PLEASE  
INSIST ON HAVING THE TRADE MARK ON THE HEEL.

this disastrous discussion to an amicable settlement, and that, from our knowledge of the vast injury which this debate is inflicting on the National interests, we declare that we shall regard as an enemy to the country whoever proposes to protract the discussion beyond this day."

Representative and large was the recent meeting held in the Clonakilty Town Hall, at which Father John O'Leary presided, and whose address was eminently practical as well as patriotic. Portion of the discourse was as follows:—"There was no particular reason for their meetings for some time past. But he had no hesitation in saying that the day had now arrived when every man must be at the post of duty. The very air is charged with rumours of the dissolution of Parliament. He need hardly say to them, who have followed the political events so closely, that no more pleasing information can be conveyed to any Irishmen than the fact that the present coercive Parliament is to be dissolved. They have lived too long for Ireland and too long for the Empire. Under Father O'Leary's guidance the Nationalists of Clonakilty will not be found unprepared when the day of trial comes. For Home Rule and Gladstone will be the warcy then.

**Derry.**—While the steam-dredger Hercules was working opposite the terminus of the Great Northern Railway one of the buckets struck against some hard substance, which offered unusual resistance. The place was marked, and subsequently Denis Bradley succeeded in raising out of the water an enormous beam weighing over two tons. This was recognised as being one of the old bridge columns. It is a great log of oak, 40ft in length and about 18 inches square. The preservation of the timber is remarkable, considering the fact that it must have been under water for over a century, as

thence per rail to the English markets. Such was the largeness of the haul that the steamer *Ottie* of the Tribes could not carry the quantity. Three large harge hookers of twenty tons tonnage had to be hired and Rev Mr Green's steamer, the *Fingal*, gave assistance.

The following transactions for the sale and purchase of land under the provisions of the Act, have just been completed. On the estate of Patrick Raftery at Attergan, Michael Silk purchases his holding at £59; John Raftery at £464; Margaret Raftery at £167; Patrick Raftery (James) at £720; Peter Spelman at £108; John Doherty at £78; Thomas Raftery, Michael Byrnes at £192, and James Raftery at £136. On the estate of Annie E. Morris and others at Carrosbeg, Patrick Joyce purchases his holding at £180; His rent was £10, thus giving eighteen years' purchase.

**Kerry.**—Edward Harrington, M.P., recently presided over the Tralee branch of the "Independent Union" meeting, the object of which was to "take steps to organise the county in the Parnellite interest at the coming general election." The honourable Member for West Kerry explained to the meeting that the question which the Parnellite party would require answered was: Would the Parnellites in each constituency guarantee to collect and lodge with the sheriff between this and the middle of July £200 to pay the expenses of the contests? If they could guarantee that in regard to the West Kerry constituency they would fight the constituency and win it, and they would fight and win it even with such an humble instrument as himself. Put even if they did not guarantee the £200 he would find it himself and fight and win the constituency.

**Limerick.**—On Tuesday a beautifully-illuminated address from the people of the diocese of Limerick was presented to the Most Rev Dr O'Dwyer.

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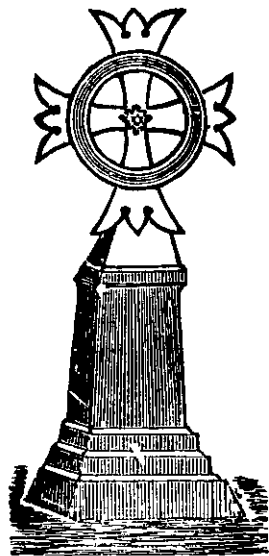
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P.S.—Coming forward, a draft of prime Bullocks from Messrs Murray, Roberts, and Co's Gladbrook Estate; also to arrive, a large quantity of extra prime Hams and Bacon from Pigs fattened on the Awamoa Estate of Hon. M. Holmes, Oamaru, and fat Lambs from North Canterbury.—G. W.

Among the treasures of the Catholic cathedral of Dublin is a chalice of silver bearing the inscription: "D. Robertus O'neagh, Sacerdos Limericensis me fieri fecit, 1621." Than the O'neagh family there was none that flourished more in Limerick in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Very Rev C. H. Condon, O.P., has been appointed Provincial of the Order of Preachers in Ireland. Previous to his removal to the Convent in Dublin the holy and erudite Father was twenty-four years a burning light of virtue in the convent of St Saviour's Limerick, and his new dignity affords pleasure to the people of the city.

Much dissatisfaction is being expressed at the enormous sum of £2387, which the unfortunate people of the county are now called upon to pay for "extra" police. The Bill was passed at last Presentation Sessions.

One hundred and seventy young persons, supplemented by seventy others, who joined the Cork train at Patrick's Well, left the Limerick terminus for Queenstown *en route* for America one day last week. The former were mostly from Galway and the latter from North Kerry.

**Longford.**—With anxious hearts a good many of the evicted on the Doory Hall estates are watching daily for some news of the trial of Jessop v. Cusack. The defeat of the evictor Cusack would mean the restoration of the evicted to their homes. Still the grass-grabbers on some of the evicted farms are aiding the worst specimen of landlord or agent in Ireland, because they think they are unknown.

**Mayo.**—An interesting relic of the past was recently found by Owen Campbell in the Abbey ruins of ancient and historic Murrisk. The curiosity is a piece of coin representing a half-penny of the date of 1700, which appears under a full representation of a female figure of Erin and a harp. On the transverse side is a beautifully executed monogram which reads, "I or H M C." Other inscriptions are indecipherable.

**Meath.**—The Castlejordan Branch of the Irish National Federation at recent meeting elected the Rev Mr Roper, Clonard, a Protestant clergyman, chairman of the local dispensary committee. No rancorous feelings exist in the breast of the Irish Catholic against his fellow-countryman; but exhibitions of that nature are often seen from the other side.

**Tipperary.**—J. F. Meagher, of Carrick-on-Suir, whose numerous writings under the *nom de plume* "Slievenamon" are highly prized by the Irish people, has undertaken the publication, by subscription, of a volume to be entitled "Annals, Antiquities, and Legends of Carrick-on-Suir." The Annals will deal fully with local history, from the landing of the Butlers (1179) down to the present time, and will be issued in one volume, price 50 cents. The following is an extract from the prospectus:—"Interwoven in our story of Carrick will be many a dim, dusty legend of past times, making belted knight and cowed monk speak through visor and coif of what they saw and felt in days of turbulent violence—when men's right hands were raised against each other's lives, through greed of gold and lust of broad inheritance. Nor will modern Carrick be forgotten: the never-fading memory of that antique personage, 'the oldest inhabitant,' having been placed at the service of the annalist. Fully conscious of the gravity of this labour of love, the writer has entered upon his task hopefully reliant, striving after the truth in all things, never doubting that the approbation of his fellow-townsmen will be generally accorded him." John Meagher is one of the Old Guard, was an intimate friend of Kickham, and suffered imprisonment for the cause. His father and brother were also imprisoned, and one of them died in confinement.

**Waterford.**—Mr H. D. Fisher, proprietor of the *Munster Express*, a Waterford paper, was on Friday committed to prison for contempt of court in publishing an article relating to an estate on which a receiver had been appointed.

**Wicklow.**—The English Dynamite Manufacturing Company have secured 470 acres freehold on the property of Colonel Hependry. The buildings will cost £20,000. The industry will employ 300 hands.

During the past three months 1,276 eviction notices were filed in the courts of Ireland. Mayo heads the list with 320, Cavan has 98; Longford, 88; Galway, 76; Donegal, 59; Roscommon, 53; Cork, 52; Monaghan, 45, and Tipperary 40.

A clockmaker at Warsaw will send to the Chicago World's Fair a clock representing a railway station, in which all the circumstances of the arrival and departure of a train, with whistles, bells, rattle of carriages, and so forth, are repeated with wonderful fidelity every quarter-hour.

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## Dublin Notes.

(Dublin Freeman, June 25.)

A MEETING of Ulster farmers was held at Portadown on Monday in support of compulsory land purchase.

The scheme for the purchase by the evicted tenants of their holdings on the Tottenham estate has been sanctioned by the Land Commissioners, and notification thereof has been conveyed to the tenants, who have held a meeting to consider what steps they should take in the matter. Afterwards a public meeting of the Tottenham Tenants' Indemnity Committee was held in Campile village, near the estate, for the purpose of raising an indemnity fund to compensate the Tottenham tenants for the fight they made.

Mr John Redmond, M.P., before sailing for England on Saturday, June 18, said:—"My reception by the people of New York strengthens my determination to fight Home Rule on the lines of our dead leader. The money subscribed here, though far from enough, will be used in the coming elections, and we hope to obtain much more from America. A reconciliation with the McCarthys can only be secured by the latter accepting our proposals. The effect of the demonstration here may have the desired effect on the other side, and Tim Healy may be brushed aside."—Mr Redmond took with him a sum of five thousand dollars.

The only point about the Ulster Convention that has attracted any attention in London is the Rev Dr Kane's statement that Lord Wolseley had pledged himself to lead the rebellion against an Irish Parliament—or words to that effect. In 1886, when the Home Rule Bill was under discussion, a report reached London from a trustworthy quarter that Lord Wolseley had said that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to head an army against a Dublin Parliament. The statement attracted widespread attention, and notice was about to be taken of it in Parliament when Lord Wolseley denied it. At that time Lord Wolseley had not altogether broken with the Liberals, as they most considerably took on their shoulders the blame for his disastrous failure to relieve Gordon—a catastrophe which inflicted more injury on the Liberal party than anything during the present generation.

The foundation-stone of the Ringsend Technical and Fishery Schools was laid on Monday by Lord Pembroke, who exercised one of those long disused and almost forgotten functions of Irish landlordism—the performance of an act for the benefit of the people. Ringsend showed that it appreciated the revival, and we hope Lord Pembroke relished for once "the luxury of doing good." There is no charriness about the popular acknowledgment of his generosity on this occasion. The fishermen of Ringsend will shortly owe to him the opportunity of improving their position, and their wives the chance of adding to the limited means at present at their disposal. Lord Pembroke insisted in his address on the importance of the instruction to be given in navigation by the teachers of the school. Lord Pembroke looks to the sailor lads of Ringsend to realise his hopes. He asks for the school a fair trial, and that too much should not be expected of it all at once. The best results of such institutions are always slow in being gathered, and there may be too much impatience at first among those for whose benefit they are intended. Knowledge is no load, however, and the sailor boys of Ringsend who pass through these schools will find, sooner or later, that it is good, sound capital, from which profit comes.

A remarkable letter on the subject of the Convention has been addressed to the *Belfast Morning News* by the Rev J. H. Wright, rector of Portlengone, County Antrim. In the course of his communication the rev gentleman analyses what he calls the "red hot resolutions" to be proposed at the Convention, not one of which, he says, could hold water for five minutes. He adds: "I am really sorry and ashamed that the venerable primate of the Irish Church would pray (vainly, I am certain) for Heaven's blessing on this wild chaos of confusion and ask the sanction of Heaven for a proceeding which I have already in your columns indisputably proved to be opposed to the teaching of Holy Scripture. The chief pastor of our Church should be, I will be bold to state, foremost in counselling peace, not surely, if the Christian religion be a verity, first in opening the proceedings of an assembly of which one of the avowed and published mottoes contains the words, "We must shed blood," which reminds one far more forcibly of the sanguinary watchword of the red Indian on the war-path than of what should be the peaceful, loving words of any civilized Christian gathering. If blood must be shed, whose blood, might I ask, is it to be? None other than the blood of our fellow-Christians and fellow-citizens. Oh, how blinded and degraded even good and wise men become under the accursed glamour of passion, bigotry, and popular outcry! I am only the incumbent of a small country parish, and yet I would not take the primacy of Armagh to-morrow and offer the opening prayer amidst the historic multitude which, besides other evils, raises in thoughtless hands the banner of civil war." The Rev Mr Wright states that since his last letter he has received many threats of violence: It is

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 prompt attention;

stated on authority that all the speeches to be delivered have been committed to writing by order, and referred to the well-known Mr Finnegan, the Unionist election agent, for his approval, and that he has carefully sub-edited them.

The proceedings at the Belfast Convention practically commenced by Sir William Ewart, Bart, moving the first resolution, which expressed loyalty to Crown and Constitution, and resolving to have nothing to do with "a Parliament controlled by men responsible for the crime and outrage of the Land League, the dishonesty of the Plan of Campaign, and the cruelty of boycotting." The speaker presented a most funereal aspect. He delivered his speech with a most melancholy and long drawn out method. Then Mr Sinclair spoke, and his speech excited more attention and drew forth greater cheers than anybody else's, especially when he observed that, cost what it might, they would have nothing to do with a Dublin Parliament. If such a Parliament were ever set up, they would simply ignore its existence. His acts would be as waste paper. There were renewed cheers at this, and the speaker added: The police, if such a Parliament were set up, "would find our police barracks preoccupied with our own constabulary, its judges would sit in empty courthouses—that they made no threat of blood or arms, but merely allowed those who desired the luxury of Home Rule to pay for it themselves." There were then speeches by the Rev Oliver McCutcheon, D.D., who made a very dreary address; Mr Thomas Andrews, Mr Frank Johnston, a "labouring man," and the Rev James Creegan. It was funny when the chairman put the resolution to the meeting, the usual appeal—"As many, etc, as are for the resolution will kindly say, aye"—was greeted with loud cries of "Aye," and when he said, "As many as are against kindly say no," almost an equally large number said in the most lamb-like fashion, "No," an incident which naturally provoked some laughter. No better indication can be given of the weariness of the meeting than the fact that after the first resolution the audience rose believing and hoping, one would think, that the whole thing was over, and proceeded to sing "God save the Queen." In this well-intentioned effort they had to be called to order and informed that there was more to follow. Then the Rev Dr Lyred proposed the second resolution, and he was followed by the Rev R. R. Kane. It was somewhat amusing in his, as in some other cases, that the ringing of a bell had the effect of bringing to an abrupt conclusion a speech which would otherwise have doubtless extended to an almost unlimited extent. A good deal of amazement, not to say amusement, was created by the bewildering fact that during the proceedings copies of the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* were circulated through the pavilion containing a report of over six columns of an open air meeting which was to take place some hours subsequently in the Botanic gardens. The report was headed—"Enormous gathering," "Important speeches," "Stirring scenes." These formidable captions possibly were quite accurate, but their effect was, to say the least, somewhat minimised by the fact that the proceedings to which they referred, including of course the speeches, did not come off for hours after the paper which published them was in circulation. It simply showed the activity and anxiety of the orators to get publicity.

## Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for week ending August 10 as follows:—

**Store Cattle**—A considerable number of these could now be placed, there being a very good demand experienced, but there are very few offerings of any sort.

**Store Sheep**—The want of supplies is curtailing the business being done in these now. Privately and at auction this week we sold 300 various descriptions at market rates.

**Sheepskins**—A very good demand is always experienced for these, and buyers ready to operate to any extent. Dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 2s 1d to 3s 10d; do do merino, 1s 11d to 3s 1d; full-wooled crossbreds, 4s 1d to 6s 2d; do do merino, 3s 3d to 5s 4d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 8d; butchers' green crossbreds, best, 4s 5d to 4s 10d; selected, 5s; medium to good, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; green merinos, best, 3s 3d to 3s 7d; light, 2s 9d to 3s 1d each.

**Rabbitskins**—Demand continues satisfactory. Quotations—best winter greys, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d—picked does a shade more; medium to good, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; autumn, 9d to 11d; summer, 6d to 8d; suckers and half-grown, 3d to 5d per lb.

**Hides**—Market steady at late quotations, which are, for dry, salted, heavy weights, 2½d to 3d; medium weights, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

**Tallow**—A good demand exists at late rates. Rough fat is also in good request and realises—best rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior to medium, 13s to 15s; best caul fat, 12s 6d to 13s; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s per cwt.

**Grain**—Wheat: Slight improvement in demand, and prices show a hardening tendency. Prime milling, velvet, red straw, and Tuscan, 3s 6d to 3s 8d—extra prime would command a little more; good to best, 3s 2d to 3s 5d; medium, nominal, 2s 8d to 3s; whole fowls' wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; broken, 1s 9d to 2s 2d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).—Oats: Steady demand experienced, both for local and export requirements. Bright milling, 1s 11d to 2s; best bright short

stout feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; medium to good, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior to medium, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; Danish and long Tartars, bright and full, fit for seed, 1s 9d to 2s (ex store, sacks extra, net).—Barley: Market comparatively quiet. Best malting, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium to good, 3s to 3s 3d; feed and milling, 1s 2d to 2s 9d (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

**Grass Seeds**—Some business is passing in these, but the demand is still weak. Best dressed perennial, 3s 9d to 4s; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per bushel. Best cocksfoot seed, 3½d to 4½d; medium, 3d to 3½d per lb.

**Potatoes**—This market shows no change for the better. Best derwents are difficult to quit even in small lots at 30s; inferior to medium, 17s 6d to 20s per ton, sacks weighed in, ex store.

**Chaff**—The market this week has been more than fully supplied, the result—a drop in price of nearly 10s per ton on best quality. A large quantity has, meantime, been taken into store. Best price at auction for best quality, 45s per ton.

**Dairy Produce**—Market almost bare of prime keg butter; no demand, quotations, 9d to 10d per lb. Cheese is in good supply and no inquiry. Factory made medium size, 4½d to 5d; loaf shape, 5½d to 5¾d; dairy made, 3d to 4½d per lb.

**Flax**—Business just now at a stand still. Fair quality realises only 18s to 19s per ton.

MESSRS STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows.

**Fat Cattle**—200 head were yarded. Best bullocks brought L8 5s to L9 15s—extra heavy, L19 15s; medium to good, L6 12s 6d to L8; light weights, L5 2s 6d to L6 7s 6d; best cows, L6 7s 6d to L7 15s; medium to good, L5 to L6 12s 6d; light and aged, L3 2s 6d to L4 17s 6d.

**Fat Sheep**—A very large number came forward to-day, 3,530 cross-bred wethers and ewes and 600 merino wethers being penned. Best crossbred wethers brought 17s to 19s 3d; ordinary, 13s to 15s 6d; best crossbred ewes, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; ordinary, 12s to 13s 9d; merino wethers, medium quality, 7s 3d to 10s.

**Pigs**—162 were penned, all of which met with a good demand. Suckers brought 6s 3d to 13s 6d; stores, 15s to 20s 6d; porkers, 22s 6d to 30s; baconers, 32s to 47s; extra, 52s.

**Store Cattle**—There is some inquiry for these but there are very few offerings.

**Store Sheep**—There is no change to report.

**Rabbitskins**—A good demand is experienced for these and all consignments coming to hand meet with good attention.

**Hides**—Quotations remain unchanged.

**Tallow**—A good demand continues to exist and the market firm at late quotations.

**Grain**—Wheat: Since our last report this market has not undergone any significant change. The demand is by no means brisk, and buyers are only disposed to operate at prices representing a further decline, and then only to a very limited extent.—Oats: The market continues firm, showing no difference in quotations as compared with those of last week.—Barley: Only occasional lines placed. The season for transactions of any consequence is now nearly closed; indeed, there are few, if any, prime malting samples offering.

**Potatoes**—This market is going from bad to worse.

**Chaff**—Fair demand for prime heavy bright and well cut, at from 47s 6d to 52s 6d; extra prime, 55s.

**Dairy Produce**—This market exceedingly quiet; no demand of any consequence.

MESSRS DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows for week ending August 10:—

**Rabbitskins**—There was a full attendance of buyers, and competition was quite as keen as last week. Prime winters (bucks and does), 16d to 16½d; good, 15d to 15½d; medium, 13½d to 14½d; coloured, 9d to 10½d; autumn, 8½d to 10½d; suckers, 7½d to 8½d; suckers, 4½d to 5½d.

**Sheepskins**—Green crossbreds, 3s 5d to 4s 7d; do merinos, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; dry crossbreds, 2s 1d to 5s 8d; do merinos, 1s 4d to 3s 10d; do pelts and lambs, 4d to 2s 3d.

**Hides**—Prime heavies, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2½d to 2¾d; light, 1¾d to 3d; inferior, 1¼d to 1½d per lb.

**Tallow**—Prime rendered, 18s to 20s; medium so good, 15s to 17s 6d; inferior, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; rough fat, 9s to 13s per cwt.

**Wheat**—Seed wheat, 4s to 4s 6d; milling (prime to extra prime) 3s 6d to 3s 10d; do medium, 3s 2d to 3s 5d; do inferior, 2s 11d to 3s 1d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 10d.

**Oats**—Seed (all descriptions), 2s to 2s 3d; milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; feed, bright, heavy, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; do discoloured, 1s 4d to 1s 7d; sacks extra.

**Potatoes**—The market is very dull. Best, 27s 6d to 32s 6d; inferior, 20s to 25s.

**Chaff**—Best heavy, 45s to 50s; medium, 37s 6d to 42s 6d; light and inferior, 30s to 35s.

**Turnips**—In bulk, 12s to 13s; bagged, 14s; sacks extra.

**Ryegrass**—Only a moderate demand. Best dressed, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; prime farmers', 3s 3d to 3s 6d; inferior, 2s 6d to 3s.

**Timothy**—The market very quiet. Best, 37s 6d to 42s 6d; medium and inferior, 30s to 35s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—The entry to-day consisted chiefly of town and dealers' lots, the only exceptions being small drafts of good, useful farm horses. For draughts there was again a good demand, and we are glad to say that nearly every horse of this class in the yard was sold at prices satisfactory to vendors. We can strongly recommend consignments of good, active young draughts. We have also inquiries for strong, active buggy horses, fairly well bred, with good bone. We quote—For first-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; good ordinary do (young), L18 to L22; medium do, L12 to L16; aged do, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium do, L7 to L9; light and inferior do, L2 10s to L5.

**H. B. K I R K**

MANUFACTURER OF

Building Bricks, Well Bricks and Round Chimney Bricks, Salt Glazed Sanitary Drain Pipes (from 3in. to 21in. diameter, with all the necessary junctions), Stench Traps (of all sizes), Chimney Pots and Air Bricks (all sizes), Fire Bricks, Bakers' Blocks, Flower and Seed Pots.

Also in Stock—For Sale—

Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Cow Hair, Fireclay (ground and raw), Sand, Shingle, etc., etc.

Agent for Rutherford Bros. Hydraulic Lime.

CHRISTCHURCH DEPOT AND OFFICE, 193 TUAM STREET. TELEPHONE: No. 432.

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UNDERTAKERS, CHRISTCHURCH.

Funerals Furnished in Town or Country on the shortest notice and at lowest rates. Polished Coffins in Bimu or Kauri from £5. Please note Address—43 Victoria Street; Private Residence, 211 Kilmore St., Christchurch. Telephone, No 146.



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PURE EXTRACT from the EUCALYPTE TREE.

FOR all affections of the Chest and Lungs, Consumption Asthma, Croup, Colds, Gravel and Kidney Complaints, Diphtheria, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Toothache and Fevers of all kinds. It has no equal. Awarded medals at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, beating all competitors, and is the only Pure Extract in the world. See that the label bears our trade mark (Tree of Life and signature, Coleman and Sons, Cotnamundra, N.S. Wales), without this it is a fraud. Sold everywhere. Price, 1s 6d and 2s 6d.

Wholesale and Retail Depot: LICHFIELD STREET, Christchurch.

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**A NEW DEPARTURE IN PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY.**

The following arrangement will only subsist until WEDNESDAY, the 31st of AUGUST NEXT

**FOR FIFTEEN SHILLINGS**

We will give, until the above date ONE DOZEN CABINET PORTRAITS (OF FIRST-CLASS FINISH), And, in addition, An EXQUISITE ENLARGEMENT on OPAL, Or TWO OPALS (Cabinet size), Or a BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT, With a Cut-out Tinted Mount, measuring (outside) 18 inches by 15, AT THE OPTION OF THE SITTERS.

Specimens of all the above may now be seen in our windows, and we invite special attention to the quality of the productions.

BURTON BROTHERS, NUMBER FORTY-ONE PRINCES STREET.

The above arrangement will stand only until WEDNESDAY, The 31st of AUGUST NEXT.

**A. MORRISON AND CO.**  
(Late ANDERSON AND MORRISON)  
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS  
COPPERSMITHS, PLUMBERS,  
GASFITTERS, ELECTROPLATERS, &c.

Manufacturers of Engineers' and Plumbers' Brasswork, Confectionery, Brewing, Mining, Rabbit Preserving, and Dairy Factory Plant, etc.

Attention invited to our stock of Gasaliers, Hall Lamps, Gas Brackets, and Globes in newest designs.

Just landed, shipment of Sanitary Ware, including Urns as Closets and other modern appliances.

Plumbing Work done, and Drains tested on the latest scientific principle by experienced workmen.

The trade supplied with Iron and Brass Castings daily.

PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES. ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR REPAIRS.

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A Single Pair at Wholesale Price.

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**RUGG'S KUMARA HOTEL,**  
MAIN STREET,  
KUMARA.

The Proprietor wishes to announce that he has just completed extensive alterations to this well and favourably known hotel, which will be found one of the most complete on the coast.

Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Room, Shower and Plunge baths, and every convenience. Livery and bait stables. Horses, coaches, and traps always on hire.

The choicest brands of wines and spirits always in stock.

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IF YOU WANT

**SOLID, SERVICEABLE, SATISFACTORY BOOTS,**

Try the "PREMIER" Brand.

THE MOST RELIABLE

And QUICKEST-SELLING GOODS

In New Zealand.

Can be obtained from most Shoe

Dealers in New Zealand, and

Wholesale from the

Manufacturers,

M. O'BRIEN AND CO.,

CHRISTCHURCH.



**UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED**

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON. — ROTORUA, s. s., on Monday, August 15. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

NELSON, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and HICOM. — ROTORUA, s. s., on Monday, August 15. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE. — WAIRARAPA, s. s., on Wednesday, August 17. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, AUCKLAND. — OHAU, s. s., early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND. — TALUNE, s. s., on Wednesday, August 24. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART. — TE ANAU, s. s., on Thursday, August 18. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON AND WELLINGTON. — WAKATIPU, s. s., on Tuesday August 16.

FOR WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON. — OMAPERE, s. s., on Friday, August 19. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m. Cargo till 1 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON. — HERALD, s. s., about Tuesday, August 16. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at mid-night. Cargo till 4 p.m.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — OVALAU s. s., about Monday, August 15

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND. — UPOLU, s. s., on Tuesday, August 30

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street



## RABBITSKIN MARKET.

J. H. KIRK AND CO., Bond street, report as follows for week ending 10th August.

During the week we have had the pleasure of welcoming a large number of our country friends, who are all highly satisfied with the prices received. Skins continue firm at late quotations and we are in a position to take any number at full rates, free of all store charges and commission.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats 1s 7d to 1s 11d (bags extra), demand good. Wheat (easier) milling, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; fowls', 2s 0d to 2s 9d, sacks included, Chaff: Market, bare supply—£1 10s 0d to £2 12s 6d; hay, oatens £3 0s; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4 0s. Potatoes, kidneys, seed, £2; derwents, £1 5s to £1 10s 0d. Flour: roller, £10 10, to £11 5s; stone, value nominal, £9 0s to £9 15s. Fresh butter, 10d to 1s 3d; salt, prime, 9d. Eggs, 10d. Oatmeal, £9 10s in 25lbs; bulk, £9.

## W E L L I N G T O N.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 8.

At the Cathedral on Sunday the Rev Father Dawson, on ascending the pulpit at High Mass, said he would, instead of the usual sermon, speak to them on the condition of the finances of the parish. He then gave in detail the uses to which the various collections have been put, such as the support of the schools and the clergy, the maintenance of the Cathedral services in a manner worthy of the principal church in the archdiocese, and the keeping up of their choir and organ. He appealed to the congregation to take up the sittings, and he promised that in return the seats would be kept for those who paid for them, and those who did not care to have any, or were too poor to pay for such, would always find plenty of room in the place set apart as being free. He pointed out that on the four Sundays previous the number of persons who attended the services were somewhat less than 2,000, whilst not more than 900 of those contributed anything. He impressed on the congregation the necessity, and even duty, incumbent upon all of supporting the Church according to their ability and means. I hear that in consequence of the wants of funds it has been found necessary to dispense with the services of Mr McDuff Boyd, the leader of the choir orchestra, and on one evening during the week the choir took the opportunity of presenting Mrs McDuff Boyd with a tea and coffee service, on the occasion of her ceasing from active membership of that body, and as a recognition of the valuable aid rendered by her during her connection with it.

His Grace the Archbishop and the Very Rev Dr Egan arrived from the South to-day, both of them looking nothing the worse for their experience of the cold weather of Otago.

The financial debate came to a close on last night, much to the delight of the general public. The Premier replied categorically to the criticisms of the Opposition, and it is conceded that he made a very good reply too.

Amongst the visitors here during the week were Mr P. Burke, Christchurch, and Mr W. Hoban, solicitor, who was up here on business connected with the Railway Servants' Union.

I am glad to be able to report the resuscitation of the St Aloysius Guild and Literary Society, the session having been opened on last Tuesday evening, when there was a very fair attendance. The rev president, the Rev Father Goggan, delivered a very fine address, which I regret I have not been able to procure.

## ARCHÆOLOGY AS AN AID TO THE HISTORIAN.

THE following is a condensed report of a paper read by Mr F. W. Petre, before the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society:—

The lecturer proceeded to describe the various opinions held as to the proper and full significance of the science of archæology, showing how some, from its Greek meaning of "all things that are old," conclude that it should take a very wide scope, from Dr Pritchard's claim to include palæontology to certain eminent geologists, who hold that their own particular study should form part of the archæologist's labours. The lecturer did not hold with others who took a contrary and more contracted idea when claiming to circumscribe the science in question within the limits of Greek and Roman antiquities, but held with the majority of authorities that the best definition was that which describes archæology as the deduction of history from the relics of the past which owe their existence to the hand of man. Passing from a description of the duties of the geologist in evolving the history of the world from the earth's construction to the first discovery of the remains of man's works, when the archæologist takes up the historian's role, the lecturer, confining himself within the bounds of architectural remains only, proceeded to show how the close study and research of such authorities as Mr Godfrey Higgins, Mr Jacob Bryant, and others had traced out man's history in the earliest ages of the world. The first names of these

authorities, dealing with the traces of the works left by the Druids of the British Isles, shows how a race of people, learned and enlightened, can be traced back through the various countries of Europe to one common centre on the borders of the Caspian Sea, thus confirming the story of the re-peopling of the earth from the point of dispersion as described in the Holy Scriptures. It is shown how from the borders of the Caspian Sea a race spread and were the earliest occupiers of Greece, Italy, France, Britain, and Ireland, arriving at these points along the 45th parallel of North latitude, also how colonies advanced from the same centre along a southern line through Asia, Syria, and Africa, arriving at last by the Straits of Gibraltar. These conclusions are not only shown to be drawn by the architectural remains, but it is further shown that the languages of the western world were the same and that the Irish Druid's system of letters was common to the British Isles, Italy, Greece, Syria, Arabia, Persia and Hindostan. Mr Jacob Bryant connects this race with the Cyclopean works. This conclusion is largely drawn from the comparison of the remains of such places as Tiryns and Paralheia with the single stones, circles of stones, sacrificial stones, cromlechs, logan or rocking stones, and the dolmen or colossal stones which are to be traced through all the countries above-mentioned. It is also pointed out how the practice of erecting single stones is constantly recorded in Scripture, as in the case of Jacob's stone which he called "Bethel," which is repeated by the single stones in Cornwall erected by Phœnicians and which are still called "Bethel." It is shown how the ancient Greeks being ignorant of their own history treated the records of the Cyclops as those of a race of monsters with a single eye in the middle of their heads. These misconceptions arising from the magnitude of their works in the first place, and in the second, from the fact of their being great lighthouse builders, in which a round casement in the upper floor afforded light to the mariner. The fame of the Cyclopeans as mighty builders is instanced when the Sybil in Virgil shows Aeneas the place of torment in the shades below. The poet separates it from the regions of bliss by a Cyclopean wall. One of the most extraordinary connecting links which brings the East and the West together in past history is the extraordinary similarity between the Treasury of Atreus at Mycene, which is still in a comparatively perfect state of preservation, and the remains at New Grange near Drogheda. Archæology as an aid to the Christian historian in proving the antiquity of the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church is invaluable, as has been found from the explorations of the catacombs in Rome. Also in counteracting the contention of those historians who would have us believe that the medieval times were ages of darkness as far as the action of the Church and her works are concerned, for not only are the architectural relics of those ages, but also many fine buildings of that time still in good order and preservation, ample proof both of the purposes for which they were built and, also by the extraordinary merit of their architecture, evidence to what an extent civilisation under the care of the Church had progressed in those so-called "Dark Ages."

## WHAT PEOPLE SAY IN NEW ZEALAND.

MISS LUCY LAMMOND, New Plymouth, writes:—After many years of suffering, and travelling all over the world in search of good health, it gives me great pleasure to state that Clements' Tonic has done me more good than all the doctors, and all the baths, spas and masseurs I have know. My life has been one round of misery for the past seven years, owing (so the doctors said) to liver complaint. My head always ached, my limbs ached; I was always tired and languid, and I felt more tired in a morning than when I went to bed. I had sleepless and restless nights, and could get no relief. Three months back I came to New Zealand, and in my travels frequently heard and read of Clements' Tonic, and mother advised me to try two or three bottles. I am pleased to say that it has done wonders. I never have headaches now, and I have only taken three bottles, but I feel a wonderful deal stronger and better, and you have my heartfelt gratitude for your remedy.

J. B. Bell, Esq., Postmaster, Upper Simmonds street, Auckland, relates as follows:—

It affords me gratification to testify to the good effects of Clements' Tonic. A few months ago I was afflicted with debility, indigestion, pains through the body, and sleeplessness, due to overwork. I tried remedies and sought advice without result, until one of Clements' Tonic books came into my possession. I read its columns, and read a case of a similarly afflicted person who had been permanently cured by Clements' Tonic. I bought a bottle, took it regularly, and whilst taking it I felt a marvellous change. A few bottles entirely cured me, and under its influence I felt youthful, and forgot my troubles, and now feel as a business man should—well and able to attend to and gratify my customers.

Mr Bigelow, a schoolmate of Emperor William has been expelled from Russia. Mr Bigelow and Frederick Remington, the artist had planned to make a canoe voyage from St Petersburg to Berlin to secure material for magazine articles for the Messrs Harper of New York, but their boats, which had been sent to the Russian capital, were seized, and cannot be recovered without a delay of several weeks. The cause of the expulsion is supposed to be the criticism of Russian administration in Poland, given in his book on Emperor William.



# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1892.

## 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 LAND BILL.

**T**HE Land Bill of the Government has been declared to be in some respects a good Bill, even by the Opposition. Under such circumstances one should have thought that its second reading would have been permitted without much opposition and debate, and that Hon. Members would have waited for the committee stage before showing their teeth. But such is not the case. A motion has been made, with the approbation of the Opposition, that the provision of the Bill in reference to freehold is not satisfactory. This has been accepted as a no-confidence motion, and thus an avalanche of bootless talk threatens the House of Representatives, to the waste of public time and money. What is our House of Representatives about; what does it mean? It seems to be under the impression that its business, for which it draws a handsome sum of money annually, is to talk, talk, talk, and do little else than eternally talk nonsense. Everything that Members can hope to gain by the impending discussion could be gained in committee, and to committee, therefore, Members should have hastened. We agree with the Government that something should be done, and something done speedily, to check the tendency of freehold land becoming concentrated in the hands of individuals, and that companies and syndicates should be absolutely prohibited from becoming possessors of freehold land. But this is no reason why there should be no small freeholders. We think nothing can contribute more to the security and prosperity of a country than a multitude of small freeholders, and we think, therefore, that sensible men not bent on a party scimmage could easily, in committee, come to a satisfactory conclusion on this point. We say that everything possible should be done to discourage and prevent landlordism—a system which has engendered untold evils in every country where it has been established, and in the second place that companies and syndicates should be absolutely forbidden to hold an acre of freehold land. It has often happened that individual landlords have been just, humane and rational men, who have given equitable terms to their tenants, but land companies and syndicates have no soul, no conscience. Their primary, and, indeed, almost only object and *raison d'être*, has been large dividends for the shareholders, and equity and humanity and the public good, if holding any place in their estimation, have held a very secondary one. Therefore, we say, let an end be put as soon as possible, consistently with justice and sound policy, to land companies and all syndicates, and let everything possible be done to prevent the growth of landlordism. But it does not by any means follow from this that moderate freeholds should be prevented. Restrictions should, indeed, be imposed so that no freehold should exceed a certain moderate limit, and no man be free to become possessed of more than a certain moderate amount of freehold land. All this could be brought about in many ways, as is done in some of the most civilised countries of Europe. Testamentary restrictions and the compulsory division of freehold land on the demise of holders could do much in this direction, and the impossibility of alienation of homesteads, as in America, could also help. Where there is a will there is a way, and if our Legislators were really in earnest means could be easily found to prevent individuals from monopolising the land of the country

to the impoverishment of the people, and the depression of the country. This discussion, therefore, on freehold, which threatens to be long and bitter, could be easily prevented, and a settlement arrived at, if Members understood their business and were in earnest in desiring to do it. But everything now-a-days is made a party question, and thus the interests of the people are sacrificed to the fancied exigencies of party warfare. We should advise the Premier to put down his foot at once and stamp out this silly party move by invoking the power of the House to put a stop, not to legitimate debate, but to a bootless flow of silly and purposeless talk, so that the real business of the country may be speedily and satisfactorily transacted. It is painful to bystanders to be obliged to contemplate in sorrow how the business of the country is so monstrously neglected in Parliament, whilst Members by their folly and unmeaning talk make themselves a spectacle to men and angels. The real interest of the country and the real worth of legislation are seemingly not much thought of by men who are making fools of themselves by posing as orators and political economists, whilst they are most efficaciously demonstrating to a gaping world their almost utter ignorance, and their utter want of a sense of responsibility, as to the real object of political and Parliamentary life.

### THE BISHOPS' RESOLUTIONS.

**I**N another column we publish a circular to the Roman Catholic clergy of New Zealand, containing some resolutions agreed to by the Bishops at their recent meeting in Dunedin. To some of these it is not necessary we should now refer in particular. But there are others to which we beg to draw particular attention. The Bishops speak mildly and moderately, but nevertheless forcibly, as regards the education question. They recommend particular attention to the registration of Catholic voters, and as a preliminary to this end, as well as for other purposes, enjoin the taking of a census of Catholics in each locality. Then as to voting and giving pledges to candidates for Parliament, their Lordships are emphatic. They resolve that Catholic voters should abstain from pledging themselves to any candidate, in order that their freedom of action may be kept intact, and, most important of all, that Catholics should not vote for any candidate who neglects or refuses to pledge himself publicly to support in Parliament a measure giving aid to Catholic schools. Experience proves that this recommendation is most important and necessary. It has happened again and again that candidates for Parliamentary honours, during their canvass, promised Catholic voters to support a grant for providing aid to their schools, but when safely in Parliament violated their promises to their Catholic constituents and voted directly against their just claims. Catholic voters, therefore, should take to heart this resolution of their Bishops on this most important subject. This action of the Bishops comes from their long and watchful experience and their deep sense of duty both to their co-religionists and their country, whose welfare is dear to them. They see the best interests, moral and civil, imperilled by the present system of godless education, and they call on those on whose attention and obedience they have a claim to do their duty and their part to promote the true interests of this country. Theirs are words to which all Catholics ought to pay particular attention and to which we feel convinced they will pay very particular attention. From these well-considered and well-weighed words we are to conclude that the Bishops regard the Catholic who votes for a candidate who refuses to pledge himself publicly to do justice to Catholic schools by helping to obtain aid for them from public funds as a man who is recreant to his solemn duty, as one who offends by allying himself with the enemies both of God and his country. It is clear from these resolutions now referred to that this is the opinion and teaching of our Bishops. These words, therefore, are weighty and will, we have no doubt, fall on willing ears.

**I**N another place our readers will find a circular addressed to the clergy, and which contains the resolutions adopted at their late conference by the Archbishop and Bishops of the colony.

**T**HE sensation of the week in Dunedin has been a concert given by Mr Arthur Salvini. Mr Salvini has returned to this city after many years absence, during a portion of which he received in Italy a musical and artistic training which has enabled him to make the best use of the very high gifts nature had conferred upon him, and to

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become a singer of great excellence. Our readers may, perhaps, remember that some years ago we quoted a paragraph from an Italian paper, in which Mr Salvini's performance in opera at one of the principal theatres of the peninsula was highly spoken of. His voice is a tenor of very fine quality, and its culture is perfect. The Garrison Hall was crowded to its fullest extent on the occasion alluded to. Mr Salvini met with an enthusiastic reception, and repeated encores and loud applause testified to the appreciation of the audience. We may add that when in London Mr Salvini sings in the choir of the Spanish chapel—a church whose reputation for fine music is traditional.

We are informed by what appears to be a very promising prospectus, now before us, that a company is about to be floated to take over Mr M. Houlahan's brewery at South Dunedin. Increase of business, it is stated, requires additional capital for a large extension, Mr Houlahan's famous brew having attained to popular favour in no light degree. Mr Houlahan's chief success, as every one knows, is in the manufacture of porter, in which he possesses a celebrity hardly to be surpassed. Capitalists should find the investment offered a very welcome one, promising, as it does, large dividends to shareholders.

THE social held last evening in aid of St Mary's Organ Fund (says the Nelson Mail of August 2), was largely attended. Mr Maginnity, in proposing that the Very Rev Father Mahoney should take the chair, said they were all aware that the day previous was the rev gentleman's birthday, and he would ask them to wish their esteemed friend many happy returns of the day by a hearty round of applause, which was cheerfully given. A long programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through, and afforded much satisfaction to the large number present. Among those taking part in the programme were Mrs Miller, the Misses Frank, Parmenter, Duff, Downes, Hall, and Campbell, Messrs Maginnity, Frank, D'Arcy, Wither, Green and Fuller, Professor Zimmerman, and Miss Jackson. Great credit is due to those ladies under whose management the entertainment was arranged, for the profusion of refreshments provided and the arrangements made for the comfort of the visitors. We understand that the proceeds of the entertainment will materially assist the organ fund.

THE opening of Parliament took place on Monday: The speech from the throne was a mere formal matter, virtually containing nothing. The amendment to it, however, proposes a vote of no-confidence. Mr Justin McCarthy demanded a speedy statement of Mr Gladstone's proposals, and gave warning that Ireland would refuse half-measures. A threat was made by Mr John Redmond that unless Mr Gladstone fulfilled his pledges the Irish members would oust him. The question, however, arises as to whether Mr Gladstone, even with unfulfilled pledges, would not be preferable to Lord Salisbury with openly declared and practically fulfilled coercion. Possibly Mr Redmond may see reasons to decide in Lord Salisbury's favour—but to place Ireland for another term of years in the power of the Tories would seem a step that required some consideration. Mr Gladstone's replies to the eight hours deputation even of themselves alone appear to promise that he will do in the matter everything that he thinks possible. He seems deserving of the fullest confidence.

A CABLEGRAM under date London August 8 informs us that a furious fight has taken place in Rome between Clericals and Liberals. The suggestion seems to be that the latter while marching in procession were attacked by the former—who, however, were routed and obliged to take refuge in a church. The probability is, nevertheless, that the direct opposite is the truth, and that the so-called Liberals were the assailants. That a more actively venomous spirit is being displayed by the revolutionists, we may gather moreover from the murder of the Bishop of Foligno, which was committed a few days ago in a railway carriage as the Bishop was returning from Florence to his diocese. Possibly the riot at Rome may have had some connection with this event.

UNEASINESS continues to increase in Afghanistan, where a general revolt against the Ameer seems imminent. There is necessarily a suspicion of Russian intrigue. Preparations are being made in India, and a regiment at Aldershot is under orders for service there. In reference to Russian scares, we must remember that in the fable the wolf really did arrive at last.

IN reference to the resolution of the Bishops calling upon Catholics to place their names on the electoral roll, we would remind our readers that a dissolution is talked of. It behoves them, therefore, to be on the alert.

People who are in search of boots of good quality at cheap prices will find the articles they require at Mr H. Corrick's factory, 157 Colombo street, Christchurch.

## CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops of New Zealand, held at Dunedin on the 30th day of July and following days, 1892, the subjoined resolutions were adopted, and are hereby published and recommended to the most earnest consideration of the Roman Catholic Clergy of New Zealand:—

"That the attention of the clergy be drawn in a very special manner to the decree on Primary or Elementary Education of the Plenary Council of Sydney (Nos 231 and foll, page 73), with the injunction that the said decree be clearly and carefully explained to the people by the officiating priest, at least twice a year, in each church and station where Mass is celebrated."

"That the clergy be enjoined to interest themselves to the utmost to establish and maintain Catholic Schools, and to encourage and aid all who are engaged in the work of Catholic education."

"That whilst expressing our admiration of the efforts and sacrifices already made by the Catholics of New Zealand in support of their schools, we exhort them to still greater exertions towards their multiplication and greater efficiency."

"That from motives of convenience, economy, and uniformity, we recommend that, as the Government Standards of education are used in some Catholic schools, these Standards be adopted in all Catholic schools, notwithstanding that our own Standards hitherto in use are in some points more advanced."

"That, as far as possible, there be uniformity in the class books used in Catholic schools."

"That, so long as the present system of public education, maintained out of the Consolidated Fund, continues to exist, the books used in the public schools should contain nothing offensive to any Christian denomination, and that the practice, hitherto, of employing books containing calumnies and misrepresentations regarding the Catholic religion, is unjust and entirely reprehensible."

"That parents and guardians be reminded of their obligation to provide wholesome literature for those under their charge and protect them from that which is unwholesome."

"That our people be reminded of the strong recommendations of our Holy Father the Pope to support the Catholic Press. The Press is a most powerful instrument for good or evil, and Catholics neglecting to support the Catholic Press are unfaithful to a most important duty."

"That a census be made, under the guidance of the priests, of all the Catholics in the various localities."

"That all the Catholics of the Colony be registered, and that means be taken to that end."

"That a committee of two or three laymen be appointed in each locality to see that every Catholic be registered."

"That Catholic voters be exhorted to fulfil the conscientious obligation of supporting a system of Christian education and of opposing the present godless system by voting for those candidates only who publicly pledge themselves to support the Catholic claims."

"That Catholic voters avoid pledging themselves to any candidate, in order to maintain their freedom of action at election time."

"That the above resolutions be printed in the form of a circular and sent to the clergy."

"That an address of congratulation be sent to the Holy Father on the occasion of his Episcopal Jubilee, and special prayers enjoined for February 10th, 1893, and the following Sunday."

"That the prayer 'Pro Papa' be added in the Mass of the day; Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament be given, where possible, on both days; the Litany of the Blessed Virginia and the 'Te Deum' recited or sung at Benediction or after Mass, according to the priest's convenience; and that the clergy exhort the faithful to go to Confession and Holy Communion on the Friday or following Sunday for the intentions of the Holy Father."

Given at Dunedin on this first day of August, 1892.

† FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M., Archbishop of Wellington.

† PATRICK MORAN, Bishop of Dunedin.

† JOHN J. GRIMES, S.M., Bishop of Christchurch.

D. OSMOND M. EGAN, O.S.B., Procurator for Auckland.

Captain Dudley has been busy recently writing in the newspapers urging that Castletown, on the west side of Bantry Bay, opposite Bear Island, be made a port of call for the American liners. Castletown, he says, is five hours in advance of Queenstown, and if the American mails were landed there the mails would be in England on their way from Holyhead to London before the hour at which they reach Dublin from Queenstown under the present system.

The distinguished New York banker, Mr Jesso Seligman, who is in Rome, has made a successful effort to enlist the Catholic influence to aid and protect the Jews of Europe from the persecution to which they are subjected in certain countries. Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, to whom Mr Seligman addressed his request for such assistance, has declared that the policy of the Catholic Church has always been that of protecting the Jews, and that he will be glad to do all he can to forward the humane cause of rescuing Hebrews from their persecutors. Such an unequivocal stand by Cardinal Rampolla will have much effect on a number of nations in the direction of checking their harassment.

( TRY )

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NELSON.

MR GLADSTONE ON THE EIGHT HOURS' QUESTION.

THE following is condensed from the official report of Mr Gladstone's interview with the deputation of the London Trades Council:—

Mr Gladstone—Your desire is that this question should be put into my plans; but I must tell you that I have always thought it to be my first duty to the industrial classes to put them in a position, so far as I can, to use their legitimate power according to their consciences and convictions for the advancement of the objects they think most important. Therefore, apart from such questions as free trade and an open market for the goods of the people, my desire is to perfect the instrument which gives power to the bulk of the nation. That instrument is the franchise—a franchise protected by secret voting, and made thoroughly effective by good registration laws, and by some other changes that are as yet incomplete. A good deal, no doubt, still remains to be done in conjunction with that duty. I mentioned at Newcastle many of these points. I am very far from regretting that you have raised this discussion not only in this room but in the country. I am indeed very glad of it. If you had set about this question 30 years ago you know well how different would have been the circumstances. You have had meetings, discussions, and demonstrations, which I regard as extremely useful; but of course you must recognize that there are difficulties in your way. I am not quite certain, for instance, whether you are as near unanimity as Mr Shipton has suggested. With regard to the mode of shortening the hours of labour, there are two sets of views which are probably represented by the writers of a couple of letters that have been sent in. One of these gentlemen is a Mr Edson, who represents that he belongs to the Amalgamated Society of House-decorators and Painters. He calls attention to the fact that when a vote was last taken on the subject through that society there were 158 for a legal eight-hours day and 354 against it.

Mr Shipton—That is perfectly true, and that was the difference of opinion I referred to in my earlier remarks.

The right hon gentleman then inquired whether the deputation considered that under legally-restricted hours of labour the labourer was to continue to make the same profit?

Mr Shipton—We think that question would find its level. He might even make more profit with the shorter hours.

Mr Gladstone—Because of the greater efficiency of the labour?

Mr Shipton—Certainly.

Mr Gladstone—But is the efficiency of labour to make eight hours do the work of ten?

Mr Shipton—It might not in all cases.

Mr Gladstone—My point is this. Will the employer have the same amount of inducement to employ which he now has? So far as I understand, you do not say that eight hours' labour, speaking broadly, would produce as much as ten hours. Now, then, if the employers are not to make the same profit how are they to continue to give the same employment? Would not the diminution of profits entail the diminution of employment?

Mr Gregory said that wages would under an eight hours' system be more evenly distributed, and that personally he would even prefer to have a slightly smaller wage in order that more persons might be employed and have regular pay.

Mr Gladstone—Your answer rather contemplates a reduction of wages on the part of those now employed.

Mr Gregory—Of course we cannot regulate the methods of production, nor can we increase the actual wages paid, but we are anxious, even supposing that the aggregate wages should remain the same, that the amount should be divided among the applicants for work.

Mr Gladstone—Supposing the aggregate wages to remain the same?

A delegate—We do not say that would be the result, but if it were we would stand by it.

Mr Taylor—Whilst a number of men are working excessive hours at present, others, in consequence, can get no work at all.

Mr Gladstone—The effect of reduced hours upon a question of wages will have to be studied, and I think good will come out of such a discussion, whether the more sanguine or the less sanguine view prevails—the more sanguine view, which supposes that an Eight Hours' Bill can be passed, or the less sanguine view of those who, though they do not see their way to such a measure, will yet promote a general movement in that direction. You have two methods of proceeding. One is by an Act of Parliament absolutely imposing a limit of eight hours. The other is by an Act imposing the limit, with the option, and, according to a very able little pamphlet by Mr Mathers, there is a third—that those who require an eight-hours' system should be entitled to call for it, instead of voting themselves out of it.—If you could have a universal eight-hours' day imposed you would make the law comparatively simple; but I rather gather that you are inclined to think that there are trades in which the limit could hardly be imposed. How, for instance, could you impose it upon seamstresses?

Mr Taylor—The law should prevent them from working in their own homes, and require the work to be done on the employers' premises.

Mr Gladstone—How would you secure that?

Mr Bateman—An enactment might absolutely forbid work being done in their own homes, where some of them now work excessive hours for 3s or 4s a week.

Mr Gladstone—You would prevent the seamstresses from taking the work home, and so prevent them from earning that 3s or 4s a week. Are you not startled at the extreme length of such an interference with individual liberty?

Mr Shipton—Our Council has not discussed that, and we have no conclusion on that point on record.

Mr Gladstone—The strength of the working classes lies, I maintain, in holding to the principle of liberty.

Mr Bateman—But it is not liberty to permit these poor women to commit suicide.

Mr Gladstone—That is not quite an answer to my question, which rather is,—Are you prepared to prevent these girls from doing work in their own homes.

Mr Roy—I am personally.

Mr Bateman believed the seamstresses themselves would like it.

Mr Gladstone—What? They would like to be prohibited from earning even 3s or 4s shillings per week?

Mr Bateman—No; they would like to be relieved from the necessity of working at home, and to be allowed to work on their employers' premises.

Mr Gladstone—Oh yes, I can understand that the seamstresses would say—"If you pass a law to secure me employment, I am content to have my employment at home prohibited.

Mr Bateman—The employers do not give out the work for philanthropic reasons, but because they want the work done; and if it could not be done at home they would have to provide workshops.

Mr Gladstone—How are the seamstresses to be organised for the purpose of expressing their opinion?

Mr Pearson—They would have to organise and decide for themselves.

Mr Gladstone—But if you have scores of thousands of poor persons without organisation dispersed all over the country, how are they as a body to give an opinion on the subject?

Mr Taylor—In the same manner as the match girls did with regard to Mr Lowe's Bill.

Mr Gladstone expressed doubts whether that settlement was arrived at in the most satisfactory way, and pointed out in addition



that it was the case of a restricted industry confined mainly to one locality. It was a very difficult thing to impress the House of Commons by outside opinion and to seek an enactment carrying legal consequence. He would like to know which of the three methods he had suggested they would prefer—an absolute eight-hours bill, a bill with the option of exemption, or a bill with the option of inclusion.

Mr Roy—We shall prefer the middle course.

Mr Gladstone—Then the majority of a trade are to impose legal consequences of which courts of law take notice. How are you to know who are the majority?

Mr Taylor—The majority of the organised trades.

Mr Gladstone—But this is to apply to all trades. Do you mean that a voluntary organisation of the character of a trades union is to involve others in legal consequences? If so, the organisation of the trade itself must become a matter of law and legal authorisation. I do not doubt that with existing arrangements you can get at the opinion of your trades to a very large extent, and perhaps to a satisfactory extent; but the moment you come to say that the union of the majority of the trades should carry without legal consequences and inclusion or exclusion from a certain law, then you must have a legal organisation and legal definitions of your membership.

Mr Bateman asked if that condition was not fulfilled with regard to trade unions by the requirements that their regulations should be approved by the registrar?

Mr Gladstone said that was so only to a very limited extent, and if the law was to be contingent on the opinion of the majority of a trade, that majority would have to be fixed just as the majority in a constituency was fixed, and that was a consideration of great practical importance. With regard to the industrial classes of this country the more respect they showed to personal liberty the better. He repeated that as he had told them his only attitude to the industrial classes of this country had been to help to put them in possession of the franchise, and now in various points to enable them to use their franchise with thorough efficiency. This was a self-governing country, and the first duty incumbent upon a politician was to enable them to govern themselves.

Mr Pearson—How far do you think our proposal is practicable, sir?

Mr Gladstone—You must not ask me. It is a very serious thing in my position to say that I think anything practicable at all. The moment I say that, people will say, "Then why don't you propose it."

Mr Pearson—That is certainly what we do.

Mr Gladstone—Don't you think my hands are full enough.

Mr Pearson—But perhaps you might drop something less important.

Mr Gladstone—It is difficult to say what might be dropped. If you are satisfied that this eight-hours question ought to take precedence of all others, I say heartily "God speed you;" but you must look to some man who is of less age than I am for your purpose. It is fair I should say that in my opinion one of the very highest duties of all politicians, under all circumstances and at all points, is to eschew and to repudiate the raising of any expectations except what they know they can fulfil. Therefore I say nothing more. I appeal to my life, I appeal to what I have hitherto viewed as my duty to the industrial classes, putting them in the position of standing up for their own right, and I say that what little future I have you must judge by the past. Beyond that I see my way and know how things are to be done and under what conditions, I must not excite any expectations, even if I believed I could fulfil them, even if I held to the hope that I could fulfil them.

## Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

### "TAX" REPLIES.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

A CHRISTCHURCH "Catholic" requests me to answer a few questions. Allow me to comply with the request.

"Is it not possible," says a Christchurch "Catholic," that Messrs Ballance, Reeves, and Co found it to their interests, in order to shut up the Catholic clamour for justice, to place three of their number on the Treasury benches?"

Messrs Ballance, Reeves and Co have not placed three Catholics on the Treasury benches. With Ballance and Reeves as co-Ministers, we find Hon Sir P. A. Buckley and Hon J. G. Ward—two irreproachable politicians, who, in the past, by speech, and vote, and action, have joined in the "Catholic clamour for justice"; two members who will be found on the very crest of the next wave that will beat against the crumbling walls of secularist opposition to deserving private schools. The Hon J. Ballance, who supports every measure of relief to Catholics, cannot find it much to his interest "shut up the clamour for justice" of the Catholic body, which, waver the agitation may eventuate, will look upon him as a friend.

The Hon Reeves, I opine, does not care much what Catholics think of him. He does not cater for their vote. It does not suit him to throw a sop to them and give a slap in the mouth to secularists and Orangemen. He knows that the Catholic bishops cannot be bought over, even if a few weakened Catholics occasionally bend the knee to Baal in their hankering after Government appointments and public honours. Ask an ordinary well-informed man why Sir Patrick Buckley was chosen as Colonial Secretary, and he will probably reply:—"Oh Ballance wanted one of the party in the Upper House—Buckley is an old Parliamentarian and a former colleague. He is a right good, fellow and a well-liked man. Fitness, and convenience, and personal friendship, I should say, were the reasons." Yes; 'tis so, perhaps, but why was Ward also selected? "You want to find that out? Come to Wellington and, in the lobbies, inquire who are the most popular men in the Lower House. You will find Ward among the number. Mr Ward is remarkable for quiet, gentlemanly ways. He offends no one; he is liked on both sides of the House. He makes no enemies and daily increases the number of his friends. Such a man, if possessed of ability, is a desirable acquisition to any Government. Has he ability? Go to Dunedin; ask Dunedin people, who are losing a great deal of their trade through his business management. Ask the Bluff Harbour Board, who this year with a thriving port, are several thousand pounds to the good, principally through the activity of the present Postmaster-General. Mr Ward has great financial ability, and special ability for the administration of his own department. No Member knows the postal ropes and how to effectually pull them better than he. The Postmaster-General has the goodwill and confidence of the departments, the respect of all who come within the circle of his rapidly widening acquaintance, and the esteem of Members of Parliament generally." Reasons why two able, eminently suitable men, are chosen for positions in the Cabinet, are not far to seek. Buckley and Ward are in the Cabinet because of their personal character, great experience, and decided ability.

"Again," says Christchurch "Catholic," "supposing Catholic teachers received appointments under the present system, would you, sir, be satisfied even for a period?"—Some Catholic teachers do receive appointments under the present system, and we are not satisfied. Some Catholics are made Justices of the Peace and receive other honourable commissions, and we are not satisfied. Some Catholics find their way to the Treasury Benches, and still we are not satisfied. If every Catholic man and woman who can teach, or think they can teach efficiently, received lucrative appointments in the public schools; if every intelligent Catholic were raised to the Bench; if every Member of the Cabinet were a Catholic—we would still be unsatisfied: We want religious teaching in our schools, and our money back to help on the work of proper education. We shall be satisfied with nothing less.

"I contend," says a Christchurch "Catholic," "that the very fact of having Catholics in a Ministry so adverse to aid our schools is the strongest reason why we should punish it."—Is it now? How do you make that out? Is this Ministry, compared with other Ministries, so exceedingly adverse to Catholic schools? The Premier is not adverse. The Colonial Secretary is not adverse. The Postmaster-General is not adverse. Report has it that other Ministers are friendly, though pledged to their constituents to vote against us. A recent act of the present administration has been to recognise the certificates of private schools in the matter of Government appointments. This does not show that the Ministry is so very "adverse to aid our schools," or that the presence of Catholics in the Ministry is so prejudicial to our interests that we ought for that very reason to punish the Ministry. What can the Ministry do? What it has done, and little more, till the public mind undergoes a greater change in our regard. I have no doubt that some Cabinet will take the matter up eventually, when the sense of the House must be in its favour.

"A third party," say my Christchurch friend, "can only be formed when Catholic strength is recognised by either the 'ins' or the 'outs,' and the means of bringing this about is to keep constantly pegging at the 'ins' until they grant justice."—A third party, I am inclined to think, can only be formed when we shall have in the House a strong man, respected by all, who, while working hard for his own constituents, will make justice to Catholics the great work of his Parliamentary life. A third party can be formed only when Catholics will be thoroughly united, when petty axe-grinding will find no place in their action, and when the strength which comes of thorough union will be everywhere recognised. "One means of bringing this about" is to remember at the ballot box who voted against us, and who are likely to prove our friends. The old cry "Punish the last offender when you get a chance" is one of the best watchwords up to the present. Let us not divide our strength. "United, we stand," a power even in our numerical insignificance—"Divided, we fall," and cease to be a menace to our foes.

The present Ministry in the present Parliament can do nothing more than they have done in the matter of assisting our schools. Why punish them for omitting to perform what they cannot possibly accomplish?

"Christchurch Catholics vote against Perceval at next election if he resigns the Agent-Generalship and return to New Zealand in time!" That is practically what my friend wants. A likely thing!

If the present Government, at next election, take up "justice to private schools" as a party cry, I shall be prepared to vote against even Sir John Hall or any other Opposition friend. If, on the other hand, Ballance refuses, and Kelleston consents, to make "aid to private schools" a plank in the party platform, I shall be prepared to help, on Scotch Mackenzie or No-Popery Allen against all-comers. If Ballance say "nay," if Kelleston say "nay"—well, then, I'll vote for the best man.—I am, etc.,  
TAX.



## LIFE AND TIMES OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

A LECTURE RECENTLY DELIVERED AT AUCKLAND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY BY THE HON J. A. TOLE.

THERE is not one of us who has not imposed on him or her some duty in relation to each other, whether in the domestic, political, or social relations of life. So I, as one of the patrons of this Society, have cast upon me some duty. What the duties of a patron may be are not very specially defined. Usually the chief obligations attaching to the position are to pay an annual subscription, fixed, I believe, on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the office, and distinguishing it from ordinary membership; to countenance the Society, and thus proclaim its usefulness and value to the whole community; to encourage others to avail themselves of its advantages—in other words, to be its showman—and also occasionally to address the Society upon some appropriate topic of interest. It is in the modest exercise of this last function that, in a good-natured, but probably unguarded moment, lured from my ordinary avocations and retiring disposition to come forward, at the instance of my esteemed reverend friend, the spiritual director of the Society (Father Hackett), I address you to-night. The subject of my remarks, also, has been chosen for me; but I don't find any fault with that, because, from professional and political points of view, it ought to be most congenial to myself; and, moreover, in regard to the young men of this Society, if they, part as they are of another generation, desire to imitate a noble life, to feel the true instincts of gratitude for the acts of a great man who devoted a life-long service and his herculean talents and labours for religion and country, and to emulate the oratory of the platform, the forensic skill of the advocate, and true character as a man, the life and times of O'Connell will stimulate their patriotism—should inspire them to heroic deeds for their own country, and fill them with that true national sentiment and advocacy of the claims for the liberty of the birth-land of their fathers, which Ireland is entitled to claim as a right from every

to engage our attention and interest for twenty evenings. My task being a stupendous one of compression, my treatment of the subject, compared to its vastness, must necessarily be in the nature of a biogram in a nutshell. Daniel O'Connell, the great apostle of freedom, and especially Irish freedom, was born in Cahir House, the residence of his father, Morgan O'Connell, near the town of Cahirciveen, in the County Kerry, on the 6th of August, 1775. Cahirciveen was a small town, and when many years after a *Times* Commissioner derisively described it as not possessing a pane of glass, O'Connell replied humorously: "If the Commissioner had as many pains in his stomach, his tongue would be more voracious, and his wanderings less erratic." O'Connell was of pure Celtic blood; his mother was an O'Mullane of an old Catholic family near Cork, and possessed of fair estates. For her he had all that unbounded love that is characteristic of the Irish race, and used to delight in giving expression to his love and veneration for her. He proudly and fondly said: "I am the son of a sainted mother, who watched over my childhood with the most faithful care. She was of a high order of intellect, and what little I possess has been bequeathed by her to me. In the perils of life, and the dangers to which I have been exposed through life I have regarded her blessings as an angel's shield over me, and as it has been my protection in this life. I look forward to it also as one of the means of obtaining hereafter a happiness greater than any this world can give." He spent a year at Father Harrington's school, near the Cove of Cork (or now, Queenstown), and the boy's application and apparent ability struck the observation of his uncle—General Count O'Connell, who determined his nephew should have—what the cruel laws would not permit him to get in his native land—a Catholic education. The land of his birth, which centuries before had been the home of religion and wisdom—where the arts and sciences of the time and the languages of Greece and Rome were studied with passionate zeal—the nation where the Anglo-Saxon race derived so much benefit from the teaching of the Irish schools—the land where, in an Irish University, Alfred the Great of England received his education—here Ireland's bright, patriotic son would hardly be allowed to receive rudimentary instruction, certainly not

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descendant with a drop of Irish blood in his veins. A great deal could be said upon this topic of national sentiment, in relation particularly to the apparent apathy of not only the young descendants of Irishmen, but of Irishmen themselves, concerning the claims of Ireland; but this may more fittingly be reserved for some future occasion. One cannot enter on this subject of the life and times of O'Connell without an apologetic word. It is this—that the life of a great man, whose name has been, and always will be, a household word, is more or less so familiar to most of us, that the difficulties of successful treatment with freshness is almost an impossibility. But the memory of all that is good and noble, or even sorrowful, in the past is, in its respective relations to human life, one of the most useful, interesting, and pleasurable elements in our being; so that life is not monotonous, though it is simply the repetition of thoughts, words, and deeds. Many things that are said of one great man may be said appropriately of another by changing the name, with here and there some other slight difference. We annually recount the glorious works of St Patrick in faith and fatherland; periodically, indeed, also of O'Connell, we celebrate the achievements of his heart, mind, and vigorous tongue; and, passing over a long interval to the present day, does not the British nation everywhere annually review the events in the great life of Gladstone, mingling at the same time in our congratulations of returning years, the fervent prayer that God may spare him to successfully pursue, under huge difficulties, his noble work of religious and political freedom? So that I feel, after all, no apology is needed for presenting to you, even without freshness, a brief review of O'Connell, with his oft-repeated characteristics. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I need hardly tell you it is impossible, within the limits of an hour's talk, to present to you all the acts and triumphs of a life of 72 years—50 eventful years of which were affectionately entwined with the sufferings and life of the Irish nation, of which O'Connell was the idol. The events and incidents of his life, the reference to patriots who were his contemporaries, his political victories and achievements, his eminent contemporaries at the Irish Bar, his trials—legal and personal, his social characteristics, his political status, his own great eminence as an advocate, his eloquence, his power as a platform and popular orator, his wit and humour—all would easily form themes sufficient

an education. Hence he was sent to France—to Louvain, and afterwards to St Omer's—where he showed extreme cleverness, and burned with boyish ambition to be as distinguished as his uncle, Maurice, called "Hunting Cap." But O'Connell was destined for greater things—for national achievements. He was born at a stirring period, when a few infant communities or States, remote, unaided, and as I were unknown, had encountered and triumphed over the power of England. He was a month old when the American people had declared their Independence, and invoked the blessings of God on themselves and others forever. In his home he had heard the sad story of his country. He heard her varied history—the exasperating rule of centuries—the desolation of the land, and the butchery, or exile of the people, and their melancholy longing to strike a blow; then fortune smiling on arms, victory following victory, only to culminate in crushing defeat. He had heard the names of Ireland's brave sons down the long and gloomy path of her history; he had heard of their great sacrifices and deeds in the struggle for liberty. The Penal Code was in full force and in the plenitude of its wickedness. Catholic peers or commoners could not sit in parliament; Catholics could not vote, nor could they hold any office of trust; they were liable to a fine of £60 for absence from Protestant worship; and four J.P.'s could banish a Catholic or give his property to his next of kin; no Catholic teacher could teach a Catholic child; a Catholic priest coming to the country could be hanged; a Protestant suspected of holding property for a Catholic could have his estates taken from him; and so on. This bill of fare, though not a dainty or palatable dish, was food enough for the youthful and absorbent mind of O'Connell. Moreover, living in his childhood and youth were great orators and patriots; the intrepid patriot advocate Curran; Sheridan—

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whom probably O'Connell frequently saw, and perhaps heard what Lecky, the historian, describes as the "outburst of unparalleled enthusiasm of the populace," as through the parted ranks of 60,000 Ulster volunteers, drawn up in front of the old Parliament House of Ireland, Grattan passed to move the emancipation of his country. It is said that one day, when O'Connell was very young, the subject of conversation at his father's table was Ireland's leading men, and Grattan's eloquence. A lady present, observing young Dan's unusual meditation asked him the cause, and the young fellow cogitating said, "I'll make a stir in the world yet!" In most cases this would be regarded as the idle boast of a child, but in his case, it was prophetic. Just before O'Connell left France, he had also heard the "Equality and Sovereign rights of the people" declared in the Revolution, and he had arrived at manhood when the Irish Rebellion of '98 had risen, was suppressed, and the heroic lives of such men as Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the two Sheares, and Wolfe Tone, sacrificed in their country's cause. It will be interesting to remark that one of the chief articles of Grattan's Declaration of Independence, was that expressive of rejoicing at the relaxation of the disabilities affecting Catholics, viz: "As Irishmen, as Christians and as Protestants," they "rejoiced in the relaxation of the penal laws against their Catholic fellow-subjects." One cannot pass from the subject of the Penal Code without briefly illustrating one or two of the humorous, though sad incidents of apostasy under its operation. O'Connell himself used to tell many anecdotes of the strong temptation to apostatise frequently yielded to. One he relates of a Mr Meyer, of the County of Roscommon, who, being threatened with a confiscation of his lands, instantly galloped off to the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, with the view of turning Protestant. The Archbishop, finding Meyer naturally not well versed in the differences in religions, handed him over to an old hunting companion of Meyer, the Rector of Castlereagh, then in Dublin. The pious convert and the Rector dined together every day until the Sunday of Meyer's public recantation. The jovial Rector assured his Grace that Meyer was well up in his theology. Accordingly, the solemn abjuration of Popery was made, and to celebrate the happy event, his Grace invited Meyer and several friends to dinner. The cloth removed, his Grace thus addressed the convert:—"Mr Meyer you have this day renounced the errors of Popery—for this you should thank God with all your heart. I learn with great pleasure from the worthy Rector of Castlereagh, that you have acquired an excellent knowledge in a very short time of the basis of the Protestant religion. Will you kindly state, for the edification of the company, the grounds upon which you have cast aside Popery, and embraced the Church of England?" "Faith," said Meyer, "I can easily do that, your Grace. The grounds of my conversion to the Protestant religion are 2,500 acres of the best grounds in the County of Roscommon." Another incident is related of a parishioner of Corofin, like many of other parts of Ireland in those times, who was tempted by sore need to renounce his faith, and for a weekly stipend agreed to go regularly to the Protestant church and act like a reformed sinner. On the first Sunday after his agreement, he was sorrowfully going to the new place of worship, but having to pass the old chapel on his way, his conscience smote him, and falling on his knees before the humble little edifice of prayer, he cried: "I am going from ye, alanna; good-bye, good-bye—till the praties grow." Upon this fervid but temporary farewell has been founded a beautiful and pathetic poem, from which I cannot resist quoting a couple of stanzas—

Ashore, my heart is breaking' as I pass your holy door,  
An' see the open portal all invitin' to go in,  
An' hear the childher's voices as in sacred song they soar,  
The priest's subdued "Oremus" and the people's loud "Amin"!

But, oh! I dare not enter, for a compact I have made—  
Like Lucifer at Heaven's gate, no farther can I go!  
Don't frown on me, my darlin', nor a broken heart upraid;  
Good-bye, ashore alanna—till the praties grow!

I'm passin' by your angels, an' I'm passin' by your saints,  
But, oh! the weary trouble, an' the bard and bitter year!  
An' you know, when the flesh is weak the proudest spirit faints—  
For while you point to Heaven we are sinnin' on down here.

But sure as at your altar, I exchanged the marriage vow  
As sure as from your sanctity all streams of mercy flow,  
As sure, ashore alanna, though I sadly lave you now,  
I'm back within your bosom whin the praties grow.

O'Connell's childhood and youth were surrounded, then, with scenes and events of extraordinary national persecution, whilst at the same time this was a period of national sacrifices, and of great political leaders and patriots of the highest order and varied eloquence, all combining to impress his youthful heart with the wrongs of his country, and create the resolve to consecrate all his talents and energy to their redress. Any concessions to Ireland have been prompted by fear more than by a just appreciation of right, or as O'Connell used to say, "England's adversity is Ireland's opportunity." In 1792 and 1793, therefore, owing to a dread of the progress of the French Revolution, some slight concessions were made to Catholics, one at least of which enabled O'Connell to enter the arena of the Bar,

where he afterwards won some of his most glorious laurels. We find him in London (not Dublin) in 1794 keeping his terms as a law student, during which time his principal amusement was boating on the Thames. Whilst in London he was a frequent visitor at the House of Commons, and absorbed the delightful speech of Fox and majestic declamation of the younger Pitt. In 1797 he attended also one or two of the meetings of what were called the "Reformers" of that period, a set of young lawyers, among them the two Sheares. O'Connell was only an on-looker, not yet being admitted to the Bar. He says: "As I saw how matters stood I soon learned to have no secrets in politics. Other leaders made their workings secret and only intended to bring out results; they were therefore perpetually in peril of treachery. You saw men, on whose fidelity you would have staked your existence, playing false when tempted by the magnitude of the bribe on the one hand and terrified on the other by the danger of hanging." This proclaims the text of O'Connell's whole subsequent career, and which, though subjecting him to bitter adverse criticism, he maintained to the end. He was called to the Bar in the melancholy spring of 1798, and early one morning in 1799 set out on horseback from his father's house to go on his first circuit. He had a powerful constitution, as may be imagined from the fact that he rode sixty miles the first day, and at the end of it, being invited to a ball, "sat up all night dancing" (which sounds like an Irish bull) and rode on next morning to the Limerick Assizes. At Tralee Assizes he got his first brief, and undertook, though acting as a junior, the cross-examination of an important witness. O'Connell says: "I remember this witness stated he had his share of a pint of whisky, whereupon I asked him whether his share wasn't all except the pewter. He confessed it was, and the oddity of my mode of putting the question was very successful and created a general laugh." Jerry Keller, an eminently able but eccentric barrister who was present encouraged O'Connell by saying, "You'll do, young gentleman, you'll do." Not long after he was complimented also, but in a rather equivocal manner, by a man whose acquittal he had secured. "I have no way here to show you my gratitude, your honour, but I wish to God I saw you knocked down in my own parish, and maybe I'd bring a faction to rescue you. Whoop! long life to your honour." In the same circuit O'Connell and another barrister, Harry Grady as he was called, had to travel through the Kilworth mountains, then infested with robbers, and regarded always as such a "delicate bit" of the journey that the two legal gentlemen desired to carry their pistols loaded, but had run short of powder and ball. The inn at which they were staying was crowded with the judges and suite, and their yeomanry escort, so that O'Connell and his friend had to dine in the taproom, where there were a corporal of dragoons and some privates drinking. Grady, addressing the corporal, said: "Soldier, will you sell me some powder and ball?" "I don't sell either," said the corporal. "Well, will you have the goodness to buy me some?" because, being just after '98, it was difficult to procure ammunition. "Go yourself; I am no one's messenger but the King's," was the reply. O'Connell took in the situation. Grady had offended the corporal's rank and dignity by calling him "Soldier," and whispered the blunder to Grady, who, after an interval, diplomatically accosted the military magnate with "Sergeant, I am very glad you and your men have not to escort the judges this wet day. It's very well for these yeomanry fellows." The corporal became civil immediately he heard the newly acquired rank, and Grady adroitly followed up with the renewed request for the powder and ball, which were graciously supplied. In this same journey, during which there was a fierce storm and torrents of rain, O'Connell's cousin, Captain Hennessy, lost his life by remaining in wet clothes, and O'Connell in relating the sad occurrence gives, though gratuitous, good sound sanitary advice. "Never remain an instant in wet clothes after ceasing to be in motion. On reaching your house throw them off, and get between the blankets at once. Thus you become warm all over in an instant. To rinse the mouth once or twice with spirits and water is useful." I suppose the expression "rinse" is a euphemistic term for taking a glass of whisky and water, to be repeated until the necessary glow through the system is established. O'Connell's fees for the first year of his practice amounted to £58, the second year to £150, the third £200, the fourth £300, and in the last year of his practice his fees amounted to £9,000. As no period was the wit of the Irish Bar so famous as at the close of the eighteenth century, and Curran was the most brilliant of them all. O'Connell admitted this, though with perhaps pardonable vanity he himself said, "As for myself, to the last hours of my practice I kept the Court alternately in tears and roars of laughter." He speaks also of Plunket's great wit, and gives an instance, where in arguing a commercial case before the Irish Chancellor, Lord Redesdale, Plunket had frequently applied the term "kites" to what we call bogus P.N.'s. At last the Chancellor said, "I don't quite understand your meaning, Mr Plunket. In England 'kites' are paper playthings used by boys. In Ireland they seem to relate to monetary transactions." "There is another difference, my Lord," said Plunket. "In England the wind raises the 'kites,' but in Ireland the 'kites' raise the wind." I have said Curran was admittedly the most brilliant wit of his time at the Irish Bar, and though it would be too

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Mother Mary Joseph Aubert has devoted nearly all her life to the study of medicine. In Paris she studied in the leading hospitals for five years, and when she came out to New Zealand her love of the science prompted her to commence research among the herbs and flowers of the primeval forests which Nature has so richly endowed our Colony with, and, after twelve years of patient investigation, her efforts were crowned with success, and her remedies gratefully acknowledged to be the best and purest medicines ever offered.

They are now being introduced in Australia, and are having the same success there as they have met here. Mr Kempthorne has opened a branch in Sydney and is putting up the medicines as fast as he can.

great a digression from the limits of our present subject to present to you any adequate sketch of his great conversational powers or his sallies of wit, I cannot, in passing, resist the desire to mention one or two of Curran's flashes. On one occasion a high tide in the Liffey made its way into the cellars and subterraneous rooms of the Court, and the wigs and gowns were floating about. Curran, for whom a case was waiting, seized the first wig and gown drifting within reach, and rushed into court dripping like a river-god. "Well, Mr Curran," asked one of the judges, "how did you leave your friends coming on below?" "Swimmingly, my lord," was the reply. On another occasion, in defending an attorney's bill or costs before Lord Clare, "Here now," said Lord Clare, "is a monstrous imposition. How can you defend this item, Mr Curran: 'To writing innumerable letters, £100?'" "Why, my lord," said Curran, "nothing can be more reasonable; it is not a penny a letter." And Curran's reply to Judge Robinson is exquisite: "I'll commit you sir," said the Judge. "I hope your lordship will never commit a worse thing," retorted Curran. O'Connell tells us himself the love romance of his life, and if we can believe him, he never proposed marriage to any woman but one, his cousin Mary. "I said to her, 'Are you engaged, Miss O'Connell?'" She answered "I am not." I said "then will you engage yourself to me." "I will," was the reply. Though his uncle and other relatives were opposed to the match, O'Connell was married in June, 1802, and the 34 years of domestic Home Rule fully justified his choice and determination. Having an unendowed bride, his vast energies and talents, like Curran's in early poverty, were aroused to achieve fame and success and place her in the position she deserved. I have already referred to the rebellion of 1793, and cannot dwell on the iniquitous acts of the Government and their accomplices, and the wantonly brutal treatment of the Irish Catholic people. In vain did Grattan lift his voice to demand equal privileges to his Majesty's subjects, without distinction; in vain did Curran ask to prove to the House of Commons that 1,400 families had been driven from their homes to wander like miserable outcasts—some butchered or burned in their cabins, others dying of famine and fatigue. No wonder the United Irishmen organised the insurrection, but no wonder that owing to divided alliances, which are always the curse in the success of what should plainly be a common national cause, it was a failure, and resulted so disastrously in the destruction of the brave lives of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, and John and Henry Sheares, all men of the highest honour, intellect, gallant courage, and unselfish patriotism. The trial of the Sheares is now universally regarded as a judicial murder. They were convicted on the evidence of one witness, and that an informer, and though ably defended by the illustrious Curran, who, worn out after fifteen hours' trial, was forced to commence his address to the jury at midnight, but without effect, and they were executed next morning. Such barbarous administration of justice appals us now-a-days; but should it not awaken national sentiment, and a resentment and resistance in principle to all forms of oppression?

We drink the memory of the dead,  
The faithful and the few,  
Some lie far off beyond the wave,  
Some sleep in Ireland too;  
All—all are gone—but still lives on,  
The fame of those who died,  
All true men, like you, men,  
Remember them with pride.

Having destroyed temporarily the revolutionary spirit of Ireland, the Government now resolved on the distribution of her Parliament. This was accomplished by unblushing bribery, corruption, the lavish distribution of money, place, office, and honours (save the mark). "The ruin of the Irish Parliament," writes Justin McCarthy, "is one of the most shameful stories of corruption and treachery of which history holds witness." One single vote alone cost £8,000, and the total monetary amount of the corruption was between two and three millions. Grattan, who had sat by the cradle of Ireland's Independence, had to follow her hearse. The circumstances of his last effort against the Union are too touching to omit. It was solemn mid-night, in the height of feverish debate and excitement, an atmosphere of eloquence inspired by the death throes of an expiring nation, when all hushed as by magic, Grattan (that morning elected for Wicklow) who had risen from a bed of sickness, tottered to his place supported by friends. At such a moment Isaac Corry rashly ventured in a speech of bitterness to crush Grattan. Too feeble to stand, he spoke sitting—his voice weak. It is described as a truly sublime and touching spectacle. As he warmed to his mighty subject, his former young spirit revived. I cannot withhold a portion of his answer, thus:—"My guilt or innocence has little to do with the question before us. I rose with the rising fortunes of my country. I am willing to die with her expiring liberties. To the voice of the people I will bow; but never shall I submit to the caprices of an individual hired to betray them, and slander me. The indisposition of my body has left me, perhaps, no means but that of lying down with fallen Ireland, and recording upon her tomb my dying testimony against the flagrant corruption that has murdered her independence. . . . The right honourable gentleman has suggested examples which I would have shunned, and examples which I should have followed. I

shall never follow his, and I have ever avoided it. I shall never be ambitious to purchase public service by private infamy; the lighter characters of the model have as little chance of weaning me from the habits of a life spent in the cause of my native land. Am I to renounce these habits now forever? And at the back of whom? I should rather say of what? Half minister, half monkey—a 'prentice politician, and a master coxcomb. He has told you what he has said of me here he would say anywhere. I believe he would say them anywhere he thought himself safe in saying so—nothing can limit his calumnies but his fears. In Parliament he has calumniated me to-night; in the King's Court he would calumniate me to-morrow; but had he said or dared to insinuate one half as much elsewhere, the indignant spirit of an honest man would have answered the vile and venal slanderer with a blow." A duel instantly followed, and Grattan wounded Corry in the arm. In all this sad and wretched perfidy and crime of the Union, there is some balm in the memory that there in that base assembly 100 men stood faithfully by the side of their agonised country. Amongst them one who was known as the "Incorruptible," the ancestor of the late and nationally lamented Mr Parnell. In striking contrast was the patriotic career of Charles Stewart Parnell, with the insignificance of the descendant of the Great Liberator, who, the other day during the recent elections, degraded his name by openly denouncing Home Rule, which was in effect the fond hope and day dream in the life of his illustrious ancestor. The national feeling of anger consequent upon the Union still ranked in the hearts and minds of the Irish people, and the gifted and brave young Robert Emmet designed a rising of the people to seize the Castle. The project was of course a failure, and though he might have escaped, Emmet was too fondly attached to Sarah, Curran's daughter, whom he idolized. Emmet was hurriedly tried and convicted late at night, and, like the two Sheares, was hanged next morning, leaving a sorrowing country and a lost and broken-hearted love whose grief and fate are embalmed in Moore's beautifully pathetic melody, "She is far from the land. Emmet's speech from the dock is known to you all, and is an immortal model of Irish patriotism and eloquence. Of course, O'Connell never countenanced any action in the nature of physical force, and passed many strictures on the men of '98 and Emmet's abortive rising. It possibly had, however, this good effect that the minds of the people were turned from insurrection, and prepared the way for the new gospel of moral force of which O'Connell was destined to be the apostle. At the period immediately following the Union, O'Connell applied himself with assiduity to his profession, and rapidly acquired the highest skill and reputation as an advocate; and in the midst of his busy avocations we find him projecting and constantly fostering the great cause of Catholic emancipation. It required the great physical strength which he possessed to supply his vast energies and the strain of his varied duties and responsibilities. His frame was tall, expanded, and muscular, such as befitted a leader of the people. "Among ten thousand," says Lady Wilde, "a stranger's eye would have fixed on him as the true king." His commanding gait and gestures force upon you the national sentiment, "Ireland her own or the world in a blaze." So much were the rights of the people ever present in his thoughts. O'Connell made his first political speech in 1800, on the Catholic claims, and felt proud of it ever afterwards, because, as he said, "it contained all the principles of my subsequent political life." I call one extract to show that, while he was always personally a steadfast Catholic, he politically held as firmly broad and absolutely unsectarian views, and that the chief principle is—that the Irish people setting aside all sectarian and party prejudices and differences, should combine for the good of their common country. "Let us show," he said, "to Ireland that we have nothing in view but her good, nothing in our hearts but a desire of mutual forgiveness, toleration, and mutual affection; in fine, let every man who feels with me proclaim, that if the alternative were offered him of the Union or the re-enactment of the Penal Code in all its pristine horrors, he would prefer, without hesitation, the latter, as the lesser and more sufferable evil; that he would rather confide in the justice of his brethren, the Protestants of Ireland, who have already liberated him, than lay his country at the feet of foreigners." Ten years later (1810), what was called an Aggregate Meeting was held in Dublin, and it is a pleasing contrast of events at this present period, and at this distance of time, to note that the Orange Corporation of that great city then were the movers in the patriotic attempt to repeal the Union. I should also like to point out, in justice to the memory of O'Connell, in relation to the question of self-government of Ireland and the many claimants to the honour of originating the question of Home Rule (among them some colonial statesmen), that, since the Union, to O'Connell himself is due the honour of first place, for I find that his biographers record that during the repeal agitation he often exclaimed, "Are not we able to manage our own affairs? Would any sensible man entrust his affairs to others who was perfectly capable of managing them himself? Here is, in a nutshell, the whole gospel of Home Rule as preached under that title for nearly twenty years.

(Concluded in our next.)



**COFFEE PALACE AND PRIVATE HOTEL**  
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

C. F. MEYER, Proprietor.

Opposite First Church: Three minutes' walk from Railway Station

C. F. Meyer having leased the above hotel, intends to make the Coffee Palace a palace for visitors from the country, paying particular attention to the comfort of all that favour him, and by keeping a First-class Table, Clean and Airy Bedrooms at Reasonable Charges, trusts to secure a fair share of support.

Only temperance drinks sold on the premises. Night Porter to call visitors for early trains in attendance.

**CALLAN AND GALLAWAY**

SOLICITORS

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Term and Money to Lend to build thereon.

**BRITISH HOTEL**

OXFORD TERRACE, CHRISTCHURCH.  
P. W. COMMONS has taken over the above Hotel, and considerable alterations have been made in the outside and inside appearance of the building.

Best quality Liquor only kept.  
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION.  
Special Terms for Boarders and Travellers.

**E. ARCHER**

SHOEING AND GENERAL SMITH  
St Asaph Street, near Manchester Street  
CHRISTCHURCH.

**TO OWNERS OF HORSES.**

Kindly take notice that I have taken that Blacksmith Shop opposite Mr O'Brien's old boot factory. Having a thorough knowledge of Horse's feet I can safely guarantee a good fit, likewise good Shoes. Farmers may note that I have a stand for horses and carts where they can put up free of charge.

**SUMMER FRUITS**  
IN  
WINTER ME.

**DURING** the last Fruit Season we Canned a quantity of Local Fruits for TARTS, PIES, &c.

We are now offering them to the Public at Lower Prices than have ever been seen here. We guarantee every Can.

Prices—3lb Tins, 9d each; per dozen, 8s.  
Assortment: Gooseberry, Black Currant, Plums (various), Peach, Tomato.

IRVINE AND STEVENSON,  
GROCERS,  
George Street, Dunedin.

**IMPERIAL HOTEL**  
NORMANBY.

Two minutes walk from RAILWAY STATION. First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

Good Paddock, Stabling, etc.  
BEST WINES, SPIRITS, AND ALES.  
WILLIAM QUYNNE (Late of Turikina)  
Proprietor.

**JOHNSON, JUNR., & CARPENTER**

Central Drapery Store,  
25 BATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Invita Inspection of their Stock of Clothing. Men's Tweed Suits, 25s 11d; Regatta and White Shirts from 3s 11d; Flannel Singlets, 2s 6d; Men's Strong Shirts, 1s 11d.  
Merino Sox, Pante, Singlets, best value in the market.

Special Reduction in Prints, Sommer Dress Materials. All New goods must go at Cost Price. Bargains in Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Umbrellas, etc.

Best House to Buy for Cash.  
JOHNSON, JUNR., & CARPENTER'S,  
Central Drapery Store, Battray Street.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**SIGNOR R. SQUARISE**, Teacher of the Violin, begs to inform his Pupils and Friends that he has Removed from Pitt street to VIEW STREET, to the house formerly occupied by Mr Arthur Towsey.

**JOHN BARRON**

GROCEER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

29 BATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

MESSES J. SPEIGHT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ALES, In Bottle, can be had from John Barron—Sole Bottler of these Ales.

BEST QUALITIES IN GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c

SPECIAL LINES.—Decorated Canister Tea, per tin, 3s. Port Wine for Invalids, recommended by medical men (yellow seal), 5s per bottle. Famous Edina Blend Whiskey, 4s 6d per bottle. Coffee that at 1s 10d per lb is the best in the market.

**CAMPBELL & CRUST**  
NEW ZEALAND  
EXPRESS COMPANY,  
CUSTOMS, SHIPPING, AND  
EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENTS.

Branches: Wellington, Christchurch, Invercargill, and Oamaru. Agencies throughout the Colony, Australia, Britain, &c.

Parcels, Packages, &c., delivered at any address in the world at THROUGH and FIXED RATES.

To	3lb	7lb	14lb	28lb	56lb	112lb
Christ'ch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
Inv'rc'g'	1s 6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Oamaru	...6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	...6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d
	3lb			20lb	50lb	100lb.
Auckland		Each addi-	{2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d	
Napier	... 1s	tional 1bup	{2s 6d	4s 0d	4s 6d	
Well'ng't'n		to 9lb, 3d.	{2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 0d	

And upwards at slight increase.  
Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—  
1lb, 1s; and 6d per lb additional.  
Agents for Gt. Britain... W. R. Sutton & Co.  
" Melbourne ... F. Tate  
" Sydney ... Sydney Transfer Co.  
C.O.D.—Amount of invoices collected against delivery of goods on small commission.  
HEAD OFFICE: 7 MANSE STREET.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**A. RANDELL**

Butcher, MacLaggan Street,  
Having taken more commodious Premises next door to Messrs. A. and J. McFarlane's, will OPEN there on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., and trusts to receive the same liberal support as he has hitherto done.

**BALLARAT HOTEL**  
ST. BATHANS.

M. NOLAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel has undergone a thorough renovating, and the proprietor is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to travellers and others.

All drinks in stock are of the very best descriptions.  
Excellent Stabling, with loose box accommodation.  
MODERATE CHARGES.

**WAITATI BUSH SAW MILLS**

(Seventeen miles North of Dunedin).

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

Having Secured the Extensive Bush at Waitati, where we have just completed our Mills and Tramway to the Railway Station.

We are prepared to  
DELIVER TIMBER AND MINING PROPS.

Direct at Railway Stations North and South of Waitati, thus saving to Customers

MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.

LARGE STOCKS  
OF  
DOORS AND SASHES.

FINDLAY & MURDOCH  
DUNEDIN.

**DR. MACKENZIE'S**

**Tonic Powders**

For Anæmia, Poverty of Blood, Weakness, Languor, Nervousness, etc., these Powders are the most successful and the most popular remedy in New Zealand. They are agreeable to the palate, and possess properties, which not only act as a powerful blood tonic, but supply the whole frame with its most important elements. Their undoubted superiority over iron pills is due to the immediate action they have on being swallowed, whereas a pill cannot possibly have effect until it dissolves.  
BOXES—2s each, postage free.

Prepared only at  
BAGLEY'S OCTAGON DISPENSARY,  
8 George street, DUNEDIN.



## PRESENTATIONS TO FATHER MAHONEY.

(Nelson Mail, August 2.)

SEVERAL presentations were made to the Very Rev Father Mahoney yesterday in honour of his birthday. The pupils of St Mary's boys' school presented him with an address beautifully illuminated on porcelain. The boys at the Orphanage also presented an illuminated address, and the girls at St Mary's schools gave a very pretty china tea service. In the evening there was a meeting at the Presbytery to present an address from members of the congregation and from other friends of Father Mahoney.

At the request of Mr Hunt His Worship the Mayor made the presentation. He said that a greater or more esteemed friend than Father Mahoney he had not made in Nelson. He had known him ever since his arrival, and his predecessor, Father Garin, had also been his friend. Father Mahoney had followed in the footsteps of his predecessor and had carried out his duties as a minister of the Gospel in the same way. Father Mahoney was not only respected and loved by his own congregation, but was respected and esteemed by the whole of the citizens of Nelson and those living in the surrounding districts. It was impossible to speak to any one about St Mary's or about the Orphanage without Father Mahoney's name being mentioned, and everyone had a good word to say on his behalf. They should feel proud that they had among them a clergyman who was so much respected by his fellow-citizens. He was a man of large heart, into which bigotry never entered. Of this he was sure from the years during which he had known Father Mahoney, and from the good actions that gentleman had done to those outside his own religious denomination. He hoped it would not be the last birthday celebration of the sort at which he would have the pleasure of being present, and he hoped that Father Mahoney might live long, enjoying good health and taking care of those under his charge. He was sure that in so speaking he was only echoing what was said by numbers of the very rev gentleman's own denomination and the members of other churches. Jokes had sometimes been made about Father Mahoney being Bishop of Takaka, and without wishing the removal of any of the New Zealand bishops he hoped to live to see Father Mahoney elevated to a higher sphere. He had much pleasure in handing to him a handsome address, engrossed by Mr Topliss, and a purse of sovereigns. The Mayor then read the address which was as follows:—

"To the Very Rev W. J. Mahoney, S.M., Rector of St Mary's, Nelson.

"Very Rev and Dear Father.—Some of your congregation and several other friends desire to offer you their congratulations upon the occasion of your birthday, and to wish you many returns thereof. They also beg you to accept the accompanying purse of sovereigns as a small token of their high esteem and regard for you. It was the intention of the subscribers to have presented you with a horse, but upon reflection they thought it best to leave the selection of the animal to yourself. They hope you will soon find one suitable to your requirements, and that it will prove useful in the many journeys your duty requires you to take. Wishing you every blessing and happiness in the future, and with the assurance of our appreciation of your many most estimable qualities, we are, Very Rev and dear Father, yours faithfully," [Signed by 46 residents of Nelson.]

The Very Rev Father Mahoney said that he would have to ask the prayers of those present that he might be granted humility. He had received several presents that day, but the one then given outstripped all that he had expected. Mr Trask had said so much about him that he feared that he was far below the estimate which that gentleman had formed of him. He was exceedingly gratified for the beautiful present, in which he had no doubt that Mr Hunt was the prime mover, as he was in all good works. He had now been in Nelson for seventeen years and he thought that his friends would begin to wish that these birthdays did not come round so quickly. He was glad that his friends overlooked his imperfections and only looked at the bright side of things, but he could say this, that during the years he had been here there was not one person in or out of his Church whom he could not look in the face. He had no remorse of conscience as to his dealings with anyone. In this, as Mr Trask had said, he had tried to follow in the footsteps of Father Garin. Those who had made the presentation must have known his weakness with regard to a good horse. He would devote the money to the purchase of one, and every time he rode or drove it he would think of the donors. Those outside his congregation had always treated him respectfully, and all had a good word for the institutions with which he was connected, and which had no object except to give a good home to the children. He had received nice presents from the boys and girls, and if he lived long he would find it difficult to know what to do with his gifts. Father Mahoney concluded by paying a tribute to the invariable readiness of his Worship the Mayor and his family to do all in their power to relieve distress.

Judge Broad desired to express gratitude, as a member of Father Mahoney's congregation, to the members of other denominations who had met to do honour to him, and through him to his people. They

were proud to know that he was so widely respected. He was glad that the Mayor had undertaken the task of making the presentation both because his Worship could do it better than he could, and because from his long intimacy with Father Mahoney it was not easy to say what he would like to say. If His Holiness should at any time make Father Mahoney a bishop he hoped that he might be their bishop.

Mr Maginnity, as one of those who did not belong to Father Mahoney's congregation, desired to express the high esteem in which he was held outside his own church. His monument was to be found in the schools and orphanages.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MR M. NOLAN delivered in the Literary Society's rooms on Tuesday night last a most interesting lecture on "The episode of Canossa; what led to it, and came of it." Mr B. Dobbin occupied the chair, and the Rev Fathers Bell and Foley (of Timaru) also the Rev Bros Joseph and Basil were present. There was a fair attendance of members and their friends, and several ladies honoured the meeting with their presence. Mr Nolan said that what had been spoken in this city in recent theological debates and lectures had convinced him that Catholics could not employ their spare time better than to study the splendid literature of their Church. Than the history of the Catholic Church there is perhaps no other reading in the present age more interesting, more necessary, and more productive of solid good. Many critics and platform orators represent usually the Papacy as an institution that has grown and prospered on the ignorance and superstition of the so-called Dark Ages. These speakers and writers say that knowledge and education are the talisman which dispersed the supposed occult mysteries and subtleties of the Church and induced people to throw off her yoke and bondage. He refuted these and a multitude of similar charges, and revealed the true state of society and of the Church, and showed the real character of the Popes, especially during the Middle Ages. In those days, he said, kings were for the most part tyrants and despots, who set but little value on the lives of their subjects, and the Popes saved Europe, perhaps the world, from barbarism. He contrasted the resolute and virtuous character of Pope Gregory VIII., named Hildebrand, with the tyrannical and depraved Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, and related the event of the Emperor's penance at Canossa. Many persons present expressed themselves highly edified with the discourse, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, who promised, when replying, shortly to favour the society with another address on what is known in history as "The war of investitures."

A marriage took place at the pro-Cathedral on Monday last. The Rev Father Cummings, V.G., officiated. The contracting parties were Mr W. Courtney, youngest son of Mr J. J. Courtney, Ferry road, and Miss Hughes of Sydenham. The Misses Peterson were the bridesmaids, and Mr W. Hayward performed the duties of best man. After the wedding dinner the newly-married couple left the city for Oxford, where they intend to spend their honeymoon.

With much regret I record the death of John Joseph Cook, gardener. This sad event happened in the 56th year of his age and on Thursday evening last. The deceased, who was an honoured member of the congregation at the pro-Cathedral, was born at Seithfield, Surrey, England, and arrived in this Colony about eighteen years since. But he and his family, which consists of a wife, who is a native of Ireland, and two daughters, have resided for four years in this city at his late residence in William street. Mr Cook was formerly a Baptist, but since his conversion to the Catholic faith, which happy event took place over twenty-three years ago, he had been distinguished for a steady attachment to the Church, for a deep and modest piety, and for an especial devotion to our Blessed Lady. During the early part of the present week he appeared cheerful and in good health, but he was somewhat suddenly seized with an acute attack of inflammation of the lungs, to which malady he succumbed after a short illness of three days. The Rev Father Cummings, V.G., attended him during his sickness, and he was conscious to the end, and died in a most edifying manner in about an hour after the reception of the Last Sacraments. Indeed, his family had scarcely finished saying the usual prayers for the sick when they had to begin to recite the office for the dead. His funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Sunday afternoon last at the public cemetery at the sandhills. Father Cummings officiated in the church and at the grave where he delivered an appropriate address.—R.I.P.

Mrs Hayward of Sumner, and her niece, Miss Harrington, had the misfortune to sustain a somewhat serious accident on Sunday last, opposite Mr O'Connor's book depôt. The two ladies, who were in a trap, and on their way to attend High Mass at the pro-Cathedral, were violently thrown from the vehicle into the concrete channel alongside the footpath. A boy, who made a noise with a stick on the iron fence that surrounds the convent grounds, is said to have made the horse shy and thus to have occasioned the accident. Both

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GENUINE WHOLESALE PRICES  
TO ALL PURCHASERS.

IRON BEDSTEDS, full size, with Spring Mattresses to fit, 55s  
COLONIAL SOFAS, with Cushion and two Pillows, 22s 6d  
PERAMBULATORS, best English make, 37s 6d  
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CARPETS, best 5-frame Brussels, 5s 6d per yard

WOVE WIRE MATTRESSES, our own make, full size, 25s  
WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, nine pieces, spring stuffed,  
covered in Tapestry, £10 10s  
DINING ROOM SUITES, nine pieces spring stuffed, covered in  
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£33 PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! £33  
Payments extending over a term to suit Purchaser.  
STOOL FREE WITH EACH PIANO Sole Agents for the Celebrated FOSTER'S PIANOS

SCOLLAR & CHISHOLM,  
RATBAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

## WAIN'S FAMILY HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET (Opposite G.P.O.),  
DUNEDIN.

MR. PALMER begs to intimate to Tourists, Travellers, and the General Public that from this date the whole Business of this Large and Commodious Hotel, which has a double frontage facing Princes and Manse streets, will be entirely under his immediate control, Mr. E. Wilson having retired from the Management of the Manse street portion.

By this change, and contemplated alterations, Mr. Palmer will be able to offer to Patrons Splendid Rooms (centrally situated) suitable for all kinds of Club Meetings, &c., and to Commercial Travellers.

SAMPLE ROOMS equal to any in the Colony.

The superiority of the general management of Wain's Hotel, from the Culinary Department and Cellar to the Dormitories, is too well known to need a detailed description.

ALEXANDER PALMER, Proprietor.

## JOLLY'S PRICE LIST WATCHES.

Cleaning English Levers, 5s; Cleaning Eng<sup>n</sup> h Levers (going barrels), 4s; Main-springs (best quality), 3s 6d Cleaning Geneva Watches, 3s 6d; Main-springs (best quality), 2s 6d; Cleaning and Repairing American Levers same as English.

### CLOCKS.

Cleaning French Striking, 5s; Cleaning French Silent, 2s 6d  
Cleaning American Striking, 3s 6d; Cleaning American Silent, 2s 6d;  
Main-springs (8-day), 2s 6d; Main-springs (31 hours), 1s 6d.

### JEWELLERY.

Brooch Pin (best quality), 6d; Brooch Pin (2nd quality),  
Joints and Catches (each), 3d.

All other Repairing at Greatly Reduced Prices.

### JOLLY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, George Street  
(Opposite A. and T. Inglis).

## H. E. SHACKLOCK'S "ORION" RANGE

Will burn Lignite, Coal, or Wood.

REQUIRES NO SETTING.



Most Economical and Durable Range made.  
Supplied with High or Low Pressure Boiler.  
Tomb Railing, Fretwork, and General Castings.  
Repairs Effectuated.

SOUTHEND FOUNDRY,  
Crawford Street, Dunedin.

## THOMAS FALCONE R FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

THAMES ST., OAMARU.

Funerals, full-mounted or plain, as required,  
either in Town or Country.  
Charges in all cases Strictly Moderate.

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.  
FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.  
THOMAS FALCONE R,  
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SEVENTEEN YEARS  QUALIFIED DISPENSER

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GREAT KING STREET  
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All kinds of Coal and Firewood supplied at hortest notice.

the unfortunate ladies were at once conveyed into Mr O'Connor's house and Dr Guthrie was immediately sent for. Mrs Haywood was not only severely shaken but was also injured in the back and spine, and as her medical attendant said that he would not be responsible for her life, were she at once conveyed home, she was subsequently removed to Mr J. J. Courtney's house on the Ferry road, where she now remains. It is pleasing to have to record that she is progressing favourably, and likely, notwithstanding her age, soon to completely recover. Miss Harrington was more fortunate and escaped with a severe shaking and a slight bruise on one arm.

His Grace Archbishop Bedford, his Lordship Dr Grimes, and Dr Egan, who arrived at the Presbytery from Dunedin on Thursday last, were on the same day entertained at the convent by the pupils with a vocal and instrumental programme, which was most artistically executed. A glance at the programme will show that much taste had been exercised in its arrangement, and that none but good and appropriate selections had been chosen. An address was also read to his Grace, to which he replied suitably. The pupils of the Marist schools also read an address of welcome to the Archbishop, and entertained him with an attractive programme of songs and recitations. The episcopal party, accompanied by the Rev Father Cummings, proceeded on Friday morning last to Mount Magdala, where High Mass was celebrated. His Grace and suite visited, on the same day, the Rev Father Purton at Port Lyttelton, where another concert took place, and an address was read to His Grace, who left the Port at 4 p.m. of the same day for Wellington.

People appear to understand fully the great importance of planting trees, and Arbor Day seems to have been fairly well celebrated in many places in the colonies. The inhabitants of the seaside resort, New Brighton, came noticeably to the fore in the movement on the receipt of a Government circular which requested the various local bodies to celebrate Arbor Day in a suitable manner. The services of Mr Murphy, who gave recently some practical instructions in the method of planting dunes, and recommended the sorts of trees to be planted thereon, were secured. A start was made from Cathedral square, whereat Mr Scott and a number of school pupils were assembled, and about 10 a.m. four tramcars left the city charged fully with passengers, trees, spades, and provisions. Meanwhile, gatherings in the township met, and many trees were planted, and cheers were given as each tree was placed in the ground. His Worship the Mayor of Christchurch honoured with his presence the seaside planting celebration, and was greeted on his arrival with cheers. He planted a sweet chestnut tree, and expressed what pleasure he felt to take part in the proceedings, and congratulated the people of New Brighton on the rapid strides that the township was making. The New Brighton school children planted one thousand trees which Mr J. Suter had presented. Altogether three thousand trees were planted in and near the township. One and all seemed determined that next year's Arbor Day shall also be an important incident in the events of the year. Tree planting took place too at the Waltham school, at the High School on the Lincoln road and at Rhodes' Memorial Convalescent Home. Even the Maoris at the Kaiapoi pah observed the day as a close holiday, and planted a fence around their dwellings and trees about their settlement generally.

A largely-attended meeting of farmers and others was held at Springston on Thursday night last to establish a central dairy factory. Mr J. Gammack occupied the chair, and introduced the business. The matter was fully discussed, and several speakers said that the time had come when farmers would be compelled to turn their attention to the factory system of buttermaking, as it was quite plain that before long there would be no hand-made butter in the market. Mr Murphy explained the working of a proposed central factory, and all advantages to be gained therefrom, provided it was fed by suitable creameries in the district wherein were a sufficient number of cows. Mr F. N. Meadows, secretary, who was present, received a large number of applications for shares, after which votes of thanks were accorded to Mr Murphy and to the chairman.

A great word war on the land tax and kindred matters has during the past week been waged in the columns of the Lyttelton Times between the Hon Mr John Holmes and Sir Robert Stout. Both have written long letters, and those of the gallant and belted knight are replete with socialism; gleaned, doubtless, from French newspapers, pamphlets, and reviews, and from *soi-disant* philosophical literature generally. Mr Holmes, who is a warm supporter of the Farmers' League, writes most able and just letters in reply. But who can argue a point with one so uncandid as is Sir Robert? Proteus-like, Sir Robert will say and unsay, and dodge and wriggle to the end of the chapter.

A German doctor has started a theory that most drunkards can be cured by eating apples at every meal. Apples, Dr Tublett maintains, if eaten in large quantities possess properties which entirely do away with the craving that all confirmed drunkards have for drink. The doctor says that in many bad cases which have come under his notice he has been able to effect a cure by this means, the patient gradually losing all his desire for alcohol.

## YOU MUST HAVE A GOOD STOVE.

You can't have a fire without burning some kind of fuel. You agree to this? Why, of course. Well, now suppose you had bought a stove in which *no fuel whatever would burn*, what would you do? Throw it back on the dealer's hands and get another? To be sure.

Now, fancy you had—

But let us have the story first and draw the conclusion afterwards.

A woman tells this bit of experience:—

"It was in 1882," she says, "when I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I did not know what was the matter with me. In the morning I was tired and languid, and was constantly spitting and belching up a clear fluid-like water. My appetite gradually left me, and I had great pain after every morsel I ate. I had great pain at the chest, which at times seemed to strike through to the back and shoulders. I lost a good deal of sleep at night, owing to spasms and to wind that appeared to gather in my sides. No food, however simple, agreed with me. For three years I suffered like this, and could take no solid food, such as a meat dinner.

"Now, as I had always been of an active disposition, I strove hard to do my work and attend to my shop, but in April, 1885, I got so bad that I sent for my daughter, who was living at Priest Hutton, near Carnforth, and she returned home. Whilst away she had been under a doctor for weakness and neuralgia, but getting no better she had been recommended to take a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and this cured her; so she insisted upon my taking the same medicine. I got a bottle from Messrs Needham Bros., chemists, Brighouse, and began to take it. In a day or two I found relief. Soon all my pains left me, and I gradually gained strength. I could eat my food, and after having used two bottles I found myself completely cured.

"I have recommended this medicine to many of my friends and customers who come to my shop, and it has done them good; so I think it right that its virtue should be made as widely known as possible."

(Signed) Mrs Collinge, grocer, Bastrick, Brighouse, near Halifax.

Another woman says:—In December, 1885, after my confinement, I began to have a poor appetite and much pain and sickness after eating. My food seemed to turn to wind, and I suffered from fulness in the chest and pain in the stomach. I gradually lost my strength, and fell into a low despondent state of mind.

However light food I took I had pain, so that I became afraid to eat. I lost a deal of sleep, and got so weak I was frequently obliged to lie down on the couch and rest. At times the pain was almost more than I could bear, and I had to go to bed and have hot salt applied to my chest and stomach, for when these attacks came on I felt as if I was dying. The doctor who attended me said I was suffering from Chronic Indigestion, and that something was wrong with the "upper stomach." What a strange statement for a doctor to make! He did all he could to relieve me, but without success, and I lingered on in this way for twelve months. About this time Mr Connor, stevedore, living at Dennison street, told my father of the great benefit he had derived from taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I sent at once and got a bottle, and after taking three bottles all pain left me. I got strong and could eat anything, and from that day to this I have never been ill. I keep the medicine in the house, and if any of the family ail anything a dose or two of Mother Seigel's Syrup sets them right.

(Signed) Mrs Reid, 12 Galton street, Great Howard street, Liverpool.

We said you cannot have a fire without burning some kind of fuel. The human stomach is a stove, and food is the fuel we put into it. If the food is consumed, or digested the body is nourished and built up, and we enjoy health and strength; but if otherwise we quickly waste away and perish. Now, when the stomach refuses to digest, burn or consume food, we have what is called indigestion and dyspepsia, the most common and dangerous of all diseases. This is what ailed these two women, and what ails millions more in this country. The conclusion is plain enough:—The remedy which cured them will cure others. Then (the fire burning well) we shall have heat, which is life and power.

Several conversions to the Catholic Church in Holland have been announced. Amongst them are the wife and daughter of the Protestant pastor of Summen; a rich landed proprietor of the same place; the Protestant pastor of Brundel and Brabant, near the Belgian frontier; and pastor Kraysing of Bois-le-Duc, with all his family. Pastor Kraysing is the rector of the local high school.

Among the steerage passengers of the Majestic, was a man from the Basket Islands, off the coast of Kerry, the nearest point of Europe to America. He was 6 feet 9 inches tall, and built otherwise in proportion. He was down on the list as John Carney, and answered to the name, though he understood no other English, and his talk puzzled the Ellis Island interpreters. Father Callahan of the Irish mission recognised his tongue as a variety of Gaelic, yet could not understand the giant, but Maggie Gillionudy, who happened to be at the house, came to his assistance and chatted with the giant, who said he had come over to join his two brothers and a sister in Connecticut.

What became of these birds when the Winter season arrived often puzzled persons in Ireland. Mr Laurence Kenny, 50 Talbot street, Dublin, has on a shelf in his shop a corn-crake which he purchased last year. The bird was vigorous and healthy, and craked lustily last Spring. Towards September, however, he became very drowsy and dejected, and gradually sank into a slumber which has since continued. During the past six months he has neither eaten or drunk. Anyone can see that the bird still lives by the breathing motion. Mr Kenny is now anxiously looking forward to the bird's awakening, and some scientific friends are taking careful note of all in connection with this interesting case.

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We desire to mention that our business was established in 1862 by Mr. Benjamin Bagley, sen, and has had a continuous and successful run for 30 years. This is in itself a strong recommendation. The present principal, Mr B. P. Bagley, has been engaged in connection with the firm for about 25 years—first as assistant and partner with his father and now as head of the business.

He is giving his best attention to the requirements of the trade, and is fortunate in having the services of trustworthy and competent assistants who have been with him for years. The managing assistant at the Water of Leith Dispensary, Mr Holst, is a qualified analyst and mineralogist, and is practising these subjects on his own behalf at the dispensary.

B. BAGLEY AND SON, DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND GENERAL IMPORTERS,  
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Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, 18 George Street, Dunedin (late Craig and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation of the late firm is now closed.

The Business in future will be carried on by John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity to thank his numerous friends and the public generally for their patronage in the past, and respectfully solicits their future favors, when his long practical experience in the trade will be made use of for the benefit of his customers.

The present large stock on hand and to arrive will be offered at sweeping reductions. The public are heartily invited to call and inspect the stock of

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

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

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

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

## DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday, August 3. The chair was occupied by the president (Father Lynch).

Mr C. E. Houghton, M.A., delivered a brief address, during the course of which he touched upon the points in which the Presbyterian and Anglican Churches differ. He stated that as the Catholics in New Zealand only formed a small portion of the population, it was well they should know something about the religion of the people with whom they come in contact every day. He went on to explain the foundations of the Presbyterian and Anglican Churches, and, without entering into his subject in a controversial way, explained the leading doctrines of these Churches.

Mr J. E. Cantwell read a paper descriptive of a trip to Mosgiel. The paper was exceedingly well written, the grammar and composition being of a high order.

Father Lynch contributed an item supplementing his reading on the previous evening, entitled "A Belic of Bobbio, an ancient hymn of Christian Erin." This hymn, "Sancta Venite," he said, had been sung for centuries in all the monastic institutions of Erin whilst the priests communicated, and had been translated by several Protestants. The rev gentleman referred to the translations of two persons, and then read Cardinal Moran's literal translation, which is as follows:—

Approach ye who are holy,  
Receive the body of Christ,  
Drinking the Sacred Blood  
By which you are redeemed.

Saved by the body  
And blood of Christ.  
Now nourished by it  
Let us sing praises unto God.

By this Sacrament  
Of the body and blood  
All are rescued  
From the power of hell.

The Giver of Salvation,  
Christ the Son of God,  
Redeemed the world  
By His cross and blood.

For the whole world  
The Lord is offered up.  
He is at the same time  
High Priest and Victim.

In the law it is commanded  
To immolate victims;  
By it were foreshadowed  
These sacred mysteries.

The Giver of all light  
And the Saviour of all,  
Now bestows upon the body  
An exceeding great grace.

Let all approach,  
In the pure simplicity of faith,  
Let them receive the eternal  
Preserver of their souls.

The Guardian of the saints,  
The Supreme Ruler and Lord,  
The bestower of eternal life  
On those who believe in Him.

To the hungry he gives to eat  
Of the heavenly food;  
To the thirsty he gives to drink  
From the living fountain.

The Alpha and the Omega  
Our Lord Christ himself  
Now comes, He Who shall one day come  
To judge all mankind.

The rev gentleman also contributed a reading entitled "A Game of Chess, an ancient legend of pagan Erin," and as an introduction described with the assistance of drawings of pillar stones, oghams, and raths. The reading was very interesting, and he was accorded a vote of thanks.

Mr P. Hally contributed a reading from Mark Twain. The effort was favourably commented on by several of the members.

Before the meeting closed the rev president referred to Mr Houghton's address. He said he was greatly pleased with the subject matter, and it was well that the members should know something of Anglicanism and Presbyterianism. It was most interesting and an address the members would profit by. On behalf of the members he expressed the thanks of the Society to the lecturer.

Messrs Eager, Mooney, Drumm, and Hally also expressed themselves as having received instruction from the address.

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the meeting.

The Rev Father O'Donnell's (Milton) paper takes place on August 17.

## A NEW REAPER AND BINDER.

THE amalgamation of A. Harris, Son and Co., makers of the Brantford Reaper and Binder, with the well-known makers of harvesting machinery, the Massey Manufacturing Co, both of Toronto, Canada, and now trading under the name of Massey-Harris Co, has brought about a great change over the farm machine and implement trade of Australasia. By consolidating five separate and distinct companies' patents, there is afforded an extraordinary opportunity of combining in one machine the best features of the several different machines with still a later and greater improvement in the production of an open ended reaper and binder, with a new sheaf carrier and binder attachment. These patents have just been granted to Messrs Massey-Harris Co, for Tasmania, by a decision of a law case in the Patent Court of the colony, brought about by Messrs Hornsby and Sons, Limited, of Grantham, England, objecting to the application for patents of the Massey-Harris Co, Limited, on the ground that the patent was common property. The defence was based upon a rough cut of the binder appearing in the *Ironmonger*, published in England in December last. The cut shown in this paper was a sketch of a reaper and binder at work in a field trial. Hornsby's contended that a similar binder to the Massey could be made from this engraving. This contention failed, as mechanical expert witnesses proved, that it would be impossible to construct the improved parts of the Massey-Harris new open-ended reaper and binder from those cuts, and the case, with full costs, was decided against the Hornsby's. We are informed that this machine has overcome the great difficulty experienced in closed back machines in harvesting long and heavy grain. A large number were built for test during the entire harvest of 1891 in Canada, and proved a complete success in every particular. The machine as three canvasses with the rear end of the upper elevator canvas frame, floating so that thick wads of grain will pass through without choking or threshing or interfering in any way with the heads of the grain. It has a most ingenious header board, that can be regulated from a vertical to a horizontal position by the driver while the machine is in motion, to feed the long and short grain down to the knotter. The binder attachment of this new machine is so simple, neat, and symmetrical, and yet so effective in operation, as to excel anything previously seen here. The sheaf carrier is constructed on a new principle, and is the result of long and careful experiments. It has four movements, which take place in the twinkling of an eye, and drops the sheaves gently and in a straight row, and comes back to place in time to catch the next sheaf.

"When rogues fall out, etc." The *St James' Gazette* and the *London Times* have refrained for a while from reviling the common Yankee and Irish enemy, to pitch into each other and tell some very ugly truths for once. The *Gazette* says that McDonald, late manager of the *Times*, died of a broken heart, caused by his fruitless efforts to save the honour of the Walter family from the effects of the Pigott disclosures. This hypothesis is more ingenious than plausible, as it presupposes the existence of a heart in McDonald and honour in the Walter family. The *Times*' circulation, the *Gazette* continues, is insignificant compared with that of the *Standard*, the *Telegraph*, the *Chronicle*, or the *News*, and is small even compared with that of many second-rate country dailies. After hinting that the *Times* slandered Mr Parnell, in the hope of raising its dwindling circulation, by a libel which its managers considered safe, the *St James' Gazette* accuses Arthur Walter of swearing to affidavits containing untruths which he knew to be such. The reason of the *Gazette*'s belated indignation is that the *Times* accuses it, with truth, of stealing a lot of scurrilous articles about America, written for the *Times* by Rudyard Kipling.—*Pilot*.

A strip of land nearly half a mile long and an eighth of a mile wide is said to be floating in the Pacific Ocean off Cape Flattery. Captain George W. Torrey, of the fishing schooner *Alice*, which arrived at Seattle the other day, reports that two weeks ago his vessel was almost run down by the floating island. The captain and crew went on it and made partial exploration. There was a hut and a small farm on the island and other signs of habitation, yet no signs of life. Said Captain Torrey, "I was prepared to find several fat hogs and water. All the islands in the Straits have very abrupt shores, but I was electrified to find the line playing out fathom after fathom and still had no bottom. At last I held the end of the line in my hand, and although there were fifty fathoms of it over the side, the lead was not resting on the bottom. We broke loose as soon as we could and succeeded in getting away without losing any men, although two had narrow escapes from drowning."

In celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus a grand Italo-American Exhibition will be opened in Genoa on July 1, by the King and Queen. The exhibition buildings which are nearing completion, will be of handsome proportions and artistic design. The general character of the exhibition will be that of a collection of samples of all the agricultural, industrial, and artistic products of Italy and America, divided into two great sections, one Italian the other American. A large number of visitors are expected from all parts of America. The Argentine Government has officially invited the principal artists and manufacturers of the republic to send exhibits to the exhibition and will send a corvette to Genoa for the *fetes* attending the opening ceremony. All the South American Governments have expressed willingness to promote the success of the exhibition.

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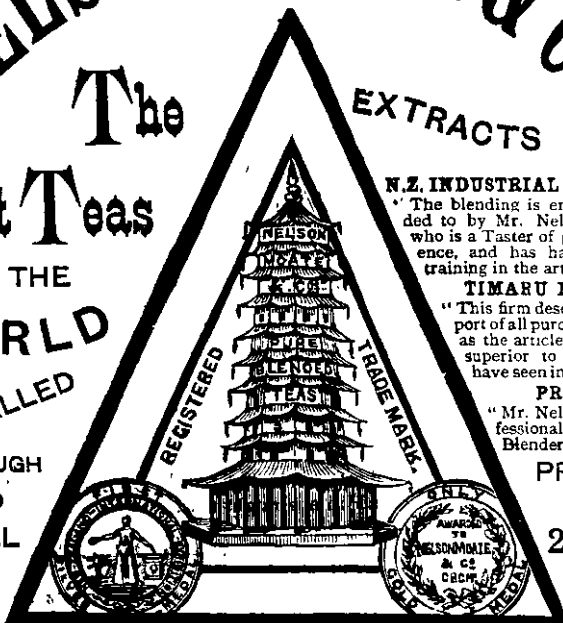
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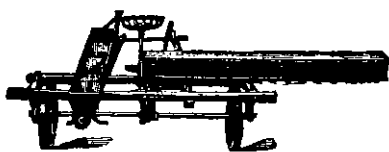
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